THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 98. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 23, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

Dulce's Announcement that the Rebellion "is Done For"—His Latest Predictions—Cespedes' Capture Denied — Americans in Havana.

The New York *Tribune* of this morning publishes correspondence from Havana to April 16, in which we find the following:—The Spaniards again announce that the rebellion is done for. Four or five months ago it was almost crushed; later, it was doomed to instant death; and still it lives, though, as the Captain-General remarks, it is bound to die very soon. Everybody doubts this dictum, and, privately, a good many scout it. The authorities grimly affect to play their part in the cruel little drama as if it were all a comedy; and it is far from that. They lead a class of bayonets which never think; and these bayonets act out a massacre as if it were a jest. After the bloody occurrence at the Punto last Friday, the volunteers treated themselves to other disorders. In one instance a group of men in a saloon were heard crying out for Cuba. A frightened mulatto, who was leaving the scene, was pounced upon by six soldiers, and bayoneted to death, though doubtless he did not utter a word of sedition.

Dulce has never failed in the last three months to render obsequious homage to the courage and discipline, the honor and patriotism, of the volunteers, and his latest expressions profusely accord with his average sentiment in this respect. At a recent festivity in honor of the soldiers from Spain, he observed that the volunteer organization of Havana was as good as any corps of veterans in the world, and that in the massacre at the garrote they had acted with a becoming and loyal spirit deserving of imitation under all similar circumstances. What these exemplars of Spanish law and authority have wrought out in six different scenes of bloodshed during the year ought to be still fresh in memory. The Spanish organs extol and adulate them incessantly. The first murmur of rebuke to a volunteer has not been heard in Havana. It is most difficult for a stranger to comprehend the total abjectness of the manifested opinions. On all sides the public is beset with fears which it dares hardly name. Some time ago it was believed that the life of the Captain-General was threatened by his own soldiers. That belief has not been controverted. So, from the Captain-General down, the public fear runs the whole gamut of authority. The Cubans are in dread of Fernando Po or volunteer bayonets; the volunteers are fiercely apprehensive of Cuban uprisings; the press was never brave, and fears everything but the minority, and the Captain-General has had reason to think himself in danger.

What trouble may occur to American citizens in this juncture has been made a colossal question by an excitable and fugitive class of individuals. Foreign residents have, of course, undergone the general danger of discomfort of living in Havana, and when professed sympathizers of the Cuban cause, or suspected of being in league with the enemy, are made the subjects of an artful espionage. The city is said to be overrun with spies, and hence it is that the conversation, especially of the cafes, is sometimes a curious study. The perils which are said to beset Americans have, however, in more than one case, been grossly exaggerated. Up to this date the Captain-General has, upon the whole, been exceedingly circumspect in his treatment of the foreign population; and I apprehend there is no disposition on the part of the Spaniards to fight a majority. The value of the Captain-General's statement with reference to the rebellion is to be tested by facts. With the issue of the decree against pirates, the capture of American vessels in the Bermudas, and of some others near the coast, the Spanish tone has grown, if anything, bolder. Nothing, however, that is reported from the interior, bears with any weight against the chances of the rebellion. No official evidence is presented to satisfy an impartial looker-on that the insurrection has lessened in vitality.

Continued Successes of the Liberals—Arrival of a Portion of Hamilton's Brigade—The Scenes in the Interior—Blockade-Running.

A correspondent of the Savannah *Advertiser*, writing "In the Field, near Bayamo, Cuba, April 6," says:—

Successes of the Liberals continue to be reported daily. General Gomez is actively harassing Valmaseda's forces, and Marcamo, Poidres, and Thornton sweep the country for six leagues about Santiago de Cuba. Within a week a dozen skirmishes are reported, and each one was a Liberal victory, as the footing up of prisoners, arms, and stores captured will show. Every plantation in this section is a harbor for the Liberals; every cross-road is a gathering place or patriot camp, and in every hacienda you can find a patriot quarter. The trains sent out to San Luis, El Cristo, and Palma Loria have, for the third time since March 7, been either driven back or captured. The armed and unarmed patriots spring up from the ground as did Marion's men in days gone by upon the Pedee, and their success is inevitable.

The arrival of Hamilton's Brigade at Port Naranjo was an event. They came in detached companies; and only since they have taken the field has any appreciation of their strength of numbers or their strenth, in arms been had. From their arrival they went to work in earnest—a large number were mounted within tweve hours of their arrival, and away, scouting the country as though to the manor born. Hamilton is not yet with them—he may be in Cuba ere this reaches you, though. Old familiar faces are here, though last seen at Shiloh or at the Wilderness, pressing through the smoke of battle, and these veterans of the great Rebellion make short work and speedy of the thin-skinned Andalusians. You can readily imagine what chance a conscript Spaniard, fresh from a voyage, reduced by the horrors of an aggravated sea sickness, and green to war, has with these powder-burned tigers. Some of them have recently been seen in and around Bayamo, Mayari, and Bueiry, and whenever they have been seen will long be remembered. Thornton is at Palma Doria to-day—to-morrow about Villa del Cobre, ever ready. Broughton is invalided with a wound received within twelve hours after landing. Van Horn, who says he is an original Alabama Rebel, leaves me to-day for La Guanaja and the vicinity of General Quesada's command. Valmaseda and Marcamo met a few days since, and another Liberal success has been added to the list. The Snauish troops are beginning to desert freely. Twelve came into our camp last night—all new arrivals from Spain.

Little of this is of interest to you who listen for stirring news, for great battles whereon you can indite many words, for charges and assaults, upon which to build long black head-lines; but to us these little skirmishes, tempered as they are by the most bloodthirsty spirit upon the part of the Spaniards, and by the desperate, soul-nerved resolution upon the part of the Liberals—these things to us are not void of excitement nor danger. It is not permitted me to go into details—suffice it to say that each day adds to our force, strength, unanimity, and prospects. Each day brings to the ports we held men, munitions, stores, money, and hope. The issue is no longer doubtful.

Blockade running continues to increase. If the hatches could be lifted off, half the vessels in the Gulf to-day would show something contraband of war. We are working rapidly against the day when the grand cordon will be placed around us, which fire and iron alone can remove. Now is the time for the adventurous, either in person or purse, to come forward. Fortune and fame come easily and speedily in such days as these.

The prospect is cheering to every Cuban—to every lover of liberty. We have gotten beyond the stage when all desire to be generals. We have reached the stage when all are willing to work in whatever sphere they may be placed, and to work whole-hearted when that time is reached, as you well know success is no longer problematical.

I shall continue to write you as occasion may serve, but do not look to me for graphic accounts of great battles—they are not plentiful. We are eating the country up, inch by inch—overcoming prejudice—creating patriots, not only by moral suasion, but by orthodox blows, and win we must.

SPRAGUE.

Don Piatt Bids Him be Content.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

There is, I admit, a strong temptation to dish up the little Senator. He has so many good things, we like to note the ugly ones. While we of the press are floating about on spars, he is captain of a big three-decker. He has fifteen millions gold. He has his seat in the Senate. Chief Justice Chase is his father-in-law, and his wife is large-brained, graceful, accomplished, and lovely. By Jove, we are forced to balance the account or go mad. And so we say to him, when he appeals to us, as the Jove I swore by said to the peacock, when that gay bird prayed for the voice of the nightingale, "Be content with your tail, old bird. It is a splended tail; be proud of it, and don't attempt to sing, and people won't discover that you have no voice."

That Senator Sprague is honest, earnest, and has touched the popular heart in his wild protest against wrong, I am ready to admit. I will say more—that he has said some good things. When he said that nothing was more vicious and cowardly than five hundred thousand dollars, unless it was a million, he uttered a great speech in one sentence. That he feels for the unhappy condition of laborers and mechanics, and deplores the corruption of politics and society, are to his credit, and I am willing to forgive his bad delivery and utter lack of sense of propriety. But I cannot forgive him for throwing away all these years of his life. He has been no student. With brainy people about him, and no end of books in his library, he has been content with his millions. Millions are grand things, and we bump our free and independent heads on the floor in their presence. But they are not everything. When Ingot comes before us, not only as a Senator and a lawmaker, but as a leader, we get up and look at him, and listen to him, and if he fails to come up to respectable expectation, with the points of little pins we puncture him.

Only yesterday, William of Rhode Island took to reading that duller sort of fiction called history; and jumping to the conclusion that what he read was as new to others as to himself, he injects huge volumes into the body of his discourse, to the great wrath of his brother Senators and the galleries.

If William were as thoughtful as he is brave and original, would send for David A. Wells and read my letters, he could take his millions and make a prodigious stir in the world. But then he won't. No man ever does. What golden opportunities besides those of the millions are thrown aside, or are passed unseen and so neglected!

D. P.

Vengeance and Bullets—A Duel in Prospect.

There is a prospect ahead of a scrimmage between Sprague and Abbott. The former in his speech alluded to two Senators as the mastiff and the mongrel puppy dog. Abbott, supposing Sprague applied "puppy" to him, has prepared a speech, which he intends to deliver if he can get the Senate to sit with open doors for a few minutes. In this speech he will call upon Sprague for an explicit explanation, and if he discovers that the term puppy was intentionally applied to him (Abbott) by Sprague, he (Abbott) will then do desperate things. He will firstly demand a retraction, and, that being refused, will insist upon the satisfaction recognized among gentlemen. His friends say he will assault Sprague, if no other method is left him, and wallup Little Rhody from the Capitol to Georgetown Heights. The newspaper men are on the lookout for a lively sensation.

HALF-PAST ELEVEN O'CLOCK P. M.—Sprague, who had been in his seat most of the evening, has just put on his hat and coat and gone home. It appears that a friend, learning of Abbott's purpose, called Sprague out of the Senate and informed him of it. Sprague said Abbott had just been up and asked for a few minutes of open session in order that he might make a personal explanation relative to Sprague's attack. Sprague thereupon arose and said that if he was attacked any more in the Senate he would not only read letters, but he would let out all that was in him. Garrett Davis went over to Sprague and advised him to keep cool and say nothing. Sprague asked the advice of the friend who called him out of the Senate, and he was told the best thing he could do would be to go home and not come back again during the session. Sprague took the advice and immediately thereafter left the Senate. Another version of the story is that Sprague has gone in pursuit of his shooting irons in order to be ready for the fray.—*Herald Wash. Cor. of yesterday.*

WAR ORDERS.

An Officer Violates His Own Decree and is Shot.

A correspondent of the Boston *Traveller*, writing from Fort Macon, North Carolina, last week, says:—

To us it seems a little absurd that in time of peace, when there is hardly a possibility of a national foe, and much less of a secret one, that the same rigid order should be given and obeyed as if the life of the nation depended upon it. Last week a lieutenant, acting officer of the day, gave orders that no one should be allowed upon the parapet without the countersign, and ordered the guards to shoot any intruder. An hour afterwards a chimney from the guards' casemate caught fire, and as the alarm was given the lieutenant rushed up to see what could be done about extinguishing the fire, and doubtless forgot the orders he had given. "Halt," shouted the sentry, but as others were shouting too, the lieutenant did not hear. "Bang" went the guard's musket, and the lieutenant fell dead. Next came an orderly sergeant, who paid no attention to the guard in his hurry. "Bang" again, and the sergeant was laid dead beside the lieutenant. Then an officer with the countersign came, the bodies were taken away, and the fire extinguished. Now the guard knew he was shooting his superior officer in each instance. Can "orders" be pleaded for killing an innocent man whom the guard well knew was the very man who gave the orders? We think not; yet such are the army regulations in time of peace, and for this nonsense two families are left without support, and the house of joy turned into the house of lamentation and tears, while the Government loses two tried and efficient officers.

A Menagerie Loose.

A letter from Mestra, Italy, relates an alarming incident which occurred in that town. A menagerie of wild beasts was about to leave for Venice, when a double cage, containing a lion and a leopard, fell on the quay where it was about to be embarked, and was broken to pieces, leaving the animals free. The lion, after remaining a moment apparently astonished at being set at liberty, proceeded towards the town, but without attacking any one; however, on meeting a flock of sheep, it worried and tore to pieces several of them. The inhabitants fled in terror in all directions, but presently the mistress of the menagerie arrived with a whip, and fixing her eyes steadfastly on the animal, peremptorily ordered him to lie down. Immediately leaving the repast it had just commenced, it obeyed, and was soon replaced by her in another cage. The leopard plunged into the river and gained the opposite bank, and has not since been heard of. Hunting parties had been organized in pursuit of it.

FILIBUSTERS.

General Steedman's Expedition to Cuba—What a Union General is Said to be Doing for Cuban Independence.

Correspondence from New Orleans, dated the 10th inst., to the N. Y. *Times*, says:—

Some time since a filibustering expedition was planned here in order to reinforce the Cubans with men and arms. The Spanish consul in this city, after getting wind of this movement, asked Captain-General Dulce to send over from Cuba some adroit spies. Nearly every steamer from Cuba brought some of them, but they did not fare better than the consul, the volunteers and Cubans keeping a strict watch over them. It will be remembered that some time ago General Steedman visited Havana; that he was arrested there and released afterwards. This trip was undertaken for the purpose of reconnoitring and putting himself in connection with the Cuban patriots. Shortly after his return here, in the upper room of Hawkins' saloon, a bar-room of the *haute-volee*, a secret meeting was held, at which the Executive Committee of the Cuban refugees, the Mexican Consul, Senor Diaz, General Steedman, General Harry J. Hays, late Chief of the Louisiana Confederate Artillery, Colonel Nixon, late colonel in the Confederate Army, and proprietor of the *Crescent* newspaper, and many other influential and opulent citizens of this city, met. General Steedman reported on what he had observed at Havana, after which a plan for an expedition was made. Since then the corps organized numbers over a thousand men, camping on different plantations in the neighborhood of the city. The chiefs have further purchased two thousand rifles and two full batteries of artillery, and also hired a very fast steamer, a former blockade runner, to bring them to the northern coast of Cuba. This steamer has been reported since to have left for Cuba.

The expedition will be joined by nearly all the members of the Democratic ex-Union Soldiers' and Sailors' Club (organized during the election campaign), whose President was General Steedman. They hope to be able to baffle by their steamer every pursuit, though, in case of need, they are firmly resolved to give battle to any Spanish man-of-war which they may encounter. There is plenty of money among the filibusters, for the rich planters arrived from Cuba, and the Mexican Consul, Mr. Diaz, have provided ample funds for carrying out the expedition, General Steedman having also contributed $5000. Senor Diaz, in the negotiations with the Cubans, serves as interpreter and negotiator, while the former occupies himself with the organization of the corps only, which will consist of two divisions, commanded by General Hays and Colonel Nixon, while General Steedman will be commander-in-chief. A splendid Cuban flag, made of silk, by the wife of Senor Diaz, was presented to the officers of the corps in Senor Diaz's house.

It may be well imagined that pure love of liberty has not solely caused the members of the corps, and especially the officers, to take part in the expedition. The leaders of the expedition have been promised high offices, and the other filibusters are to be compensated according to rank and their merits. Senor Diaz has just now returned from Washington, bringing favorable news and much money with him, the latter for that expedition which is to start at the same time from Mobile for Cuba.

That the enterprise will meet with difficulties in this port is hardly to be believed, the Custom House officials being all in favor of the Cuban cause. Moreover, the corps is made up of men who have scented battle-fields, and who are not intimidated by Spanish troops or Spanish surveillance.

Women's Rights.

The Married Woman's Property bill now provides that a married woman in England shall be as capable of holding and dealing with real and personal estate, of suing and being sued, as if she were a single woman. Every woman who marries after the passing of the act may hold all property, real or personal, possessed or acquired before or after marriage, free from the control of her husband, and her earnings in any separate trade or occupation will be regarded as her personal property. On the other hand, husbands are not to be liable for the debts of their wives, either before or after marriage, nor liable in damages for any wrong committed by them. Upon the death of a wife intestate, the husband will take only the same share in her personal estate as a wife now takes in the personal estate of an intestate husband. The bill is designed to go into effect the first of next year.

No Hope.

It is stated at Paris that the counsellors of ex-Queen Isabella have held their last meeting. Most of them have long been of opinion that the only chance for the fallen dynasty lay in the ex-Queen abdicating in favor of her son. The question was again put at this "Cabinet Council," and the Queen again refused. The meeting then broke up. Some of the Queen's adherents have given up all hope, and have resolved to try their fortunes elsewhere. It is even said that Father Claret will shortly set out for Rome, where he will live in retirement.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 23—A. M.—Consols for money, 93⅞; and for account, 93¾. U. S. Five-twenties, quiet and steady, at 80¼. Stocks steady. Erie, 22¾; Illinois Central, 98⅓.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher, middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12¼d. The sales to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Sales of the week 50,000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 4000 for speculation. Stock, 393,000 bales, of which 167,000 bales are American.

No. 2 red Western wheat, 8s. 4d@8s. 5d. Corn, 27s. 3d. for new.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 23—P. M.—Stocks steady; Illinois Central, 98¾; Atlantic and Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, April 23—P. M.—Manchester advices are less favorable for yarns and fabrics, whish causes a dullness here. The stock of cotton afloat, bound to this port, 451,000 bales, of which 153,000 bales are American. Breadstuffs are declining. Corn, 27s. for new. Peas, 38s. 6d. for Canadian. Corn, 104s. Beef, 91s.

HAVRE, April 23.—Low middling cotton afloat, 141¼f.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 23.—Stocks steady. Gold, 133⅞. Exchange, 8½. 5-20s, 1862, 121½; do. 1864, 116½; do. 1865, 118⅛; new, 115; 1867, 115⅛; 10-40s, 106. Virginia 6s, 61½; Missouri 6s, 88; Canton Co, 62½; Cumberland preferred, 30½; New York Central, 168; Reading, 95¾; Hudson River, 168¾; Michigan Central, 128; Michigan Southern, 90⅞; Illinois Central, 144½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 92½; Cleveland and Toledo, 98½; Chicago and Rock Island, 157; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 123½.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—Cotton steady at 28@28½c. Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat firmer. Corn dull; prime white, 80@81c.; yellow, 84@85c. Oats dull at 75@76c. Rye nominal. Mess Pork at $31 50@32. Bacon, rib sides, 16½c.; clear do. 17½c.; shoulders, 14½c.; hams, 20@21c. Lard at 19½c. Whisky unchanged.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

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

N. Y. Cent. R.	167⅞	West. Union Tel.	42½
N. Y. and Erie R.	83⅞	Cleve. and Toledo R.	98⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	95⅛	Toledo & Wabash	71⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	98⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	92⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	85⅝
Chi. and N. W. com.	84⅛	Adams Express	60⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	86⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35⅝
Chi. and R. I. R.	137⅛	United States	67⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	132¼	Tennessee 6s, new	68⅛
Pacific Mail Steam.	203	Gold	133⅞

Market steady.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Spat Between Senators Abbott and Sprague—A Collision Anticipated—Sprague Arming Himself.

The Eight-Hour Law—Opinion by the Attorney-General.

Unfortunate Foreign Nominees.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Difficulty Between Abbott and Sprague.

WASHINGTON, April 23.—There is considerable talk here this morning about the difficulty in the Senate last night between Senators Abbott and Sprague. It is reported that as soon as the parties meet each other there will be a collision. Thus far Sprague has not made any apology or explanation to Abbott, and the latter threatens that he will not leave the town until he has satisfaction. Sprague, it is said, is arming himself in anticipation of meeting Abbott. The latter regards Sprague as a boy, and says the only chastisement he intends to administer is to box his ears.

The Eight Hour Law.

The Attorney-General having given an opinion on the eight hour question, to the effect that persons who only work eight hours are not entitled to pay for ten hours, the Secretary of the Navy has issued an order to the commandants of navy yards and naval stations calling their attention to the opinion of the Attorney-General, and stating that when Congress passed the Eight Hour law they failed to repeal the act of July 16, 1862, which provides that the prices paid for labor in the navy yards shall not be more than is paid for similar work in other shipyards and machine shops. For the present, therefore, those who work eight hours will be paid for that amount of labor only, and those who work more will be paid so much extra.

Foreign Missions.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day the question of what shall be done with the nominees who failed of confirmation by the Senate, some sixty in number, will be considered. The friends of Carlisle, as well as himself, state that the President will reappoint him, notwithstanding the unfavorable action of the Senate. In the case of Jones, which was laid on the table because there was no vacancy at Brussels, the President will designate him for some other place. Senator Schurz insists that Pile of Missouri, rejected last night, shall have some other place which he is capable of filling.

Pacific Railroad Commissioners.

The President has appointed five commissioners to examine the Pacific Railroad, but will wait for a few days, until he can hear from them, before he makes the names public.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Lynchburg and Danville Railroad—Arrivals from Cuba—The Recent Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 23.—The Virginia valley delegates, asking aid towards the building of their railroad, had a meeting in the City Council chamber yesterday evening, which was satisfactory. General Robert E. Lee, with a portion of the committee, are to be received at noon to-day at the rooms of the Corn and Flour Exchange by the members of that institution and the Board of Trade. They have another meeting with the Mayor and City Council this afternoon regarding aid for the Lynchburg and Danville Road.

The steamer Liberty has arrived, with Havana dates to last Saturday. She brought about fifty passengers, mostly refugee Cubans, who say that affairs there are progressing decidedly favorable to the insurgents, but the condition of things is very much disturbed in Havana, and the lives of patriots are in constant jeodardy.

John M. Summers, another of the McClellan's alley fire sufferers, died last night. William C. Ross, also another, is not expected to survive. All the others are out of danger.

The Odd Fellows will send an immense delegation to the Philadelphia celebration.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Politics in Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 22.—The Republican Convention of Washington Territory met at Vancouver yesterday. The platform of the last National Convention at Chicago was adopted, and S. Garland was unanimously nominated for delegate to Congress.

Custom Tariffs to be Raised.

Governor Seymour, of British Columbia, has appointed six commissioners to revise the custom tariffs of the colony.

Late advices from Kodiak Island report unusual quantities of ice and snow.

AROUND THE CIRCLE.

The Travels of ex-President Johnson.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HUNTSVILLE, Ala., April 23.—Ex-President Johnson arrived from Memphis at midnight Wednesday. He spoke three hours yesterday to a large crowd in the court yard. It had been advertised that he was to speak here on the 22d of May, instead of April, and consequently the country people did not come in. His speech was not materially different from the Memphis one. He addressed himself directly to the negroes present for half an hour, and with visible effect. He left this morning for Nashville, and will go by way of Decatur.

An Immense Stone.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

RICHMOND, April 23.—A very successful blast was made last evening at the Richmond Granite Quarry, near this city, now owned and worked by a company in Philadelphia. One entire block of fine granite, ninety-five feet long, thirty-eight feet wide, and thirty-one feet thick, was separated from the solid mass of the quarry. The piece measures about 112,000 cubic feet, or about ten thousand tons. This is the most remarkable blast on record.

—Mr. Henry McKenny, aged ninety years, his wife, aged eighty-eight, with all their eleven children, are still living together in Paris, Me.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1—Judge Thayer.

Whipper vs. Nolan. An action of replevin. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $100 50

Alexander Johnson vs. Benjamin G. Williams, landlord, and John F. Mooney, bailiff. An action of replevin to recover for an alleged wrongful distress of goods as for rent. On trial.

District Court, No. 2—Judge Stroud.

D. Buck & Brother vs. Frederick Wedmeyer. An action on a mechanic's lien. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

William L. Maddock & Co. vs. Henry and William D. Winsor, owners of the steamship Saxon. An action to recover for supplies furnished to the ship. The defense denied that the goods were delivered by them. On trial. Samuel Dickson for plaintiffs; John M. Thayer for defendants.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.

Samuel L. Thomas vs. Patrick Connor. An action to recover for whisky sold and delivered. The defense alleged payment. Verdict for plaintiff, $44 59.

Charles B. Roberts vs. John A. Weidenbemer. An action to recover posession of premises and rent in arrear. On trial.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.

This morning Judge Brewster called attention to the case of the notorious Jimmy Haggerty, a fugitive from justice, and inquired of Lieutenant John Curly, who had charge of the bench-warrant for his production, what had been done in his case. The officer replied that ever since the process had been in his hands he had made the most diligent efforts to secure Haggerty's arrest, but all to no purpose. He had repeatedly been to the fellow's former haunts, and had visited his old quarters at Eleventh and Sansom streets, night and day. He could safely say that he had searched thirty different houses where he was supposed to be, and had never laid eyes upon him.

Judge Brewster remarked that it was said he was still in the city.

The Lieutenant acknowledged it, and said he was informed that he was engaged in a row at Eleventh and Sansom streets very recently, and he at once repaired to the place with a force of policemen, but no one at all was to be seen in the vicinity.

The Judge said he had no doubt that the Lieutenant well deserved his high reputation for zeal in the discharge of his duties; but the citizens of Philadelphia are at an expense of millions of dollars for the maintenance of a police force, and they certainly expected better things of that force than that one man should successfully set at defiance the whole community.

The officer assured his Honor that he would do his utmost to bring the fugitive in, and departed to the further prosecution of his search.

The foregoing matter being concluded, and then an almost *consimili casu* was discussed. In the case of Officer Hill, concerning whose assault and battery case so much has been said and written, the attendance of Mr. Hill, who was the complainant, the Commonwealth has been unable to secure. Finding that the summons of the Court was of no effect, Judge Brewster yesterday directed one of the Court officers to take the necessary warrant for his arrest. This morning this officer reported that he had gone to the Navy Yard, where Mr. Hill was at work, but was told that he had gone away. He then went to his house, but could not find him there. Therefore he had reason to believe he had left the city.

Judge Brewster—Did you search his house?

Officer—No, sir; I did not know I had the power to do so.

Judge Brewster—Well, sir, you have that power, and it is your duty to do so. Return and make the search, and let me know the result.

With this instruction the officer departed.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The gold market was excited this afternoon under a severe hammering by the bears, who based their operations upon a telegram from Washington announcing it to be the intention of the Secretary of the Treasury to sell gold on "Thursdays hereafter" to the highest bidder submitting sealed proposals. That the despatch was coming was known to some of the "insiders," for the premium began to decline early in the day. It was not made known until after three o'clock, when gold fell rapidly from 134 to 133¾—a total decline for the day of 1¾ per cent. It is certainly curious that Mr. Boutwell has delayed to this time so meritorious a plan of relieving the importing merchants of this city. It is to be feared, however, that the remedy comes too late, as the evil has about exhausted itself. The first sale under the proposed programme takes place April 29. The gold will reach the market April 30. On the following day, however, the Government will disburse twenty millions in payment of the May coupons. Of what use, then, is the relief which Mr. Boutwell proposes? As well keep the gold in the Treasury, now that it is too late to be useful, or better lend it at seven per cent. interest, or cancel Government bonds with it. Indeed, the consideration of this fact led many to surmise that the despatch was a hoax or concocted for the benefit of the shorts. Hence there was a reaction late in the afternoon to 133¾. The gross clearings of gold on Wednesday amounted to nearly one hundred and twenty-three millions of dollars, while the actual amount of gold in all the banks of the city is less than ten millions.

"The borrowing demand for cash gold was quite active in the early forenoon, and rates ranged from 5-64 down to 1-64 and 'flat' for the Clearing House. In the afternoon three per cent. per annum was paid for carrying over balances. The following is the report of the Gold Exchange Bank:—Gold cleared, $122,952,000; gold balances, $1,381,327; currency balances, $2,465,489.

"During the regular hours of business foreign exchange was steady on the basis of 108⅜ for the choicest of prime bankers' bills. The sharp decline in gold after 3 o'clock was therefore not operative upon this grade of bills, but will probably result in an advance to 108⅝@109⅛ to-morrow. The bankers' were still open when the change took place and put up their rates to prime bankers' figures. Commercial bills advanced to 108.

"Governments at the morning board were buoyant and strong, the 1862's selling at 121¼, the highest ever attained. 1867's were quoted 115¼. The market relapsed into quiet and steadiness, the London quotation remaining unchanged till late in the afternoon, when there was a pressure to sell and the whole list fell off from a quarter to a half per cent., with the decline in gold. The relation of gold to governments, particularly the 1862's, is a very delicate one. A change in the price of the former is curiously, sometimes inexplicably, reflected in the latter.

"Money was more active and seven per cent. the prevailing rate with all classes of securities. The anticipation of the effect of gold sales upon the money market was the ostensible reason for the greater demand; but it seemed to be aided by a bear movement in stocks, which was quite successful."

From the World.

"The Money market continues easy, with an abundant supply at 7 per cent. in currency. After 1 P. M. there was a more active demand for money, but the chief borrowers were parties connected with the bears in the stock market, who, having sold large amounts of stocks short, are now seeking to engineer tightness in money. The current of events, however, is against this attempt to make money tight. The banks are now relieved from the bugbear of the Comptroller's call for the official statement of their condition, and they are gaining strength daily from the inflow of currency from the interior which is usual at this season and continues throughout the summer. The attempt, therefore, to make money tight on the part of prominent stock operators yesterday and to-day has proven to be a fiasco. The banks are more disposed to accommodate their customers, and prime business notes are wanted in the street at 9 to 10 per cent.

"The Stock market opened strong in the morning, but afterwards declined under the pressure of sales by prominent operators who are desirous of engineering lower prices for the purpose of buying. The short interest has been very largely increased yesterday and to-day without affecting the market to any material extent. The chief stocks attacked by the bears were Pacific Mail, New York Central, Rock Island, the St. Paul shares, and Reading. They succeeded in selling these stocks down from 1 to 2 per cent., but towards the close, when their brokers commenced to buy back again, they found very few stocks offering, and even at advanced prices they were unable to buy much. The decline of yesterday and to-day has shaken out the weak and timid holders, and stocks are now in much stronger hands. These 'bears' of the last few days are really the great 'bulls' of Wall street, and their operations on the 'bear' side this week have been made simply for a turn and for the purpose of giving greater strength and vigor to the great 'bull' clique campaign on which they are about to enter. The public will do well to avoid being entrapped into selling stocks 'short' on the faith of the manœuvres of these leading operators on the 'bear' side for the moment, as they will whirl the whole market upwards suddenly, and without warning, when their plans are perfected.

"In the Gold market there was considerable excitement and a decline of 1¾ per cent. on receipt of news from Washington that Secretary Boutwell had determined to sell Government gold by proposals every Thursday, commencing next week. The amount is not stated, and rumors are afloat that the Secretary will accept in his descretion all the bids that he may deem will be for the interest of the Government, without determining officially the amount beforehand. This selling of gold by Government, accompanied by the disbursement for the May interest, and the receipts from Europe, have induced holders of gold to sell in anticipation of lower prices. In the morning the market was strong at 134⅝ to 134¾, but fell off quickly to 133⅝ on the receipt of the news that Government proposed to sell gold."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, April 23, 1869.

We have to record a very easy condition of our local money market to-day, with a good prospect of still further ease. The most important feature to-day is the announcement that the Comptroller of the Currency has made his expected demand on the banks for a statement of their condition at the close of business on Saturday, the 17th instant. The statement will doubtless be satisfactory, as the banks had begun to contract several weeks previous to that period, and they must have been in a tolerably comfortable condition by that day. It will be a source of relief to them, and add in future to their powers of expansion. They were free lenders to-day on acceptable securities, and discounted occasionally for favored customers.

The rates for call loans ranged between 6 and 8 per cent., according to security offered. Prime mercantile bills were readily discounted at 8@10 per cent., according to grade.

United States securities opened and continued firm up to 12 M. to-day. Gold is weak. Premium at the opening board, 133⅝; at 12 M., 133¼.

There was a moderate degree of activity in the Stock market, but prices were weak. Nothing was done in State loans. In City loans there was more activity, and the new certificates sold at 101¼. The Lehigh gold loan was steady, selling at 94⅛. Government bonds declined ⅛ to ¼ per cent.

Reading Railroad was rather weak, closing at 47·69, a slight decline. Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 59⅝; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55⅝, and Minehill Railroad at 54¼; 28¼ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, and 34¾ for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

Canal stocks were without improvement. Morris preferred sold at 66. 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred, and 35 for Lehigh Navigation.

In Coal shares there were sales of Big Mountain at 5⅝.

Niagara Oil stock was taken at 2¼; and Ocean at ½.

Bank shares were steady, with sales of Manufacturers' at 31.

Passenger Railway stocks were dull. 45 was bid for Second and Third; 17½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 75 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 13½ for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$550 5-20s, '62, cp	118	26 sh Leh Val R	55¾
$5000 W Penna R bs	80	40 do	55¾
$5400 City 6s, New. is	101¼	30 do ...is.s5	55¾
$5500 do	101¼	1 sh Penna R	59¾
$1000 Phila & E 6s	85¼	24 do ...is	59¾
$19000 do ...7s ..is	80	40 sh Minehill	54¾
$1000 Leh gold Lns	95	5 sh Mor Cl Pf	66
$1000 do	94¼	6 do	65¾
20 sh Manufac Bk	31	29 do ...is	66
100 sh Reading ...c	47⅝	300 sh Big Mt. bswn	
100 do ...rg&1	47⅝	lots	5¾
300 do ...is	47·69	100 sh Niagara O	2¼
100 do ...s5&1	47·69	1 sh Ocean Oil	½
150 sh O C & A R R		50 sh Cornplanter	¾
lots	37		

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U.S. 6s, '81, 117¼@117½; 5-20s of 1862, 120⅞@121; do., 1864, 116@116⅛; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do., July, 1865, 115@115¼; do., 1867, 115@115¼; do., 1868, 114⅞@115⅛; 10-40s, 106@106¼. Gold, 133¾. Pacifics, 109¾@106.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¼@117½; do. 1862, 120¾@121; do. 1864, 116⅛@116⅜; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1865, new, 115@115⅛; do. 1867, new, 114⅞@115; do. 1868, 114⅞@115⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 106@106⅛; U. S. 50 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 104¾@104⅞; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 134¼@134½; Silver, 126@128.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117⅜; 5-20s of 1862, 120¾@120⅞; do. 1864, 116@116⅛; do. 1865, 118@118⅛; do. July, 1865, 114⅞@115; do. July, 1867, 114⅞@115; do. July, 1868, 114⅞@115; 5s, 10-40, 105¾@106⅛.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 23.—There is more activity in the Flour market, but prices are without quotable change; sales of 1200 barrels in lots, for the supply of the home consumers, at $5@5·50 for superfine; $5·75@6·50 for extras; $6·50@7·25 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; $8@7·50 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $7·75@8 for Ohio do. do.; and $9·50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 @ bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a firm feeling in the market for Wheat, and for prime lots a fair inquiry prevails; sales of red at $1·65@1·70; 1000 bushels amber at $1·85@1·90, the latter rate for fancy; 800 bushels California at $1·77; and 1000 bushels No. 1 spring at $1·54. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·45. Corn is in fair demand at about former rates; sales of yellow at 88c., and 4000 bushels Western mixed at 88@89c., the latter rate for high mixed. Oats are selling at 74@76c