THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. IX.—NO. 104. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 30, 1869. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE GRAND JURY.

Their Presentment—The Rottenness of Our Aldermanic System—Why the County Prison is Crowded, and but few Criminals in It.

JUDGE BREWSTER'S RESPONSE.

He Gives the Aldermen Another Overhauling—The Rights of the People Defined.

This morning the Grand Jury made the following important presentment:—

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Over 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 April sessions, 1869, impressed by the weight of duty laid upon them, yet animated by the charge of the Court, respectfully report having acted upon 364 bills, of which 149 were found true and 215 were ignored.

The Grand Jury visited the County Prison, where they received a courteous reception and every desired and needed attention from the officers.

The crowded condition of the prison remains unabated. The hardened in crime, the inexperienced, and those unstained by guilt, are associated in the same cell. Inevitable as such a state of things may be, the worst results must follow, and some remedy for so grave an evil is most urgently called for. The law prescribes one cell for each prisoner. But the prison is overcrowded, and the law on a grand scale is violated. Where rests the responsibility? Is the keeper justified in receiving prisoners and compelling the innocent to associate with the guilty in a prison cell, all requirements of the law to the contrary notwithstanding? Or does the whole responsibility rest with the magistracy at whose offices the endless warrant to commit is instituted?

The gradation of offenses found by the Grand Jury to prevail in the bills of indictment acted on meets a full parallel within the walls of the prison. Prisoners, weighed down by the guilt of heinous crimes, are certainly to be found in the prison, but the vast preponderance lies among offenders accused of trivial violations of the law, such as the theft of a few loaves of bread, a lot of old iron, assaults and battery, street-fights and brawls. In the great majority of cases, the malice and envy of the private accuser, a harvest rich in emoluments for honorable alderman, and heavy bills of expense for the community of patient tax-payers, and more easily discernable than the paramount claims of justice or the public interest.

In view of the great disparity betwixt commitments to prison and verdicts by the petit juries, the Court in its charge makes this appalling remark:—

"You may therefore conclude that only one person out of ten whose cases will be brought before you is really guilty."

Committed on a charge of some trivial offense, doomed to prison and the companionship of criminals, helpless as to bail, yet not really guilty, under the solemn *forms* of law they have, *in fact*, suffered "false imprisonment."

The whole prison statistics upon this subject render it apparent that our aldermanic system has been turned into a laboratory for the creation of offenses, and well-trained witnesses are ever ready to aid the most nefarious enterprise. There are some exceptions among our aldermen; but too many avail themselves of every opportunity to increase their fees at private or public expense, and thus prostitute their responsible office into an instrument of oppression and wrong for the purpose of ministering to their avarice. The system evidently demands a radical change, and in place of an election at the ward, where the votes of criminals are often more potent than the franchises of law-abiding citizens, an appointing power is needed at quarters removed from all ward influences, and in place of fees from commitments to prison, a fixed salary should be substituted.

The Grand Jury searched in vain to discover within the prison walls any fair proportion of the high grades of crime—the bold burglar, the disciplined thief, and the accomplished pickpocket, whose achievements are hourly filling our communites with wonder and dismay. Criminals by profession, whose proper place is the penitentiary, are nowhere within our prison walls. Baffling and eluding, or in league with, our keen-eyed detective forces, at times compounding their felonies for "valuable considerations," or, if ever arrested, soon released on bail, these professional criminals roam at large, preying and luxuriating on our rank civilization in their gambling hells, driving their fast horses, enlarging the harems or patronizing the brothels, which, like themselves, prosper in unblushing, bold, and exultant impunity. While the Grand Jury promptly find true bills against all professional violators of law brought within their province, they can but add their loudest accents to the calls of public justice, in urging upon our detective agents the importation of a new and higher degree of vigor to their system, or the propriety of resigning their commissions.

The recent suicide committed within the walls of the prison, by which a daring insult was offered to the majesty of the law, demands particular notice, with reference to any censurable lack of vigilance on the part of the prison officials after having been forewarned by the public press and other ominous intimations that the morning of execution would witness a *vacant place* at the gallows, as well as with reference to most flagrant interferences by outside parties, through which the condemned and blood-stained man may have been aided in his elusion of the *last penalty*, outraged justice metes to felons at the head of the criminal calendar, the Grand Jury refrain from the exprssion of opinion. The subject has been in the hands of a special investigation, whose duty it was to elucidate the whole matter. They would, however, direct attention to the prevention of a repetition of such insidious interceptions of merited retribution, for it is just here where, after the wisdom of the court, the ability and labors of the learned District Attorney, and the unexcelled patience of an enlightened jury, have reached a righteous judgment on a most atrocious crime, that the ends of justice may be frustrated, and the dignity of the judiciary again covertly assailed. Our prison discipline at the "condemned cell" needs a radical change. On trial, the indicted man is fenced around as by "gates of brass." In his cell, awaiting execution, the ancient symbol, the "iron fetter," no longer clanks its knell. The chamber of preparation for death is now transformed, under our modern prison ameliorations into a room where friend meets friends and where assemble experts to fabricate false accusations and confessions, and conspire together to render the laws of non-effect. The Grand Jury recommend the adoption of some method calculated to remedy the evil brought under notice.

The Grand Jury would respectfully endorse the presentments of former inquests calling for the establishment of a house of correction for the reception and reform of criminals of a minor grade.

The Grand Jury would call the special attention of the Court to a new school of offenders, known as the bootblack boys. Unrestrained by parental guardianship, in the very embryo state they already make their depredations felt in bold and almost open robberies, and, unless speedily checked by vigorous correctives, must soon develop into an element dangerous alike to themselves and the community, out of which will finally grow the worst type of lawless men.

The Grand Jury visited the Almshouse, having been shown through by Mr. Marshall Henszey, Superintendent. The good order, neatness, and cleanliness observed in every part of the establishment made a very favorable impression upon the Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury were received at the Eastern Penitentiary by Mr. John S. Halloway, the Warden, and kindly conducted through the institution, which was found in thorough order; the officers seem well qualified for their duties. The system of discipline carried out at the prison very favorably impressed the visitors.

The visit to the House of Refuge was of great interest to the Grand Jury; the cheerfulness of the inmates, their great activity and skillfulness in the various employments they were engaged in, and their mental and moral training, made a very favorable impression. Under the present excellent management, the Grand Jury are under the belief that the objects desired in founding this institution are in a great measure attained.

The Grand Inquest, in common with the Honorable Court, are profoundly sensible of the importance and need of a great and healthful change in public opinion on the subject of criminal jurisprudence; and they hail the recent decisions of the Court and the firm and immovable attitude of the Executive in withholding pardons, as good omens that the returning tidal wave is approaching, with its judicial terrors to every violator of the laws, and its protection and encouragement to all who love and value our institutions. ROBERT J. MERCER, Foreman.

Judge Brewster's Response.

When the reading of the presentment was concluded Judge Brewster addressed the Grand Jury as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—You deserve the thanks of the community and of the Court for the fidelity with which you have discharged your duties. Your promptness in hearing and returning the bills submitted to you has enabled us to give every case an opportunity of trial, and has saved the city a large amount of money.

The whole of your presentment deserves the careful attention of the community.

I especially commend to the consideration of our citizens that portion of your remarks which refers to our County Prison.

It is time that the crying evil of a want of accommodation for prisoners, and the greater want of a House of Correction for vagrants, should be promptly remedied.

You have referred to the commitments issued by our magistrates in trifling cases. They may be divided into two classes.

1. Those which describe the charge against the defendant as a *misdemeanor*. I am advised that this form is adopted in many cases of vagrancy in order to prevent the inspectors from discharging the defendants. I trust that this may be a misapprehension, for many of our aldermen are doubtless very upright officials, well entitled to the respect of the community, and I hope that whatever may have occurred in this behalf is purely the result of accident. It is, however, most unfortunate that the law should be violated even in the case of the most depraved members of society.

I feel bound therefore to say that a commitment for a misdemeanor, without further description of the offense, is a mere nullity.

The Constitution of the United States secures to every defendant the right "to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation," and the Constitution of the State expressly recognizes the same privilege.

"A warrant or mittimus against a man to answer to such things as shall be objected against him, *is utterly against law*." 2 Just., 591.

"It ought to contain the certainty of the cause, and, therefore, if it be for felony, it ought not to be generally for felony, but it must contain the special nature of the felony, briefly, as for felony for the death of such an one, or for burglary, in breaking the house of such an one; and the reason is because it may appear to the judge upon an habeas corpus whether it be felony or not." 2, H. H., 122.

And all the forms are in accordance with this principle. See Binns' Justice, 83, 107, 139, 263, 282-3, 518, 537. This wholesome doctrine of the law was enforced in the case of Williams vs. Jones, to the extent of holding the magistrate, who had issued an indescriptive warrant, liable in trespass for false imprisonment. That case was tried in the District Court for this city and county, and in a learned opinion by President Judge Hare the authorities are reviewed and the law clearly stated. (*Leg. Int.* April 10, 1868.) It may be proper to add that the warrants in that case were nearer to the requirements of the law than those recently exhibited to me. They charged the defendant with "abusing the complainant and inciting to a breach of the peace," which, although no offense, was at all events descriptive of some act, whereas a commitment for *misdemeanor* might mean something recognized by the law as indictable, or might by the caprice of an alderman refer to the exercise of a constitutional right by the defendant which the magistrate regarded as a violation of propriety, as where a defendant was committed for appealing from an adverse judgment. It is unnecessary, however, to elaborate this subject. Sufficient for our purposes that the law is so written. No true lover of her principles or of the liberty she guarantees would desire to see it otherwise; and I feel bound, therefore, to say that in my opinion, all such warrants are void, and all persons concerned in issuing or executing them are liable as trespassers.

Second. There is another class of commitments before me which is, if possible, still more objectionable. They require the officer to convey the defendant to prison, because he is charged on oath "with having been drunk and disorderly," and, according to the warrant, the defendant is to be kept by the jailor until "the next Court of Quarter Sessions, or till he shall thence be delivered by due course of law."

To this class may be referred the commitments reciting that the defendant is charged "with drunkenness and vagrancy," and requiring the jailor to keep the defendant "thirty days, or until he shall thence be delivered by due course of law." And still others in which the defendant is charged with "drunkenness" alone, and the keeper of the prison is required to detain the defendant for twenty-four hours. The illegality of these commitments will be made very clear by a brief reference to the statutes which it may have been supposed authorized these proceedings.

The old act of 1767 (Br. Dig. 999, §2) authorized any justice to commit idle and disorderly persons, "being thereof legally convicted," to the common jail of the county, to be kept at hard labor for any time not exceeding one month.

The act of March 22, 1836 (Br. Dig. 1000, §5), directs that "all persons who may be committed * * before the Mayor, Recorder, or any alderman of the city of Philadelphia * * as a vagrant or disorderly person, shall be sentenced to suffer confinement at suitable employment in the vagrant apartment o the city and county of Philadelphia for the term of one month."

A section of the same law directed that a vagrant apartment should be built (Br. Dig., 508, sec. 31), and the later statute of 1854 (Br. Dig. 526) commanded the erection of a house of correction to which all persons "thereafter convicted as vagrant or disorderly" * * should "be sentenced." The wholesome requirements of these laws have been disregarded; and it may perhaps be doubted whether the act of 1854 is not a repeal of the acts of 1767 and 1836, as to the *place* of confinement, and if so, whether the jail can be longer used for this class of offenders. But however this may be, it must be very clear that no person can be committed under these statutes on mere *charge*, although the charge may have been made on oath. In addition to being accused, he must be "*convicted*." We all understand what this word imports. No man can be convicted without trial. A hearing, or opportunity of being heard, is absolutely essential—the defendant must be confronted with his accuser and have the right of meeting the accusation. After all this the responsibility rests upon the magistrate of entering a judgment, and if he convict the defendant, then, and then only, can the commitment issue. A commitment upon mere charge, without trial, hearing, and conviction, is a palpable violation of our rudest sense of natural justice. To pass this by because the sufferers are friendless outcasts would be a blot upon our record which no mere profession of benevolence could ever remove. The same remarks apply to the commitments charging drunkenness.

The act of 1794 (Br. Dig., 810, sec. 3) authorized the imposition of a fine upon any person "convicted" of intoxicating himself. The act of 1836 (Br. Dig., 667, sec. 39) increased the fine to $5 if the person was "found intoxicated in any street;" but this was to be "upon view or upon proof," and it was to be "levied * * upon the goods and chattels of the defendant." The act of 1838 (Br. Dig., 668, sec. 43) reduced the penalty to $2. The act first cited provides for a commitment, in default of payment of the fine, "not exceeding 24 hours."

A general commitment, therefore, for intoxication, without specifying the duration of imprisonment or fixing it at "30 days," or "until the next court," is absolutely void.

So, too, all commitments for the same cause upon mere charge, without hearing, trial, and conviction, are absolutely void.

I am informed that discharges are sometimes sent to the jail after supposed convictions for vagrancy. This is also improper. After a regular conviction the magistrate has no control over the case.

To such an extent has the law been overlooked in these matters that I actually find one commitment, which not only recites no trial or conviction, but is unsigned by the alderman who issued it.

The community are indebted to Mr. William J. Mullen, the efficient agent of the prison, for calling the attention of the Court to these details. I have requested him to furnish me with the numbers of these cases during the past year.

It will hardly be credited that the commitments issued for intoxication, vagrancy, and disorder, during the year 1868 amounted to 11,250. If each defendant were confined but a single day, the expense to the city treasury for this unnecessary and illegal item was over $3000. If imprisonment were prolonged the expense was of course increased.

It is for the municipal authorities to consider whether a wasteful expenditure of this magnitude should be continued.

But above all consideration of mere dollars, there is a principle involved in this matter which comes home to every true lover of law and the liberty of which law professes to be the guardian. That element of our humanity speaks out its clear tones of condemnation of these wrongs, and this, although the parties inflicting them may be high in authority and the sufferers be the outcasts of society.

Obeying its dictate, it only remains for me to announce, as my deliberate conviction, that all the commitments referred to are on their face clearly illegal and absolutely void. They should be rejected by the Inspectors, and all parties concerned in their issue or execution are liable as trespassers.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.

The case of Joseph H. Bowers, charged with manslaughter, was begun this morning. The defendant, represented by William B. Mann, Esq., is charged, as a druggist, with improperly putting into a prescription atropia, which was not ordered, thereby causing the death of the lady, Mrs. Sophia Hecht, to whom the compound was administered. It will be recollected that the prescription called for assafœtida, among other things, which was designated upon the paper by an abbreviation; this the defendant, who put up the prescription, misunderstood to mean atropia, which was accordingly put in. The evidence given to-day was of a purely medical character, which has appeared before the public several times. The Commonwealth seeks to hold the defendant criminally responsible for the apparent negligence, by trying him upon the charge of manslaughter. On trial.

CUBA.

What has been Done by the Insurgents—The Revolution Proceeding Steadily—How the Cubans are Aided by the United States.

Copies of official documents have been received direct from the Cuban Provisional Government. Statements are made therein showing the general condition of the revolution, and from them the following authentic facts are taken:—

The Republican Government of Cuba has within six months extended its sway over 20,000 square miles of the 35,000 comprised within the boundaries of the island. Its armies hold and occupy almost wholly the districts of Cuba, Gauntanamo, Holguin, Manzillo, Jiguarey, Bayamo, Las Tunas, Puerto Principe, Nuevitas, Santa Clara, Moron, Remedios, Trinidad, Santo Spiritu, Sagua, and Cienfuegos y Colon, the Spanish troops remaining therein being confined to a few towns and villages without means of attacking, closely besieged, unable to move out without danger of serious disaster, even for the purpose of foraging, and trusting only to timely and fresh arrivals of troops from Spain to escape entire destruction. General Valmaseda, commaanding Spanish forces, remains at Jigesani, making no serious aggressive efforts. This is also the case with the troops at Cuba, Manzanillo, and Guantanamo. The Spanish troops in Santo Spiritu, Trinidad, Cienfuegos, Santa Clara, Remedios, and Sagua, do not dare to abandon the shelter of the towns they garrison. They have made no active movement since the early part of February, as the patriot forces under Puello and others, numbering over 12,000 effective men, have kept them fully occupied in holding on to the few stratagetic points now occupied by them. The Puerto Principe "jurisdiction" and that of the Cinco Villas are the seats of the most active efforts. No more severe military blow has been dealt at the Spaniards than the engagement between Count Lesca and a patriot force in an important pass of the Sierra del Cobre. The general facts in relation to this battle have already been received from Havana, and even the Spaniards were compelled to give some truth in the report they allowed to pass. Count Lesca moved with 2500 well-equipped troops, a heavy train of supplies, two field batteries, and a military chest containing half a million dollars in notes of the Royal Bank at Havana. His purpose was to relieve Puerto Principe. Quesada, with 5000 well-armed patriots, was intrenched on the road over which Lesca was expected to pass. The only other available road was through a difficult mountain pass, to guard which the patriot General had placed a force of 800 men. The Spanish commander diverged from the highway, and determined to force this pass. He succeeded in so doing on the third assault, but arrived in Puerto Principe with but 900 men, no train, no artillery, and the loss of the half million dollars referred to. The patriot loss was proportionately heavy, but they obtained several guns in good condition, and a large number of rifles, left on the field by the Spaniards. Of course Lesca's troops were of no benefit, but otherwise, to the beleaguered garrison he was to relieve. Since then we hear of movements toward Santa Anna for the obtaining of supplies, some particulars of which have reached here by way of Nassau. The Spaniards were greatly harassed and lost largely on their return in both men and material, though succeeding in reaching the city with a large portion of their commissarial train.

The progress of the Cuban revolution can be more plainly shown by the following statistics:—The districts in open revolution at the beginning of February contained, by the census of 1861, a population of 264,520 persons, divided as follows:—126,368 whites, 86,274 free persons of color, and 51,778 slaves. The districts which have revolted since the 1st of February last (including those of the Cinco Villas and Colon—the latter being but a few hours' ride from Havana), contained at the same date a population of 172,567 whites, 42,444 free persons of color, and 69,207 slaves. This makes a total of 548,738, which must have increased since 1861 to at least 600,000 persons. In area this territory covers two-thirds of the island. Within the same there are 147 cities, towns, and villages, of which not quite one-half remain in the hands of the Spaniards.

There can then be little doubt, the representatives of Cuba affirm, that they are entitled to something more than the moral sympathy and support of the United States. Their cause commands the first. The history of Spanish misrule is so patent that it need not be cited to justify the action alike of the Cubans and the undisguised sympathies of the people of this republic. The facts relating to the revolution are now so well known as to justify the appeal made on the part of the patriot government for belligerent rights. The revolution has proceeded steadily from one step to another until its full success is only a question of time, the length of which may be materially shortened by the belligerent recognition which the United States of all nations is, by virtue of her own principles and history, and the geographical situation of Cuba itself, bound to accord.

Cuba, independent, will at once enter into the most harmonious and complete commercial relations with this republic. Whether an independent State, or as a member of this Union (to be determined upon by the freely expressed will of both countries *after* Cuba becomes fully independent), the island has within itself—by virtue of both natural resources and commanding position—the elements of great prosperity and political importance. Under the present *regime*, and despite all drawbacks, the commerce of Cuba ten years ago amounted to $57,400,000 of exports, and $43,400,000 of imports—an aggregate of $100,800,000. The total trade at present is valued at more than $170,000,000, of which (exports only) the United States does 35 per cent.; England, 27 per cent.; and Spain, only 19 per cent. Yet the mother country drains over $30,000,000 annually from the "Ever-Faithful Isle," of which more than one-sixth is taken to Spain, and the balance spent in maintaining a Spanish administration and enriching the officials. In 1862 the reported value of the rural wealth (real estate, etc.) was $381,000,000; that of the towns was $170,000,000. In the same year (1862) the productions were valued at:—Sugar, $62,000,000; tobacco, $15,000,000; other products, $52,000,000, a total of $129,000,000.

The Colonial policy has always been an inimical one to the United States; that of independent Cuba will be friendly in the largest degree. One fact will serve to illustrate the policy of Spain. The Valley of the Mississippi is the natural breadsupplier of Cuba. The duty on flour imported from the United States is eight times more than that imported from Spain. On account of an earthquake, not long since, flour was allowed into Porto Rico free of duty. The Cubans have since purchased American flour imported into Porto Rico at much less than that brought from Spain.

—There is a house in Neponset, Massachusetts, which was built about 1640.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Return of the Cabinet Officers—Our New Foreign Diplomats—Motley and the Alabama Claims.

AFFAIRS IN BALTIMORE.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Motley's Mission.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says:—

The President has summoned back the absent Cabinet members to attend a meeting to-day, and to decide whether Motley should be sent to London at once, or, as Fish is understood to desire, he shall wait until news of how the rejection of the treaty was received reaches here.

Minister Hale's Resignation

is positively accepted, and Sickles will be sent to Spain.

Sanford.

Sanford's friends urge his retention at Brussels, but the President is inclined to substitute Jones.

Secretary Boutwell

returned to the city this morning, and was at the Department, attending to business.

The Debt.

The public debt statement will be issued to-morrow, and will show a larger decrease in the debt than was at first supposed.

Secretary Fish

also returned to-day. He will immediately revise the list of consuls, and make out the remainder of appointments for places not yet filled.

Minister Motley

has had an interview with the President and Senator Sumner respecting the Alabama claims, and it is understood that our Government has concluded that it is better for him to go at once to his post before anything is heard from the British Government respecting the rejection of the Alabama treaty. It is understood that the subject of his instructions will be considered in the Cabinet to-day.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Proceedings of the National Sunday-School Convention in Newark.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEWARK, N. J., April 30.—The gathering last evening at the Convention was immense. Several prominent Sunday-school men made addresses. The main meeting was addressed by Rev. John Hall, D. D., of New York, on "The Work in Europe." He was followed by Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, the veteran worker in the Sabbath schools of New Jersey.

This morning the attendance at the Convention was greater than ever. W. A. Wisong, of Baltimore, presided. Reports were made from each locality where meetings were held yesterday.

Rev. G. A. Peltz, of Philadelphia, reported on "Pastoral Work;" Benjamin F. Jacobs, of Chicago, on "Superintendents;" Rev. J. H. Vincent on "Juvenile Classes;" Rev. Charles E. Knox on "Infant Schools." An interesting discussion on "Teachers' Training," in five-minutes speeches, by Messrs. Woodruff, Eggleston, Byron, and Fish, ensued.

Great arrangements for the closing meetings to-night are being made. Two other churches will be open, the crowd being so great.

The Convention has decided to meet three years hence at Indianapolis.

Tyng, of New York, speaks this afternoon.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Collectorship—Pressure for Offices.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 30.—The Collector of the Port and other prominent Government officials enter upon their duties here to-morrow. The pressure for subordinate places intensifies. The colored citizens are pressing their claims, and have sent a delegation to wait upon Collector Thomas and others, mostly asking for a few subordinate places of humble character. They are promised proper consideration. William C. Ross, injured at the McClellans alley fire, is not expected to live. Henry W. Harris, of the old banking house of the firm of Harris & Sons, died last evening.

Tobacco Fraud Punished.

CINCINNATI, April 30.—In the United States Court at Covington, Kentucky, Judge Sallard, judgment in $7000 was rendered yesterday against James Gedge and his sureties in favor of the United States, for returning tobacco manufactured lower than its value.

Steamer Bremen Ashore.

NEW YORK, April 30.—The steamer Bremen, from Bremen and Southampton, passed Sandy Hook last night, and, unfortunately, went ashore on the east end of Romer shoals. She remains ashore this morning, and six tugs are at work endeavoring to get her off.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, April 30—A. M.—Consols 93⅞ for both money and account. U. S. Five-twenty bonds quiet at 80½; American stocks firmer; Erie Railroad, 21; Illinois Central, 98½.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—A. M.—Cotton firm; middling uplands, 11⅞d.; middling Orleans, 12⅛d. The sales of to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. The sales of the week ending yesterday have been 54,000 bales, of which 9000 were for export and 4000 for speculation. The stock of cotton in port is 351,000 bales, including 168,000 bales of American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, April 30—P. M.—Consols 93⅞ for both money and account. Stocks quiet; Atlantic and Great Western, 24.

To-morrow, May 1, will be a holiday in the Stock market.

LIVERPOOL, April 30—P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat 487,000 bales, of which 182,000 are American. Breadstuffs quiet. Oats, 3s. 4d. Peas, 38s. Bacon, 60s. 6d. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are dull.

HAVRE, April 30.—Cotton opens dull; on the spot, 140f.; afloat, 141f.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

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

N. Y. Cent. R.	176½	Cleve. & Toledo	102½
N. Y. and Erie R.	80½	Toledo & Wabash	73⅝
Ph. and Rea. R.	96⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. c.	77⅝
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	103⅝	Mil. & St. Paul R. p.	86⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	93	Adams Express	61½
Chi. and N. W. com.	87¼	Wells, Fargo & Co.	35⅛
Chi. and N. W. pref.	99	U. S. Express	62⅛
Chi. and R. I. R.	138½	Tennessee 6s, new	68⅛
Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	139⅝	Gold	134⅝
Pacific Mail Steam.	93⅝		
West. Union Tel.	43⅝		

Market steady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, April 30, 1869.

The local money market to-day was steady and quite active, but our former quotations for loans and discounts are without material change, though the tendency is decidedly towards a lower range of figures. We quote call loans on Government bonds at about 5@6 per cent. and at 6@7 per cent. on miscellaneous securities. Prime mercantile paper is scarce and much sought for, but makers will not pay more than 8 per cent. discount for cash, the average rate being about 7 per cent.

To-morrow being the 1st of May, the Government will disburse the semi-annual interest on the 5-20s of 1862, 1864, and 1865. The amount will be nearly thirty millions in gold. Most of this will be due in Europe where these bonds are now held, but a considerable amount, after being changed into currency, will find its way to our banks and add so much to the loanable resources of the market. The Treasury sold one million of its surplus gold yesterday, which, with the disbursements on account of its bonds, ought to have forced down the market, whereas the movement yesterday was in the opposite direction.

Government bonds are active and very strong. Gold is advancing. Premium at 12 M., 134⅝.

There was less activity in the Stock market to-day, and prices were not so strong. State loans were steady at former quotations. City Sixes were active at 101¼ for the new certificates; 98 was bid for the old. The Lehigh Gold Loan was weak, selling at 94⅝.

Reading Railroad was moderately active, opening at 48·56, and closing at 48·44, weak; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 59⅝; Catawissa Railroad preferred sold at 35¼. This company yesterday declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. on their preferred stock. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad was taken at 28⅝; Camden and Amboy Railroad at 126¾; 56 was bid for Lehigh Valley Railroad, and 54 for Minehill Railroad.

Canal stocks were weak. Lehigh Navigation sold at 32, a decline of ¾; 18 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation.

Coal stocks were without essential change.

Nothing was done in Bank or Passenger Railway shares. 43½ was bid for Second and Third; 60 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Spruce and Pine; and 13 for Hestonville.

Messrs. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s, '81, 118¼@119; 5-20s of 1862, 121¾@122; do., 1864, 117¾@118¼; do., Nov., 1865, 119¼@119¾; do., July, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., 1867, 116¾@117; do., 1868, 116½@116¾; 10-40s, 108@108¼. Gold, 134¼. Pacifics, 106½@106¾.

Messrs. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118¾@119; do. 1862, 121¾@122; do. 1864, 117⅞@118; do. 1865, 119¼@119½; do. 1865, new, 116⅛@116¼; do. 1867, new, 116¼@116⅜; do. 1868, 116½@116¾; do. 5s, 10-40s, 108½@108¾; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 106½@106¾; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19¾. Gold, 134@134⅛; Silver, 127@129.

Messrs. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½@118¾; 5-20s of 1862, 122¼@123; do. 1864, 117¾@118; do. 1865, 119¼@119½; do. July, 1865, 116½@116¾; do. July, 1867, 116½@116¾; do. July, 1868, 116½@116¾; 5s, 10-40, 108½@108¾. Gold, 134⅛@134⅜.

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

10·00 A. M.	134½	11·30 A. M.	134½
10·15 "	134½	11·40 "	134½
10·29 "	134½	11·45 "	134½
10·35 "	134½	11·50 "	134⅝
10·45 "	134½		

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$5000 City 6s, New	101¼	52 sh Reading RR.	48½
$500 do.....2d	101¼	100 do.....c	48·56
$38500 do.....b5.	101¼	20 do.....s5.	48½
$7800 do.....b5.	101¼	50 do.....	48¾
$5000 Leh gold 1.8.	94⅝	3 do.....	48¾
$4500 do.....	94⅝	200 do.....s.c.	48⅝
$2000 do.....	94¼	200 do.....b30.	48·44
$500 do.....	94¼	100 do.....c	48·44
$2000 do.....	94¼	100 do.....b30.	48·44
$15000 Phil & E 7s.8.	83¼	100 do.....b30.	48·44
$5000 do.....	83¼	3600 sh New Creek.s	½
$1000 St Louis gold 1.102¾		300 sh Leh N St.b30.	32⅛
250 sh Penna.s.c.	59¾	100 do.....b60.	32
18 sh Cam & Am R.126¾		260 do.....b30.	32
100 sh Cata Pf..b60.	35½	100 do.....b10.	32
100 do.....	35½	100 sh Phil & E.b30.	28¾
100 do.....b60.	35½	100 do.....s60.	28⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 30.—The Flour market is quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 800 barrels in lots, including superfine at $5@5·50; extras at $5·75@6·25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at $6·50@7·25, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·75@7·50; Ohio do. do. at $7·75@9·00; and fancy brands at $10@12·00, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at $7@7·25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is firm, but there is no inquiry except for prime lots, which are in small supply; sales of red at $1·70@1·75; 1500 bushels amber at $1·78@1·80; 2000 bushels California at $1·77@1·80; 400 bushels Genessee white at $2; and 400 bushels Kentucky do. on secret terms. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at $1·45. Corn is without essentia change; sales of yellow at 88c.; 3000 bushels light Western mixed at 85@88c.; and 1000 bushels unsound do. at 80c. Oats are selling at 75@77c. for Western; and 60@70 for Pennsylvania. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is freely offered at $52 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at $9@9·50, the latter rate from second hands. Timothy is firm at $4·75. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at $2·65@2·70.

Whisky is in better demand; 50 barrels sold at 93@4½c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 30.—Arrived, steamships Denmark and Siberia, from Liverpool.

SANDY HOOK, April 30—12·30 P. M.—The steamship Bremen has just backed off the Romer Shoal, and is heading southeast.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 30.—Arrived, United States steamer Galena, Commander Breez, from Portsmouth, N. H. Passed in for Baltimore, brig Alpha, from Porto Rico; schr Webster Bernard, from Ponce.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....50 | 11 A. M.....57 | 2 P. M.....62

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Steamer Mt. Vernon, Kerst, New Haven, D. Cooper & Co.
Steamer Hannah and Sophia, Teaf, Derby, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, Norwich, do.
Schr Thomas Booz, Somers, Commercial Point, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 18, Bannon, New Haven, do.
Schr Hiawatha, Lee, Newburyport, Scott, Walter & Co.
Schr Edw. Lapmayer, Gorman, Gardiner, do.
Schr Addie Avery, Ryan, Providence, do.
Schr David Collins, Townsend, Charlestown, Geo. S. Repplier.
Schr A. Haley, Haley, Portland, do.
Schr Helen Mar, Nickerson, Boston, D. Cooper & Co.
Schr Compromise, Perry, Cohasset Narrows, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Roman, Boggs, 41 hours from Boston, with mdse. to H. Winsor & Co. Off Barnegat, yesterday P. M., saw barque Gertrude, from Matanzas for New York, hove to, wind blowing heavy from N E.
Steamer H. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Millville, Renear, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.
Br. barque Blair Athol, Haines, 47 days from Newport, with railway iron to Naylor & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, 6 days from Lanesville, with stone to captain.
Schr A. Barton, Franklin, from New London.
Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, from Fall River.
Schr Thos. Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River.
Schr American Eagle, from James River.
Schr J. Bradley, Bradley, from New Haven.
Schr Traveller, Adams, from Providence.
Schr J. W. Allen, Doane, from Providence.
Schr Reading RR. No. 44, Trainer, from Norwich.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Glenwood, Dickinson, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford 28th inst.
Schrs E. M. Branscom, Branscom; S. J. Bright, Shaw; and Galeta, Gammett, from Philadelphia for Boston; and Dirigo, Clark, from do. for Bath, at Holmes' Hole 28th inst. The E. M. B. sailed again.
Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, from Providence for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 27th inst.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

Complimentary Banquet to Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., President of the Institution.

Last evening a banquet was given at the Continental Hotel by the Trustees of Lafayette College, located in Easton, to the esteemed President of the institution, Rev. William C. Cattell, D. D., on the occasion of his departure for Europe, where he expects to spend a year in the inspection of the various educational institutions. The following invitation was addressed to President Cattell:—

PHILADELPHIA, April 17, 1869.—Rev. W. C. Cattell, D. D., President of Lafayette College—Dear Sir:—In view of your contemplated absence in Europe, in the interests of Lafayette College, over which you so worthily preside, and the advancement of which to its present prosperous condition has been effected through your most devoted labors, the undersigned, trustees of the college, resident in Philadelphia, in behalf of ourselves and many others in this city, beg the privilege to meet you at an entertainment to be given at the Continental Hotel, Thursday evening, April 29.

In this way we seek an opportunity to express the high esteem we entertain for you, and our earnest sympathy with you in the object of your visit to the famed schools of science in the Old World.

Requesting the favor of an early reply, we are, reverend and dear sir, most respectfully yours,

JAMES POLLOCK,
WILLIAM ADAMSON,
MORRIS PATTERSON,
BARTON H. JENKS,
ALFRED MARTIEN,
J. ROSS SNOWDEN,
JAMES H. MASON KNOX.

A favorable response to this invitation brought together the personal and professional friends of the guest, some of our most prominent citizens, a large number of clergyman,