U B A.

"General Jordan's Appeal to the American People -De Rodas' Opinion of American Officers and the Probabilities of Recognition.

A New York correspondent, while in Havana conversed with De Rodas, the Spanish Captain General, and from his report of that interview we take the following:-

DE RODAS' OPINION OF AMERICAN OFFICERS. General De Rodas—Ah, you have been in the United States army, perhaps during the late

Correspondent—Yes, sir; I held a commis-sion as a staff and line officer for four years. General De Rodas-Then you must be well acquainted with the prominent military leaders. I tried very hard to obtain leave of absence from our Minister of War to enable me to witness the great struggle then presented between the peoples of one nation, a country which was generally considered weak, infantile, and uneducated in the art of war, but which presented to the world, instead of a childish farce or Spanish-American revolution, the spectacle of two young giants, who, after every battle, and contrary to what would have been the case in Europe, renewed the struggle with increased force and determination. It often brought to my mind the remark of General Zumalcarregui, when speaking of the Europe, in remark of General Zumatcarregut, when speaking of the English legion who fought in
our great civil war, "Estos ingleses
son murallas de carne." (These English are
perfect walls of flesh.) And this reminds me of
that famous Southern General, Stonewall Jackson, whose figure stood out pre-eminent as my bean ideal of a soldier, although Sheridan, Sher man, Grant, and Lee are, in my opinion, equal if not superior to any generals in Europe. Sheridan was the Stonewall Jackson of the North, and if we had a few generals like those produced by the United States. by the United States, Spain might accept the gage of battle from France or Germany without any fears as to the result. I am astonished, however, that General Sheridan or President Grant should lend their aid and moral support to a band of rebels, when they risked their lives so often to suppress a rebellion.

DE RODAS ON ASSASSINATION. Correspondent-But, General, we hear a great deal of the assassinations of Cubans, who were

not even taken as prisoners of war.

General de Rodas—This unfortunately is too true. I might give as an excuse that the rebels act worse. You must remember that this is only a partly civilized country, inhabited by the descendants of Spaniards, who inherit the sanguinary character of the race, by the sons of Spanish criminals who were sent here while Cuba was a penal colony, in addition to that horrid mixture produced by the miscegenation of the European, negro, Chinaman, and abo-riginal. All ignorant peoples are brutal, and I cannot excuse the execution of any man unless he is a criminal. My only desire is to leave my children the inheritance of an untarnished name, and, if God will, the early pacification of this territory.

THE LENGTH OF THE REBELLION. Correspondent-Do you think, General, that

the war will soon be over? General De Rodas—Yes, sir. The rainy sea-son is drawing to a close. I have despatches that the home Government will send me heavy reinforcements. Those who came here during the spring are now acclimated and conversant peculiar mode of warfare necessary here. In addition, the volunteers will take the field, or at least a large portion of them. The mere suppressing of the rebellion will be a matter of a few weeks. The complete exter-mination of the small bands will require time

THE AMERICAN RECOGNITION OF CUBA. Correspondent-But if the United States should recognize the insurgents as belligerents, would not that interfere very much with your

expectations and plans? General De Rodas-I don't think the United States will recognize the Cubans. In the first place, they have neither government, harbors nor an organized army or navy; besides, the Cubans, according to their manifestoes, don't wish to be annexed to the United States. Many and very influential Cubans are on the Spanish side; they know that under Spanish rule they have become wealthy and flourishing, increasing in population; the sense of self-preservation is very strongly developed in them, and they have learned enough from the examples given by Texas, Florida, and California, that the Latin race is no match for the An lo-Saxon that they will be annihilated in a very quiet ve perceptible and effective manner. The inferior race must always give way to the superior race and although I am a Spaniard, with heart and soul I am fully convinced that we are no match either morally, physically, or mentally, for the Teutonic breed. I must bid you good evening as a gentleman wishes to see me, and as soon as your affairs are in train let me know. General Jordan Appeals to the American

BIJARRU, Cuba, June 3.—The people of the United States have manifested in the profoundest manner their sympathy for the people of Cuba in their struggle for freedom and tionality of their own, American and republican in its character. I am satisfied that this sympathy only needs direction to take practical, material shape for the immediate benefit of a sorely oppressed people; therefore I shall not hesitat appeal directly to them for substantial aid. in a manner that does not violate any laws of their country. Cuba does not need men—although, of course, the aid of some vete-ran soldiers would be of great service at this immediate juncture-but she does need shoes clothing, and medicine, for none are in the country. Hundreds of brave men are standmy sight almost naked, many quite so, and few with shoes of any sort, but all manifesting delight that at lest they have arms and ammunition in their hands with which to meet an enemy whose atrocious habit it is, as I can testify, to butcher the wounded and prisoners Men more willing to become soldlers I never saw. There is but one sentiment among them inextinguishable resolution to Spain and Spaniards, and at every sacrifice to be free. People of the United States! out of the great abundance of your stores send these struggling, brave men, who would be your trothers, clothing, shoes, medi-cines—at least some bread, as also some clothing for their women and children. Of meat there i quite enough, and an exhaustiless supply of vegetables, but bread would be of infinite advantage to the soldiery. At a very little cost to individuals, all that I ask may be done. Let the matter be undertaken with method and organi zation, and incalculable and timely benefits may little short of the value of arms and ammuni-tion. Thomas Jordan, General in the Fervice of Cuba.

The Great Fight at Tanas—Desperate Engage-ment of the Insurgent and Spanish Forces. HAVANA, Sept. 9.—On Monday, the 6th, ar-rived here the steamer Pelayo, from various

points along the north coast, bringing seventy seven Spanish soldiers and nineteen officers. the former sixty-six are wounded men. Commandant Boniche, twice wounded in the head,

is also among the passengers.
She brings information of a desperate attack by the insurgents on Las Tunas, and their re-

FIRST EDITION of August. The delay in the transmission of the news was doubtless owing to the fact that the Cubans are in large numbers between Tunas and Puerto Padre, and communication is seldom and difficult. We have as yet only the Spanish accounts, not a word having arrived through Cuban sources. These in the past have been by no means remarkable for their trath-fulness, and should, therefore, be taken with many grains of allowance. The official report of Lieutenant-Colonel Boniche, chief of the gar-rison at the time of the attack, appears in the Gazette. It is very long and unreasonably diffusive. His own force had been reduced to 400 men, while the insurgents, according to the statement of a prisoner taken during the fight, numbered between 5000 and 6000 and one piece of artillery. About an hour previous to the attack, 200 men of the garrison, under Colonel Favela, had gone out to collect cattle, leaving but 200 to receive the onslaught of the enemy. The attack commenced at half-past 4 A. M on the eastern side of the town, where it was sustained for a few minutes by a small force there, quickly reinforced from the plaza. The Spa-niards were fighting behind their trenches, it will be recollected. The attack soon became general at the four principal points of the town. Colonel Favela, hearing the firing from the out-side, returned on the double-quick, and entering the town from the north attacked the enemy in

the rear, causing him great losses. He seems to have succeeded in reaching the plaza without difficulty, and his force immediately strengthened the weaker points. The fight continued with varied success at the different points up to half-past I P. M. At one time the insurgents had possession of nearly all the buildings in the southern part of the town, and were working their way towards the trenches surrounding the plaza by entting through the walls of the houses. As the attacks at the other points had mostly ceased, the commandant concentrated his force and moved on the enemy in that direction, his men being subdivided into two divisions. The in surgents were protected by barricades of furni-ture, which were carried at the point of the payonet, while the enemy from the housetops and from other points poured down a deadly fire upon the charging column. The advance of the Cubans in that direction was checked, and the fight carried to another portion of the town. During the morning certain barracks occupied by the Spaniards were abandoned and burned to prevent their falling into the hands of the Cubans. At 12 o'clock the commandant set fire to eight or ten houses about the plaza, in order to supply himself with a more open space. Further details of the fight are given, but they are confused and without interest. At half-past 1 P. M. the insurgents retired towards the country, after having set fire to more than 100 houses, mostly thatched. During the fight the Cubans kept up a lively fire with their one piece of artillery, directed mostly against the church tower, beneath which the military hospital was situated, and falling mostly in the court-yard. Now, says the report, the intention of the enemy in the attack was to capture the place and make it the seat of the republican government. This

that it would be an easy matter to take the town. HAYTI.

was evident from a proclamation of Cespedes,

attached to the report, a translation of which I forward. Cespedes and Quesada, it is said, contemplated the action from a distant eminence,

and near them, on the Principe road, was seen a

train, doubtless containing the insurgent ar-

chives, brought up in the evident expectation

The Story of the Horrible Outrages Committed by Salnave and his Followers. From the Boston Traveller of Tuesday evening.

The following letter was received to-day from a well-known American resident in Hayti. The outrages he describes are of a character almost too horrible for belief, but his reputation warrants us in giving publication to his statements: PORT-AU-PRINCE, Hayti, Aug. 28, 1869.—We stated some time since that a terrible affair took place in this city on the 9th of July. Since then acts of the most cowardly and of the most revolting nature are daily occurring here under this infamous government of Salnave. nights ago, the 26th instant, a horrible assassination was committed upon an inoffensive man by the name of Barreau, sixty-five years of age, This gentlemen was about embarking a niece of his, Mrs. Pagroix (the wife of an ex-representative, who is now at St. Marc), on board of the man-of-war, the D'Estree; as they reached the wharf, they were arrested by the guards of the Post Office; the lady was beaten by those savages and put into jail, where she is still in close confinement in irons. Barrean was then conducted to the Post Office. the General commanding the post, by the name of Neoclis Saintonge, ordered the man to be taken to Fort Het (only a short distance from the city), where he was butchered by ave of his men at 9 o'clock in the evening. When the old man saw that his doom was scaled, he gave up a ring which he had on his finger, and the keys his house to the general, to be remitted to his wife. At 2 o'clock in the morning the house of the poor man was robbed of evrything by the soldiers, and the only reason he gave was was for an example?" We can understand that when two enemies meet face to face, the natura consequence is that either one or the other falls but we cannot account for such a dastardly and cold-blooded murder. Only a fleud, like this General Saintonge, could have put in execution such a horrible act of barbarity. We will say a few words concerning this Saintonge, this monster in human shape. Under the government of Soulouque, this miserable wretch ifter squandering all that his father had left him, at the gaming tables, was a low vagaboad begging in the streets, barefooted and miserable He committed a most outrageous act upon child twelve years of age, for which Soulougue had him thrown into a dungeon, but as good luck often favors such scamps, he made his escape, and found himself in Kingston, Jamalca where he met the same old man whom he mur dered on the 26th instant, who received him a his home, serving him as a protector and father when he returned to Hayti, and he is now gene ral commanding the port. This rufflan is not the only one of that stamp. The General of the de-partment is one of the very lowest scoundrels blood-thirsty negro: the General of the place a thief; the Chief of the Police is of the lowest character. These four blacklegs are only walt-ing and watching their chance to excite the mob plunder the city of Port-au-Prince. Wemen of the most degraded character are allowed to insult every one; no one dare circulate in the streets after dark. Those that have means and have deposited them for safety in the large marcantile establishments here, receive in return a receipt under this condition:-"We are not reponsible for anything in case of Even the foreigners have no security for their property, and much less for their own lives This is the state of things at Port-au-Prince but, as we all look for help from above, we are waiting with patience for the day of deliverance The two vessels of the revolution have left St Marc for Aux Cayes, and one of Salnave's smal steamers, called the Artifonite, has been cap tured laden with coffee, and reports have reached this city that Aguin has fallen into the hand of the patriots, and Salnave wounded in the leg and shoulders. The Alexander Petion and the Salnave, the two vessels of war of Salnave,

States, to save a whole skin. We fear that terrible represailles will follow. when the troops of the revolution will enter in Port-au-Prince. There is not one who are at St. Marc, Aux Cayes, Jacmel, and Jeremie, who

are here in bad order, they say, but the short of it is, they dare not show themselves before Go-

naive Island, and the contract between Captain

Ellms and the Governor having expired, the noble captain does not care about trying his

force with the revolutionary steamers. He has a notion now to offer his services to Nissage. The

best thing he has to do is to leave for the United

have not either a father, son, brother, mother or sister shot, dishonored, or even now enduring the horrors of a dungeon. Mr. Barreau, the unfortunate victim, has an only son at St. Marc, who is a general in Nissage's army, and the French steamer D'Estree left on the morning of the execution for St. Marc to carry the sad news to the son of the butchery of the father.

RICHMONN LORDS

RICHMOND LORING, Late U. S. Consul at Aux Cayes, Hayti.

FRANCE.

The Speech of "Plon-Plon" on the Senatus Consultum. On the 3d inst. it is said that an extraordinary scene occurred in the Legislatif Chamber, at

Paris, the cause of it being the speech of Prince Napoleon, or "Plon, Plon," as he has been dubbed, on the senatus consultum. He closed as follows:-

He closed as follows:—
I entirely agree with the demand, for I consider that the duty of every good citizen requires him to take an interest in politics. Indifference in such matters is dangerous for a country. I should also desire a modification of the article regarding the nomination of deputies, their number, and the formation of the electoral conscriptions. (Murmurs.) The number of members ought to be augmented, and the arrondissement adopted as the basis of electoral districts. I shall not dwell upon the inconveniences of the present system; they involve an anachronism which might become dangerous to those conveniences of the present system; they involve an anachronism which might become dangerous to those who employ it. I now come to another and graver point; I aliade to municipal reform. (Noise.) I share the optnion of those who advocate the election of the mayers by the municipal councils, or, if you are not disposed to go so far, I ask for the suppression of the article which enables the Emperor to select those functionaries outside of the local body, and I also desire that the proceedings of the latter should be made public. Those are the principal points which I submit to the examination of the Senate. I have confined my arguments to discussing the constitutional obstacles which oppose the foundation of that dream of my life, a liberal empire. Hereafter, that dream of my life, a liberal empire. Hereafter, when we come to the discussion of particular measures other questions will arise, such as the suppression of what remains of the law on general safety, the abolition of article 75 of the Constitution of the Year VIII; a bill on the administration of the city of Paris; one on the relations of Chyrch and State, on originary grantifications and other city of the constitution of the city of Paris; one on the relations of Chyrch and State, on originary grantifications and other city. Church and State; on primary, gratuitous, and obli-gatory instruction; on the liberty of superior teach-ing; on decentralization; on the emancipation of the citizen; on the reduction of expenditure; and on foreign policy. Then will come the real struggle, and we shall see all ancient abuses and superannuated practices vanish. The mission of the Empire is to do what no other government has been able to do
—would not have dared to attempt—to act in unison with the great popular and democratic aspiration. Do not allow yourselves to be frightened by the spectre Rouge and other well-known evocations. The best method of combatting revolutions is to adopt what is good in them, and this is the path on which the Government has entered. Let it persevere. (Applause,

An Unexpected Response.
To this M. de Forcade La Roquette, Minister

In the speech which we have just heard, by the side of liberal sentiments, in which the government fully participates, there are propositions interpretations, and a series of observations which are personal to the speaker. (Hear, hear.) We cannot accept any other responsibility than that of our own opinions and acts, and before those we shall never recoil; but I can declare that I would never be the responsible Minister to a policy such as has been just set forth. (Great approbation.) I am not of those who doubt the possibility of the alliance of the empire with liberty. My firm belief is that the Napoleons are destined to establish constitutional menarchy in this country. (Great applause.) But liberty is not founded with temerity, with that impetuosity which pretends to suppress all obstacles. of the Interior, said:-netuosity which pretends to suppress all obstacles.

Freuch Opinions of the Crisis. Freuch Opinions of the Crisis.

The Paris journals of the 4th of September—almost the whole of the city press—remark on Prince Napoleon's speech, some of them joining with it the remarks of M. de Forcade la Roquette in reply. The general opinion is that the Prince displayed great ability and a liberal spirit, which sounded somewhat strangely in a "Prince of the blood." Hence the imperialist journals express considerable discontent, and declare that the speaker went too far, We publish the main points of the comments. lish the main points of the comments.

onnel says:—All the interest of the icentrated in a magnificent speech from Prince Napoleon and an eloquent reply from M. de Forcade la Roquette. The former, with great force of expression and elevation of thought, drew a pleture of the existing situation, and declared that ie received the new reforms with so much the more favor that they are a first and large satisfaction given to the idea of his whole life. But he considers hem insufficient.

The Debats expresses satisfaction at the speech little we may be inclined to the courtier's part, we cannot help highly applauding he ideas, as prudent as liberal, expressed by the imperor's cousin. We found in them, with great leasure, the larger part of those which we have constantly sustained, and which have so often brought down upon us the bitterest attacks of the semi-official press. We did not hope, a few months back, that those doctrines would so soon find in the high Assembly itself an interpreter placed so near the through

La France, of Paris, remarks :- The Prince began by placing the ideas he was about to develop under an invocation of the most absolute devotedness to the empire, the Emperor, and the young Prince. The exerdium, bearing an impress at once of gran-deur and emotion, will remain as a page of history. The dominant idea may be comprised in two words o make the empire subsist together with liberty; to render their union not a marriage of cold reason, nt one of feeling; not a timid and ephemeral experiment, but an indissoluble alliance. From one end to the other the speech of the Prince breathes the most lively faith in that result.

The public is not satisfied. It says:-The speech will certainly make a profound impression. But of what nature will it be? Good or bad? The latter, we do not hesitate to say. Prince Napoleon loves trankness; he possesses that quality, and will not, therefore, be astonished that we should use it in regard to himself. Well, then, his interference in the lebate of the Senate is should as a strong transfer. debate of the Senate is simply an act quite out of place. But if ever circumstances imposed upon any prince of the blood the obligations attendant on eremonial and on family ties, they are those at pr sent existing. If ever impatience or ambition was sure to produce an evil effect it would be at this moment, and this species of trampling down every-thing on account of the Prince, if it has not in reality the character of an escalade, has all the appearance

If it.

The Paris Temps says:—This speech from the
commencement invested the question with proportions infinitely more vast and liberal than were contained in the Government measure. Therefore pro-lect and report have visibly paled. The Prince had not prepared us for an initiative so decided. A loubt has been expressed in regard to the impor-ance of the reforms which we are engaged in carry ing out, and of the crists which they imply. In orde o estimate their importance we should only requi-o read the funeral oration pronounced by a princ the blood upon the unfortunate Constitution 1852. There is not much remaining of it.

The Arena National makes the observation that he Prince was applanded only at the commence-

the Prince was applauded only at the commencement of his speech, when protesting his devotedness to the Emperor.

The Prose comments thus:—The Prince considers that all which the Senatus Consultum contains is good; but he denies that everything that is good is to be found there, and his speech is only the development and rapid defense of that supplement, the absence of which he regrets. The Minister, on the contrary, considers the work satisfactory, and he will defend it in its actual shape, and with its omissions, which he characterizes as product and its sions, which he characterizes as pracient, and its ambiguitles, which he increases, as if designed, by the manner in which he interprets them.

The Siecle writes in a strange fashion on the speech, treating, in one place, with great contempt while in another it praises and endorses many of the points which his Highness insisted on.

-The extent to which the idea of repudiation has entered into the Democratic faith is illus trated by the following extract from the Salis oury (N. C.) Examiner:

Repudiation means liberty to the masses.

Repudiation means freedom from the enormous taxes imposed by most infamous and accursed radiations. Repudiation means the best remedy against tyrainy and oppression.

Repudiation means opposition to official swindling

of the people.

Repudiation means protection against a moneyed aristocracy, against Government frauds and usur-The people all know the so-called national war debt is a swindle. They know that it is a child of usurpation—begotten outside of the Constitution, to carry on an unholy and ungodly war against the unoffending and much-wronged people of sovereign

The Savages Again on the War Path-Murdering Settlers and Running Off Stock-Woman Suffrage Convention in Cincinnati -Mrs. Livermore's Response to Judge

Financial and Commercial

Matthews.

FROM THE WEST.

Strong-mindedness Broke Loose Agala-Mrs. Mary A. Livermore in Reply to Judge Mat-thews-What Women Want. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 16 .- Pike's Hall last night was filled by a very large and highly respectable audience, assembled to hear a discourse from Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, of Chicago, who had been announced to deliver a reply to Judge Matthews' letter declining to sign the call for the convention.

She considered it a most handsome, fair, and manly letter. There was very little in the letter that she could object to at all; but when the Judge concedes that they need to have a change made in the laws in reference to the rights of married women, industry, education, etc., he conceded all that they asked for. He could not grant these without the other inevitably following. Just as soon as it is found that women are able to do business and to follow the professions, the ballot will be given them.

The single objection in the mind of Judge Matthews was that the exercise of the elective franchise would confuse the spheres of the two sexes. His idea is simply this:—Women are women. They are to be wives and mothers, and therefore they are to have nothing to do with

the government of society.

The speaker agreed that there is a different function in the two sexes, but she differed from him in this, that, because of this difference, you should enfranchise one and make slaves of the other; and the very fact that there is a difference in the sexes, the very fact that men are unlike women, utterly disqualifies men for legis-

lating for women. Mrs. Livermore contended that women had shown their ability to govern by their govern-ment of families, and quoted from the essay of John Stuart Mill on the subjection of woman in support of her position; and how is it known that they have no capacity to govern when an opportunity has not been offered them of trying the experiment? What women ask is to have those disabilities removed, and that they be placed on a perfect legal and social equality with

FROM EUROPE.

Spanish Iron-clads and Troops for Cuba.

By the Franco-American Cable.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—Two Spanish iron-clad frigates have been ordered by the Government to proceed to Cuba with troops. Three thousand men have already sailed for the island, and seven thousand more will leave Spain for the same destination during the present week. General Sickles' Protest Against the War System in Caba.

By the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Sept. 16 .- It is known here to-day that Major-General Sickles, United States Minister to Madrid, transmitted to the Spanish Cabinet an official note protesting, in behalf of the American people and the Government of the United States, against the outrages recently committed on American citizens in Cuba, insinuating at the same time to the Ministers that belligerent rights would soon be accorded to the Cubans by the Government in Washington, should Spain persist in her barbarities in the island and in her refusal of terms of a compromise with the people.

The members of the opposition to the Serrano Government assailed the Sickles despatch with the object of embarrassing the Regency, as well as to prevent, if possible, any arrangement with the Executive in Washington.

A statement which has been pretty extensively circulated here to the effect that England, France and Austria will coalesce with the intention of sustaining the 'rights of Spain" in Cuba,

## FROM THE STATE.

Governor Geary is Serenaded While Travel-ling on the Cars. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph.

LANCASTER, Pa., Sept. 16 .- Governor Geary was serenaded in the cars last evening by the band attached to Washington Fire Company of Paterson, N. J. The serenade commenced soon after leaving Downingtown, and was continued to this place. When the visiting firemen left the train, the Governor expressed himself much pleased with the appearance of visitors, and entered into conversation with a number who had been in his division. At the conclusion of his short address he was greeted with nine cheers for the "Soldier Governor of Pennsylvania." The visiting firemen are about a hundred in number, and are guests of Washington Fire Company of this city. They visit Litiz Springs to-day.

Dedication of the Norristown Soldiers' Monu-ment To-morrow. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Norristown, Pa., Sept. 16.—The dedication of the monument erected to the memory of those belonging in Montgomery county who died in the service of their country during the great Rebellion will take place here to-morrow afternoon. There will be a grand parade in which the several military organizations of the county, and the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic, numerous benevolent societies, the Town Council, and civic bodies will participate. They will be joined by a large delegation of the millitary of Philadelphia and neighboring towns. Special trains will be running for the accomodation of visitors.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Political Situation-A Reaction. pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—Primary elections are eing held to-day in all the wards to nominate delegates for the City Convention, and to select Democratic candidates for the Legislature.

There is much excitement. The City Hall Building Committee's report. published to-day, causes a decided reaction from the previous sentiment.

Illness of S. E. Church. ROCHESTER, Sept. 16.—Sanford E. Church is still in a critical situation. FROM WASHINGTON.

The Forthcoming Elections in Texas and Mississippi.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Sept 16 .- General Reynolds recently telegraphed to General Sherman that the Texas Constitution provides for only one election precinct in a county, and some counties are so large that voters from a distance cannot reach the polling place in one day, and asked an extension of time. General Sherman telegraphed to the President, at Pittsburg, stating the importance of Reynolds telegram, and the President replied:- "If any provision in the Reconstruction act allows an extension, do so." Gen. Sherman, on examination, found authority to extend the time four days, and telegraphed an order to Reynolds last night.

Mississippi has not yet asked for an extension. but if Ames finds any difficulty in that State, no doubt an extension of time will be granted.

FROM THE PLAINS.

Return of Colonei Green's Expedition Against the Savages. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SANTA FE, Sept. 16 .- The Arizonian reports the return of Colonel Green's expedition, having killed or captured 22 Indians, destroyed several camps, and captured considerable property. The Indians are committing outrages in the neighborhood of Fort Cummings; they have murdered a number of settlers in the past few days and driven off their stock.

Indian Depredatio's in Another Quarter-Re-publican Victory.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

OMAHA, Sept. 16 .- Reports from Grand and Chevenne rivers and the Upper Missouri country state the Indiansare committing depredations at various points, and stealing stock.

A telegram from Denver reports the election yesterday to have been a quiet affair. The Republicans elected a majority of the county officers. The people's ticket elected the Treasurer and Probate Judge. The Democrats had

New Yo k Stock Market.

New York, Sept. 16.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 6@7 per cent. Gold, 126½. 5-20s, 1862 coupon, 122; do. 1864, do., 121½; do. 1865, 1688, 119½ do. do., new, 119½; do. 1867, 119½; do. 1868, 119½ 10-40s, 110; Virginia 6s, new, 58; Missouri 6s, 86½ Canton Company, 56; Combertand preferred, 31%; New York Central, 203%; Erie, 39%; Reading, 95%; Hidson River, 183; Michigan Central, 127%; Michigan Southern, 101%; Hinois Central, 126; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107%; Chicago and Rock Island, 113; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 187%; Western Union Telegraph, 37.

FILIBUSTERS.

The Escape, Pursult, and Capture of an Expe-dition Intended for Cuba. The New Bedford (Mass.) Standard of Tuesday evening has the following account of

the escape, pursuit, and capture of a filibustering

expedition intended for Cuba:—
"A party of about thirty sallors arrived in this city
by the evening train from Boston, by way of Taunton, on Monday, who appeared to be in command of
one of their number, a German. They took supper
at the Mansion House, and the head man was active
during the evening endeavoring to charter some
small vessel, generally stating that he was going on
a fishing excursion to Noman's Land with a party. a fishing excursion to Noman's Land with a party but sometimes representing that he wished to be put on a vessel outside. "Captain Cobb, of the pilot-boat Hornet, had his

suspicions excited, and politely informed Mr. German that he was not in the habit of taking fishing

parties out at night.
"He waited some time for the yacht Manersing to arrive, intending to go in that vessel, but finally made arrangements to be taken out in the pilot-boat "About 9 o'clock two men, who probably belonged to the party, went into Tucker & Cumming's store and bought two barrels of crackers and two hams,

requesting that they should be delivered to order at a wharf not then named, some time between the and midnight. Mr. Eben Nye, who was in attent ance, declined to take so much trouble about de-livery, and the goods were left temporarily at the St. James' Hotel.
"The first intimation the officials here had of the

presence of such a body of men in the city was when they were going down Union street to embark. Some members of the city watch endeavored to learn where they were going, but they were not very com-municative, and their commander forbade them to hold conversation with any one.
"At the wharf two of their number refused to go

any further, and the remainder sailed about half past 11 o'clock. Captain Flanders, master of the Penekese, did not go with her, and she sailed in charge of his son, John F. Flanders, and two or "The men who remained behind stated that they

had shipped in Boston to go on a cruise to the West Indies, and were to be taken on board a steamer from this port. But they had become satisfied, from what had leaked out among the gang, that they wer going into the Cuban service, and therefore with drew from the expedition, wishing to sail only under the American stag. They give the names of George Bradshaw, of Philadelphia, and William Long, of New York. They are now locked up in the

Central Police Station.

"The excited imagination of the watchmen swelled the number of the party to ninety, and Collector Grinnell, Captain Hall, of revenue cutter Active, United States Deputy Marshal Cobb, Captain Hurlbut, officer of the watch, and Mayor Pierce, were

immediately notified.

"The cutter, on account of injuries received in the gale, was not in condition to go in pursuit, and as soon as possible steam was got up in the boiler of the propeller Helen Augusta, the cutter's crew was transferred to her, and ten men from the cite watch were arreed and went on heard. The pursuing exwere armed and went on board. The pursuing ex pedition was commanded by Collector Grinnell, with Captain Call and Lieutenants Pease and Charl-ton of the cutter. Deputy Marshal Cobb did not go, his duties as sheriff demanding his presence at the

"The steamer got away about two hours after the Penekese, and at daybreak spoke the Hornet near the Vineyard Sound light vessel. Learning from on board that vessel that the Penekese had gone through Quick's Hole, the steamer passed between the Islands of Penekese and Cuttyhunk, and along the north shore of Nashawena and coming a the e north shore of Nashawena, and coming ole, a small schooner, thought to be the l'enekese as descried near Gay Head.

was described hear Gay Head.

"The steamer went in chase, and coming up with
her between Gay Head and Noman's Laud, she
proved to be the right vessel and was taken in charge
and brought to this port, where the arrivat of the teamer about 1 o'clock this afternoon was the signa for hundreds of people to line the wharves to get a sight of the prize and the prisoners.

"The supposed flibusters had no doubt made ar-rangements to meet a steamer outside, but the

rangements to meet a steamer outside, but the plans had failed to co-operate. Some of them ex-pressed great indignation at the breaking up of heir 'ashing party,' and one fellow declared his ntention of bringing suit, laying damages at \$30,000. "The circumstances of the case are suspicious, but

is difficult to conceive on what charge the men can be held. They are now on board the Penekese, at anchor near the culter, and Flanders is in custody on board the cutter.

"A telegram was received from Colonel Hatch about noon, directing the police to hold Bradshaw and Long till he should arrive with a warrant for their server. er arrest.
"The affair has caused considerable excitement

in town, and many citizens, while the steamer was absent, openly expressed a hope that the mer would escape. -The Tribune's Washington correspondent

telegraphs:—"I have the best authority for stating positively that the Chinese mission has tendered to ex-Senator Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey, and by him declined.

-Asa Packer, the Democratic candidate fo Governor in Pennsylvania, is accused of bolting the Democratic nominee for Judge of the Su preme Court, some eighteen years since, because he was a Catholic; fourteen years ago he trained with the Know-Nothings; and nine years ago he bolted Stephen A. Donglas, and went for Breck-inridge, the candidate of secession and rebellion. Now he turns up as a good enough Democratic candidate for defeat on the Gubernatorial course. -N. Y. Commercial.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, Sept. 16, 1869.

purchases of United States securities in New The purchases of United States securities in New York yesterday, on Treasury account, brought out offerings of over six millions. The issues bought were 65s and 67s, at 118 1-5@118%. The large amount of the offerings on the occasion counteracted entirely the influence of the purchase, and the prices fell off in consequence; and, aithough a slight reaction took place previous to the close of the day, it failed to restore the market to the closing point of the previous day. There is a manifest weak feeling in the Government loan market in all the large money centres, and were it not for the regular with withdrawals from the market on the sluking fund account, there can be no doubt that the heavy supply afoat would have the market on the shaking fund account, there can be no doubt that the heavy supply affoat would have a weakening effect on prices. In our city there appears to be no disposition to invest or speculate in Government bonds, and prices are entirely controlled by Wall street. Money is active to-day, and decidedly scarce, though rates con laue unchanged.

Gold opened rather strong at 136½, with no fluctuations of moment from that figure.

Governments are inactive, but yesterday's closing prices are so far maintained.

Governments are inactive, but yesterday's closing prices are so far maintained.

The Stock market is without improvement, and prices have a downward tendency. State loans were neglected. City sixes were steady at 101½ for the new and 97 for the old issues.

keading Raliroad attracted but little attention and prices fell off ½, selling at 47½; Pennsylvania Raliroad at 120½; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Rilver Raliroad at 40½, 42 was wid for Little Schuylkill Raliroad; 38 for Catawissa Haliroad preferred; 30½ for Philadelphia and Eric Raliroad; 53 for Migehill Bailroad; and 49 for Northern Central Raliroad.

Nothing was done in Canal shares 36 was offered for Lehigh Navigation.

Fulton Coal changed hands at 4¾.

In Bank and Passenger Raliway stocks no transactions were reported. 17 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 62 for West Philadelphia; and 37 for Green and Coates.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street

FIRST BOARD.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Sept. 16.—The Flour market remains quiet, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in tots at \$5.25@5.75 for superfine; \$5.75@6.75 for extras; \$6.50@7.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$6.25@7.25 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$6.75@7.75 for Ohio do. do.; Pennsylvania do. do.; \$675@175 for Ohio do. do.; and \$8@10 for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.25@6.37½ per barrel.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, but prices remain without change. Sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware red at \$150@1.55 per bushel. Rye ranges from \$1.18 to \$1.20 per bushel for Pennsylvania and Western, and is scarce and firm. Sales of 3400 bushels yellow on private terms, and 600 bushels Southern do. at \$1.22; and some Western at \$1.15. Oats are unchanged; sales of new Southern and Pennsylvania at 58@63c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is steady at \$35 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Bark is steady at \$35 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Seeds.—Cloverseet is quoted at \$86.850 per 64 lbs. Timothy is firm, and 250 bushels sold at \$4.85.65. Flaxseed may be quoted at \$2.806.255.

Whisky is firm at \$1.30 per gallon for Western.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Arrived, steamship India, from Glasgow.
Also arrived, steamship Allemannia, from Bremen. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... SEPTEMBER 16. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl, Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Commodore, Wilson, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Brunette, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with modes, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimere, with mode, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York, with mode, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Br. barque Village Belle, Little, 33 days from London-derry, with mode, and 126 passengers to Robert Taylor & Co. Co.
Schr Ella F. Crowell, Howes, 9 days from Provincetown, with fish to Calvin S. Crowell.
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, from Rockland Lake, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr Emma L. Porter, Sparks, from Boston, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Zeyla, Crowell, from Newburyport, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr War Eagle, Kelly, from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons. Knight & Sons.
Schr War Eagle, Kelly, from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr E. H. Bloxsom, Bloxsom, 1 day from Magnolia, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Flaher, 6 days from Wilmington, N.
O., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Flaher, 6 days from Wilmington, N.
O., with lumber to S. P. Botton & Co.
Schr Sarah Bruen, Flaher, 6 days from Wilmington, N.
O., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, 13 days from Boston, with linneed to J. B. Stevenson & Son.
Schr Adelaide, Smith, 3 days from New York, with sulphate of ammonia to Powers & Weightman.
Schr Minnie, Errickson, 3 days from Greensboro, Md., with railroad ties to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Schr Mary L. Vankirk, Walker, 5 days from Newborn, N. C., with railroad ties to Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
Schr Susan McDevitt, McDevitt, 5 days from Bridgeport, with marble to Malloch & Oo.
Tug Thomas deflerson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HAVREDE GRAUE, Sept. 16.—The following boats left here in tow this morning:
Charles Harbert, with lumber, for New York.
Daniel Repdograff, with lumber, for New York.
John and a noise, with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott,
J. H. McConkey, with grain to A. G. Cattell & Co.
M. E. Davis, with lumber to D. B. Taylor & Son.
Royal Arch, with flint, for Trenton.
J. L. Walters, with surper, to order.
John Haldoman, with time, for Bohemia.
Cumberland, with slate to Hoffman & Kennedy,
George Hopeva, with lumber to order.
Francis Uraig, with lumber to Oraig & Blanchard.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMa HON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YOUR OFFICE, Sept. 18. — Five barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

Baltimore Branch Office, Sept. 18.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:

Board of Trade: A. V. Joslyn: San Jacinto: N. BottsBoard of Trade: A. V. Joslyn: San Jacinto: N. Bottsford: E. B. Timmons: Waspi: Sunshine: James McMahon:
and C. A. Silliman, all with coal, for New York.

PBILATELIANIA BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 16—The barges
Mary L. Wilcox and Wm. Norman left for New York last
night, with coal.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA. Stesmship Fanita, Brooks, hence, at New York yester. day. Steamship Prometheus, Gray, hence, at Charleston yes-Brig Solideo Gioria, Wienand, from Rotterdam for Phi-ladelphia, at Soilly 26th ult.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, cleared at New York 14th inst. for Charleston. inst, for Charleston.

Brig Allston, Sawyer, hence, at Bangor 13th inst.

Brig Julia A. Hallock, Briggs, hence, at Norwich 13th instant, Schr Z. Stratton, McFadden, hence, at Lynn 19th inst. Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland lith inst. Schr M. O. Wells, Reeves, hence, at Providence lith

instant, Schr Lottie, Taylor, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bostom 14th inst.
Schrs Sarah A. Boice, Yates, and Henry May, Rackett, 1500, 81 Putton 14th inst.