THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JANUARY 17, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

mned Man Gets his Feet on the Platform and is Pushed Off.

On Friday, January 14, a negro by the name of Lewis Hines was executed at Tarboro, North Carolina, for violating the person of a young white woman named Sarah L. Johnson, in April of last year. A correspondent thus depicts the terrible scene witnessed at his execution:-

At about a quarter past 11 the condemned man was pinioned at the elbows, and, with his hat on, was led down the steps of the jail to the lower floor, thence into the yard, and into the enclosure, where, for the first time, Lewis saw the structure on which he was to die. He ascended to the platform firmly, and took a seat on the chair, viewing the assembled crowd calmly, and smilling all the while. Everybody waited with intense anxiety some expression from the condemned man of his guilt, of which the entire community were so well satisfied; but there was a general craving to hear the culprit himself either acknowledge or deny it. Without, however, rising from his chair, he made a rambling semi-religious address of over ten minutes duration, in which he endeavored to impress the spectators with the information that he was duration, in which he endeavored to impress
the spectators with the information that he was
going to heaven, where hoped to meet all of
them, both white and colored. After this he
asked for a chew of tobacco, and he took an immense quid into his mouth, which a bystander contributed. Next he asked for a
glass of water, and then another, both
of which he drank with an evident relish. His of which he drank with an evident relish. His next want was a preacher, and after a while a dwarfish but venerable specimen of the colored race, quite modest in his demeanor, ascended to the platform of the scaffold; but, instead of praying, he commenced a sermon, which was delivered with telling effect. He pointed to the delivered with telling effect. He pointed to the condemned, now on the verge of eternity, and held him up as a warning to all his hearers, both white and colored; men should control their passions, and when a bad thought suggested itself it should be crushed at once. He hoped his brother was prepared to meet his Maker, and that he had repented of all the sins done in his body. During the delivery of this sermon the condemned man exhibited the strongest symptoms of emotion and terror. His features assumed at times a fearful and repulsive expression of misery, the muscles became contracted, and the grimaces he made were horrible to and the grimaces he made were horrible to behold. He shook in every limb, his heels beating the scaffold violently, so nervous was he. He fairly writhed in his chair; but the preacher heeded not this exhibition of the preacher heeded not this exhibition of terror. He rather seemed gratified, and continued in the same strain, which the more terribly increased the tortures of the condemned. Many in the crowd who witnessed this scene were surprised that the Sheriff did not suspend the remarks of the preacher and put an end to the agony of the unfortunate wretch. As soon, however, as the preacher concluded and took a last farewell, Lewis stood up and seemed to regain his composure. Another incoherent religious address followed, but no allusion to the crime whatever. His main point seemed, in the latter speech, to assure his hearers that the colored man would be as "bright" in Christ as the white man. No distinction would be made there, and this he repeated some twenty times. there, and this he repeated some twenty times. He broke into a sort of song peculiar to negroes, at the close stating his "poor little soul" would soon be out of the body and with the angels in heaven, and called upon all, regardless of color,

he had any confession to make, to which he replied that he had not; but in making no confession he did not deny his guilt. The cap was then placed over his head, forever darkening his vision to all earthly things, the noose was adjusted by the Sheriff's deputy and at 12 M. the drop fell. A scene of fearful excitement here ensued. The knot on the rope was not properly placed, and when the body fell it slipped round under the chin. The legs had not been pinioned either, and the suspended wretch struggled in a terrible manner. He had fallen about three terrible manner. He had fallen about three feet and a half, and the neck was not broken. With a convulsive effort he succeeded in getting his hand up to the rope, a his throat, and holding this he got his feet again on the platform. All this time there was the greatest excitement and commotion in the small crowd within the inclosure, while those without were ignorant of the exciting seene. A gurgling noise in the throat, as of difficult respiration could be distinctly heard by the entire crowd in the yard. The Sheriff ran and pushed his feet off the scaffold, and the condemned man was again swinging in mid air, but still struggling violently. In seventeen minutes, however, he was pronounced dead, and the body was cut down and placed in a coffin. Thus ended the execution of Hines, a bungled and horrible affair, but Tarboro had its annual hanging.

The Sheriff then asked the condemned man if

to meet him in that blessed place.

THE GREAT BRIDGE.

Treating for the Last Span of the Ohio Bridge in Piace-The Work to be Completed in a Few Days. The Louisville Journal of Jan. 14 has the

The great bridge across the Ohio at this point has been nearly three years in course of construction, the first work on it having been done early in 1867. That a work of such magnitude should have been completed in so short a time is a tribute to the energy of the Bridge Company, the skill of the engineer in charge, and the per severance of the contractors and supervisors When it is called to mind that the distance between the abutment on this side and the other on the Indiana shore is 5280 feet, or exactly one mile; that it consists of 19 spans, averaging nearly 240 feet each, and two great ones of 400 feet each; that it crosses both the river and the Portland Canal, requiring over the latter an immense draw; that the work of building the piers has been interrupted by the spring and fall freshets of two years, and the ice-floods of two winters—when all these points are borne in mind, the reader will begin to have some idea of the strengtons.

of the stupendous character of the under-A very few days longer will see the enterprise completed. Yesterday the workmen succeeded in putting up all the trestling necessary on span 19, the only one not yet finished, and the ironwork, being all ready, will be put in place immediately.

Nothing can now interfere with the speedy completion of this span, so far as human fore-sight can calculate. The upper Ohio is full of floating ice, but by the time it arrives at this point it will not be daugerous; or, if it should be, the iron work will have so far progressed as

to be out of the reach of harm.

And now comes up the question, shall the completion of this great work be passed over in silence? Louisville is proverbially modest; she does not make a business of boasting over her Any other city would do it. Cincinsuccesses. Any other city would do it. Cincinnati, did she possess such a monument of her energy, liberality and far-reaching enterprise, would get up a grand gierification and invite all the world and the rest of mankind to join her people in ascriptions of praise and glory and honor. Chicago would do the same—so would St. Leuis—so would Philadelphia—so would New York. Everybody has read the gorgeously glowing descriptions of the pageant but lately the talk of all the world, the grand Imperial the talk or all the world, the grand Imperial celebration of the completion of the Suez Canal. No doubt that is a glorious work—glorious in

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conception, successful in execution—and the farseeing Emperor of the French was right in
entering upon a grand celebration. But it was
a work undertaken by the richest and most
powerful nation on the globe—the acknowledged
leader in the arts and sciences—the autograt of
stupeudous enterprises; and vast as the work is,
it will, as the work of that nation, bear no just
comparison with this bridge, as the work of this
city.

CUBA.

Arrival of the Spanish Fletilia at Havana—
More Confiscations and Sheetings.

Havana, Jan. 8.—Seventeen of the Delamater gunboats, so long overdue, have at last come into port—one on last Saturday, one on the 6th, and fifteen yesterday, the 7th. The Spaniards have shouted themselves hoarse with vivas over this American contribution to their cause, and feasted the officers that brought them here most magnificently. No. 4, the first arrived, having received her armament, has already left to take her assigned position for guarding the coast of the island. By the steamer Eagle the Spanish authorities on Thursday received information that a vestel loaded with arms and ammunition, and commanded by General F. X. Cisneros, had been seized by the authorities of one of the Bahama Islands. As there can be no doubts of her cargo being intended for the Cuban insurgents, the authorities at once sent a Spanish war steamer to lock after the suspicious vessel.

On last Monday thirty-six political prisoners

On last Monday thirty-six political prisoners were brought here from the Vuelta Abajo, and then sent over to Las Cabanas. A number of them are of the lot of thirty men arrested in connection with the San Juan de Martinez troubles, as explained some twenty days ago. In Pinar del Rio a young Cuban, Felipe Hernandez, was shot on the 3d for disloyalty. In pursuance of the sentence of a drum-head courtmartial. In Matanzas City three Cubans—Senors Luis Ortega, Luis Azoy, and Rafael Oliva—have been tried for disloyalty by military commission, found guilty, and sentenced to be shot, but the approbation of Governor Burriel is yet to be ob-tained to the sentence before it be carried into

The insurgents are once more overrunning Bayamo and Manzanillo, emboldened to do so, no doubt, by the diversion of a goodly part of the Spanish troops lately operating there to other districts. A large number of them have crossed the Canto, and spread terror and devastation among the Spaniards of the Caureje section, whilst another band lately appeared within a few miles of the port of Manzanillo, and cap-tured and killed some thirty Spanish residents, all of them volunteers. This occurred on December 30, and the authorities have since made no attempt to revenge their slain soldiers, being without troops with which to pursue the insur-

gents.

During the week General Rodas has doomed only one Cuban, Don Ramon de Armas, at pre-sent residing in Paris, France, to lose his Island properties by confiscation; but he has, during the same time, ordered two of the political prisoners confined in the Moro and Las Cabanas to be tried by military commission for disloyalty, two to be banished to Spain, and seventeen to be set at liberty—seven conditionally, and ten uncondi-tionally.

tionally.

The marble statue of Columbus, so long kept in the first yard of the palace, has been transferred to the pedestal of the removed statue of Queen Isabel la Segunda, in the Prado. The statue is much too small for the pedestal, and in its present position presents almost as objectionable a coup d'wil as when it was so injudiciously located in the yard of the palace.

The Situation from a Spanish Standpoint Military Movements, Etc., Etc. HAVANA, Jan. 8.—In the Cinco Villas district the military operations have been so active and successful that it is expected it will be entirely pacified in a short time. Brevet-General Goy-eneche advances towards Puerto Principe with large forces from Ciego de Avila, without hav-ing encountered so far any opposition from the insurgents. General Puello is marching against the bulk of the insurgent forces, which are roaming in the territory between Paerto Prin-cipe and Los Funas. In the rest of the island pacified in a short time. Brevet-General Go

the Epiphany, which is yearly celebrated by the colored population of Havana with great merriment and joy, all the slaves being allowed entire freedom on such an occasion, and participating in what may be termed the 'negro car-kival," passed off without the least trouble or disorder, although they were not restrained in the least, and not even any precaution was deemed necessary by the authorities to prevent

any disorder of a surreptitious character The first batch of the gunboats reached Havana safely on the 7th, which event caused much joy and enthusiasm and a great display in the Havana harbor, General De Rodas and other authorities having gone to pay them a visit, and all the vessels in the port mixing in the demon-

The Havana Ayuntamiento sent General De Rodas a very flattering address in response to his proclamation. They highly praise his wisdom in the administration of affairs.

THE STANTON FUND.

The Subscription for the Family of the lat Edwin M. Stanton-One Hundred Thousand

Deliars Raised.

The fund raised for the family of the late Edwin M. Stanton amounts at the present time to one hundred thousand dollars, one half of which has been subscribed in New York city. The Union League Club appointed a committee to receive contributions, and Mr. A. T. Stewart, representing that committee, has obtained fifty thousand dollars. His personal list contains, among others, the following names:—

A. T. Stewart. \$5000 John D. Wolfe. \$1000 Wm. R. Stewart food J. B. & A. Cornell 1900 Judge Hitton. 1000 Henry Clews. 1000

There are a few others upon Mr. Stewart's paper who severally gave \$1000 each; the remainder of the \$25,000 on his paper is made up in sums of \$500 each.

Collector Grinnell represented a committee raised in Washington, of which Mr. Justice Swayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States, was chairman, and Mr. Samuel Hooper, Representative from Massachusetts, was secretary. The following is a copy of Mr. Grinnell'

We, the undersigued, hereby agree to contribute the sums set against our respective names toward the formation of a fund to be applied for the benefit of the family of the late Edwin M. Stanton, and as a slight testimonial of our appreciation of the services

aught testimonial of our appre	ciation of the servic
rendered by him to our commo	n country in its perie
of greatest trial:-	
Moses Taylor \$1,000 Jos.	Sampson \$1,0
Wm. E. Dodge 1,000 Joh	n J. Astor 1,0
Morton, Bliss & Co. 1,000 Jas.	H. Banker 1,0
W. R. Vermilye 1,000 Wm	. W. Phelps 1,6
Chas. H. Russell 1,000 Ada	ms Express Co. 1.0
Marshall O. Roberts 1,000 Jas.	Lenox 1.0
M. H. Grinnell 1,000 Cas	
Edward Minturn 1,000 Jay	Cooke & Co 1.0
John Steward 1,000 Geo	F. Talman 5
John C. Green 1,000 A. (. Kingsland 5
Amos H. Eno 1,000 P. 1	layden 5
E. D. Morgan 1,000 S. I	Chittenden 8
Ed. Pierrepont 1,000 H.	B. Claffin 5
Wrs. B. Astor 1,000	
The reports from the other	or principal cities

not amount to much. The summing up is about Mr. Stewart's paper
Mr. Grinnell's paper
Boston
Philadelphia
Washington

Scuator Chandler, of Michigan, gave \$5000 of the amount raised in Washington. Boston pro-mises \$5000 more, and Philadelphia \$10,000 more, which will make a total of \$112,000, with-out hearing from Mr. Stanton's native State (Ohio), which has not reported.

WILMINGTON AND READING R. R.

Annual Report of the Directors—Hopefel In-dications—The Whole Road to be Opened by Spring.

From the report of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad for 1869, just issued, we take the following passages of interest. The President, Hugh E. Steele, Esq., says:—

For a detailed statement of the existing condition of the finances of the company you are referred to the report of the Treasurer, from which it will be seen that the financial operations up to the 3ist of October, 1869, are as fol-

The balance on hand is disposed of as follows,

The road was opened for travel between Coates-ville and Wilmington on the 27th of December, ville and Wilmington on the 37th of December, and for freight and regular passenger trains on the 3d of January. Sidings have been put in at some of the most important points, and one mile of double track has been laid north of Wilmington. The total length of track and sidings now laid and in running order is 39 7 miles. The floods of September 26 and October 7 damaged the unfinished portion of the work to the extent of \$2488.33, and retarded the progress of track laying fully two weeks, and has thus prevented the completion of the work at as early a vented the completion of the work at as early a period as was anticipated; but should the pre-sent open weather continue we may reasonably

hope to see the road open from Birdsboro to Wilmington early in the spring.

We have as yet but imperfect arrangements for the reception of freight and passengers at Wilmington, and are almost without depot accommodations along the line. We trust, however, that a few weeks will remedy these incon-veniences, and that when increased facilities are offered, we will be able to show a handsome increase in local trade and travel. On the 24th of December, the track between Wilmington and Coatesville was completed; on the 27th, the first through freight was passed over the line, in the shape of three new passenger cars for Bloomington, Illinois; on the 5th of January, the first through freight, in lime, was passed from Coatesville to Wilmington; on the 7th, the first consignment of bituminous coal was torwarded direct from the Kittanning Coal Company's mines; this was followed on the 8th by the first through freight in iron. We look upon these freights coming to us, while our facilities are yet in a crude state, as the pioneers that will be followed by a trade which will be of much importance to the city of Wilmington, and, we trust, be profitable to our enterprise. Coatesville was completed; on the 27th, the first

SAN DOMINGO.

the Agitation over the Annexation Scheme— Laperon Marching North, Against the Baez-ites—The National Bank Scheme. A correspondent writes as follows from San

Domingo, under date of December 28:-The agitation produced throughout the whole extent of the island by the arrival of a commission charged with unfolding the United States flag at Samana, has been extraordinary. President Baez has been forced to declare that the Stars and Stripes should not be placed upon other soil than the two keys, called Cayo Carreno and Cayo Ledantado, which would serve the Americans for deposits of coal. All the inhabitants i the interior, who suffered so much from Spanish domination, consider intervention in the affairs of this country, no matter whence it may come as a real calamity. Among the different popula-tions, as also in the principal towns, there are only a few merchants or business men who favor an alienation of territory; and these have an in-terest in the speculation. All the remainder of the people, and even many foreigners, as is the case particularly in Porto Plata, are privately or openly opposed to the sale of Samana.

One fact will enable you to form an idea of the great opposition to the annexation scheme. Our Senate is composed of men wholly devoted

to the service of Baez; as, for example, Carlos Baez, the President's brother, Gerardo Baba-dulla, N. Urena, J. Concha, J. A. Gurrido, and others; but even this Senate vacillates when it sees the agitation which reigns throughout the republic. It does not know whether or not to give its approbation to the President's now favorite project. The Government attempts to make us believe that this agitation is produced by English gold; but this is clearly a falsehood. The English Consul, clearly a falsehood. The English Country Mr. Leon, is a very respectable gentleman, who has never in any way intervened in the internal affairs of the country. The truth is that certain influential persons have already raised a considerable sum of money and remitted it to Gen. Luperon to enable him to move on toward the north, and attack all enemies of the Constitution to be there met with. A great number of his partisans are now awaiting his coming, when they will rally around the consti-tutional flag. The population of Dajabon and Sabaneta, it is positively stated here, have fallen into the hands of the revolutionary forces, com-manded by Gen. Pimental. Cabral is marching again upon Azua. He is well provided in the matter of resources, and the Baezista General Thomas Christi, finding himself between the Cacos and their revolutionary allies the Dominicans, has been forced to declare for the revolution. It is announced that we are to have a grand bank here by the first Monday of January next. This institution bears the name of Banco Nacional, and is to issue notes. The capi-Banco Nacional, and is to issue notes. The capital is said to be \$2,000,000. The directors are a few Baczists, whose labors are, however, to be divided with a few New Yorkers, and certain parties who have been busy in this annexation project. The plan to be adopted is said to be as follows:—It will be announced that United States bonds are the security upon which the circulation of the notes is based, as is the case with the national banks of the United States. It is calculated that the money will pass here It is calculated that the money will pass here notwithstanding the people have for some time past been refusing all paper money. Should the holders of the bank stock at any time succeed in inducing the people in the States to believe that its notes are readily taken by the San Domingo people, then a good field for speculation will have been opened up before them.

WASHINGTON TOPICS.

The Prespects of the Virginis Bill in the House.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune telegraphed last night as follows:—

"The opinion prevails that the Senate will amend the Virginia bill to-morrow, in which case it is not probable that it will be gent to the House before Tuesday."

The Heratel despatch contains the following:—

"It is the intention of Senator Trumbull to move to-morrow to substitute the bill which passed the House for the admission of Virginia for the bill now before the Senate. They are in substance the same, and the passage of the House bill will save time, besides preventing it from again being put in jeopardy on the House side, Butler having threatened to upset the measure when he comes back, if a chance offered. The friends of Ringham's bill say they have made a canvass of the Senate, and they are satisfied that when a vote is reached to-morrow there will be a fair majority in its favor. The indications are that the Virginia Senators and mem-

bers elect will be admitted to both houses of Cor gress before the close of this week." S ckles' Prespects Summer Opposes his Con-firmation.

A Washington despatch says:—

"The delay in the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations in acting on the nomination of General Sickles as Minister to Madrid excites some comment among his friends here, who were led to believe that it would be called up and acted upon soon after the opening of the session. It appears that Senator Sumner has never brought the nomination before his committee for action, and it is now said that he has given an ear to the numerous slanderous reports about Sickles, as well as to some charges made against his official conduct in Madrid. It was mainly on account of the latter that the committee, or rather its chairman, asked the Secretary of State to furnish him with a copy of the correspondence between Sickles and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs. Some of Sickles' friends in the Senate propose to make inquiry in executive session as to Sumner's reason for holding back Sickles' nomination. The latter's friends are quite numerous in the Senate, and some of them being thoroughly familiar with the nature of the charges against him, are prepared to meet and refute them."

Too Modest by Half. Mrs. O'Donovan Rossa, wife of the imprisoned member of Parliament, called upon General Grant on Saturday to obtain some action of the Executive that would exert an influence upon the British Government, and secure the release of her husband. The President expressed the belief that the prisoner would be released before long, but he could do nothing in the matter officially though he would refer the matter to the cially, though he would refer the matter to the State Department, that the subject might be informally treated by our Minister, Mr. Motley.

FIJI.

Another Protectorate Scheme The Foreign Fijians Want the United States to Protect Them and Their Fing. The Melbourne Age publishes the following documents relating to a proposed protectorate

over the Fiji Islands by our Government:—
Fiji, 1869.—To the Honorable the President of the United States of America—Sir:—1. You are aware of the political and social condition of the group of Fiji Islands, the residents of which, many of them Americans, but most of them British, begin to feel the want of the protection of some powerful patients as well for the tection of some powerful nation, as well for the purpose of maintaining their position with the native authorities as for outward security in their trade and commerce. 2. It has been mooted, in turn, that France, Prussia, and Ame-rica contemplated annexation of these islands; and the consequent excitement and doubt tend materially to retard our progress. 3. It is the desire of some of us to govern ourselves in con-junction with King Thakombau, under the sole protection of America, and of others under the joint protectorate of the three powers above-named and England. 4. The con-nection which has hitherto existed between the native authorities and America, although from the nature of its creation distasteful to the former from the anxieties it has caused, has, nevertheless, been advantageous, enabling King Thakombau from the prestige attending your care of him to keep down native disturbances. The period is, however, arriving when you will no longer on your own account require to keep an eye to the country. 5. We, therefore, the undersigned subscribers, being composed firstly of residents in the group, and secondly of others who have identified our fortunes with it, earnestly pray that you will, at an early date, announce to the world your resolve to extend the protection of your flag to these islands and waters permanently. 6. The geographical position of the group in the South Pacific Ocean oints to it as being a suitable naval and coaling station in American interests. 7. The line of steamers projected to run between San Francisco and Australia on the opening of the railway from the former place to New York, will neces-sitate the creation of a coaling station near to Australia, and these islands possess the advantage of being equidistant from the latter place, in the direct track of the steamers, about the same number of miles as the Sandwich Islan Is are from San Francisco. 8. The exquisite cli-mate of the Fijis, with their valuable productions, such as cotton (none finer in the world) sugar, cocoanut oil, etc., naturally leads re-flecting and enterprising men to look for-ward to these islands as becoming a desirable residence for both Americans and Europeans and the opening up of extended commercial relations between the United States of America and Australia, point to their political connection with the former as being likely to be bene ficial to both. 9. We, therefore, again carnestly express the hope that the prayer of this petition for the protection of the American flag (under our own system of self-government) may be

answered in the affirmative. We have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servants. (Here follow the signatures.) UNITED STATES CONSULATE, FLII, August 31. 1809.—Frederick Cook, Esq., and others, Levuka, Fijl—Sirs:—I beg to acknowledge your courtesy in submitting for my perusal, and herewith to return the "Petition" to the President of the United States, praying for the protection of the United States Government to Fiji. Among the seventy petitioners whose names are thereunto attached, I recognize men of respectability and property, who are bona fide residents of the country, and who, I doubt not, have the general good of Fiji at heart. I sincerely hope that the boon you ask may be granted and permanently secured, and would hall such a consummation of the efforts now being made by both the local government of Fiji and foreign residents, as that most likely to consolidate the peace and progress of the social commercial, and material interests of this country. I have the honor, Sirs, to be your most bedient servant. J. M. BROWER, U. S. Y. Consul-

The Affairs of Kansas

In the message just sent in to the Legislature of Kansas, Governor James M. Harvey states the liabilities and resources of Kansas as follows: Debts, \$1,771,407 97; total present resources, in-cluding taxes due and amount in the treasury, \$809,550 43. The receipts of the year have been \$1,335,341 05; expenditures, \$1,287,250 03. The number of district schools in the State is 1707; increase for 1869, 335. The total number of scholars enrolled is 58,681, showing an increase during the year of 13,541. The following statistics of the schools are also given:—Average daily attendance in public schools, 31,124; number of male teachers, 896; number of female ber of male teachers, 896; number of female teachers, 1118; average wages paid to male teachers, \$37-97; average wages paid to female teachers, \$28-98; total amount raised for the support of public schools, \$565,311-17; number of school houses—log, 348; frame, 606; brick, 35; stone, 224; total, 1213; increase in the year, 260; total value of school houses, \$1,031,892; total value of apparatus, \$17,118.

The Winnepeggers-A Reinforcement. A despatch to the Toronto Globe states that Riel's force has been joined by 800 French half-breeds. Minnesota papers report that Father Thibault had been admitted to Fort Garry only under close escort. Father Thibault had been making progress in his mediation. Dr. Schultz, one of the priseners at Winnipeg, who is charged with having basely plotted against the insurgents, has been made a hewer of wood and drawer of water. It is said that the insurgents have been strongly tempted to hang him. Col. Dennis writes a letter to the Toronto Globe in which, referring to the charge that the Canadian functionaries wished to dispossess the half-breeds by new surveys, he says—"No survey whatever of the settled farms had been made or begun at the time the outbreak occurred." He charges Riel with duplicity.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Spain Rejoicing Over the Downfall of the Cuban Republic-A Cardinal Changing His Base.

A Brooklyn Blue Beard Kills His First Wife, and Attempts the Life of His Second.

FROM EUROPE.

Spain Rejoicing Over the Downfall of the Cuban Republic.

By the France-American Cable,

MADRID, Jan. 17 .- The reports of the surrender of large numbers of the Cuban insurgents, as well as successes in battle, which have reached here, are received with the wildest enthuslasm. This morning the public squares and buildings

are decorated with flags.

A Cardinal Turns bis Coat.

Rome, Jan. 17.—The desertion of Cardinal Schwarzenburg to the Ultramontanes has so weakened the opposition that for the present their influence is completely broken. Cardinal Schwarzenburg has heretofore been the leader in the opposition to what they were pleased to term arbitrary assumption of authority by the

Pope.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Jan. 17—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 9234; for account, 9234; American securities quiet; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 864; of 1865, old, 8534; of 1867, 8534; Ten-forties, 844.

Stocks quiet; Erie, 1734; Illinois Central, 10134; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

Liverpool, Jan. 17—11 A. M.—Cotton buoyant; middling uplands, 1134d.; middling Orieans, 114d. The sales are estimated at 15,000 bales.

London, Jan. 17—11 A. M.—Linseed cakes, £10 58.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Jan. 17—11 A. M.—Innseed cases, 210 to.

This Afternoon's Quentilons.

London, Jan. 17—1 P. M.—Consels for money, 92%;
for account, 92%. American securities quiet and steady. Stocks steady.

Livabpool, Jan 17—1 P. M.—Pork flat; Lard dull.

Antwerp, Jan. 17.—Petroleum opened firm at 61f.

FROM THE STATE.

Protestant Episcopal Convocation at Norcis-town.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Normstown, Jan. 17.—A convocation of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the counties of Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery was commenced in St. John's Church, Norristown, this morning, and will be continued on the 18th and 19th insts. The services will be very interesting. The following is the pro-

Public services in the church. Monday, 714 P. M., evening prayer and sermon. Tuesday, 101/4 A. M., morning prayer and sermon; 61/4 P. M., Sunday School meeting, with "Object Lesson," by Rev. John Bolton; 7½ P. M., Holy Communion; address by Bishop Stevens. Wednesday, 10½ A. M., morning prayer, with addresses; 71/4 P. M., missionary meeting, with addresses. Business meetings in the chapel on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, at 214 in the chapel on Tuesday and Wednesday mornirgs at 914 o'clock. Seats all free.

FROM THE FAR WEST. A Half-Million Dollar Fire in Cheyenne.

spatch to The Evening Telegraph. St. Louis, Jan. 17 .- A special despatch received here this morning from Chevenne, Wyoming Territory, gives the particulars of an immense fire that occurred there on the morning of the 12th inst., by which property valued at over half a million of dollars was destroyed. The fire broke out shortly after midnight in a building occupied by a wholesale dealer, extending from one end of the block to the other.

The principal losers are C. A. Kent, liquor dealer; Kablo & Taturn, liquors, Ford House, loss, \$25,000; Willas & Anderson, dry goods, loss, \$30,000; Ford & Lindelmeir, billiard saloon. loss, \$10,000; Arnold's Savings Bank, United States Court House, Sheriff's office, United States Collector's office, County Clerk and Recorder's offices, C. H. Edward's boot and shoe store, Honeylake Smith's saloon; the office of the Weekly Leader, loss, \$25,000; the Cheyenne Kouse, loss, \$75,000; E. Block's wholesale liquor store, loss, \$15,000; Post & Nagle, wholesale grocers; Joseph Dyer's saloon; Einstein's wholesale liquor store; Star brewery, loss \$50,000; Mieske's bakery: David Miller, jewelry; Western Hotel, Beno's brewery: Germania Hotel; Western Union Telegraph office; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s express office; Glue's livery stable; Quamane's grocery; Uirich's saw mill, and many other buildings.

The spread of the fire was owing to the scarcity of water.

Theodore C. Randall, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Chief Engineer of the Cheyenne Fire Department.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Brooklyn Blue-Beard-A Man Who Mur-dered His First Wife Attempts to Get Rid of the Second. capatch to The Evening Telegraph,

BROOKLYN, Jan. 17 .- Late last night Francis Mills, living in Eighteenth street, stabbed his wife in the left breast, probably inflicting a mortal wound. He was arrested on the spot. The accused is a machinist, and was formerly employed on the Brooklyn Eagle. Three years ago he murdered his first wife, for which offense he was sentenced to the State Prison for three years. After six months he was pardoned, came to Brooklyn, and married his present wife, who had formerly lived in his family and was a witness against him during his trial.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Treasurership—A Marder Trial
—End of the Operators' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—The excitement about

the election of a State Treasurer, which takes place to-morrow, is very great, though Joshua Vansandt, the middle man between Fowler and Merryman, has a triumph in prospect.

Reverdy Johnson's opinion appears to-day, fully asserting the unconstitutionality of the capitation tax on the Washington branch of the Ohio Railroad, and the authority of the State to

George Parrott is on trial to-day in the Criminal Court for the murder of Michael Roach. The telegraphic strikers have finally caved in

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH.

Third street presents a very quiet spectacle this morning, and money seems to be in very limited demand, whilst the supply offering is very limited demand, whilst the supply offering is very limited demand, whilst the supply offering is very liberal. The fact is that the Philadelphia money market is gradually attaining a condition of piethora which sets lenders at their wit's end to find employment for their funds. The business on call to-day is chiefly at 6 per cent., and occasional national bank notes are advanced on five per cent., with piedges of flowernment bonds. Discounting is limited by the amail offerings of first-class moreantile paper. The street rate for this class of acceptance is about 9 per cent. Gold is dull, but the market strong. The telegraph wires are under the influence of the weather and refuse to operate freely this morning, which leaves us with limited information as to the tone of wall street on the gold question. The sales opened at 191% and continued at that figure, if the gold indicator can be relied on. No other quotations received.

Government bonds are dull, and prices have drop-god about 14 per cent. compared with closing prices on Saturday.

There was an utter absence of vitality at the Stock

There was an utter absence of vikality at the Stock Exchange this morning, but prices were not much changed. State loans were quiet, with some sales of the 6s, third series, at 107. City 6s sold at 97 for the old issues, and at 106½ for the new. 91½ was offered for Lehigh gold loan.

Reading Railroad was taken at 47. Penusylvania Railroad was steady at 55, and Lehigh Valley at 53% 615. The bids were nominal, and no guide to the market.

market.
There was a sale of Chesnut and Wainut Streets
Railway at 41, which was the only transaction to

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$1700 City 6s, New.1s.100 \$\circ 400\$ ah Reading \$\circ 47\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\text{1600}\$ do \$\cdots \text{18.100\text{1900}}\$ do \$\text{1900}\$ do \$\cdots \text{1900}\$ do \$\cdots \text{190}\$ do \$\cdots \text{1900}\$ do \$\cdots \text{190}\$ do \$\cdo

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—I P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Cent, & Hud R
Con. Stock Scrip. 92% Western Union Tele 32%
do. scrip. 87% Tol. & Wab. R. 61%
N. Y. & Erie Rail. 22% Mil. & St. Paul R com 73%
Ph. and Rea. R. 94
Mil. & St. Paul R com 73%
Mil. & St. Paul pref. 86%
Cle. and Pitt. R. 92% Wells, Fargo & Co. 20%
Chi. and N. W. com. 73% United States. 64
Chi. and N. W. pref. 86% Tennessee 68, new 47
Chi. and R. I. R. 105% Gold. 121%
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R. 87% Market steady.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, Jan. 17.—The Flour market presents no new feature, there being no inquiry for shipment, and only a limited demand from the home consumers, who purchased 8@900 barrels, in lots, including superfine at \$4.25@4.50; extras at \$4.50 @4-87%; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5@6, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.65.75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at \$5.75.66.25; and fancy brands at \$5.50.67.50, according to quality. 300 barrels Delaware Mills sold on private terms. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5. No sales were reported in Corn Meal.

The demand for Wheat continues limited, and the tendency of prices is still downward. Sales of \$5000 bushels good and prime Pennsylvania red at \$1.2469 1.25. Rye is steady at \$1.61.12 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in moderate request at former rates; sales of \$5000 bushels new yellow at \$5.65c. for damp and prime dry. Oats are unchanged; sales of \$5000 bushels Pennsylvania at \$4.656c. No sales were reported in Barley or Mata. Whisky is very dull and prices are nominal family at \$5@6, the latter rate for choice; Pennsyl

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, Jan. 17.—The market for Beef Cattle was steady to-day, and there was a moderate business effected. We quote choice at 26.9%c.; prime at 8.89%c.; fair to good at 76.7%c.; and common at 56.6c. P h., as in quality. Receipts, 2107 head.

The following sales were reported:—

The following sales were reported:

The following sales were reported:

Head,

50 Owen Smith, Western, 6%@9%.

52 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 82%@9%.

53 Deennis Smith, Western, 6%.

64 P. McFillen, Western, 76%.

65 Ph. Hathaway, Chester county, 6%@9.

52 James S. Kirk, Western, 76%.

65 Ph. Hathaway, Chester county, 6%@9.

52 James McFillen, Western, 76%.

76 James McFillen, Western, 76%.

70 Ullman & Bachman, Western, 76%.

70 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 76%.

90 Mooney & Miller, Western, 76%.

90 Mooney & Miller, Western, 76%.

91 H. Chain, Western Penna, 76%.

92 J. & L. Frank, Western, 76%.

93 J. & L. Frank, Western, 66%.

94 M. Dryfoos, Western, 76%.

95 H. Frank, Virginia, 76%.

95 H. Frank, Virginia, 76%.

96 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 76%.

97 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 76%.

98 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 76%.

99 J. J. Chain, Western Penna, 66%.

90 L. Horne, Pelaware, 5%.

90 L. Horne, Pelaware, 5%.

91 Thomas Duffy, Virginia, 66%.

92 L. Horne, Pelaware, 5%.

93 John McArdle, Western, 7%.

94 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 76%.

95 Hester, Virginia, 86%.

15 Preston & Saunders, Chester county, 66%.

16 Ellinger, Virginia, 86%.

15 Preston & Saunders, Chester county, 66%.

16 Heter, Western Penna, 5%.

17 Cows and Calves were in good demand. Sales of 100 head at \$50.690. Springers sold at \$40.66.

Sheep were active and higher. \$000 head changed hands at the Avenue Droveyard at 66%. per pound.

Hogs.—The market was devoid of animation, and prices materially declined. Sales were made at the opening at \$13.50.614, and at the close at \$12.50.613 per 100 pounds net for corn-fed. Receipts, 4000 head.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 17. OLEARED THIS MORNING, Brig Fortuna, Borda, Oporto, Jose de Bessa Guimares

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Fanits, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mose to John F. Ohl.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Her, 18 hours from Baltimore with mose to A. Groves, Jr.
Br. sohr Emma G. Webber, 14 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Dallett & Son.
Schr Alasks, Pierce, from Brandywine, Del., with corn mest to R. M. Lea & Oc.
Schr W. Wilson, Jenkins, from Salem, N. J., with grain to A. G. Oattell & Oc.

Steamship Brunette, Doane, neace, at New York yesterday.

Schra Lydia, Crawford, and Susan Jane, Andrews, for Philadelphia, remained at Little Egg Harbor Bild inst.

Schr Virgin Rock, McKennan, from Provincetowe for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport F. M. 13th inst.

Schr Catharine John, Sinclair, sailed from Cardenae Sist ult., for north of Hatteras.

Schr L. & M. D. Scull, Steelman, at Charleston 13th inst. from Orchilla, was in ballast, having spring a look on the outward passage, and returned for repairs.

Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, for Philadelphia, cailed from Providence 13th inst.

Schr Elizs Pike, Larkin, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 13th inst.

Schr Elizs Pike, Larkin, for Philadelphia, was loading at Charleston 13th inst.

Schr S. V. W. Simmous, Williams, cleared at Wilmington, N. U., light inst. for Philadelphia, with 50,000 feet tumber and list 40 ahingles.

Steamtug America, Virden, hence, at New York yesterday.