# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

# VOL. X.-NO. 19.

# FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

The Constitution of the Newly-fiedged Republic-The Text of the Fundamental Law.

The Santingo Bandera Espanola, of the 8th, contains the following, reproduced by El Diario de la Marina:-

CUBAN REPUBLIC.

Political constitution to be in force during the war of the independence:-Article 1. The legislative power will be vested

in a House of Representatives. 2. An equal number of members for each of the four States, which from this moment divide

island, to compose said house

These States are:-The Eastern, Camaguey, Las Villas, and the Western.

4. Only those citizens of the republic that are

over twenty years of age can be representatives. 5. The duty of representative is incompatible with all others of the republic.

6. Whenever any vacancies occur in the repre-sentation of a State, the Executive thereof is to dictate the necessary measures for a new elec-

7. The House of Representatives will name the president, charged with the executive power, general-in-chief, the president of the sessions, and his other employes. The general-in-chief is subordinate to the Executive, and his duty is to give it an account of his operations. 8. Should there ever be occasion for it, the

President of the republic, the general-in-chief, and the members of the House shall be arraigned before the House of Representatives. The ac-cusation may be instituted by any citizen whatever; should the House deem it important, the accused will be subjected to the judicial power. 9. The House of Representatives can freely dismiss those functionaries whose appointment pertains to the House.

10. The legislative decisions of the House, to render them obligatory, need the sanction of the President.

11. Should this not be obtained they, are to be returned to the House for reconsideration, and the objections made by the President will be borne in mind.

12. The President is bound to communicate his approbation to the projects of law, or the

contrary, within the term of ten days. 13. When a resolution of the House be passed the second time, his sanction thereto will be compulsory

14. The following ought indispensably to be-come objects of law:—The taxes, public loans, ratification of treaties, declaration and termination of war, authorization to the President to issue letters of marque, the raising and main-taining of troops, equipment and sustaining of a navy, and declaration of reprisals against the

enemy. 15. The House of Representatives constitutes itself in permanent session from the moment the representatives of the people ratify this fun-damental law until the war be at an end.

16. The executive power will be vested in the President of the republic. 17. To be President, the candidate must be

thirty years of age or more and have been born in the island of Cuba. 18. The President may make treaties, but with

the ratification of the House.

19. He will appoint the ambassadors, minis-ters plenipotentiary, and consuls of the republic in foreign countries.

20. He is to receive the ambassadors from other countries, take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and issue his orders to all the employes of the republic.

21. The secretaries of office are to be appointed by the House, at the suggestion of the President.

22. The judicial power is independent in itself; its organization will be the object of a special law. 23. To be an elector the same conditions are

# PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 22, 1869.

# SECOND EDITION

NAPOLEON.

The French Emperor and the Political Crisis

Eiglish Journals.

then, is the majority now?'

Comments on his Conduct by both French and

The Patrie (semi-official) says: "The note of

onfession finds itself thus divulged, and how a

contession have test that any inged, and how a note drawn up for the Emperor's personal use could be made public by the *Pays*. The inten-tion is not difficult to discover. It is evidently with the view to present the Emperor as making the *amende honorable* to the old majority, who so badly received the engagements of the 19th of

anuary. The note is, therefore, an advance made

o the ultras of the present majority; and it im-

plies a threat of reaction. Under this double guise it is especially ill-timed. Happily, everything leads to the belief that the Pags has

been mystified. The Emperor cannot have com-

mitted such an enormous error of judgment as

to address himself to a majority which no longer

exists. The majority of to-day may alternate

from right to left, and at the present moment it has all the appearance of being with those who have signed the interpellation. If the Emperor desires to give the Chamber a proof of his de-ference, it is towards the Left Centre, and not towards the Arcadians, he would turn his eyes."

"AN ACT OF MADNESS .- It is asserted that it

seriously contemplated not to allow the inter-

pellation to be brought forward in the Corps Legislatif. The President would refuse to re-

ceive it on the ground of its being unconstitu

tional. These rumors are as untrue as they are improbable. Had they the ghost of a founda-

tion, we feel sure M. Schneider would resign his

post as President of the Chamber. It is unne-

cessary to inquire whether the interpellation is

unconstitutional or not. Matters have come to

eleven successive constitutions, and prac-tically illustrated Carlyle's axiom that

the best of constitutions is not worth the paper

it is written on,' is either silliness or low cun-ning. There is something above all constitu-

tions, and especially above that which has itself

loyally declared capable of perfection, viz.: the

decided and clearly expressed will of a great

nation. Well, be it so; let us admit for a mo-

ment that it is unconstitutional. But then it is M. Kouher as perpetual Minister of State; for

without the abrogation of the forty-fourth ar-

The Only Course Left for the Emperor.

ature, and the Emperor, who at heart

From the London Spectator, July 10.

maduces

that

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

the Pays is addressed to the majority. Where, for the moment, is that majority to be found We find at the bottom of the interpellation of the Tiers Parti the names of 110 deputies. About 40 belonging to the Moderate left and Extreme will naturally be added to the group of The State Educational Convention at Harrisburg-Its Adjournment Sine Die-The Resolutions that were 110 names belonging to the Centre, Where, Adopted-State Superin-The Temps (Opposition) writes on the same subject:-- "An interesting question, but one which appears insoluble, is to know how an Imperial tendent Wickersham's Address.

> A Configgration in Nevada Mines-Crime in the Far West-Administration of Benry J. Raymond's Estate-Shecking Railroad Accidents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

# FROM HARRISBURG.

Final Session of the State and County School Superintendents' Convention – The Resolu-tions that were Adopted–Address of State Superintendent Wickersham and others.

The Liberte (Left Centre) is still more out-spoken. Here is its article:-Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, July 22 .- The School Superintendents' Convention was again in session this

> morning. . A resolution providing that School Directors shall be sworn officers was carried.

Mr. Morris, of Chester, introduced a resolulon that, in the opinion of this convention, the law exempting mortgages, judgments, etc., from taxation for school purposes, is found to be dethat pass that such a question is an idle one. To prate about 'unconstitutionality' in a country which has witnessed the overthrow of trimental to the interests of the common schools, and that we respectfully ask for its repeal. Carried unanimously.

Mr. Boyd, of York, submitted a resolution that the school law providing for the support of county institutes be so amended as to enable county superintendents to apply a portion of the funds received from the county in defraying the

expenses of local institutes. Adopted. Mr. Magee, of Centre, introduced a resolution that this convention recommend such a provision of the school law as to afford relief to poor districts by a more uniform system of taxation. Adopted.

ticle of the Constitution nobody would or could consent to be deputy. It would be the empire blocked up. Again we must say the rumor is State Superintendent Wickersham addressed false; if it proves to be true, it will be an act of the convention at length, promising every aid in his power to the county superintendents. He wanted the common schools in Peansylva ita the best in the United States. He had now on We believe there is a course open to the Emperor which he has attentively studied, and which, if overpressed, he may at last attempt to his desk the draft of a new school law, to be submitted to the next Legislature. The Westpursue-and that is, to try whether in France a ern States are even now looking to Pennsylree Legislature and a free Executive cannot covania for educational improvements. It was exist. They co-existed across the Atlantic for nearly a hundred years. In January, 1866, Nanow not even second to Massachusetts. He outpoleon stated in his speech from the throne that lined what he deemed proper for a common the true analogue for the Constitution of France school system for this State. It should gather was the Constitution of the United States, children of all classes, races, colors and condiand several of his utterances at different times indicate that the peculiar position of tion, into the school room. This was the only an American President, so irresponsible within just basis of a common school system. He his sphere, seems to him much less powerless wanted academies and high schools encouraged and pitiable than that of a constitutional by the State, and over and above academies he monarch in the English sense. Up to 1860 a free wanted all the colleges thrown open, aided ma-Executive did get along in America with a free terially by the Commonwealth. He contem plated a few years hence a free UState niversity, free to every youth in Pennsylvania. We must look beyond and above reading, writing, arithmetic, grammar, and geography, in our free educational system. (Applause.) In the next Legislature this would be pressed to an issue. We have a right to aim high in Pennsylnia. She must take the lead in education.

FROM EUROPE. Crisis between the Lords and Commons-Intense Public Excitement-Probable With-drawal of the Church Bill-Serious Consequences to the Peers. By Atlantic Cable. lonnon, July 21 .- The die is cast, and the struggle between the Lords and the country has finally come to an issue. In consequence of the abrupt termination of the debate last night, in-

tense excitement has prevailed among political circles during the day. The Cabinet has been in ression all this afternoon, and a report is afloat that great dissensions exist in the Council. Messrs. Gladstone, Bright, Lowe, and all the strongest members insist on an immediate withdrawal of the Irish Church bill, on the ground of the obstinate resistance of the Peers to the principles which renders a direct conflict between the two houses of Parliament inevitable. Some members of the Cabinet, Lord Clarendon among the number, advocated more moderate proceedings, such as letting the bill take its course and only abandoning it at the last moment. The insulting language used by Lord Salisbury towards Mr. Gladstone, joined to the large majority cast against the preamble, however, show that all attempts to effect a compromise

are useless. There is little doubt but that Mr. Gladstone will carry his point of withdrawing the bill immediately. This will be followed by a speedy adjournment, and calling another sesion in August, and creating a large batch of new peers, sufficient in number to overcome the present Tory majority. Placards have been posted on the walls to-day, headed, Shall the people or the lords rule?' and calling a mass meeting at Arundel Hall for to-morrow. This will be followed by a monster open air demonstration. Rumors are afloat that the Duke of Cambridge has openly expressed his indignation at the radicalsm shown by the Ministry, and he hopes that the Queen will refuse to sanction the coercion of the peers. The present crisis promises well to open the ball to sweeping reforms in England, commencing with the virtual destruction of the hereditary legislation.

The Council of Ministers-No Definite Course Resolved Upon. The Cabinet Council this afternoon was an

enusually protracted one, and did not break up until a late hour. No definite result was arrived at from the deliberations. The final decision and future course of the Ministry were reserved until to-morrow, when another Cabinet meeting will be held.

The latest rumors afloat are that the Government will make one last offer for a compromise before it resorts to extreme measures by the withdrawal of the bill.

Lords Granville, Clarendon, and others, it is said, made earnest appeals for moderation, urging the extreme danger of giving reins to the revolutionary sentiments of the masses at the present moment. Notwithstanding the hesitation of the Ministry, the conflict between the peers and the people is inevitable. The crisis will be delayed only from a knowledge of the momentous character of the undertaking. It is rumored that a disruption of the Cabinet may ensue.

### This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, July 22—A. M.—COnsolis for money, 93%; for account, 93%@93%. U. S. Five-twenties firm at 83%. Railways steady. Eric, 19; Illinois Central, 95; Atlantic and Great Western, 23%. Liverpool, July 22—A. M.—Cotton a shade firmer;

uplands, 121 d.; Orleans, 13d. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. Red Western Wheat, 9s. Red

# DOUBLE SHEET\_THREE CENTS.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. The Air Ship Avitor The Success of the In-vention. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.-Another successful

trial of the air-ship Avitor was made to-day in the presence of members of the press, a portion of the Chicago party, and engineers. Several of the latter expressed the opinion that the larger machine now under construction will be a uccess.

# New Heisting Works Burned.

The new hoisting works of the Chollar Potosi nine at Virginia, Nevada, were burned to-day, with the company's boarding-house and several surrounding buildings. The employes escaped through a hole in the Norcross shaft. The loss s over \$100,000, partly insured.

## Official Vote of Washington Territory.

The official vote of Washington Territory is 238; increase in two years, 698. Garfield (Republican), for delegate to Congress, has 148 najority. The vote on the State Convention is small, 400 for and 688 against. The Republican State Convention met at Sacramento to-day, organized and adjourned until evening.

## Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, July 22.—Cotton dull; 125 bales sold at 34c. Flow Birmer; sales of 9500 barrels State at \$525666 8 ; Ohio at \$6456716, and Western at \$525 152,060 bashels No. 1 at \$1546155, No. 3 at \$1506 152, and White California at \$1778. Corn buoyant and excited at an advance of 6c.; sales of 64,000 bushels mixed Western at \$16107. Oats firmer; sales of 12,000 bushels at \$3,65356. Ever quiet. P. & firm new meas \$2755. Lact dut at one of 900 rk firm, new mess, \$33-75. Lard dull at 1916 @1076 c.

P. rk firm, new mess, \$3756. Lard dull at 19)<sub>6</sub> @107<sub>6</sub> c.
W hisky quiet at \$105.
Nzw York, July 22.—Stocks steady, Money steady at 7 per cent. Gold, 135%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 1233%; do. 1864, do., 12136; do. 1865, do., 12136; do. do. new, 12035; do. 1867, 12036; do. 1868, 12046; 10-408, 11036; Virginia 68, new, 60; Missouri 68, 87%; Canton Co., 60; Cumberland preferred, 30; New York Central, 21056; Erie, 2836; Heading, 9336; Hudson River, 18236; Michigan Central, 13236; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 10756; Chicago and Rock Island, 11356; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 150; Western Union Telegraph, 3636; Batt Mark, July 24.—Cotton full; nominally 34.
Flour quiet, but firm, and stock extremely light. Wheat dull and lower; prime to choice red, \$15066; 160; white, \$1 6566; 1756. Corn dull and lower; prime white, \$1 67666; 1756.

1460: white, \$1,356,3175. Corn dull and lower; prime white, \$1,076,111; yellow, \$1,056,108. Oats dull and lower; prime new, 656,57. Mess Pork quiet at \$34. Bacon active and advancing; rib sides, 18%,6618%,c.; clear do., 18%,6619c.; shoulders, 15%; hams, 23,6 24c. Lard firm at 19%,620c. SAN FRANCISCO, July 21.—Fiour in good d mand at \$4,875,665,75. Wheat, \$1,606,170, a decline of Sc. Legal tenders, 75c.

Legal tenders, 75c.

-A correspondent of the Allgemeine Zeitung at Nagasaki gives some curious information as to the present state of affairs in Japan. He says that, although the principal daimios have all agreed to abdicate their power in favor of the Milbade their state of the principal daimios have all Mikado, their acts are not in accordance with their professions, and it is probable that before long Japan will again be plunged into a civil war as disastrons as that which has just terminated. Many of the daimios and Satsuma in particular, are deeply involved in debt, notwith-standing which they continually buy arms and ships in large quantities. The real reason of the submission of the daimios, was that the princes of the south, who led the rebellion gainst the Tycoon, and eventually conquered him, were unable to agree as to the division of the spoil, and conse-quently made over the Tycoon's revenues to the Mikado. Most of these revenues pro-ceed from confiscated property in the north of the island, where many of the daimlos are secret adherents of the Tycoon; and the southeru princes knew that if they divided this property imong themselves, they would not be able defend it against their enemies. As it is, the Mikado is totally dependent on the southern daimios, who furnish him with the funds necessary to carry on the Government, and any dis-putes among them are just as likely to produce a civil war as before. Under the new system the Tycoon, or temporal sovereign, is to be abolished, and a confederation not unlike that which formerly prevailed in Germany to be created, with the Mikado, or spiritual sovereign, at its head. This arrangement, though it promises little for the maintenance of order, has at least one advantage for European merchants in Japan. Instead of the two soveeigns, with powers and responsibilities so vague that no European could understand which of them was really responsible for the due execuion of treaties and the conduct of officials, there will now be a single government with a tangible head. Europeans may now expect some reform in the system of currency, which has brought on them so many severe losses. Under the treaties of 1866 the silver coin (boo) was to be 134 grains in weight, nine-tenths of which were to consist of pure silver; but the quantity of silver in the coins actually in circulation has always been much less. The reason of this is hitherto there has been no Governmen that mint, the money having been coined under the direction of individual daimios, who of course do not consider themselves bound by treaties. FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

of 1869, 128 % @122 %; do., 1864, 121 % @121 %; do., Nov.; 1865, 121 % @121 %; do., July, 1865, 120@120 %; do., 1867, 120 % @100 %; do., 1868, 120@120 %; 10-40 £, 110 % @110 %. Pacifics, 107 % @108. Gold, 185 %. Messra. Dz HAYEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 68 of 1851, 120 % @120 %; do. 1862, 121 % @128 %; do. 1864, 91 % @121 %; do. 1865, 121 % @121 %; do. 1866, new, 120 @120 %; do. 1867, new, 120 % @120 %; do. 1865, 120 @120 %; do. 1867, new, 120 % @120 %; do. 1865, 120 @120 %; do. 1867, new, 120 % @120 %; do. 1865, 120 @120 %; do. 58, 10-408, 110 % @110 %; U. Ry 80 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 107 % @108 ; Due Comp. Int Notes, 19 %. Gold, 186 % @185 %; Silver, 129 @131.

### NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market yesterday :--From the Herald.

"The money market to-day was very steady, and "The money market to-day was very stendy, and the rate on call still ranged from six to seven per cent., according to the class of coltaterals. There are as yet no exceptions at the lower rate upon slocks, but the instances at six per cent, are quite irequent on pledges of Government bonds. The currency movement with the interior is reported bont even, say that the Treasure dis-Irequent on pledges of Government bonds. The currency movement with the interior is reported about even, so that the Treasury dis-bursements are the present source of increase to the loanable funds of the banks. The pur-chases to day have added nearly four millions of dollars to the currency of the city, but the sale of gold to-morrow will withdraw nearly a million and a half again. Some curlosity is manifested to know whether the Government purchases of bonds, in ad-dulon to those for the Sinking Fund, will be con-tinned next month. We have reason for intimating that Secretary Boutwell will be grided by the con-tinned next month. We have reason for intimating that Secretary Boutwell will be grided by the con-dition of the money market at the end of July. As to increasing his sales of gold, it is hardly probable that he will diminish his store turther than by the amounts already advertised to be sold. The Novem-ber instalment of interest is a very heavy one, and will need economy of the gold receipts of the Government during the custing three months, the large gold balance in the Treasury being illusive, as it is largely represented by gold certificates. Foreign exchange was duil after Weinesday as steamer, but the domand was even less than usual. Rates were firmly heid, and for prime bankers' ster-ling ranged from illos [105, for sixty-day and 110, 66 illoy for sight bills. Connaercial paper was quoted at s to 12 per cent, as the extreme range for sixty-day and four months prime notes and nextendes. "The Government market, while favorably affected by the Treasury purchases and the advance to 83 in London, was irregular at the opening and afterday and four months prime notes and acceptances. "The Government market, while favorably affected by the Treasury purchases and the advance to 83% in London, was irregular at the opening and after-wards fell off a fraction upon the announcement that the proposals to sell embraced a total of nearly twelve millions of bonds. This figure shows that the supply on hand in the city is larger than was supposed, and hence a yielding in obedience to the mentiable law took piece. Again the foreign de-mand is entirely checked, because the home market has been run up so largely by these weekly pur-chases. It should not be forgotten that the foreign market was a greater support than is the buying of the Government, for while the latter takes only three millions a week, the former was in the habit of re-quiring as many by every prominent steamer. The demand in the one case was invisible; in the Gov-ernment purchases there are a parade and pub-licity which have unduly stimulated prices and drawn a great many bonds from the country. With the noon price in London at 83 there was a yielding in the general list, which carried the '05 down to 120 1-16. The weaker feeling in gold at this period was almost operative upon the market. Later in the day there was a reaction and a general improve-ment, prices on the street closing steady. "A Washington special says that the public state-ment for the present month will show a gratifying reduction in the total amount of the debt. The re-cepts from customs and internal revenue will in the aggregate amount to thirty-eight or forty millions.

ceipts from customs and internal revenue will in the celpts from customs and internal revenue will in the aggregate amount to thirty-eight or forty millions, and the debt will be diminished about ten millions of dollars. It is expected by the Treasuny officials that the exhibit for August will likewise show a further reduction of the debt, while the statement for September will probably increase the amount of the debt a few millions, on account of the heavy falling off in receipts and the anticipated large dis-bursements to meet the expenses of the War and Navy Departments." Navy Departments."

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, July 22 .- There is a total absence of any demand for Flour for shipment, and the home consumers operate sparingly. Sales of 4@500 barrels, including superfine at \$5:65:50; extras at \$5:50% (065; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at 16@7 50; Pennsylvania do. do. at 16@6 75; Ohio do. do. at \$6.75@7 75; and fancy brands at\$9@10.50, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$6.12% to \$6-25 容 bbl.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market.

but prices are unchanged. Sales of 500 bushels old

Indiana red at \$1.50; and 1000 bushels new Dela-

ware do, at \$1:50@1:53. Rye is steady, with sales of

and Western mixed at \$1000 bushels yellow at \$110; and Western mixed at \$107@108 @ bushel. Oats are unchanged; sales of 3000 bushels Western at 77

s78c.; and 1000 bushels light Pennsylvania at 75c. othing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 utercitron at \$44 \$ ton. Whisey may be quoted at \$1 '04 @1 '10 \$ gallon, tax

paid. One stamp, city made, is selling much below

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

Corn

100 bushels old Pennsylvania at \$1.40

these prices.

required as for being elected. 24. All the inhabitants of the republic are ab-

solutely free. 25. All the citizens of the republic will con-

sider themselves soldiers of the liberating army. 26. The republic recognizes no titles, special honors, or privileges whatever.

27. The citizens of the republic cannot admit of any honors or distinctions from a foreign

28. The House cannot attack the liberty of religion or conscience, nor the liberty of the press, pacific meetings, instruction and the right of petition, nor any right whatever inherent to and nalienable from the people.

29. This constitution may be revised and corrected whenever the House unanimously determines it.

The foregoing was put to vote in the free town of Guaimaro on the 10th April, 1863, by citizen Carlos Manuel Cespedes, President of the Constituent Assembly, and the citizen Deputies Salvador Cisneros Betancourt, Francisco Sancuez, figuel Betancourt Guerra, Ignacio Agramonte Loynaz, Antonio Zambrana, Jesus Rodriguez, Antonio Acala, Jose Izaguirre, Honorato Castillo, Miguel Geronimo Gutierrez, Arcadio Gar-Tranquilino Valdes, Antonio Lorda, and cia Ecuardo Machado Gomez.

General Thomas Jordan in Chief Command of the Eastern Bivision.

A correspondent in Havana writes on the 17th instant:---

General Thomas Jordan has been given the chief command in the Eastern Department, and has had a couple of fights with the Spaniards, in which his Cuban troops acted very well, and to his entire satisfaction. He has formed a large camp of instruction in the district of Holguin. and is thoroughly organizing, drilling, disciplining, equipping, and arming some 6000 picked men, divided into battalions of infantry and envalry and companies of artillery, for he has fourteen field pieces with him.

While he is training this force, his generals and colonels in other parts of the department have orders to harass the Spaniards, but to avoid all serious engagements, which accounts for the Spanish troops not meeting with more resistance some of their marches. Waen his picked ree is in that condition of efficiency he wants it to be in, General Jordan will then sweep down unexpectedly upon the many scattered detachnents of the over-couffdent Spaniards, and is hopeful of capturing most of them in detail. Count de Valmaseda is one of those to whom he will pay the first military compliments of his fighting season

General Jordan, in taking command of the Eastern Department, found the "armies of libe-ration" too abundantly supplied with officers, particularly of high grade, so he proposed that a certain number should assume lower positions, but have a brevet title for the ones they should vacate. This was at once agreed to, and the number of officers, not only in the army of the cast, but in all the "armics of liberation," was appropriately reduced. Of the six Major-Generais in the Eastern Department, only four retain their positions-Marcano, Donato Marinol, Julio Peralta, and Maximo Gomez; one of the other two, Modesto Diaz, taking charge of a brigade, and Figuerdo having become Governor of the Eastern State, formed by the lately adopted constitution of the republic of Cuba.

Mr. Tinker and Senor Cleneros will soon leave for Nassau and the United States, charged with an important mission, and the bearers of valuable despatches from President Cespedes. Mr. Fullerton thinks they must now be away for Cuba, and that their "important mission" is to obtain arms and ammunition, of which the Cubans are yet much in need. Had War Minister Aguillera some 30,000 more Remington and Peabody rifles, with a corresponding amount of smmunition, in less than thirty days he would have mentenough for every ritle.

lieves that a free Chamber is sure, sooner or later, to make itself contemptible, might not be disinclined, wanting any other road of escape to try that experiment-to grant, that is, the Legislature demands for itself. that yet refuse ministerial responsibility. Sup-pose, for example, that he withdrew, honestly withdrew, from all control of elections, restored the right of proposing measures to the members, retaining only his veto, and allowed the Chamber to select its own officers, he would retain, in the face of a free Legisla ture, a vast body of power. He would be compelled, no doubt, to execute the laws; but he executes them now, and no new law can be passed except with his consent. He would retain the control of the vast machine, the French bureaucracy, with its all but limitless influence, would have a direct hold upon the Chamber through his patronage and his party, and would be quite as much master of the foreign policy of France as he is now. It is easy to ay a free Chamber could restrain that policy, but funds for a war once declared are never refused, except under penalty of invasion; and the American House of Representatives has never yet exercised any stringent control over the policy of the country. The position would be a very great one, and the Emperor's power, though much more limited than at present. would still within its limits be real and unfettered, while there would be none of the untruthfulness which Napoleon is accustomed to ascribe to constitutional monarchy. It is in this direction that Napoleon, if convinced that he must surrender personal government, and finally decided against war, and if resolved on any resolution at all, will, we believe, endeavor to move; and it will be curious to observe whether this kind of freedom will content hi people. We suspect it will not: that they will ronounce it illogical, as indeed it is; and that the members will not surrender their highes ambition-that of becoming ministers. Occasions of collision will be sought instead of avoided; the Republican party will proclaim itself the Chamber; and the often repeated, inxorable situation of France-an internecine marrel between the Parliament and the person will once more be reproduced. Still, every ourse now open to him involves a choice o vils, and this one is of all the one which will eem to the Emperor himself the least humili ting.

-A number of the "Annals of Indian Administration for 1867-1868," just received from india, contains a very elaborate digest of the nost recent statistical information regarding the numbers, employments, castes, and religious professions of the inhabitants of the British Empire in the East and the dependent States. We extract a few details touching the last o these subjects, as it is one on which trustworthy accounts have been altogether deficient until very lately. Out of more than 150,000,000 inhabitants of the country under direct British tominion, 110,000,000 are Hindoos, 25,000,000 Mussulmans (a much smaller proportion that was popularly supposed); while 12,000,000 belong to those strange tribes who decend from the occupiers of India before the Aryan immigration (as it is now called took place; primeval men, who lived and wor shipped before the great religions of our days had their origin. There are also 4,000,000 of Buddhists and a few Jews and Parsees. The Roman Catholics claim 640,000 native adherents these are chiefly found in the extreme south o the Peninsula, and descend from the ancient community known as the Christians of St. Thomas. 'The Protestant missionaries estimated the numbers attached to their persuasion at 213,000 in 1862; but the total is thought to have greatly augmented since the date of that estimate, chiefly by conversion among the aborigi-nal tribes in remote parts of India and in Burmah. The Christians of European and mixed origin are estimated at about \$40,000.

Mr. Douthett, of Allegheny, offered a resolution for the increase of the minimum of the school term to six months throughout the State, and asking an additional appropriation for the purpose, Adopted.

Mr. Perkins, of Crawford, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, all of which were adopted, and at 12 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die:-

Whereas, The interchange of experiences and opinions upon subjects of common interest, and the public discussion of plans for advancing the interests of a common cause, must always result in good;

therefore, Resolved, That a nannual convention of the school superintendents of the State for the purpose of dis-cussing measures and plans relating to their work. and the general interests of education in our State is desirable and will be productive of general improve

Resolved, That the reappointment of Hon. J. P. Wickersham as State Superintendent of Common Schools gives us great satisfaction, and that we will hearfily co-operate with him to the utmost extent of our abilities in carrying out whatever plans and sug-gestions he in his good judgment shall see fit to propose and offer.

Resolved, That we are pleased with the appointment of Henry Houck, Esq. to the position of Deputy Superintendent of Schools, and we believe that his labors in that capacity will be of signal benefit to the educational interests of the State. *Resolved*, That we shall ever hold in deep veneration and cherish with profound respect the memory of the late lamented Hon. C. R. Coburg, whose presence has so often graced our former meetings and coucational gatherings in the different parts of the State; to whose words of wisdom, ex-perience, and advice we have so frequently listened, and always with sincere State; to perience, pleasure and much profit, and that in his death rennsylvania has lost one of her most zealous, faithful, efficient, and devoted friends of the cause of education

Resolved, That the presence of prominent educa ors from other states, and their participation in our deliberations, have been to us both pleasant and

Resolved, That the superintendents of the severa counties, cities, and boroughs in the State should make special effort to increase the circulation among teachers and directors of the *Pennsylpania School* Journal, the official educational organs of the State. Ecsedered, That we tender our thanks to the officers of the School Department for their efforts on our be-half in securing favors from the hotel proprietors and railrond companies, as well as for their kindness and courtesy to us while among them.

### FROM NEW YORK.

The Real and Personal Estate of the Late Henry J. Raymond.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, July 22 .- On the petition of his widow, Julicite, the Surrogate of New York has granted letters of administration upon the personal estate of Henry J. Raymond to the widow and to Edwin D. Morgan jointly. His personal estate is sworn at less than two hundred thousand dollars, and his whole estate is estimated at about four hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The sureties on the administrators' bond are George D. Morgan and John E. Terry, each of whom justify in \$400,000.

Drowning in Brooklyn.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. EROOKLYN, July 22.—Charles Carroll, a young man of twenty-four years of age, was drowned last evening while bathing at the foot of Quay street. His body was recovered.

Corn, 298, New Corn, 308 LONDON, July 22-A. M.-Sugar on the spot firm at 395.; afloat easier at 288.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, July 22-P. M .- Railways firm. Illinois Central, 94%; Atlantic and Great Western, 23%. Livespool, July 22-P. M.-California Wheat, 10s. 5d.; Cheese, 61s.; Lard, 69s. 6d. HAVRE, July 22 .- Cotton firm both on the spot and

FROM THE WEST.

Officers of the Institute of Homeopathic Phar-Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, July 22 .- At the annual meeting of the American Institute of Homeopathic Pharmacy, held in this city, the following offieers were elected for the ensuing year:-John C. G. Smith, of New York, President; Henry M. Smith, M. D., of New York, Secretary, F. E. Boencke, M. D., of Philadelphia, Treasurer. Shocking Railroad Accident-Two Men Crushed Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 22 .- A terrible raiload accident occurred in this city last evening by the early express train from Chicago. As it rossed Georgia street, two men, named James

over. It appears they were asleep upon the track' having been intoxicated when they laid down the prexious night.

Monroe's right foot and ankle were crushed entirely to pieces; his left thigh was badly hurt, an artery being cut, from which he suffered great loss of blood. Williams' left leg was rushed from the knee down to the foot, and the right leg broken between the ankle and the knee. All efforts to create a reaction in his system sufficient to permit amputation were mavailing, and he died at 12 o'clock noon. Monroe seems to be doing very well this afternoon.

An old lady, seventy years old, died yesterday from the effects of a kick from a cow which he was milking.

Two Girls Attempt to Commit Saicide.

Two young girls, named Anna Sweet and Mary McCoy, attempted to commit suicide last P. M. by drowning themselves. They deliberately walked into the river and fell down. They were observed by some people on the wharf and were rescued from a watery grave. Mis McCoy is a young girl about 16 years old, while her companion is several years her senior.

got himself in trouble. It appears that in the school of which he was principal there was employed a young lady as teacher. She was of rather fine appearance, which attracted his attention, and he soon won her affections and finally seduced her. This reached the ears of the young lady's father, and it is stated that he has informed the principal that he must marry her or die. THE SEA-SIDE.

The Weather.

At 9 o'clock this morning, July 23, the ceather at the sea-side resorts was recorded as follows:-

Cape May, clear. Thermometer, 68. Long Branch, clear. Thermometer, 68. Atlantic City, clear. Thermometer, 68. Movements of the President.

NEW YORK, July 22 .- President Grant is at the Astor House, and will return to Long Brauch at 4 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, July 22, 1899. { There is not a very sharp demand for money to

day, though the offerings at the banks are consider-ably in excess of their ability to accept, and very many applications are rejected from day to day. which gives a lively appearance to the street, where our business men who are not so fortunate as to be creditors of the Government are forced to betake themselves for temporary relief. Under these cir cumstances it is not strange that the tone of our money market continues strong, and the rates, especially in the street where all the discounting is done, should exhibit no sign of relaxation. Cal ans are made at 7 per cent. on the best collaterals nd A 1 business names are discounted at from Sca12

er cent., according to credit and necessities. There is a strong feeling to-day in the Gold market. and the premium advanced from 1351, at the openng to 135% before noon. Government loans are quiet at yesterday's closing

quotations. There was not much activity in the Stock market There was not much activity in the stock market this morning, but prices, with few exceptions, were without quotable change. State loans were neg-lected. City 6s were stronger, selling at 100% for the new, and 94% for the old issues. Reading Railroad was firm at 40%, b. o.; Lehigh

Valley Railroad sold at 56%; Little Schuylkill Rail-road at 41%; Oil Creek Valley Railroad at 39%; Cam-den and Amboy Railroad at 124; and Northern Central Railroad at 49 %. Canal shares were quiet, but steady; sales of Lehigh Navigation at 366 36 %; 20 %was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 10

as doit for schuyten to the restored of the common stock. In Coal shares not a single transaction was re-torted. 4-51 was offered for New York and Middle. Bank stocks were steady, with sales of Farmers' nd Mechanics' at 120. Passenger Ballway shares were in good demand.

5 was bid for Second and Third ; 18 for Th and Fifteenth; 36 for Fifth and Sixth; 58% for West

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

 \$100 do.....c.100% 100 sh Leh Nav.b00.36%
 \$200 do.....c.100% 100 do....b30.36%
 \$100 do.....610% 100 do....b30.36%
 \$200 do.....610% 100 do.....60.36%
 \$200 do.....610% 100 do.....60.36%
 \$200 do.....610% 100 do.....60.36%
 \$200 do.....610% 100 do.....60%
 \$200 do.....610% 100 do.....36%
 \$200 do.....36%
 \$200 do.....36%
 \$200 sh C & Am R.ls.124
 \$200 do.....36%
 \$21 sh N Cent...18.40%
 \$25 do....36%
 \$25 sh C & Am R.ls.124
 \$25 do....18.60%
 \$26 sh C.& Am R.ls.124
 \$26 sh C.& Am R.ls.124
 \$26 sh C.& Am R.ls.124
 \$26 sh C....18.60%
 \$27 sh C. & Am R.ls.124
 \$28 sh C. & Am R.ls.124
 \$20 sh C. & Am R.ls.124
 \$26 do....18.60%
 \$27 sh C. & Am R.ls.124
 \$28 sh C. & Am R.ls.124
 \$29 sh C. & Am R.ls.124
 \$20 sh C. & Am R.ls.50%
 \$20 sh C. & Am R.ls.124 -NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's .135% 10.61 \*\* 11.64 \*\* 10.80 \*\* 10.85 \*\* 1853 135% 185% 185% .1851/ 11.30 .1353 19 03 P. M. JAY COOKE & CO. quote Goverment securities as

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JULY 22. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knoz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Barque Caledonia, Hansom, St. John, N. B., Workman &

Co. Brig Atlanta, Thompson, Yarmouth, Day, Huddell & Co. Brig Sea Foam, Coombs, Salisbury, Knight & Sons. Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport, do, Schr Amelia, Thurlo, Newburyport, do, Schr Elia Matthews, McElwee, Portsmouth, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr W. S. Doughten, Tatem, Cambridgeport, do. Schr Gen. Grant. Worth, Brandtord, do. Schr Jas. Satterthwaite, High, Boston, do. Schr Jas. Satterthwaite, High, Boston, do. Schr Jahn Walker, Davis, Providence, do. Schr John Walker, Davis, Providence, do.

Schr John Walker, Davis, Providence, Web, Wahl & Co. Schr John Walker, Davis, Providence, do. Schr J. W. Everman, Outen, Iynn, do. Schr S. E. Jones, Hundy, Rostbury, do. Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, Boston, do. Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre de Grace, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
 Steamship Brunette, Howe, 24 hours from New York, with mase to John F. Ohl.
 Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W. Baird & Co.
 Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase to A. Groves, Jr.
 Steamer Decator, Webb, from Sassafras river, with mase to A. Groves, Jr.
 Steamer Maydower, Fuliz, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W. P. Clyde & Co.
 Brig Prairie Rose, Lowe, 8 days from Cardenas, with molases to order.

Brig France Asso, Lowe, a days from Cardenas, with molasses to order. Br. brig Mamilus, Dunsant, 5 days from Sagua, with magar to S. & W. Welah. Schr tsolden Eagle, Howes, 6 days from Boston, with adse to Knight & Sons. Schr Bird, Norman, from Lewes, Del. Schr Monterey, Anderson, 9 days from Portsmouth, Va., with heop poles to capitain.

ith hoop poles to capitain, Schr Hattie F. Baker, Kelly, 5 days from Washington.

oint, with ice to captain. Sour Flecta Bailey, Smith, 6 days from Gardiner, Me., ith ice to Knickerbocker Lee Co. Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Kelly, from Rockland Lake,

with ice to Knickerbocker Lee Co. Schr C. L. Vanderwort, Kelly, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr R. Mercer, King, from Gardiner, Me., with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Sahr Alice B., Kelly, from Boston, with ice to Knicker-bocker Ice Co. Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of harges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Fairy Queen, Ferkins, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Iow of Darges to W. P. Ciyde & Co.
 Correspondence of The Econing T-legraph.
 EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.
 New York OrFice, July 21.—Seven barges leave in tow to night for Ealtimore, light.
 D. W. C. Stevene, with iron, for Baltimore.
 Iowa, with brimstone, for Philadelphia.
 BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, July 21.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward :— Alex. Toms: Martha Lamb: Jane Elliott: Harvest Great Eastern: Velocipted: and W. B. Grawford, all with coal, for New York.
 Camilia, with coal, for Philadelphia.
 L. S. C.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York yester-

day. Brig Raglet, Foster, hence, at Genoa 7th inst. Brig R. S. Hassell, Tombe, hence, at Havana 15th inst. Brig Herald, Laughlin, bence, at Cardenaa 15th inst. Brig Deborah S. Scule, Soule, 197 Philadelphip, sailed from Cardenaa 12th inst.

ioliows:--- U. S. 48 of 1881, 120%(@120%; 5-208

Marry or Die. One of the principals of our city schools has

M. Williams and Samuel Monroe, were run