THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XI.-NO. 3.

PHILADELPHIA TUESDAY, JANUARY 4, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

B

Address of the Cuban Junta to the American People-The Strength of the Revolutionary Party -What has been Done, and What it is Expected will be Done.

The Cuban Junta has issued an address to the American people in which they declare that the expiring power of Spain in Cuba is now engaged in a desperate attempt to mislead public opinion with regard to the revolution, and to represent that it is eying out. The document sets forth that the different reports of engagements as given in the Havana newspapers gives us the following as the result: result:— 16,980 Cubans killed in action. 16,980 Cubans wounded in action 9,133

dactons.

We have communications from the Cuban camps as late as the 7th of December last, by which we learn that the force of the Cuban army was then about 40,000 men, who, though not nearly as well armed and equipped as we could desire, were well organized, under the following leaders:

Commander-in-Chief—General Manuel Quesada.

STAFF. Chief-General Thomas Jordan. Chief of Artillery—Major Breauvilliers. Brigadier Major of Orders—Bernabe Varona, Sanitary Department—Adolfo Varona.

FIRST DIVISION-ARMY OF CAMAGUEY. Major-General—Ignacio Agramonte.
First Brigade—Colonel Miguel Bosse.
Second Brigade—General Francisco Castillo.
Third Brigade—Colonel Cornella Porro.
Fourth Brigade—Colonel Lope Recio.
Fifth Brigade—Colonel Manuel Valdes Urra.
Sixth Brigade—Colonel Manuel Agramonte.
First Battalion—Colonel Pedro Recio.
Second Battalion—Colonel Jose Lais Bocs.
Third Battalion—Rafael Bobadilla.

RECOND DIVISION-ARMY OF ORIENTS. Major-General—Francisco Aguilera. First Brigade—General Donato Marmol. Second Brigade—General Luis Morcano. Third Brigade—General Julio Peralta. THIRD DIVISION-ARMY OF DAS VILLAS.

Major-General—Frederico Cavada.
First Brigade—General C. Acosta.
Second Brigade—General Salome Hernandez.
Third Brigade—General Adolfo Cavada.
As to our civil government, which is said to be such as is found in a camp, it is composed, according to our Constitution, of the following officers elected by the House of Representatives at Guimaro, on the 11th of April, 1869:—
President—Carlos Manuel Cespedes.
Secretary of War—Francisco V. Aginiera.
Secretary of State—Cristobal Mendoza, now Ramon Cespedes.

espedes.
Secretary of the Treasury—Eligie Izaguirre.
Secretary of the Interior—Eduardo Agramonte.
A Congress, or Chamber of Representatives, as it is called, composed of delegates from every portion of the island now held by the Cubans, has been of the island now held by the Cubans, has been sitting alternately at Guimaro and Sibameu, two towns at a very small distance from one another, ever since the 10th of April last, with the exception of a short recess. Besides enacting the Constitution of the republic, by which a form of government similar to that of the United! States is established, slavery, dignities, and social honors are abolished; the liberty of worship, of the press, of petition, of public meeting, of teaching, and every other inalienable right guaranteed. Many laws have been framed by that body, of which the following are a few of the principal:—

few of the principal:—
JUNE 15, 1869.—Law authorizing the emission of \$2,000,000 legal-tender paper money, the republic promising to redeem it for specie at par as soon as circumstances should permit. In anticipation of this enactment, the New York Junta had, at the request of President Cespedes, caused to be en-graved in this city and sent out to Cuba the currency July 9, 1869.—Law organizing the different de-

partments of the army, ordaining that every citizen between the ages for eighteen and fifty should be obliged to bear arms.

Accord 6, 1869.—Law regulating the administration of justice and vesting it:—First, In a Supreme Court. Second, In criminal Judges. Third, In civil Judges. Fourth, In Prefects and sub-Prefects.

Judges. Fourth, in Prefects and sub-Prefects.
Fifth, in Couris Martial.

Each State of the republic is divided into various indicial districts, with a civil judge, a criminal judge, and an attorney for the Commonwealth.
These courts are proceeding with as much regularity as is possible in the midst of civil commonton.

Among other facts which denote the impartiality Among other facts which denote the impartantly with which these courts administer justice, we will cite the case of a Cuban named Borjes, who was tried by them and condemned to death for having murdered a Spaniard named Manuel Cobza, a native of Santander.

August 7, 1869.—Law describing the powers of the administration and the functions of the Secretaries of State, together with those of other civil officers y State has a civil Governor. The States ar ed into districts, each one of which is governe by a Lieutenant-Governor, and again sub prefectships and sub-prefectships. All the

The gravest difficulty with which the Cubans have hitherto had to contend is the difficulty of procur-ing arms and ammunition. Almost the whole of ing arms and ammunition. Almost the whole of what they possess have been captured from the Spaniards, who often abandon their weapons in the field, the better to escape from their enemies. While Spain has enjoyed the most absolute liberty to obtain arms and armed vessels in foreign ports, our ships are detained and our stores of arms seized by a one-sided interpretation of the neutrality was which sided interpretation of the neutrality laws, which we are informed by some of the most eminent law-yers of this country and of England is contrary to the spirit in which the neutrality and enlistment laws of both nations were framed. Yet the Cuban patriots have been enabled to receive from time to

time several shipments of arms.

The address proceeds to quote the statements of various papers published in Cuba showing the crucities of the Spaniards, and evidences that they consider the revolution an affair of moment, and

concludes in the following words:—

Spain has sent to Cuba within the last three months over 17,000 men, and she continues to send more. She has trebled her navy on the Atlantic; she has taken thirty gunboats from New York. She has collected together an immense mass of war supplies. All these are preparations for a winter campaign; for during the support her army and her resources.

All these are preparations for a winter campaign; for during the summer her army and her resources have almost disappeared. Have such formidable armaments ever been made against a contemptible enemy or against a conquered for?

To the friends of free government here and elsewhere, who have comprehended the projects and rejoiced in the projects of our struggle, we desire to impart the hopefainess which is in our own hearts. Be assured within the lines which what our core. he assured, within the lines which shut our compatriots from the world stands a devoted and determined population, who know what freedom is though they have never enjoyed it; who are willing to die, if need be, to achieve it, but who are not willing longer to live without it.

ing longer to live without it.

We are called incendiaries, and accused of wantonly destroying the wealth of the country. We will say that we are only putting in practice the policy with which our oppressors have uniformly threatened us for the last thirty years. "Cube shall be Spanish or African," said once a distinguished statesman in the Spanish Cortes. Dionesio Alcala Gallano, long editor of the Diario de la Marana of Havana, and one of the most influential men of the Spanish party there, in a pamphlet entitled "Cuba in 1858," used these remarkable words:—"If the question of independence had once been raised, we (the Spanish party) had resolved to sally forth with a musket in one hand, an incendiary torch in the other, and with the terrible word 'Emancipation' on our list."

on our lips."
It has pleased Divine Providence to enable us to

use against our tyrants the very weapons with which they helped to keep us in subjection. It is our patriots who have sallied forth with a musket in one hand and incendiary terch in the other, and the glorious words "Abolition of slavery" on their fips.

MIGUEL ALDAMA, JOSE MARIA MORA, HILARIO CENEROS, FRANCISCO FESSEE, J. M. MESTRE.

NEW YORK, Jan. 3, 1870.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1870.

FREE LOVE.

The New York Assignation-house Horror-A Guilty Intimacy and a Double Murder. The following additional particulars have transpired relative to the double morder in Elizabeth street, New York, on Sunday evening:-

THE MURDERER'S ANTECEDENTS. Baumann was a native of Germany, and the principal of a private German school in Meserole street, Brooklyn. Annie McNamara taught the English branches in the same school, in conjunction with a Miss Suister. About three years ago he became enamored of Miss Suister, and they were married parily against the wishes of her parents, who reside on Buskwick avenue. They subsequently went to board in South Fourth street, and, for all that was known to the contrary, lived together quite happily, Mrs. Baumann still helding her position as teacher.

A MARRIAGE AND A SEPARATION.

In the same school was a Mrs. Almeja, the wife of an Italian, whose maiden name was Aunie McNa-mara, the daughter of respectable parents, and a woman of remarkably prepossessing appearance. Mrs. Aimeja's nature was too sympathetic and loving to blend harmonicusly with that of her husband; and, finding it impossible to pull together, they findly separated, the young wife returning to the house of her parents.

For some time after the separation she lived very privately, attending her school duties with great care, but seldom appearing in society, as she had been accustomed to before marriage. Some nine or ten months ago Baumann began to become interested in her, and they were frequently seen going over the pages of a book in rather close proximity to each other, but there was no suspicion that their intimacy was not of the purest kind, as Mrs. Almeja was also the bosom friend and companion of Mrs. Baumann, add her conduct towards her on all occasions was of the most affectionate and sisterly nature. Mrs. Almeja always addressed her by her first name, and called Baumann George. Finally, matters arrived at such a point that they used to be seen promenading together, and the busy tongue of slander began to wag. At the same time no one supposed that their intercourse was of a criminal nature.

BAUMANN'S SICENESS. THE INTIMACY WITH BAUMANN.

A short time since Baumann was taken very sick, and confined to his room for several days. His wife was absent at the house of her mother, but he sent no messenger to request her presence, nor ever even mentioned her name. Not so with Mrs. Almeja; the mentioned her name. Not so with Mrs. Almeja; the moment of his prostration he ordered some person to go for her, and she was with him during his illness. After recovering and resuming school again his attachment for her seemed to grow to so much intensity that the friends of the family at once noticed the change, and concluded that all was not right. About this time Mrs. Baumann became enciente, resigned her position at the school, and went to her mether's house to be cared for in her confinement, and the amours of the guilty pair prospered.

EXPELLED THE SCHOOL.

EXPELLED THE SCHOOL. The members of the School Committee finally had the standal brought to their notice, and immedi-ately made an investigation. They found that there were good grounds for the rumors abroad, and last week concluded to expel Baumaun. It is said that week concluded to expel Baumann. It is said that they adopted the same course in the case of Mrs. Almeja, but nothing definite has yet appeared in proof of the fact. The reasonable conclusion, under the circumstances, is that Baumann, finding himself out of a position with no means of continuing in the pursuit of his illicit affections, decided to put a period to his existence, and take the object of his troubles with him into the other life through the agency of the same revolver.

MRS. BAUMANN.

Baumann's unfortunate wife is now at the residence of her mother, on Bushwick avenue, Brooklyn, in a dangerous state of excitement, considering that in a dangerous state of excitement, considering that she may every moment become a mother. She is about twenty-two years of age, has rather a brilliant education, but none of that fatal fascination of manner which was the distinguishing characteristic of Mrs. Almeja. Baumann has two brothers in this country. One resides in Buffalo, and is said to be in comfortable circumstances. The deceased man himself has always borne a very high character. himself has always borne a very high character among the Germans of Brooklyn, and had many warm personal friends.

WESTERN CRITICISM.

Edwin Forrest in Indianapolis. After the Morgan raid there was nothing equal to the Forrest sensation. The advent of the distinguished actor was heralded by all sorts of biographical notices, embracing particulars of his birth, education, and courtship, with a delectable account of his unfortunate venture in a matrimonial way, and of his persistent character, as shown in withholding alimony from the partner of his shipwrecked joys. It was not that he liked money—but from principle—despising her.

tiple—despising her.
The genius of Mr. Forrest has stood the test of a Western audience, and this is the highest praise. It is so much easier to be a comparative actor than to realize the ideal of one familiar with the drama, but

realize the ideal of one familiar with the drama, but unaccustomed to its representation on the stage.

"Hamlet" is Shakespeare's embodiment of a blase youth, and thus finds sympathy with the men and wemen of natural ability and generous impulses, who, is the easy course of folly and vice, are forced to admit themselves failures. "Lear" is the easy parent who, from time immemorial, reverses the order of nature, and depends upon his children.

The Gladiator is nothing in itself, but admirable for its resistance to oppression and love of home and family. It is remarkable, too, for the self-denial of "Spartacus" in suppressing his passion for his fair capt. e. Men are not given to such acts. They generally consider temptation sufficient excuse.

Mr. Forrest in the death scene is better and more natural than any living actor. In most cases there is a prolonged agony which inclines one to come in to the rescue. This is sudden and terrible—wounded "Hercules" pursued by the enemy, staggering into to the rescue, This is sudden and terrible—wounded "Hercules" pursued by the enemy, staggering into the presence of royalty—blind to all earthly sense and power, with visions of native hills, running streams, wife and children, gladdening his soul. The simile isperfect, and the expression of his face beautiful, as falling on one arm he breathes in broken gasps, and with one long, heavy breath gives up the ghost.

Mr. Forrest has been called extravagant, but ex-Mr. Forrest has been called extravagant, but excessive passion is never mild, and to portray it faithfully one must be violent. There was nothing in
Mr. Forrest's acting that was quite as enjoyable as
the display of passion. It was second only to having
a comfortable rampage oneself.

Now Mr. Forrest comes again, and in view of the
compute stalls, new theatre, and strange faces, must

empty stalls, new theatre, and strange faces, must feel a good deal like "Rip Van Winkle" when he asked, "Is anybody alive here?" Joseph Jefferson can bear witness that there are plenty of people alive in and about Indianapolis, and it is evident that Mr. Forrest is very unfortunate in

oming upon the heels of that most natural actor in It is scarcely fair, either, to make comparison between them, for neither one could play the other's part. To imagine Forrest as "Rip Van Winkle" would be only less absurd than Jefferson as "Vir-

It is not that Mr. Forrest is old; he is only old-It is not that Mr. Forrest is old; he is only old-fashioned. He belongs to the old school of art, when a few stilted passages were overlooked in the general rendition of a favorite play. Whatever may be said against him, the pertinent question is when shall we see his like again.

We have often been favored with exhibitions of telest but Mr. Forrest perfections.

We have often been favored with exhibitions of talent, but Mr. Forrest's performance was a revelation of genius which takes rank along with the acting of Histori, and the music of Thaiberg and Brignoil. There was something in the manner of the last not unlike Forrest, making allowance for the difference in looks and years. It was the perfection of art, It seemed, indeed, as if they could not help their matchless skill any more than the skylark, or the sea, its melody. The pity is that such a man as Forrest should ever grow old. What he must have been in youth! The rayages of time are not apparent in the hair and face, which are still fine, but he neck is very gross, and form corpnient to a fault. The arm is still shapely, but the legs are thin and distressingly infirm. The legs indicate readings in future. Keadings would be more satisfactory at any rate.

stock actors that he cannot be said to have any sup-port. What with the superiority and the fright he inspires, he stands so much alone, as if the stage were descrited. The presence of any one besides is only an aggravation. One can imagine the pleasure it would be to hear him make sense of a whole play.—Indianapolis Journal.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

A Stormy Opening of the Pennsylvania Legislature-The State Treasurer Fight-Attitude of the Mackey and Irwin Factions.

Labor Troubles-Striking Irishmen Strike Anti-Striking Dutchmen -Wreck of a Schooner and Loss of Life.

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

FROM THE STATE.

Trouble in the Organization of the State Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4,-Affairs look stormy this morning at Harrisburg. The House organization will be effected without difficulty, but trouble can hardly be avoided in the Senate. where there are two opposing Senators from the Somerset district, one Democrat and one Republican, each armed with a certificate and each claiming the seat. It is reported that the Democrats, who will have a majority of one vote until after all the new Senators are sworn into office, will object to proceeding with the organization unless their claimant from the Somerset district is accorded equal privileges with his competitor. The Senate meets at 3 o'clock. A Democratic caucus, to consider the matter, will be held before the organization.

The Governor's Message. The message of the Governor will not be sent to the Legislature until these troublesome matters are adjusted.

The State Treasurership. The State Treasurer fight opens to-day with renewed vigor. Both candidates are showing their hands more freely. The efforts of the Mackey party are herculean, and give rise to a report that they cannot afford to be beaten. The friends of Simon Cameron are the friends of Mackey. The Irwin party has gathered strength by the accession of several powerful interests, and are instigated by the additional motive of revenge for the manner in which Cameron discharged Irwin in 1869. They fight desperately, and last night achieved a decided victory by carrying a motion not to hold the caucus to nominate a State Treasurer until the Speakers of the Senate and House should fix upon the time. These two Speakers are both Irwinites. This morning the supporters of Mackey and Irwin in the Legislature were about equal. There is a rumor that some unredeemed promises. made by the friends of Mackey in 1869 are rising up in judgment against his success. The public will of course understand that these promises were of a social, and not a pecuniary nature, as money is proverbially never given nor promised at Harrisburg.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Portsmouth Navy Yard. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- George Marston has

been appointed Chief Accountant of the Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

Pay of "Ordinary Men" in the Navy Yards. Secretary Robeson has issued a circular setting forth that hereafter the pay of "ordinary men" will be thirty dollars and a ration, instead of twenty dollars per month and a ration.

The British Steamer Monarch. Naval Constructors T. Davidson, Jr., and B F. Delano have been ordered by the Navy Department to proceed to Portland, Me., and on the arrival of H. M. steamer Monarch, bearing the remains of the late George Peabody, to examine her construction as closely as is allowed them.

The Character of Naval Enlistments. The following order was issued to the different stations by the Navy Department to-day, in regard to the enlistment of men in the navy: -Sir: -- Complaints are made by commanding office sir:—Companies are made by commanding officers of vessels abroad of the inferior class of men that are shipped in the navy. With the present inducements held out by the service, there should be no difficulty in obtaining the best men, and you will please call the attention of recruiting officers to the necessity of exercising great care in the selection of recruits, and of giving the preference to men "honor-ably discharged," andithose holding "continuous ser-vice certificates." The class of landsmen who have lately been introduced into the navy are very inferior, both in character and physique, and the de partment would like to see an improvement in this

Very respectfully,
GEORGE M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

A Lunatic Calls on General Shermrn. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- Among the callers at General Sherman's residence was a Western unatic, who, on being ejected from the house, indulged in a tirade of personal abuse. The next day he sent his photograph to the General, having written beneath the following:-"I came to you commissioned from God to beg you to save the country. You drove me from your doors. Now you and the country will go to the Devil together." In the afternoon this crazy individual again called upon the General and inquired if his note had been received. The General informed him that it had been received. "Sir," said the lunatic, "I propose leaving your city at once, and think you should contribute towards the expense." "How much do you assess me?" inquired the General. "I have fixed the amount at twenty-five cents," answered the lunatic. Whereupon the General handed him a dollar, and thus rid himself of an an-

The Labor Congress At the last meeting of the Labor Congress, an advisory council was appointed to publish an address to the people of the United States. Since then President Trevellick called them together, to meet in this city on the 3d instant. and requested that as many of the Executive Committee (one in each State) as can make it convenient would attend. Yesterday a few of the delegates met, but did nothing. They meet again this morning at 11 o'clock.

The Texas Election. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 4.—The following was received at the White House this morning: "Austin, Texas, Jan. 8.—740 P. M.—General F.,T. Dent, Secretary to the President: All counties in the State heard from omicially except four, and those heard from unofficially, but reliable. Davis' majority in the whole State, 775. Official report will be remitted as soon as these four counties are made official.

J. J. REYNOLDS,

Brevet Major-General."

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The Thompson Art Collection.
Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Jan 4 .- The removal of the paintings belonging to the late Thomas Thompson began to-day. They numbered about one thousand.

Marriages and Deaths in Boston. During 1869 there were in this city 5525 deaths and 3974 intentions of marriage declared. Strikes and Anti-Strikers.

Yesterday afternoon one hundred and fifty men, chiefly Irish, employed on the Fort Hill improvements, attempted to drive away a party of Germans who had taken their places, the Irish having struck in consequence of a reduction of their wages. The Germans were roughly used, and had it not been for the prompt action of the police there would have been bloodshed.

Decline of American Shipping. At the Boston Board of Trade meeting last evening the committee apointed to inquire into the present condition of American commerce made a lengthy report, in which was detailed the action of the committee before the Congressional Committee which recently visited Boston to investigate the cause of the depression of our commerce, and stated the committee were unanimously of the opinion that before the hoped-for improvement took place the duties on articles entering into the construction of steamers must be very materially reduced, and the American Government must subsidize American steamers to carry the malls, and not those of another nation, as is now done.

Illness of the Bishop of New Hampshire.

Concord, N. H. Jan. 4.—Intelligence from Claremont states that Right Rev. Carleton Chase, D. D., the Episcopal Bishop of New Hampshire, is rapidly failing, and it is feared he will never be able to leave his house again.

New Hampshire Democratic Convention.
The Democratic State Convention is to meet

here to-morrow. The Merrimac river broke up here yesterday, and the water is rising fast.

Honor to an American Engineer. Sylvester Marsh, the proprietor of the Mount Washington Railway, has received an invitation to build a similar railway to the top of Rigi mountains in Switzerland.

Great Rise in the Saco River.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 4.—The Saco river rose three feet yesterday, and the Penobscot to within a foot of the point reached at the time of the great land slide some months ago.

Wreck on the Maine Const.
Depatch to The Evening Telegraph. BATH, Me., Jan. 4 .- The fishing schooner Ann, Captain Reed, of Boothbay, went ashore during the storm on Sunday night, and the crew are supposed to be lost.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 4—11 A. M.—Consols 92% for both money and account. United States five-twenties of 1862, 874; 1865s, old, 86%; 1867s, 85%; ten-forties, 84. Erie, 18; Illinois Central, 168; Atlantic and Great

Western 25%.

Laverroot, Jan. 4-11 A. M.—Cotton firmer;
middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d.
The sales to-day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 4—1 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 86½; of 1867, 86%; 10-40s, 84%. American stocks steady.

PARIS, Jan. 4.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes,

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 4-1 P. M .- Wheat, 9s. 7d. for California white; 8s. 2d. for red Western; 8s. 11d. for red winter wheat. Peas, 35s. Receipts of Wheat at this port during the past three days have been 45,000 quarters, all American. Lard is quoted at 73s 6d.; Cheese, 9s. 6d.; Bacon, 62s. Corp., 29s.
Antwerp, Jan. 4.—Petroleum opens firm this norning at 60f. 50c. HAVEE, Jan. 4.—Cotton opens firm both on the

spot and affoat.
Liverpool, Jan. 4-2 P. M.-Yarns and Fabrics at

New York Money Market.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 4.—Money is very active this morning at 7 per cent gold, and occasionally 1-32 per diem. Gold is weak at 119%. Government are steady and unchanged, with but little doing. Stocks are weak and lower. The fall throughout the list is about 1601 per cent. The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the fourth week in December, show a decrease of over \$63,000 which will cember show a decrease of over \$63,000 which will probably cause a heavy decline. Pacific Mail fell off 1½ per cent, and Reading %. There are rumors on the street that an effort will be made to lock up greenbacks. Its truth cannot as yet be ascer-tained.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Jan 4.—Stocks very dull. Money active at 7 per cent. Gold, 119½; Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 113½; do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do., 112½; do. do., new, 111½; do. 1867, 111½; do. 1868, 111½; 10-408, 100½; Virginia 6s, new, 64; Missouri 6s, 86¾; Canton Company, 47; Cumberiand preferred, 24½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 86¼; Erie, 23½; Reading, 93½; Adams' Express, 61¼; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 84½; Illinois Central, 134; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Chicago and Rock Island, 102½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 186½; Western Union Telegraph, 32. New York Money and Stock Markets.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Jan. 4.—Cotton steady and quiel; middling uplands, 25@254/c. Flour more active; Howard Street superfine, \$4.75@5; do. extra, \$5.25@6; do. family, \$6.25@7; City Mills superfine, \$8.25.75; do. extra, \$5.25@6; do. extra, \$5.25@6; do. family, \$7.25@75; Western superfine, \$4.75@5; do. extra, \$5.25@6; do. family, \$5.25@7. Wheat, dull; prime to choice red, \$1.35@14@. Corn scrive; prime white, \$5@90c.; prime yellow, 90@52c. Oats dull at 53@57c. Rye, \$1@10s. Provisions unchanged in every respect. Whisky in fair demand at 98c.@\$1 for wood and iron-bound barreis. Baltimore Produce Market.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court in Bane. Chief Justice Thompson, and Judges Read and Sharswood.

The contested election cases went off again to-day on account of the continued absence of Judge Wil-liams, the most definite intelligence from whom was a telegram saying that he "hoped to be down to Court soon." However, the case retains its place upon the list, and counsel will be in Court every morning at 10

o'clock to proceed if the Court are prepared. Nisi Prius-Judge Agnew. Jury trials were resumed in this court to-day.
William G. Bedford vs. Francis Adams. An action
to recover for services rendered as agent in the sale
of real estate. On trial.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Stroud. Josiah Kisterbock vs. The Premium Loan Associa-tion of Philadelphia. A sci. fa. on a mortgage. On

John M. Ross vs. Richard Cahili, who was sued with William Mortagh. An action to recover for the loss of hay shipped in defendant's barge from here to Washington, the barge and cargo alleged to have been sunk by the negligence of the defendants. On trial. District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow. Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlovy. In the matter of the German Evangelical Latheran Congregation of St. Paul's Church va. John Born et al., in which a preliminary injunction was a few days since granted to restrain the elders and deacons from interfering with the pastor, Rev. E. Riecke, while performing his ministerial duties, counsel were in court this morning to proceed with the argument, but the business of the Court being in such a condition as not to allow the hearing, Judge Ludiow said it would have to be continued until the 17th inst. It was stated that an election was held last night by the congregation, resulting in favor of the pastor, Er. Riecke, and it

was found that the defendants would take illega measures to prevent their entering upon their du-ties, and therefore it was asked that the Court should instruct them that they were to take no steps in the matter until its decision by the Court. His Honor reminded the defendants that the injunction still continued, and its violation would subject the parties to attachment.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J. This morning the Grand Jury for the January term was formed by aid of the special venire which was issued yesterday, and Richard Sharp was appointed foreman. The Grand Jurors were instructed generally as to their duties, and were dismissed to business.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of the Evening Trisgnaph. Tuosday, Jan. 4, 1870. The weekly statement of our banks exhibits a remarkable improvement in resources during the past week, and the features are anomalous to an unusual degree. The deposits have increased \$1,211,926the largest increase for many months. There is also an increase in legal-tenders of \$512,819, and in specie of \$98,789. On the other hand, there has been a contraction of loans to the amount of \$650,308, and an increase of credits with outside banks of \$632,235. The latter represents the drain made upon them in the interest of the Western trade. The contraction of loans in the lace of so large an increase in the denosits is not an unusual feature at this period. deposits is not an unusual feature at this period, when money is hoarded preparatory to January pay-

ments.
The loan market is as stringent as ever this morning, and rates rule irregularly, being governed by the degree of pressure experienced by borrowers. Gold is active and weak, though the premium is Gold is active and weak, though the premium is not so decidedly downward as might have been expected under the circumstances. It is announced that the Secretary of the Treasury will sell \$4,000,000 in gold during the month, but it is hardly to be expected that he will come into the market like common folk and take the regular market price for his wares. The sales opened this morning at 119% and closed at noon at 119%. There is a very active movement to-day, but the entire range is between % and %.

Government bonds are more active, but the market is weak in full sympathy with specie.

Government bonds are more active, but the market is weak in full sympathy with specie.
There was an active Stock market, and prices were steady, excepting in Reading Railroad. State loans were not sold, but there were heavy transactions in City sixes at 99½ for the new bonds. Lehigh Gold Loan was taken at 90½ @90½.

Reading Railroad was active and weak. Sales at 46-51, 830, @47½, b. o., closing at 471-16, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was taken at 54½; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 52½; Oll Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 39½; and Catawissa Brilroad preferred at 34½. The bids were spirited—71 for Norristown; \$7½ for North Pennsylvania; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.
Miscellaneous shares were quiet, and no sales were made.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven &	Bro., No. 40 S. Third street
FIRST	BOARD.
\$100 City 6s, Old 983	100 sh Read R 85, 46
\$600 City 68, New.1s. 993	
\$10000 do	
\$3000 dols. 993	
\$1000 do2d, 993	
\$1600 dols995	
\$1000 doc.ls. 993	
\$4000 C & A m 6s,89.	
lots 93	
\$1000 Leh gold L 907	The state of the s
\$1000 do 903	
\$1000 N Penna 6s 85%	
\$500 Phil & Sun 7s 96	
\$1000 Pa 1st m 6s 97	
59 sh Penna Rls. 543	
24 do 543	12 sh Leh Val cap. 52
30 do 543	
Sau Call & A. I. 1155	25 sh O C & A R R. 39
0 40	100 sh Cata Prf 34

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1151/(@1153/); 6-208 of 1862, 1184/(@113/8); do., 1864, 1123/(@113/8); do., 1865, 1123/(@113/8); do. do., 1867, 1111/(@112; do., 1868, 1111/(@112; 10-408, 1093/(); Cur. 68, 1093/(@1093/). Gold, 1193/(...)

MRSSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. 8. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. 8. 68 of 1881, 115@115½; do. 1862, 118@113½; do. 1864, 112½@112½; do. 1865, 112½@112½; do. 1865, new, 111½@111½; do. 1865, do., 111½@111½; do. 1865, do., 111½@111½; 10.408, 109½@109½; U. 8. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109@109%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 1194@119%; Silver, 118@119. MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third

street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 115@11534; 6-20s of 1962, 113@11334; do. 1854, 112%@11234; do. 1865, 112%@11234; do. July, 1865, 1113@11134; do. July, 1867, 1113@11134; do. July, 1868, 11134(11134; 5s, 10-40, 10934@10934; U. S. Pacido RR, Cur. 6: 10934@10934. Gold, 11934@11934.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendining, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Pacific Mail Steam. . . 4034

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R

Con. Stock Scrip. 86%
do. Scrip. 81%
N. Y. & Rrie Rall. 23%
Ph. and Ren. R. 93%
Mich. South. & N. I.R. 84%
Cle. and Pitt. R. 83
Chl. and N. W. com. 67%
Chi. and N. W. pref. 81%
Chi. and R. I. R. 101%
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 86%

Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Jan. 4 .- The Flour market is character-

ized by extreme quietude, but prices remain without change. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants, About 800 barrels were taken, including superfine at \$4.25@4.50; extras at \$4.75@ 5-1236: Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@6.25, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.25@5.75; Ohio and Indiana do, do, at \$5@6.25; and fancy brands at \$6.75@7.50 according to quality. Nothing doing in Corn Meal Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5@5-12% & barrel.

In Wheat there is not much activity, but prices are steady. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.28@1.36. and Southern do. at \$1 30@1 32. Rye is steady at \$1 for Western. Corn—The receipts have increased, but there is not much inquiry; sales of old yellow at \$1; new do. at \$7.092c., according to dryness; and old Western mixed at \$1. Oats are without change; 1000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 56c. No sales are reported in Barley or Malt.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercit.on was at \$20.22 ton

\$30 % ton. Whisky is quiet; we quote wood and iron-bound Western at 99c. @\$1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. New York, Jan. 4.—Arrived, steamship City of Balti nore, from Liverpool.

more, from Liverpoel.

(By Anglo-American Cable.)

LONDONDERRY, Jan. 4.—Arrived, steamship Moravian from Portland.

HAVRE, Jan. 4.—Arrived, steamship Atalanta, from New York. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 4.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamer Centipede, Fenton, Boston, W. D. Urane & Go.
Brig Teazer, McGregor, Halifax, E. A. Souder & Go.
Schr Kathleen, Nove, St. John, N. B.,
Go.
Schr Bidney Price, Gedfrey, New Haven, D. Cooper & Go.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship Progress, Simmons, 28 days from London, with old railroad iron to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 65 hours from Savannah, with cotten, stc., to Philadelphia and Southera Mail Steamship Co. At 3 P. M. Saturday, off North Edisto, saw the Spaniab gunboat leet steering south.

Steamship Pioneer, Barrett, — hours from Wilmington, N. O., with naval stores.etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Captain Barrett reports, the Winter Quarter bucy has drifted two miles due north from the Shoal.

Shoal.

Steamer Rattlesnake, Coburn, from Portland, in ballast to W. D. Crane & Co.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mase to A. Groves, Jr.

Br. brig Ariola, Thompson, 20 days from Demarara, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.—vessel to C. C. Van Horn. PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per stoamship Wyoming, Teel, from Savannah—Mrs. S.
Bartlott, Mrs. B. Shander, E. Nagte, E. Vanzant, W. H.
Marsh, Mrs. Marsh, Mrs. Wessels, Mrs. Eldoux and children, J. R. England, Charles Murchin.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York posterday. 3d inst., at 10 A. M., 25 miles E. of Barnegat, fell in with steamship Rebecca Olyde, from Wilmington, N. O., for New York, disabled; took her is tew and brought her to port.

THE STOWE STEW

Still Another Batch of the Byron Nastiness - "The True Story" Done Into a Book at Last-Harriet Lays Bare Her Heart, and Tells Why She Told It-A Weak Defense of a Beecher Weakness.

From Messrs. Fields, Osgood & Co. we have received the advance sheets of Mrs. Stowe's book entitled "Lady Byron Vindicated," in which she attempts to give a history of the Byron controversy from its beginning in 1816 to the present time. Mrs. Stowe goes over the same ground as in her Atlantic article, but with greater explicitness, and she gives a full account of her interview with Lady Byron when the horrible revelation was made to her. The essential portions of this work we now lay before our readers. The first part of the book attempts to show how Lord Byron, during his lifetime, habitually attacked his wife, and enlisted against her a wide circle of his literary friends and admirers; how these attacks were continued long after his death, with increasing virulence; and she quotes largely from the "Noctes Ambrosiana" and the notes to that work of Dr. Shelton Mackenzie to show how the sympathies of the choice coterie of literary men who managed Blackwood's Magazine were enlisted against her. Mrs. Stowe then alludes to the Countess Guiceioli's book and the article in Blackwood's of last July as her reasons for giving Lady Byron's story to the world, alleging that a preconcerted attempt was being made at this late date to slander her memory and to glorify Lord Byron.

In the second part Mrs. Stowe tells how she became acquainted with Lady Byren, and describes her as she appeared during the later years of her life. The most important chapter of the work here follows, in which Mrs. Stowe gives a full account of the interview between herself and Lady Byron, during which the shocking revelation was made. We quote that portion of this chapter that describes the interview:-

This calmness and dignity were never more manifested than in this interview. In recalling the conversation at this distance of time, I cannot remember all the language used. Some particular words and forms of expression I do remember, and those I give; and in other cases I give my recollection of the substance of what There was something awful to me in the in-

tensity of repressed emotion which she showed as she proceeded. The great fact upon which all turned was stated in words that were unmis-"Mrs. Stowe, he was gullty of incest with his

She here became so deathly pale, that I feared she would faint; and hastened to say, "My dear friend, I have heard that." She asked quickly, "From whom?" and I answered, "From Mrs. ;" when she replied, "Oh, yes!" as if recollecting berself.

I then asked her some questions; in reply to which she said, "I will tell you."

She then spoke of her first acquaintance with Lord Byron; from which I gathered that she are only child, brought up in retirement, and living much within herself, had been, as deep natures often were, intensely stirred by his poetry; and had felt a deep interest in him personally, as one that had the germs of all that is glorious and

When she was introduced to him, and perceived his admiration of herself, and at last received his offer, although deeply moved, she doubted her own power to be to him all that a wife should be. She declined his offer, therefore, but desired to retain still his friendship. After this, as she said, a correspondence ensued. mostly on moral and literary subjects; and, by this correspondence, her interest in him was constantly increased.

At last, she said, he sent her a very beautiful letter, offering himself again. "I thought," she added, "that it was sincere, and that I might now show him all I felt. I wrote just what was in my heart.

"Afterwards," she said, "I found in one of his

"Afterwards," she said, "I found in one of his journals this notice of my letter:—'A letter from Bell—never rains but it pours."

There was through her habitual calm a shade of womanly indignation as she spoke these words; but it was gone in a moment. I said, "And did he not love you, then?" She answered, "No, my dear: he did not love me."

"Why, then, did he wish to marry you?" She laid her hand on mine, and said in a low voice, "You will see." "You will see."
She then told me, that, shortly after the de-

clared engagement, he came to her father's house to visit her as an accepted suitor. The visit was to her full of disappointment. His appearance was so strange, moody, and unac-countable, and his treatment of her so peculiar, that she came to the conclusion that he did not love her, and sought an opportunity to converse She told him that she saw from his manner that their engagement did not give him pleasure; that she should never blame him if he wished to

if, on a nearer view of the situation, he shrank from it, she would release him, and remain no less than ever his friend. Upon this, she said, he fainted entirely away. She stopped a moment, and then, as if speak-ing with great effort, added, "Then I was sure

dissolve it; that his nature was exceptional; and

he must love me.' "And did he not ?" said I. "What other cause could have led to this emotion?'

She looked at me very sadly, and said, "Fear of detection."

"What!" said I, "did that cause then exist?"

"Yes," she said. "It did." And she explained that she nove attributed Lord Byron's great agitation to fear that in some way says included. tation to fear that in some way suspicion of the crime had been aroused in her mind, and that on this account she was seeking to break the engagement. She said that, from that moment, her sympathies were aroused for him, to soothe the remorse and anguish which seemed preying on his mind, and which she then regarded as the sensibility of an unusually exacting moral nature, which judged itself by higher standards, and condemned itself unspar ingly for what most young men of his times regarded as venial faults. She had every hope for his future, and all the enthusiasm of belief that so many men and women of those times and ours have had in his intrinsic nobleness. She said the gloom, however, seemed to be even deeper when he came to the marriage; but she looked at it as the suffering of a peculiar being, to whom she was called to minister. I said to to whom she was called to minister. I said to her, that, even in the days of my childhood, I had heard of something very painful that had passed as they were in the carriage, immediately after marriage. She then said that it was so; that almost his first words, when they were alone, were, that she might once have saved him; that if she had accepted him when he first offered she might have made him anything first offered, she might have made him anything she pleased; but that, as it was, she would find

The conversation, as recorded in Lady Anne Barnard's Diary, seems only a continuation of the foregoing, and just what might have fol-lowed upon it.

[Continued on the Second Page.]