# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

### CUBA.

**Spanish Prospects—The Administration of De Rodas—His Latest Proclamation.**

Havana correspondence just received contains the following:—

There is undoubtedly more vigor and apparently more honesty in the administration of affairs under the *regime* of De Rodas than has existed in the history of all past Cuban colonial governorships. More unity of feeling between the real custodians of the island, the volunteers, and the Government is every day becoming more and more apparent. New companies and battallons are in process of formation in Havana, Matanzas, Cardenas, and throughout the principal towns of the island. Subscriptions are being raised for their maintenance, and large amounts have been furnished voluntarily by those in favor of the Spanish cause, and who see in the triumph of the insurrection the ruin of the island. De Rodas himself has issued a general order to the Military Governor of the jurisdiction of Matanzas, marking out the line of conduct to be pursued by him and the officials under him. As this general order seems to constitute a general platform on the part of General De Rodas, I give it below:—

HEADQUARTERS CAPTAIN-GENERALCY OF THE EVER-FAITHFUL ISLAND OF CUBA.—Fifth Section—Circular:—The extraordinary circumstances through which we are passing, the necessity of correcting several abuses which, perhaps, through a mistaken zeal, are committed, are retarding the work of pacification that I have proposed to myself, and the desire that those who exercise an independent command should be governed by a common criterion, induces me to fix certain rules in which are condensed the ideas and line of conduct which I propose to follow.

Wars are always very lamentable, but when of a civil nature they are accustomed to assume a character of unlimited ferocity, and on the part of the most powerful should remain ever generosity, indulgence and nobleness. It may happen that some of the men, until now hallucinated, may present themselves to the chiefs of the columns or authorities of the Government; in such event they will be religiously respected in their persons and interests, and I will exact the strictest responsibility from him who maltreats or insults them.

The conditions of this war of insurrection against the common country demand prompt and exemplary chastisement, and for this reason my predecessors have justly imposed capital punishment on all those captured with arms in their hands. The civilization and justice of Spain, before the judgment of other nations, imposes, however, on her the duty of avoiding as much as possible the spilling of blood, and this should only be resorted to in the cases of chiefs or men who have been proved guilty of the crimes of incendiarism or assassination, remitting all other prisoners to me for my decision.

All functionaries dependent on my authority will cause to be respected the lives, houses, and properties of all the inhabitants without distinction, punishing rigorously all those who infringe these orders.

No person will be arrested on mere suspicion, without obtaining proofs of his delinquency, and in case of arrest the trial will take place immediately.

Great care will be taken, in proceeding in whatever sense against foreigners, that no legal requisite is omitted on account of the just consideration due to their respective nations.

Under the display of an illy-understood zeal it is usual to conceal acts of notorious cowardice. On this point I will be inexorable, and will exact a strict account from the chief who tolerates the slightest fault in his subordinates without reporting the matter to me, and putting in execution the precautions which the case requires, such as arrest, the suspension from his office, ecc. etc., of him who becomes an infractor.

The greater part of the reverses suffered in actual war are owing to carelessness, lack of judgment and vigilance. Let it be understood that he who is surprised in the commission of any of these faults will be submitted to a court-martial, as also he who loses more men in a combat than he should, owing to bad dispositions, or allows the capture of a part or the whole of a convoy without being able to prove that he made all the efforts possible to save it.

Faults of discipline will be punished with all rigor, employing, when the case requires the proceeding, verbal court-martials, with the understanding that I will be inexorable with all officers lukewarm in their efforts to sustain subordination, such officers remaining aware of the application of all laws relating to this affair, and the reigning dispositions.

Officers-in-chief should see to the maintenance of their troops, in order that they lack not clothing, shoes, ammunition, and useful armament.

Those troops who consume much ammuniition reveal almost always cowardice. Accustom the soldier to fire little and well.

Official despatches must always be truthful, and without containing more details than are precisely necessary for an exact comprehension of the facts.

Lastly, recommend those who perform acts of bravery, avoiding to favor friends and relatives, in the security that true merit and the best aspirations of the chiefs, officials and troops who distinguish themselves will be recompensed as they deserve.

I charge your Excellency to circulate these instructions to the subordinate authorities throughout your jurisdiction, and to all commanders of columns, in order that they should acquire the greatest publicity, warning you that I will always require the strictest compliance with their provisions. CABALLERO DE RODAS.

Havana, July 8, 1869.

### BEN. WADE.

**His Opinion of Political Affairs.**

Old Ben. Wade is here, looking fresh and strong after his trip across the continent. He is not at all pleased with the result of the Virginia election. He thinks it looks bad for the radicals, and will have a dispiriting effect upon the party in the Northern States. Wade is loud in praise of Boutwell's management of the Treasury. He says Boutwell is making a reputation for the administration which will go far towards overshadowing any mistakes he may make. In his section of the country, the West, the people are greatly pleased with Boutwell's scheme for the purchase of bonds, because it liberates greenbacks and helps to keep the money market easy. Wade is in favor of helping Cuba. "We have got to have that island," he says, "at some time, and this looks like a good opportunity to put in a wedge." He says he supposes Grant is hampered with the neutrality laws, but he believes the President sympathyses strongly with the patriots and will do all he can for them. "Those Spanish fellows," says Wade, "have got no claims upon us, and we ought not to go out of our way to serve them. The policy of our Government is to sympathise with, and, as far as possible, aid every people struggling for liberty." Mr. Wade is of opinion that a clear majority of the people of the United States are in favor of helping Cuba, and he thinks the administration ought to take some cognizance of this fact. Wade thinks the radicals will carry Ohio this fall. He will probably make some speeches himself in favor of Governor Hayes. Wade walks in and out of the departments, visiting his old friends, with an air of independence which is quite refreshing and somewhat astonishing to the numerous place-holders and place-hunters.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

—Dr. Jackson, of Dansville, in a note to the Rochester *Chronicle*, denies that he spoke at the Dress Reform Convention at Syracuse, or that he has anywhere seen fifteen hundred women change apparel.

### THE FILIBUSTERS.

**Troubles of the Raw Recruits—Wailing in Fort Lafayette—Pining Martyrs—A New Encampment—Mysterious Movements in Hoboken.**

*From the N. Y. World of to-day.*

There were much sorrow and pining within the walls of Fort Lafayette yesterday and yesternight. The vanquished Cuban patriots expected a speedy release after arriving at the Navy Yard, and did not expect that they would be treated like prisoners of war. The fact of their being treated as such, and confined in that bastile where many men have wrongfully been compelled to suffer, made them feel very much like martyrs.

But General Barlow, who put them there, holds that under his commission by the President he is authorized to dispose of the prisoners in this way, until such time as they may be ordered before a United States magistrate for examination. One of the United States commissioners will doubtless go to Fort Lafayette to-day and discharge the prisoners, after taking each man's recognizance to appear in court if called upon.

The statement made that another steamer had gone to Gardiner's island to capture the remainder of the filibusters, is incorrect; also, that a battery of six guns had been ordered to the same place to lay siege to Colonel Ryan's subterranean fort.

Noiselessly on Friday morning, before the heavens were tinted by the rosy fingers of Aurora, a band of Cuban liberators stole away from New York and arrived in Jersey City, where they stopped for a cup of coffee and a little rest. They soon embarked in the West Hoboken cars, bearing with them numerous trappings and light hearts. Notwithstanding Marshal Barlow's persistent pursuit, they express themselves determined to cling to each other and to their cause. In the morning, before the neighborhood was generally aroused from their slumber, this band of about 100 landed at the West Hoboken depot, and proceeded in an orderly and quiet march to their headquarters.

**The Camp.**

On the old Weavertown road (the travel of which has been for the most part transferred to the new turnpike), upon a charming knoll which overlooks the Hackensack Valley, and affords a fine view of the distant blue mountains of Orange, is a large frame house, situated on a half acre of ground. Around about are the beautiful gardens of the florists, who mostly "here do congregate." It is a secluded spot, well adapted for its use. The trees of an olden time still shade the old road, and under their shadow the filibusters lounge and smoke. The house is entirely unfurnished, looking as bare as a dismantled fort; little bouquets, tokens of the sympathy of lady friends, ornament the mantel shelves of some of the rooms, but save these floral adornments, there is nothing inviting. The men sleep on the floor in their blankets, and eat on the green grass. They are abundantly furnished with food. The Jersey market wagons yesterday were unloading vegetables temptingly fresh.

**What They Do.**

Yesterday the men were very quiet, none of them being allowed to leave the grounds until evening, when they strolled off in squads. A few went over to Union and bought out a cigar-dealer, bearing back their purchases to the camp, and leaving the tobacconist with no stock but a large capital. The storekeepers in the vicinity have no cause to regret the sortie by the band.

A few of the active men organized a ball club and are spending their "muscle and blood and life" in ball-playing. Though a more peaceful game than the one they have been hankering to play at, they seemed to enjoy it well. Every day, in the morning at 9 o'clock, and in the evening at 6, the captain of the company drills them, putting them through the double quick and the manual of arms. They have no guns, so that they only go through the motions.

**Who They Are.**

The force is composed chiefly of Cubans, although there is an Austrian and a few Frenchmen in their ranks. The Cubans are fine-appearing fellows, looking as though they were accustomed to more elegantly-appointed homes than their present one. It is believed that this company is a portion of the force stationed on Gardiner's Island, and that they have eluded the United States Deputy Marshals. They represented themselves as a party of young men who wished to camp out for a month or more, and breathe the fresh air and eat the relishable fruit of the land. This they said to the man from whom they rented the premises. The unsuspicious Jerseyman agreed for forty dollars to him in hand paid to grant them the house and ground for one month. He now discovers that the headquarters of the Cubans are located on his fields, but is in nowise disturbed. Nor are any of the people. The men are orderly, live quietly, and spend their money freely, which latter item is a consideration with the Hobokenites.

**Mysterious Movements.**

Several coaches were seen yesterday stopping at the camp. They were observed to drive up to the gate, the passengers alighted and dismissed the carriages, which would move off and stand a little distance away, awaiting orders. The occupants were all Cubans, and some of the faces were familiar to the visitors at the New York headquarters. What they did or said no one outside could tell. There seemed to be an excited discussion over some measure, but concerning what was not disclosed.

There was a serenade given the men on Sunday night. Some sweet-voiced Cuban ladies made the hills ring with their music, and cheered the hearts of the men in camp. It was expected that there would be a large reinforcement last night.

### GENERALITIES.

**The Evarts Mansion.**

A recent letter from Windsor, Vt., says:—"Windsor is the summer residence of the ex-Attorney-General of the United States, William M. Evarts. In order to accommodate his large family of thirteen children, among which there are two pairs of twins, Mr. Evarts occupies three large mansions standing side by side on the prettiest street in the village, and within a large inclosure shaded with elms, maples, and pines, and ornamented with each variety of shrubbery and all the rare flowers known in this climate. In connection with his residence he owns a small farm of intervale and hill land, which he keeps under a high state of cultivation, and which is stocked with the most valuable breed of cattle and sheep in the country."

**Worse Than All!**

Under the head "What We Have Done," a correspondent of the Richmond *Whig* details how great were the sacrifices of prejudice made to elect Walker. He says:—"The principles of the Republican party have triumphed. Our boasted declaration that this was a 'white man's government' we have taken back. Our idea, expressed not many years ago, of fighting it out on 'negro suffrage,' we have given up. We have, indeed, conceded many things. We have voted for a Northern man—Yankee, if you please—for Governor. We have elected men to office who were false to the State during the war. Worse than that—we have voted for Hunnicutt."

**New York Wealth.**

The total value of the real and personal property in the city and county of New York for the year 1869, according to a recent official statement, is $964,100,597, against $908,436,327 in 1858, being an increase of $55,664,270. The separate items are as follows in 1869:—Real estate, $684,140,768; and personal estate, $279,-956,829; in 1868, real estate, $623,236,555; personal estate, $285,199,772; so that the real estate has increased $60,905,213, and the personal estate has decreased $5,239,943. Among the items of personal estate the bank shares are valued at $74,547,134 in 1869, and $75,998,019 in 1868, being a decrease in 1869 of $1,450,885.

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

**New Railroad Enterprises in the West—Preparations for a Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention—Yellow Fever in Boston—Land Connections of the New Cable.**

*FROM THE WEST.*

**A New Railroad Commenced in Kansas.**

LEAVENWORTH, July 19.—Track laying on the Leavenworth, Atchison, and Northwestern Railroad was commenced to-day, and will be completed within three weeks. Work will be commenced to-day on a bridge to be built across the Missouri at this point by John McCarthy, who has the contract for building the eastern approaches.

**The Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention in August next.**

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—The following committee of ten has been appointed by Chauncey J. Filly, in pursuance of the resolution of the New Orleans Commercial Convention, of which Mr. Filly was President, to arrange for the holding of a Mississippi Valley Commercial Convention, upon the Upper Mississippi, in August or September:—A. H. Saunders, of Davenport; James Renwick, Mayor of Davenport; John L. Davis, of Davenport; James Buford, Mayor of Rockland; R. F. Bower, of Keokuk; Andrew J. Wilkinson, Mayor of Keokuk; William Patterson, of Keokuk; A. Chambers, of Muscatine; William Vandever, of Dubuque; and C. Seymour, of La Crosse. The committee are well-known representative men. They will announce the point at which and the time when the convention will be held.

*FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Yellow Fever in Boston.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, July 20.—Yellow fever has appeared at this port, there being several cases on board the brig Alice, from Cuba, yesterday.

**The Land Line**

of the telegraph being built between this city and Duxbury by the French Cable Company will be ready for use on Sunday next.

*FROM BALTIMORE.*

**Death of a Benevolent Lady.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Mrs. C. C. Fulton, wife of C. C. Fulton, proprietor of the Baltimore *American*, died this morning after two days' illness. She was a lady of great benevolence and enthusiasm in the Union cause, having done many acts of charity to the soldiers, their families and orphans. Her loss is deeply regretted.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 20.—Stocks irregular. Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 135¼. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 123⅜; do. 1864, do., 121¾; do. 1865, do., 121¾; do. do. new, 120¾; do. 1867, 120½; do. 1868, 120¼; 10-40s, 110⅜; Virginia 6s, new, 61; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Co., 64; Cumberland preferred, 31½; New York Central, 211½; Erie, 28⅝; Reading, 92½; Hudson River, 183; Michigan Central, 130; Michigan Southern, 104⅞; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107; Chicago and Rock Island, 115½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 152½; Western Union Telegraph, 36¼

NEW YORK, July 20.—Cotton dull; sales of 100 bales at 34¾c. Flour steady; sales 9000 barrels. Wheat firmer, and advanced 1@2c.; sales of 60,000 bushels, No. 1 at $1·53; No. 2 at $1·40@1·51; amber State at $1·55, and white Western at $1·55. Corn firmer; sales of 46,000 bushels mixed Western at 92@97c., and white Western at 98c. Oats firmer, and advanced 1c.; sales of 33,000 bushels at 81@82c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet; new mess, $32·50@32·56. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, July 20.—Cotton dull at 34c. Flour quiet and steady; low grades very firm. Wheat firmer; prime to choice red, $1·55@1·70; prime to choice white, $1·65@1·80. Corn dull; prime white, $1·10@1·12; yellow, $1·12. Oats dull at 70@75c. for light. Mess Pork quiet at $34. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 18¾c.; shoulders, 15½c.; hams, 23@23½c. Lard quiet at 19½20c. Whisky extremely scarce, and quotations remain unaltered.

*THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By Atlantic Cable.*

LONDON, July 20—A. M.—Consols, 93⅛ for both money and account. United States five-twenties quiet at 82¾. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¼; Illinois Central, 93¾.

FRANKFORT, July 19—Evening.—United States five-twenties, 87⅜@87⅞.

PARIS, July 19—Evening—The Bourse is quiet. Rentes, 70f. 65c.

LIVERPOOL, July 20—A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 12½d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales will probably not exceed 8000 bales.

LONDON, July 20—A. M.—Sugar afloat, dull.

**An Incident in Cheyenne.**

Our frontier females do not seem to understand the necessity of taking the census, and naturally resist such things. To one Mr. Pierce, the collector, said:—"What is your age?" and she replied, "That is an impudent question and I won't tell you." "Well, I shall put you down at thirty," said Pierce. "I'm only twenty-seven," indignantly exclaimed the now thoroughly enraged lady. The record was corrected accordingly. "Madam," said Mr. Pierce to another lady, "I have been at your house twice to take the census." "You had better not let me catch you there taking anything," answered the independent woman. "I want to know how many children you have?" asked Pierce, walking into a house. "What's that your business?" answered the dame, "so long as we don't ask you to keep them?" "I am taking the census and must know," pursued Pierce. "Well, I guess somebody has been a takin' yours, and you'd better be hunting them up, young man," vociferated the dame.

**A Dampener.**

At Van Wert, Ohio, last Thursday morning, a person that was not willing that bygones should be bygones delivered a bitter Copperhead harangue to a crowd, saying, "I hurrahed for Jeff. Davis during the war, and since the war," and, lifting his hat, added, "If I want I will hurrah for him now." A "veteran," who was silently listening, stepped forward, and, placing his fist close to the speaker's nose, said:—"If you do I will whip you." Davis was not cheered.

**Getting Rid of Bores.**

If Secretary Fish has one virtue more conspicuous than any other, it is his faculty of getting rid of bores who call in person to advise him about his duties. "I will do what I can in the premises," says this truly great man, "but prefer to attend to these matters in my own way." The intimation thus tersely conveyed ought to be a lesson to all future callers who have more wisdom to communicate than they know what to do with.—*N. Y. Commercial.*

—Hank Monk, who drove Mr. Greeley so rapidly and joltingly down the mountain descent into Placerville as to coerce the most vigorous Saxon out of the mousn of the philosopher, and to make him howl in sincerity "just once" for "protection," still lives to tell the story, which he does to every casual traveller.

## THIRD EDITION

### DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

**Another Batch of Filibusters Captured by a Squad of Marines—Colonel Ryan Escapes a Second Time—The Convention of School Superintendents.**

*FROM NEW YORK.*

**Capture of More Filibusters—Colonel Ryan Again Escapes.**

NEW YORK, July 20.—An evening paper has the following:—A squad of men from Brooklyn Navy Yard, with Marshal Barlow at the head, last night, at midnight, surrounded a large house three miles back of Hoboken, and captured forty-eight Cuban filibusters there quartered. Several escaped, including Colonel Ryan. Several of the prisoners were hurt before being captured. All were taken to Fort Lafayette. A telegram was sent to President Grant, the Spanish Minister announcing that this is supposed to be the end of Cuban operations in this vicinity.

*FROM THE STATE.*

**Convention of Superintendents of Schools.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HARRISBURG, July 20.—The Convention of County, City, and Borough School Superintendents of this State promises to be a grand success, not only in numbers, but also in interest among those in attendance. Hon. A. S. Kissell, State Superintendent of Ohio, is here to attend the sessions of the convention.

**The Weather at the Seashore.—July 20, 9 A. M.**

Cape May, east, cloudy, 68.
Atlantic City, east, cloudy, 70.
Long Branch, east, cloudy.

**Stock Quotations by Telegraph.—2 P. M.**

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central R. | 210⅛ | West. Union Tel. | 36⅛ |
| N. Y. & Erie R. | 29 | Toledo and Wabash. | 73 |
| Ph. and Rea. R. | 92¾ | Mil. and St. Paul R. c | 76 |
| Mich. S. and N. I. R. | 104½ | Mil. and St. Paul R. p. | 86½ |
| Cle. and Pitt. R. | 107⅞ | Adams Express. | 60½ |
| Chi. and N. W. com. | 78¾ | Wells, Fargo. | 22½ |
| Chi. and N. W. pref. | 93¾ | United States. | 74 |
| Chi. and R. I. R. | 113⅛ | Tennessee 6s, new. | 55½ |
| Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. | 153 | Gold. | 135½ |
| Pacific M. S. | 82¼ | Market dull. | |

### THE FRENCH CABLE.

**Arrangements for the Landing at Duxbury, Mass.—No Fears of Government Interference—The Legislation of Massachusetts.**

A correspondent writes from Duxbury, Mass., yesterday:—

The officers and workmen preparing for the reception of the French cable are going forward in their arrangements, in spite of all rumors of probable Government interference. They have not, and have not at any time had, any fears of an objection to their landing, notwithstanding those in the interest of the old cable and the Western Union Company have been industrious in securing substantial opposition to their enterprises. The cable is expected on Thursday or Friday, and it is now the intention to commence business immediately. The land line to connect with New York from Boston via the Franklin lines will be finished to-morrow.

The citizens of this town are arranging for an extensive celebration as soon as the cable arrives, and there will probably be a large crowd here from all sections of the State. The revenue cutter in Boston, together with two or three other steamers at that port, will arrive to-morrow or next day for the purpose of escorting the cable vessels into Dexbury.

It is plain that the legislation of Massachusetts covers all the ground over which there has been so much discussion, and concerning which numerous legal opinions have been given. The French cable proper will only come as far as the point where the Government has no authority, and there it will be spliced to a cable laid by the "Ocean Telegraph Company," a corporation incorporated for the purpose at the last session of the Massachusetts Legislature. By this arrangement the means of communication will be free and uninterrupted, and it does not seem that any special legislation is required from Congress to protect it; and further it does not appear that any act of Congress can justly interfere with it. The bill, as passed by the State Legislature, is as follows:—

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE THE OCEAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

Section 1. George M. Dexter, Joshua Lovett, William R. Robeson, Jr., their associates and successors, are hereby made a corporation by the name of the Ocean Telegraph Company, and are hereby authorized to lay and maintain a telegraph cable in and over the waters, shores, and lands of this Commonwealth from some point or points on the shore of the county of Plymouth to the open sea, and to connect the same with any foreign telegraph cable, and are also authorized to construct, maintain, and use a line of telegraph from such point on said shore to any point within the limits of the said Commonwealth, with all the powers and privileges, and subject to all the duties, liabilities, and restrictions set forth in all general laws that now are or may hereafter be in force relating to telegraph companies; provided, that said company shall establish and maintain within one mile of the shore landing of their cable an office at which it shall receive and promptly transmit, at a uniform price, over its cable, in the order in which they are received, all messages delivered at said office by any telegraph company now or hereafter to be established.

Section 2. Said corporation may hold such real and personal estate as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, but the capital stock shall not exceed $100,000.

Section 3. If within two years from the passage of this act $25,000 shall not have been subscribed and paid in in cash on said capital stock and five miles of telegraph constructed, or if the franchise, charter or any portion of the telegraph line of the said corporation shall be sold or offered for sale to any existing telegraph company or to any person or association of persons before the conditions of this section shall have been complied with then this act shall be void.

Section 4. The Legislature may from time to time alter or reduce the rates of toll charged by said corporation; provided said tolls shall not, without the consent of said corporation, be so reduced as to produce a clear net profit of less than ten per cent. a year on the capital actually paid in.

Section 5. This shall take effect upon its passage.

Approved March 30, 1869.

**The Erie Railroad Directors.**

Griffin, the engineer who caused the terrible collision at Mast Hope, has been caught and imprisoned. He says he is extremely sorry; it would have been too much to say he was glad of it. But he thinks he "ought not to be punished severely." In that opinion the public probably differs from him; and we trust the jury which tries him will also fail to agree with him.

Meanwhile, the people would like to know whether the managers of the Erie Railway feel sorry too, or whether they don't care. Any sorrow of theirs cannot bring the dead back to life; but it would show at least a decent respect for public opinion if they should tell the public that they are sorry that so dreadful a murder should have been committed by the carelessness of one of their servants, and that they will try to introduce more rigid discipline among their men, and themselves pay more attention to the working of the road and less to stock gambling than they have done for some time. It is not impossible to declare a railroad a public nuisance, and abate it.—*N. Y. Post.*

### THE CITY SUPERVISORS.

**The Names Returned to Mayor Fox.**

The following named persons have been returned by the Commissioner of Highways to the Mayor, from which to select a supervisor for each district in the city:—

First ward—Samuel Peake, Henry Carr, and Albert Smith.

Second ward—Charles Peake, William Serad, and John Fletcher.

Third and Fourth wards—Samuel F. Mitchel, William Worthington, and John Thacher.

Fifth and Sixth wards—John Gibbs, John Snee-don, and William H. Mathers.

Seventh and Eighth wards—Ephraim Shaw, George Simpson, and John W. Leigh.

Ninth and Tenth wards—R. W. Siberton, H. B. Thompson, and William Preston.

Eleventh and Twelfth wards—John Johnson, H. Logan, and George Corson.

Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards—Jacob S. Fish, Joseph Hemple, and George Hoster.

Fifteenth ward—Thomas Gilligan, George Hensler, and Martin Lampert.

Sixteenth and Seventeenth wards—Joseph Ash, George Elton, and S. S. Armstrong.

Eighteenth ward—William H. Maneely, Jacob Barr, and William Lamon.

Nineteenth ward—George Boyer, Joseph Earnest, and William McKain.

Twentieth ward, First division—Henry Myers, Charles Sims, and William Winberg.

Twentieth ward, Second division—William Thorn, William Colbridge, and John Fox.

Twenty-first ward—Joseph Kensil, Timoty Clegg, and William McLaughlin.

Twenty-third ward, First division—Enoch Foster, Charles Williams, and Peter Castor.

Twenty-third ward, Second division—Jamison Lott, Alfred Dungan, and R. N. Murray.

Twenty-fourth ward, First division—P. C. McGinley, Alfred Hanline, and R. Longaker.

Twenty-fourth ward, Second division—William A. Frederick, Samuel Wynn, and William Smith.

Twenty-fifth ward—William H. Huston, F. F. Kerbaugh, and Thomas Dickson.

Twenty-sixth ward—Philip H. Keohse, David Edmunson, and James Robinson.

Twenty-seventh Ward—Joseph Freas, Lewis Grubb, and John A. Dickinson.

Twenty-eighth ward—Martin Ulrick, W. J. P. White, and James McKee.

No appointment is made for the Twenty-second ward, as that ward has a department of its own.

### Personalities.

—Sheridan is at Newport.
—Sherman is at Dartmouth.
—Ex-Secretary Seward is rheumatic.
—Senator McCreery seeks re-election.
—Rosecrans goes to San Francisco.
—Bishop Simpson is at Saratoga.
—Colfax is still travelling about.
—Tennyson likes odd titles for poems.
—Bonner wants the "American Girl."
—Old John Hancock was vain.
—Beecher is one of the Can't-get-aways.
—Stuart, George H., luxuriates at Newport.
—Stokes and Senter are like two Kilkenny cats.
—Brigham Young's youngest son is prone to wander.
—Her Majesty Eugenie is coming over *incog.*
—Senator Fenton will remain abroad only two months.
—Senator Trumbull is in the Yosemite Valley with his family.
—Thurlow Weed will devote some of the summer to Saratoga.
—Senator Wilson and wife are rusticating at Shutesbury Springs.
—General R. M. Gano, late of the Confederate army, is a preacher at Winchester, Ky.
—At the Peace Jubilee Ralph Waldo Emerson was mistaken by Gilmore for a flute blower, and was ordered "to his place."
—Mrs. Buttles, wife of T. M. Buttles, of Towanda, died on Tuesday last from the effects of running a needle into her hand.
—The one-hundredth anniversary of the birthday of Baron von Humboldt, the 14th of September, will be celebrated by the civic societies of Buffalo.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, July 20, 1869.

The comparative statement of our banks for the past week is decidedly unfavorable again, but less so than the previous one. The decrease in the legal tenders is the most serious item, and the most significant, under the circumstances, amounting to $470,607; the deposits show a falling off of $181,525, and the loans of $12,157. The difference between the two items of deposits and loans shows that the banks have been disposed to accommodate to the extent of their ability, and which led to the impression that the banks were gaining strength when they were in reality losing ground.

Their condition just now is abnormal, and it would be vain of course to expect any relaxation in the rates for the present. Call loans are quite firm at yesterday's figures, and the bill brokers, with a keen eye to business, are taking advantage of circumstances by putting on the screw.

Gold is very quiet and lower, opening at 135⅜ and selling at noon at 135¼.

In Government loans the sales were light, but prices generally continue firm.

The transactions at the Stock Board were moderately active. State and City loans are firm at former quotations. Reading Railroad was active and ranged from 46⅛@46-44, b. o., closing at 46⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad was weak at 56½; Minehill at 53½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 31, b. o. 56¼ was bid for Lehigh Valley; 37 for Catawissa preferred; and 49⅜ for Northern Central.

In Canal stocks small transactions. Sales of Lehigh Navigation at 36@36¼, b. o. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, and 21 for preferred do.

In Coal shares there were sales of St. Nicholas at 2·31, an advance.

Bank and Passenger Railway shares were without change worthy of notice. There were only limited transactions in either.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1500 City 6s, New. c. | 100⅝ | 300 sh Read R. s5. | 46⅛ |
| $400 do. | 100¼ | 800 do. | 46¼ |
| $600 do. | 100⅜ | 200 do. | 46 3-16 |
| $1000 do. | 100¼ | 100 do. | 46¼ |
| $1000 C & Am 6s, 89. | 85½ | 200 do. | 46 3-16 |
| $3000 N Penna 6s. | 88 | 200 do. | 46¼ |
| $2000 Leh V R n bs. | 25 | 100 do. | 46⅛ |
| Cp. | 94¼ | 100 do. | 46 3-16 |
| $7000 Elmira R 7s. | 89 | 200 do. | 46·31 |
| $500 Sch N 6s, '72. | 65 | 300 do. | 46·31 |
| 1 sh Mech Bk. | 32¾ | 200 do. | 46·44 |
| 5 sh Minehill R. | 53½ | 100 do. | 46·31 |
| 13 sh Penna R. | 56⅜ | 100 do. | 46¼ |
| 3 do. | 56½ | 100 do. | 46¼ |
| 133 do. | 56½ | 100 do. | 46·31 |
| 2 do. | 56½ | 500 do. | 46¼ |
| 100 sh Leh N Stk. | 36 | 100 sh Ph & E. | 60 |
| 100 do. | 36¼ | 200 do. | 60 |
| 10 sh Lit Sch R. | 41⅞ | 100 do. | 60 |
| 100 sh St Nich Coal | 2·31 | 5 sh Acad Music. | 95 |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100 City 6s, New. | 100¼ | 5 sh Read R. d. b. | 46⅛ |
| $2000 Leh 6s, '84. | 84 | 100 do. 2d. | 46¼ |
| 35 sh Minehill R. | 53½ | 15 do. | 46⅛ |
| 200 sh St Nich Coal. | 2⅛ | 100 do. c. | 46⅛ |
| 13 sh Leh Val R. | 56¼ | 100 do. | 46⅛ |
| 20 sh Penna R. | 56¼ | 100 do. s60 | 46⅛ |
| 10 sh Read. d bill. | 46⅛ | 400 do. s5&in. | 46⅛ |
| 100 do. b30. | 46⅛ | 100 do. rg&1. | 46 3-16 |
| 100 do. b30. | 46·44 | 200 do. s. b30. | 46·44 |
| 500 do. s. | 46¼ | 200 do. s. b12. | 46¼ |
| 100 do. | 46¼ | 400 do. s. | 46⅛ |
| 200 do. s. b30. | 46·44 | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $9000 City 6s, New. s. | | 200 sh Read R. s. | 46⅛ |
| cash. | 100⅜ | 200 do. s5. | 46⅛ |
| $200 do. | 100⅜ | 10 sh Penna R. | 56½ |
| $1000 Alle Co 6s. | 74½ | 114 do. | 56⅜ |
| $3000 Pa R 1m 6s. s. | 97¾ | 9 sh Far & M Bk. | 118⅜ |
| $5000 Pittsbg 5s. | 70 | 4 do. | 118⅜ |
| $3000 Leh gold 1. | 96 | 6 sh Leh Val. | 56¼ |
| 10 sh Minehill R. | 53½ | | |

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 135⅛ | 11·12 A. M. | 135 |
| 10·50 " | 135⅛ | 11·50 " | 135⅛ |
| 11·00 " | 135⅛ | 12·00 M. | 135⅛ |
| 11·10 " | 135⅛ | 12·07 P. M. | 135⅛ |

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Goverment securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120¾@121; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@123⅞; do., 1864, 121¾@122; do., Nov., 1865, 121¾@122; do., July, 1865, 120⅝@120⅞; do., 1867, 120¾@120¾; do., 1868, 120¼@120½; 10-40s, 110⅛@110¼. Pacifics, 107¼@108. Gold, 135¼.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅝@120⅞; do. 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1864, 121¾@121⅞; do. 1865, 121⅝@121⅞; do. 1865, new, 120⅝@120¾; do. 1867, new, 120¼@120½; do. 1868, 120¼@120½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 110⅛@110⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107⅝@108; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅞. Gold, 135@135¼; Silver, 129@131.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 120⅝@120¾; 5-20s of 1862, 123⅛@123⅜; do. 1864, 121⅝@121⅞; do. 1865, 121⅝@121⅞; do. July, 1865, 120¾@120⅞; do. July, 1867, 120¾@120⅞; do. July, 1868, 120¼@120½; 5s, 10-40, 110⅛@110⅜; U. S. Pacific R. Cy. 6s, 107¼@107⅞. Gold, 135⅛@135⅜.

### NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday:—

*From the Herald.*

"The excellence of the bank statement and the ease in money failed to arrest the drooping tendency of the stock market, and prices on the first day closed lower than at the termination of business on Saturday. The fact is, the leading operators and speculators who were in the habit of sustaining quotations by their very presence are out of town, and also out of stocks; for they have sold and gone to the watering places and sea-side to enjoy the profits.

"A report was current late this afternoon that Secretary Boutwell intended resigning within a few days, and that Freeman Clarke would be his successor in the Cabinet.

"The money market was abundantly supplied at 7 per cent. on call, with pledge of prime and miscellaneous collaterals. There was unusual demand, but balances were not pressed for engagement. On prime collateral there were the usual exceptions at 6 per cent. Commercial paper felt the change more sensibly, and under a better inquiry the range of discount rates for prime double names, at sixty days and four months, was from 8 to 12 per cent. There was a good deal of currency at the intermediate figures.

"Government bonds were strong, and at the first board sold at the highest for some of the issues ever attained. The London quotation (82¾), the ease in money, and the firmness in gold all contributed to produce this result. Afterwards the market became heavy with the decline in gold, but reacted late in the afternoon, closing steady and dull at the following prices:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 120¾@121; do. do., coupon, 120¾@121; do. 5-20s, registered, 121¾@121⅞; do. do., coupon, 1862, 123⅛@123⅞; do. do., coupon, 1864, 121¾@122; do. do., coupon, 1865, 121¾@122; do. do., coupon, new, 1865, 120⅝@120¾; do. do., coupon, 1867, 120⅝@120¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, 120½@120¾; do. 10 408, registered, 109¾@110; do. do., coupon, 110⅛@110¾; currency bonds, 107⅞@108.

"Foreign exchange was quiet at the following range of quotations—Sterling, sixty days' commercial, 109¼@109¾; good to prime bankers', 109⅞@110⅛; short sight, 110⅛@110⅜; Paris, 60 days', 5·18¾@5·12½; short sight, 5·12½@5·10⅓; Antwerp, 5·18¾@5·12½; Switzerland, 5·18¾@5·12½; Hamburg, 35⅝@36; Amsterdam, 40⅛@40⅜; Frankfort, 40⅛@40⅞; Bremen, 78⅛@79⅛; Prussian thalers, 70⅛@70¾.

"Gold opened strong, the 'bulls' making a sortie which put the price as high as 136¼, but it subsequently declined to 135⅝. A great deal of mystery enshrouds the market, and operators are sorely puzzled to know how to take it. Exchange is firm, but artificially so; yet gold shipments are light as compared with those of this season in previous years. It will be remembered that the first report of the specie shipped by the City of Boston on Saturday was $245,000, then the amount was increased to $434,750, and at the last moment to $584,750. The last shipment of $150,000 took place after the official report was made to the Custom House, so that it does not appear in that week's