THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 135. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JUNE 5, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

ADDRESS

TO THE

NERVOUS AND DEBILITATED.

WHOSE SUFFERINGS HAVE BEEN

Protracted from Hidden Causes,

AND

Whose Cases Require Prompt Treatment

TO

RENDER EXISTENCE DESIRABLE.

Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or your kidneys, frequently get out of order? Do you have spells of short breathing, or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting, or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you start or jump? Is your sleep broken or restless? Is the lustre of your eye as brilliant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourself in society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you feel as much confidence in yourself? Are your spirits dull and flagging, given to fits of melancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspepsia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dyspepsia or liver complaint?

Did you ever think that those bold, defiant, energetic, persevering, successful business men are always those who are in perfect health? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervousness, of palpitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sad and discouraged; they are always polite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you and them right in the face—none of your downcast looks or any other meanness about them.

How many men, from badly cured diseases, have brought about that state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease—idiocy, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, suicide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

These diseases require the use of a Diuretic.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

is the great Diuretic, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness, Female Complaints, General Debility, and all diseases, whether existing in Male or Female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing.

If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depend upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

N. Y. S. VOL. INSTITUTE,
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND 76TH STREET,
CENTRAL PARK.

(A Home and School for the Sons of Deceased Soldiers.)

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used by the children, and with perfect success. I feel that a knowledge of the result of our use of your Buchu with the children under our charge may save many a Superintendent and Matron of Boarding-Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited,

I am respectfully yours,
COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 16, 1866.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH,
January 28, 1868.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:—

Dear Sir:—Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening, my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Inclosed please find our rates of advertising.

Yours, etc., T. H. B. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly "Telegraph."

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU, established upwards of eighteen years, prepared by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York, and No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Pa. Price, $1·25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6·50, delivered to any address. Sold by all Druggists everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

FIRST EDITION

CUBA.

A Counter Revolution—A Night Tumult in Havana—Spanish Murders—Patriot Successes—An Unexpected Rising.

To-day we have interesting intelligence relative to the progress of the revolutions in Cuba.

Revolution by the Volunteers.

Havana correspondence, dated May 29, says:—The revolution by the volunteers of Havana against the Government of the Island of Cuba was begun on the 22d of January last. On that day they slew women, children, and defenseless persons in and around the theatre of Villanueva. Then was commenced an unheard-of series of disorders, and now the work is being rapidly consummated. Anarchy is, it may be truly said, rampant, and everything today proves it. The telegraph has, doubtless, given you the news of a serious disturbance which occurred here a few days ago, but the particulars are matters of consequence.

The director of *La Voz de Cuba*, Gonzales Castanon, caused to be published in that paper an article which did not receive the approbation of the Censor. He was sent for immediately by General Dulce, as also Duran y Cuerro, who is one of the editors. These gentlemen were told that they should leave for Spain by the next mail steamer, and with them the cure of Monserrate, Anacleto Redonda, Dr. Vigil y Qumones, and Eduardo Alvarez Mijares (former Censor). These were all violent Spaniards, and were never tired of seeing blood spilt in the cause. The steamer was nearly ready to sail, and the prisoners were on the point of embarking, when a great commotion took place. Colonel Ibanez is the commander of the 6th Battalion of volunteers. His troops were opposed to the banishment of the above named parties, and after leaving the Cabanas in the morning, where they had been keeping guard over night, they made manifestations of displeasure against their Colonel, who sustained the Captain-General. General Dulce and Ibanez arranged it so that at 12 o'clock P. M., while the battalion was asleep, the prisoners, to the number of twenty, were slipped on board the Galvanic, and were soon out upon the sea. The trick was discovered by the sleeping volunteers, and then commenced a scene that baffles all description. The volunteers commenced running through the Plaza de Armas, crying out, "Death to Ibanez," "Death to Dulce," and the appearances indicated a great riot. One company alone refused to take part in these scenes of insubordination, and was greatly complimented by Ibanez. The tumult lasted till 4½ o'clock of the next morning, and as the battalion, put once more in order, began defiling before its colonel, the company which did not participate in the scandal now commenced to heap abuse upon its colonel along with the others. Ibanez was hissed in every direction, and was so much and so often insulted that he immediately resigned. At one time during this disturbance it was greatly feared that a fight would take place between the 2d and 4th Battalions, who sustained Ibanez, and the 5th and 6th, who were against him.

Murders and Barbarities by the Spaniards.

Two of the Cuban Chief Aguilera's sons have been murdered. One was of the age of fourteen and the other of sixteen. The mother of General Marmol has likewise been killed, and it is said that a brother of the General has been put to death. Valmaseda is the author of these crimes. Another shameful affair is related. It has long been a custom with the Spaniards to murder their prisoners by the way side. In other days it often happened that the captured rebels were despatched in this way. It is a matter of note in the history of former troubles that no prisoner, starting from Puerto Principe for Havana, ever reached the latter city. Some pretext was given, of course, by the guard, detailing the reasons that made it necessary to shoot them, such as an attempt to escape—but this was always understood. Their officers hinted to them by a knowing wink or side expression that they were not expected to carry them all the way to Havana. Just such another occurrence has happened. Three prisoners, men of high character and prominence, to wit:—Don Manuel de Jesus Ramirez, Don Ramon Calvera Alfonso, Don Benito Hancio Figuerora, were lately ordered under an escort from Cartagena to Cienfuegos, and were all shot in cold blood in the open road.

More Munitions of War.

The news from the East is exceedingly important and favorable. Various expeditions have already landed, and there is an American schooner, the Champion, at Inagua Island, discharging a cargo of arms, which are expected to be landed within a few days. In the fight at Banes, Bay of Nipe, the Americans lost no artillery, and they fired several shots into the vessel Marsella, which caused serious damage. Commandante Trayano, with a force of 300 men, was surrounded by the forces of Quesada, who captured, beside, a convoy of prisoners. Lieutenant-Colonel Boniche lost 175 men of his column, and was forced to leave his wounded at a point called Admado Vazquez.

Revolution in the East.

The revolution is progressing splendidly in the East; the reinforcements of the cause with troops and material of war renders the triumph of the insurgents certain. Confiscation is being enforced with a heavy hand at Puerto Principe, and very many Spaniards are leaving the country forever. It remains to be said that the most cheering news is being received from the Vuelta Abajo and the Western Department. There is a want of arms, but it is believed that these will soon be furnished, and should matters grow very serious from any cause at Havana, you may expect to hear of a rising in that quarter. The fires of revolution are blazing in all directions, and there is every reason to believe that the cause will triumph.

General Jordan's Landing—Later Particulars.

Since writing you this morning the following additional particulars have been obtained:—In Banes, Bay of Nipe, where the Perit expedition landed, 220 Spaniards attacked the men under General Jordan, but of these there only escaped thirty-five, and they did so by swimming in the water, where they were picked up by the war steamers Africa and Andalusia, and which were in five feet of water at the time. The hidalgos lost the flag before disembarking which they had displayed at the head of their boat. Gibara will be attacked in a few days, and will be captured—mark the words.

The news from Porto Rico is cheering; there is great excitement over there. You will hear in mind that in that island there are two or more white men to one negro. It is quite certain that a strong movement will take place in a very short time, which will be just so much the better for the cause here.

On account of the great losses sustained by the Spaniards at Banes, their commander sent up to St. Jago de Cuba for reinforcements. It is not known how many men Jordan had altogether; there were 272 Cubans in the number. An expedition has landed at Sagua de Tanamo. The four vessels reported to have recently landed troops and munitions are the Perit, Arago, Salvador, and Grapeshot.

The Salvador's Success—The Perils she Escaped.

By the steamer Moro Castle, which arrived at New York yesterday, despatches and letters have been received from Berrocal, the seat of the Cuban Government, dated as late as May 15. The news is interesting.

The intelligence received here, first from Nassau, and afterwards from Key West by telegraph, of the landing of men and munitions of war from the English steamer Salvador, in aid of the patriot cause, is fully confirmed. The expedition of Col. Quesada, brother of Gen. Quesada, and the Salvador, arrived at Nuevas Grandes, in three days from the Bahamas, at 10 o'clock in the morning of the 14th of May, having successfully eluded the Spanish cruisers. The landing of the men and the war material was effected without any trouble, there being no Spanish forces in the vicinity. Immediately on the arrival of the vessel Colonel Quesada despatched two commissioners to the patriot camp to apprise the Cubans of his having returned with help. The patriots found a small body of Cuban troops at Lagena de Guane and St. Abe, and from those places means of transportation were forthwith sent to Quesada, and by the 16th the Salvador's precious freight, both of men and munitions, had become part and parcel of the Cuban army, without the slightest loss of any kind having been suffered in their transit from the coast to the interior. Although the Salvador escaped capture, she encountered some peril in her bold enterprise. On the second day after leaving Nassau she ran aground on the Bahamas Banks; as she was entering the harbor of Nuevas Grandes one of her boilers became disabled; and in leaving the place she again grounded on a bank, but was got off without sustaining any serious damage.

The Garrison of Havana—Strength of the Volunteers.

From passengers very lately arrived from Havana we gather the intelligence that yellow fever is working injury to the Spanish troops. The strength of the Spanish forces does not, they say, now exceed 24,000 men. A Catalan battalion which came out 1020 men strong now musters only 300; and so of the other battalians. Before the volunteers go into the field, a Panama hat and linen suit is served out to each man, and all are armed with Enfield and Peabody rifles. The Cuban volunteers have all been disbanded, only one battalion of colored volunteers having been retained to serve as firemen (*bonberos*). Havana is garrisoned by nine battalions of Spanish volunteers, three battalions going on duty daily in their tour of duty. They form a mixed body of the lowest and some of the upper orders of Spanish society.

Spanish Outrages in the Bahamas.

From the London News.

There is a tremendous excitement in the Bahamas, or if there is not, it is not the fault of our contemporary, the editor of the Nassau *Herald*. From his convenient little broadsheet we learn that information, true in every particular, has been obtained about the doings of the Spaniards, which "will cause the blood to mantle the cheek of every Englishman." Another "atrocious insult" has been offered to Great Britain, which will probably "lead to war." We do not doubt the genuineness of this indignation; but war, provided it rage in some neighboring territory, is popular in Nassau.

As far as we can make out from the excited paragraphs of the *Herald*—which leans to the Cuban insurgents—a Spanish steam-tug, the Maria Louisa, captured a well-known blockade-runner, the Yarra, near the entrance of Slaughter Harbor, and then landed a force of ninety to one hundred men, armed with bayonets and pistols, to capture her escaped captain and crew. They are said to have proceeded to the Great Stirrups Cay, and searched houses there. Subsequently they landed a force on Goat Cay, and searched the house of a planter named Johnson. The next day they visited Lignumvitæ Cay, and searched the house of Alexander Williams, planter, and altogether behaved as if they were in Cuba, and not on British territory. Lieutenant Dacres, of H. M. S. Cherub, and Mr. E. B. A. Taylor, a police magistrate, having been informed of these proceedings, took the matter up, and called upon the Spanish officer for an explanation, which was found eminently unsatisfactory, and a report on the subject has been sent home. If the facts are correctly stated, the Spanish Government will owe that of Great Britain an apology, and for the future must give stricter orders to its officers. Such occurrences as these, however, are too common in war to be a cause of more than local alarm.

PRESENTMENT BY THE GRAND JURY

Their Investigation into the Girard College System—The Evils no Longer Exist Under the New Administration—The Prisons in a Satisfactory Condition—The Aldermen, Rumsellers, Etc.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

This morning the Grand Jury came into Court, and, through their foreman, made the following, their final presentment, which will be found to contain matter of the deepest public importance:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and the Quarter Sessions of and for the City and County of Philadelphia. The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the City and County of Philadelphia for May Sessions, 1869, make the following as their presentment:—

Immediately upon receiving the charge of this Honorable Court the jury entered upon their duties, and since that time have patiently heard and carefully considered the evidence concerning 338 bills which were laid before them by the District Attorney. 192 of these have been returned as true bills; the other 146 have been ignored. In some of these cases the evidence was not, in the opinion of the jury sufficient to sustain the charge; but in most of them the charges themselves were of so trifling a character that they never should have been returned by the Aldermen to the Court. In all cases where with any good reason it could be done, the costs were put upon the prosecutor. Notwithstanding this, however, in the majority of them, the costs fell upon the county. When, in addition to this expense, it is considered that in many of these cases thus returned, either through the ignorance or the cupidity of the magistrate, the accused were committed to prison until released by the action of the Grand Jury, it will be seen that we have here an evil of no common magnitude; the remedy for which can only be found in a radical change in our system of magistracy, which should require first, that the committing magistrates (who are in reality judges both of the law and of the facts) should be chosen from those who are learned in the law; and, second, that they should receive a fixed and adequate salary for their services in place of the fees now charged by law. In further proof of the absolute necessity of such a change, the jury would refer to the last report of the Inspectors of the County Prison, in which it is stated that, in addition to all the bills ignored by grand juries in the year 1868, where the parties were out on bail (the number of which must have been large), "there were 7121 prisoners committed to prison for trial; of which number 550 were released by the ignoring of the bills by the grand juries, and 6072 were discharged by the committing magistrates; thus showing the startling fact *that nearly twelve-thirteenths of all those who were committed to prison were discharged without ever being brought to trial!*"

In pursuance of their duty the Grand Jury have visited the Penitentiary, the House of Refuge, and the Almshouse, in all of which institutions they were courteously received by the officers, and every facility afforded for the fullest investigation. As the result of these visits, they are pleased to report that they found all of these institutions in excellent condition. They saw nothing which seemed to require amendment, but, on the contrary, are of the opinion that the various executive officers are entitled to commendation and praise for the fidelity with which their duties are discharged.

Respecting Girard College, the jury learned that inasmuch as it is entirely educational, and in no sense reformatory in its character, it has not been deemed a part of the duty of previous grand juries to visit that institution. Nevertheless, in view of the statements made in the charge of the Court, and in accordance with the published request of President Allen, the jury felt that justice to the community, as well as to those who have the present management of its affairs, required them to make a particular and special investigation, that they might ascertain whether the abuses which were alleged to have existed under a former administration continued in any degree at the present time. For this purpose, without any previous notice, they visited the college on the 16th of the month, where they were courteously received by the President, who afforded them every facility for the prosecution of their inquiries. During their visit, which continued for several hours, the jury went into almost all of the rooms used by the pupils at the college, including the kitchens, dining-rooms, dormitories, study-rooms, play-rooms, and many others. They saw all of the boys at play, and afterwards at their dinner; they examined the President under oath touching the present discipline of the institution; they also examined one of the professors, who has been for many years connected with the college, one of the matrons, and three or four of the oldest boys, selected by the foreman of the jury, inquiring of them as to their food, their treatment by the officers, and generally as to whether there was now any good ground of complaint upon the part of the boys. The jury regret that the proper limits of this presentment will not admit of any extended statement of all that they saw and heard with so much satisfaction. The results of their investigation may, however, be briefly stated as follows:—

First. The rooms which were at one time used as lock-ups are now, like all the other rooms visited by the jury, perfectly clean and well ventilated.

Second. The boys are never confined in this or any other rooms for punishment; that system of discipline having been abandoned in the college since the retirement of the former President.

Third. The boys are never entirely deprived of any of their meals as a punishment, nor are they ever put upon bread and water for more than one meal consecutively.

Fourth. All the sanitary regulations of the college appear to be of the best character, the strongest attestation of which is to be found in the remarkable fact that there has been but one death during the past eighteen months, from the number of over five hundred pupils.

Upon the 13th of the month the jury visited the County Prison, carefully examining the various departments, all of which the jury found to be in a remarkably clean condition. They interrogated some of the officers and a number of the prisoners respecting the food and the treatment of the inmates; and discovered no good reason for complaint in either of these respects. In the female department everything was found to be in admirable order, with ample room to allow the allotment of a separate cell to each prisoner. This increased accommodation has been obtained by the addition of forty-two cells which was made some years ago, during which time there has been a marked improvement, both sanitary and moral, in this department, and a striking diminution of vagrancy and crime in the female population of our city, clearly proving that both of these are increased by the undue congregation of prisoners. In this connection the jury feel called upon to notice the invaluable services of one who for many years has been of the Board of Inspectors of this institution, and having taken the female department under his especial supervision, has devoted nearly all his time and much of his means in his truly benevolent efforts to ameliorate the condition of those who are here confined.

Respecting the male department, the jury regret to find that the crowded state of the prison has compelled the temporary abandonment of the system of separate confinement, and that even in the convict corridors two, three, and even four prisoners are placed in a single cell. This state of affairs cannot long continue without the most disastrous consequences, and the jury would earnestly recommend an extension of the accommodations in this department, as also the early erection of a house of correction, where those who are committed for minor offenses may be confined.

The jury find that those prisoners who by their good behavior merited favors were occasionally allowed some privileges not accorded to others, and they express their approval of such distinctions, as tending to good discipline and inciting to good behavior. They desire, however, to express their disapproval of the practice now so common of permitting indiscriminate visitors to those prisoners who are under sentence of death. Without desiring in the slightest degree to increase the punishment of these most unhappy persons, the jury are of the opinion that from the time of their sentence they should be considered practically as dead (so far as the outside world is concerned) as though execution had followed immediately upon the sentence of the court. The time mercifully allowed after condemnation should be spent in strict seclusion and no visitor should be permitted, excepting those of the spiritual adviser, the counsel, and occasionally those of the immediate family of the prisoner. All statements of conversation with the prisoner, or of his views and feelings, made through the public press, pander to a low and vicious taste in the community, and tend to make the convict a hero in the eyes of his former associates, whilst the accounts of religious experience, occasionally perhaps genuine, are generally the merest burlesques upon the Christian religion, and might very naturally lead to the conclusion that death upon the gallows was the surest way to eternal happiness. The jury therefore recommend a change in the prison rules in this respect.

The attention of the jury has been called to the prison-van used for the conveyance of prisoners from the County Prison to the court. From testimony given before them, they learn that the apartment in this conveyance is only eight feet long by four wide, and that into this space sometimes sixteen or seventeen persons are thrust, while there is no accommodation for females excepting the two seats at the back of the van, where they are exposed to the public gaze in passing through the streets. Were all these persons condemned criminals, mercy and humanity would call for better treatment; but when it is considered that many are entirely innocent of the crimes for which they have been arrested, the merest justice and common decency require that they should not thus be crowded into a stifling cell, or publicly exposed and disgraced on their way to the Court. The jury therefore commend this matter to the attention of the Court.

Having made a special presentment in reference to the illegal sale of intoxicating drinks, the jury do not deem it necessary to add anything upon that subject. Respecting the scores and hundreds of places that are open every Sunday for the sale of liquor, as also the numerous disorderly and gambling houses which are maintained in defiance of the law, and to which attention was called by the Court, the jury find that, inasmuch as no class of public officers are charged with the duty of seeing that the laws in reference thereto are observed, it is scarcely possible to obtain proof of that which is so well known to exist. All experience has shown that private citizens are not willing to become public prosecutors, unless the infraction of the law in some way materially affects their own private interests, and therefore it may be safely alleged that all general laws of this character, whose penalties are to be enforced only upon the voluntary evidence of private citizens, are, to a great extent, nullities upon the statute book. In the opinion of the jury, the efficiency of these laws would be greatly promoted by a change, making it the duty of police officers to report all breaches of the law which may come to their knowledge, and requiring the Mayor, as chief magistrate of the city, to take immediate action upon such report, by closing the house or taking such other proceedings as may be necessary to enforce the law.

T. C. HENRY, Foreman.

In reply Judge Allison expressed his pleasure at the prompt attention the jury had given to their duties, saying that at no time during the term was there a lack of business in the court occasioned by any tardiness on their part; they had returned 192 true bills, and now, upon the last day of the term, 166 had been already disposed of, leaving 26 untried, which had gone over upon strictly legal grounds.

In respect to the traffic in intoxicating liquors the special presentment they made a few days since met with his entire approval. It perhaps was too much to expect that private citizens should become public prosecutors in such a number of cases as would necessarily arise from the wholesale violation of the law upon the subject, and to grapple with so huge an offense.

The statutes legalizing the sale of rum were upon our books, and so long as they there remained we should search for the best method of administering, so as to afford security to the community. This he thought would be by the appointment of a class of competent officers, whose special duty it should be to watch the liquor dealers, and enforce a strict compliance with the law.

Their manner of inspecting the prisons had met with satisfactory results.

In his charge to them at the beginning of the term he had called their attention to Girard College, and was happy to find they had acted upon his suggestions. They had expressed doubts of their right to visit the institution in their inquisitorial capacity; but as this was a public charity, there could be no question of their right to make these investigations when they should seem to be required by abuse of power by those entrusted with its management.

It was a matter of great relief to find in their report that the crying evils which had been testified to by a number of our best citizens and had been the subject of consideration by our State Senate, no longer existed; and the community were to be congratulated that the system under which these evils prevailed had been abolished, and an entirely new one established.

Thanking them for their valuable services, he discharged the Grand Jury from further attendance.

A PEAT BOG.—An extraordinary occurrence took place in Crawford county a few days since. The Titusville *Herald* of June 1 states that a part of the track of the Oil Creek Railroad gave way near Gray's mills, and allowed one car to sink into a bed of quicksand. The break occurred where the track was laid across a peat bog, and took place while a gravel train which had been run on that part of the track was being unloaded. Three of the cars began to sink rapidly, in a few minutes after the work of unloading had commenced, and in a short time one of them was below the surface. An attempt was made to draw the other two on the track, but it failed, and during Sunday afternoon and yesterday the cars continued to sink, and at last accounts they were about twelve feet below the surface. About two hundred and twenty-five laborers were at work yesterday on the track, but the relaying of it has been found to be more difficult than was at first supposed. The bog is quite large; and where the track crosses it is about one hundred yards broad. It was sounded in several places yesterday, and found to be about thirty-eight feet deep.

"MAN IS WANTED FIRST."—Miss Anthony, the practical-minded champion of the Boston workingwomen, does not believes the ballot to be the panacea for woman's wrongs, and says that "at the present time there is nothing I should more regret than the extension of the ballot to poor, ignorant, homeless women; and to those who advocate female suffrage, or who desire the ballot, I say we want bread, and clothes, and homes first, and after we can get as good pay for our work as the men do for theirs, and just as much pay for the same equal work, it will be time enough then for you to talk to us about wanting the ballot. Almost all women feel by instinct that their need is not the ballot, but homes."

MRS. LINCOLN.—At the end of a long letter to the *Tribune*, written from Paris, the author adds the following postcript:—"I can't resist the temptation. These two following items are translated from the Paris journals of the day:—'Sir Elihu Washburne, Ambassador of the United States, has arrived in Paris.' 'There is due talk of the impending marriage of Madame Lincoln, widow of the late President of the United States, with Count Schmidtville, Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden.'"

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Condition of Affairs in Cuba—Official Report from Rear-Admiral Hoff—Our Commerce with the Island.

High and Low Churchmen in Chicago—An Admonition from a Bishop.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Orders.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, June 5.—Assistant Surgeons Wunderlich, Babrin, and Sherman have been ordered to Philadelphia for examination for promotion.

Assistant Surgeon Owen is ordered to the Mare Island Navy Yard, California.

Assistant Surgeon Gillespie is detached from the Mare Island Navy Yard and ordered to the Mohican.

Official Report from Admiral Hoff.

The Navy Department has received advices from Rear Admiral Hoff, dated Matanzas, May 27, in which he says he left Havana on the 20th ultimo, and arrived at Matanzas on the same day, where he and his officers were received and entertained by the officer of the jutisdiction at his palace.

The Admiral was much surprised to find that the feeling of animosity between the volunteers and the Cuban element was much less bitter than he had been led to believe at Havana. In fact, from appearances a stranger in Matanzas would never suspect a revolution was raging in the island, and American commerce, which is quite extensive here, is unmolested, and the merchants and shippers are carrying on their business as in times of peace.

FROM THE WEST.

An Episcopal Minister Admonished.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Ill., June 5.—The Rev. C. E. Cheney, rector of Christ Church in this city, has been notified by Bishop Whitehouse that unless he ceases his omission of the word "regenerate" in the baptismal service by Monday next, he will be tried, with the object of deposing him from the ministry. Mr. Cheney is a radical low churchman, one of the signers of the call for a protesting convention to be held here on the 16th instant, and he declares that he cannot sanction the doctrine of baptismal regeneration.

Died.

Joseph M. Dake, proprietor of the largest bakery in the United States, died yesterday afternoon from apoplexy. He formerly resided at Pager Corners, and at Saratoga, N. Y.

Postal Figures.

Nearly six million letters were sent from the Chicago post office in May.

A Newly-Completed Railroad.

The Directors of the Chicago, Rock Island, and Pacific Railroad Company left here yesterday on an excursion to Council Bluffs, the terminus of the newly-completed road, which will be opened to travel on Monday. Among the party were D. Towance, Vice-President; J. Tillinghast, Superintendent; and William Courtright, Director of the New York Central Railroad.

The Associated Press.

It is understood that as a result of a recent meeting in Cincinnati, the Associated Press has decided to withdraw from connection with the New York Associated Press, on the ground that the latter have sold cable and commercial news to which the former are entitled, and that the Associated Press are making excessive and unreasonable demands for the future. The contract expires in August, and unless the New York Associated Press recedes, the Western Associated Press will make new arrangements.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Midshipmen's Ball—Reverdy Johnson's Return Dinner—The Confederate Dead.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 5.—A large number of ladies and gentlemen who went yesterday from Baltimore to attend the midshipmen's ball at Annapolis last night, given to Mrs. Admiral Porter, have returned. All passed off to the fullest satisfaction.

Ex-Minister Reverdy Johnson returns in good health, looking well, and prepared to enjoy the grand dinner proffered him, to take place as soon as arrangements can be made by our city authorities.

The ceremony of strewing flowers on the graves of the Confederate dead in Loudon Park Cemetery takes place this afternoon.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LONDON, June 5—11 A. M.—Consols for money opened at 92¾; Consols for account, 92⅝. United States five-twenty bonds of '62 are quiet at 80⅞. Stock market opens quiet. Erie Railroad 18¾. Illinois Central, 95.

FRANKFORT, June 5—11 A. M.—U. S. 5-20 bonds of 1862, 86⅜@⅝ for the old issue.

LIVERPOOL, June 5—11 A. M.—The cotton market opens firmer but not quotably higher; Middling Uplands, 11⅝d.; middling Orleans, 11⅞d. The sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Breadstuffs market opens steady. Wheat, 9s.7d. per cental for California White, and 8s. 6d. for No. 2 red Western. Flour, 22s. 6d per bbl. for Western Canal. Corn, 27s. 6d. per quarter for Canadian. Oats, 3s. 4d. per bushel. Peas, 37s. 6d. per 504 pounds. Barley, 5s. per bushel. Provision market opens steady. Pork, 99s. per bbl. for Eastern prime mess; beef, 90s. per tierce of 304 pounds for extra prime mess. Lard, 71s. 6d. per cwt. Cheese, 81s. per cwt. for the best grades of American fine. Bacon, 61s. per cwt. for Cumberland cut.

PARIS, June 5—11 A. M.—Rentes, 71f.22c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

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

N. Y. Cent. R.	192¾	West. Union Tel.	42⅝
N. Y. and Erie R.	29	Cleveland Tol. RR.	114
Ph. and Rea. R.	99	Mil. & St. Paul R.	77¾
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	114⅞	Mil. & St. Paul pref.	88¼
Cle. and Pitt. R.	102	Adams Express	60
Chi. and N. W. com.	92⅝	Wells, Fargo & Co.	31¾
Chi. and N. W. pref.	104	United States	66⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	121⅛	Tennessee 6s, new	64⅝
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	158⅛	Gold	138⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	83⅝	Market dull.	

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, June 5, 1869.

Currency in the loan market continues ample for all the purposes of trade and speculation. Most of the demand at present is for the latter purpose, all classes of stocks being quite active. The recent advance in the price of the Philadelphia and Erie has been, and still continues, a mystery to many, some attributing the rise to the skilful manipulations of the stock ring, and others to the recent change in the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. On this subject we give our readers what information we possess, and which can be relied on as perfectly authentic, at the same time disclaiming all connection with "bulls" and "bears" alike.

By the original lease the Pennsylvania Railroad Company engaged to work the Philadelphia and Erie road for 70 per cent. of the gross receipts. By this arrangement the former company lost last year $83,174·55. At the same time, in consequence of insufficiency of rolling stock, the business of the road was greatly neglected. Under these circumstances the stockholders of the Erie road have withdrawn their claim to the 30 per cent., and expect to largely increase the receipts by affording the lessees a fair chance of working it effectually without ruinous loss. The dividend to the original stockholders will be based on the profits of the road.

Another change has also been effected in the management of the Philadelphia and Erie Road. Until recently, the State held $3,500,000 of its bonds, which have been transferred to the Allegheny Valley Railroad, the Pennsylvania Central, and the Philadelphia and Erie Companies jointly guaranteeing the payment of these bonds in thirty-five years. To meet all their debts, the Philadelphia and Erie Company have issued $20,000,000 in bonds at 6 per cent. gold interest, which will be thrown on the market to meet liabilities as they mature. These bonds are redeemable in fifty years, or in 1920. By this plan the Directors will fund the entire debt of the company, and judging by the favor with which these bonds have been received, and the rapid rise in the market value of the stock, there can be no doubt as to the wisdom of the movement.

U. S. securities are steady but quiet. Gold opened at 138⅝, fell as low as 138½, and was quoted on Third street at 138⅝ at 12 M.

The Stock market is dull and drooping. State loans sold at 104¼ for the first series, and 107 for the second do. City 6s were steady at 100@100⅛ for the new issues. Lehigh Gold Loan sold at 99⅛.

Reading Railroad was sold at 49⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 58; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 56½; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 45; Catawissa Railroad preferred at 39@38⅞; Philadelphia and Erie was depressed at 33⅛; and Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 42½.

Canal stocks were without improvement. Lehigh was sold at 36½.

In Coal, Bank, and Passenger Railway shares nothing was done. 48 was bid for Second and Third; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 12 for Hestonville.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	138½	11·28 A. M.	138⅛
10·10 "	138⅜	11·45 "	138⅜
10·15 "	138½	11·46 "	138⅜
11·18 "	138⅝		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121⅞; do. 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1864, 117@117½; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. 1865, new, 119⅜@120; do. 1867, new, 119⅜@120; do. 1868, 119⅛@119¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106⅞@107⅛; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19⅛. Gold, 138⅜@138⅝; Silver, 131@133.

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 121⅛@122; 5-20's of 1862, 122¼@122⅜; do., 1864, 117⅛@117⅜; do., Nov., 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do., July, 1865, 119⅜@120; do., 1867, 119⅜@120; do., 1868, 119⅞@119⅞; 10-40s, 109⅛@109⅜. Pacifics, 107@107¼. Gold, 138⅜.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 121⅛@121⅞; 5-20s of 1862, 122⅛@122⅜; do. 1864, 116⅞@117⅜; do. 1865, 118⅛@118⅜; do. July, 1865, 119⅜@120; do. July, 1867, 119⅜@119⅞; do. July, 1868, 119⅜@119⅞; 5s, 10-40, 109@109⅛. Gold, 138⅝@138¾.

The New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The Government market was extremely quiet, the demand for investment being moderate, if not light, while the relations of prices on both sides the Atlantic left no margin for shipment, curtailing the usual large inquiry from the foreign bankers. Bonds under these influences yielded about one-eighth per cent., but were firm at the decline, holders showing no uneasiness, and not being disposed to sell. The following were the closing street quotations:—United States 6s, 1881, registered, 117⅛@117¾; do., coupon, 121⅛@122; do., Five-twenties, registered, 116¾@117; do. do., coupon, 1862, 122⅛@122¾; do. do., coupon, 1864, 116⅞@117⅛; do. do., coupon, 1865, 118⅛@118⅝; do. do., coupon, 1865, new, 119⅞@119¾; do. do., coupon, 1867, 119⅛@119¾; do. do., coupon, 1868, 119⅛@119⅝; United States 5s, Ten-forties, registered, 108@108⅛; do. do., coupon, 109@109⅛; currency bonds, 107½@107¾.

"The scarcity of bond and commercial bills produced considerable activity in foreign exchange towards the close of banking hours, remitters being desirous of sending by the Saturday steamer as usual. Under this demand the prime bankers advanced their rates one-eighth per cent.

"The falling off in the supply of bond bills having strengthened exchange there was a firmer tone to the gold market, which was encouraged by a renewal of the 'bull' speculation and a covering of speculative short sales. There was little excitement, however, the stock market absorbing the attention of the general class of operators. At a meeting of the Gold Exchange to-day the special committee reponed the failure of efforts to consolidate with the Stock Exchange.

"There was a rather more active demand for cash gold, and the currency advanced in transactions for carrying commanded only 5@7 per cent. up to Clearing House time, and from 3 to 7 per cent. in the afternoon. The disbursements of coin interest today were $345,205."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, June 5.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barque Antioch, from Callao; barque Charaval, from Malta; schr Lucy Alexander, from Ponce, P. R.

(*By Atlantic Cable.*)

QUEENSTOWN, June 5.—Arrived, steamships Australasian and Etna, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....76 | 11 A. M.....81 | 2 P. M.....86

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Brooks, New York, John P. Ohl.
Steamer James S. Green, Pease, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Ste