DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

CENTENARY OF METHODISM.

Meeting at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, New York-Addresses of Chief Justice Chase, and Bishops Janes and Simpson - The Chief Justice Pleads for Civil and Political Rights for the Emancipated

Slaves, Etc.

A public meeting was held last evening in St Paul's Methodist church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second street, under the auspices of the Ladies' Central Centenary Association, being the second of a series of meetings which are to be held during the present year, which is the hundredth year of the existence of the Method-ist Church in America. The church, which is the largest in the city, was crowded long before the opening of the exercises. Aside from the importance and interest in the movement, so far as this influential denomination is concerned, the announcement that Chief Justice Chase would preside would have been sufficient to have crowded the house. It must not be understood that the Chief Justice, in con-enting to preside, is a member of the Methodist denomination; but there is reason to believe that he, like every other good citizen, is interested in the further ance of all religious and philauthropic move ments-especially in connection with a denomi nation that is so intimately identified with the rise and growth of the American nation. A soon as Chief Justice Chase appeared he was applauded. The exercises were opened by the singing of the hymn commencing

From all to at dwe I below the skies Let the Creator's praise arise.

Rev. Dr. Cummings led in prayer, and appropriate selections of Scripture were read by the

Chase, Chief Justice of the Sapreme Court of the United States, who will preside during the

Bishop Ames then said:—It affords me pleasure to introduce to the audience the Hon. S. P. The Chief Justice, on arising to address the vast audence, wer received with great enthusiasm. He spoke as follows:—I have accepted, my friends, the invitation extended to me to preside on this occasion with great pleasure. I feel that it is good to be here, and to participate in the great work, however humbly, of this year. I am told that on taking the chair I ought to address a few words to the people here assembled. My engagements have been such and so ardmous that it has been impossible for me to prepare anything like a regular address, and you will not expect that I shall accomp lish all that I hope, if I express the cannest sympathy I leli in the work which has falled you together to night. It leads us to look back, and it olds us look forward—a hundred years ago and a hundred years hence; a hundred years past, reaching back to a period of time when none of the yast audionce, hardly any of the vast mutitude which people the whole face of the earth, lived; reaching forward a hundred years to another point of time when all that are now engaged in the account of the people the property the SPHECH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE. to another point of time when all that are now en-gaged in the activities of life over the face of the gaged in the activities of life over the face of the whole earth shall have gone to their final account. It is a very interesting moment, this moment between the two centuries. To back to the beginning of it, and our nation was not; this great American people had no existence, except in the hopes and in the faith, perhaps, of a few patriotic men. Then the foundations of this great Church, which now fills the land with its healing influences were laid, oh, in what feedeness. Who would have thought that the seed dropped into the earth, almost, as it were, to seed dropped into the earth, atmost, as it were, to human eye by accident, was planted by the providence of God to soring up and to grow (all great growths are slow) slowly, slowly, yet surely, and extend its borders until it embraces a lend the like of which the sun never has shone upon in its power, and its grandeur, and its strength. The Clurch whose centennial year we are strength. The Church whose centennial year we are comparing now was rocked in the storms of the Revolution. It was itself a great asser er of human therry. It asserted the right to proclaim the trospel among men, no matter what ecclesiasticsm might stand in the way. Its founder—nimself a zealous adherent of the Church of England—was led through the providence of God to assert his independence of all earthly dominion, and to look only to god while he tounced the Church in the New World. So, too, our country, loyal to the core, earnestly desiring to maintain its allegiance to the British crown, was forced to sever the bonds of that allegiance; and oh! how unwillingly the patriot c men of that age found themselves obliged to take their places among the nations of the earth. Contemporaneously the great church and the great nation were founded. (Applause.) And so they have dved together, the church multiplying heri adherents, increasing everywhere her works, building her temples in every part of the land and gatherng everywhere the lost and the forsaken into the told of Christ, seeking to do good in the spirit of love, until to-day she spreads her borders throughout the vast extent of the republic. It is natural that in such a growth there s' orld be some d visions, some a lenations, some of-shoots; but may we not hope that, as the causes of division pass one by one away, at length all the brethren who have been divided may stand together in one faith, owning one Lord and loving each other with one heart. (Renewed applause.) A hundred years ago! And now we are at the end of this hundred years. The Church which, at the beginning, was rocked by the storms of the Revolution, has just passed through another great revolution. The last days of the century, even more than the first days of the century, have been agriated by storm and itempest; and in these last days v bat a mission it has been for this American Methodist Episcopal Church to perform. I have had, as you know, some part to bear in this trying crisis myself; and how often I have thanked God that the Methodist Church throughout all the loyal land knew only one sentiment—hat of devotion to God, and under God, to our coun-ty. (Atpause.) But, my frience, I am glad to stand before you to night and say how we have leaned upon you how we have leaned upon your bishops-how we have leaned upon your ministers—how we have leaned upon your great people; and we have recognized among the bravest jot the brave the men recognized among the bravest of the brave the men who have gone from the cauren to the battle-field, believing that it was their duty to sacrifice life for fice hife for the country. (Applause.) And so we have passed through this storm, and we are emerging from it under the guidance of the same principle of love and justice which was the dew by which the early church was watered and nourished. Some think that there are great dangers around us. So there are We exist every moment in the midst of great dangers; but for the superimending providence of God which preserves all the elements in their places, and all the elements in their respective functions, we could not exist for a single hour. We are siways in great danger, but we are in no greater danger now then we have been at many times be-fore; and I feel perfectly confident that He who has led us thus far through the storm and the tempest when the waves ran highest and the winds swept most fire waves ran inguest and the winds swept most firely over our society, when the storm was at the very loudest, that He will guide us through these waves which still heave their surges upon the shore. But they are not the waves of the tempest; they are the waves of the subsiding storm. (Cheers.) But what is the principle which led to the founda-tion of the church? I take it that it was love to man But what is the principle which led to the foundation of the church? I take it that it was love to man and love to Goo-precisely the reverse of the old pagan principle, which was selfishness and hate; and as that separated peoples and nations, so the new principle rathers together peoples, nations, and individuals. As they planted repugnance and distrust, these plant concord and mutual trust. And now these principles of mutual trust, mutual dependence, and mutual help, have brought together this nation, this great nation, from the Afantic to the Pacific from the Gulf te the Capadas, and bind it together by indissoluble ties, this same principle must suide us still; and we have now to-day the illustration of it is the steady progress which the nation is making, as well as the Church, in recognizing the rights of man, and the duties of man to man. (Cheers.) We cannot any longer look upon the ince or any human being and not feel that he is our crocher man. (Renewed applause.) A slave, represented unon a Roman stage in a play written by a Roman who was himself a slave, intered, eighteen hundred years ago, this sentiment, standing in front of a Roman adience:—"I recken nothing that is human as alien to myself". Think of the force of those words in that day. Roman elitizenship embraced all that there was that was considered valuable in the world, and

tere was a man outside of the nale of Roman cityenship standing up and saying," If reckon nothing human alien to me," and thunders of applicate or etect that semiment from Roman lips. Now, the distance in the lips was a mere semiment; it was not a principle, as all history attest. It was nothing in which any man was willing to die; but now that principle comis down from Heaven; it comes from Him who died to redeem mank and; and He who shed His precious blood for all men, sow has breathed upon the heart of this great nation that sublime thought that it coums nothing human alien to it, and that it is willing and ready to do all its duty by the humble than the poorest of mankind. (Applause.) Now, then, I shall never forget with what sentiments I learned that one great of instice was to be periormed in the name of the American people by him, who through an assarsin's hand, has been sent to his home, we trust, in history and will be perfectually remembered among men for his kindness of heart, his conscientionaness, and his goodness. He recoved, as he told me himself, one night lying in his cod, meditating upon the state of the country, that if it should plea e God to drive the army of Lee from Pennsylvania, that he would promise in the distance of the country that if it should plea e God to drive the army of Lee from Pennsylvania, that he would promise the first place of the ladder driven from Pennsylvania, and Mr Lincoln said to me, "I wish he had been driven further; but I have got to do it, and I will issue the proclamation"—(applianse)—and he had been driven further; but I have got to do it, and I will issue the proclamation"—(appliause)—and the proclamation was issued, how cautiously and guargedly, you know, at first; but the ninety or one hundled cays arrived and first of January came, and the proclamation was made the great fact in American the proc smatton was made the great fact in American history (kenewed applause.) Every human being throughout the whole length and breads of this and received from the American nation, through its honored head, toe pledge that they should be maintained in their freedom; and so now this preclamation has been consecrated as a part of the American Constitution by the action of this same the An erican Constitution by the action of this same American people. But there is more work to be come. Slaves emancipated are but half men facy must be educated; hey must have the gospel preacted to them; and we have missionaries going abroad throughout the length and breadth of the land preaching to them, and everywhere noble women and noble men are consecrating their energies to the work of their instruction. But this is not all that is necessary. The laith which has been pledged to them cessary. The faith which has been pledged to them by the nation, tout they shall be maintained in their reedom, must be redeemed; and to-day we have the intelligence that the Congress of the United States,

intelligence that the Congress of the United States, representing the heartfelt sentiments and the fixed receives of the whole of the American loval people, have declared that these emancipated slaves shall nave equal civil rights. (Applaise.) A step further remains among the steps; for it is a long work this raising a whole people; but one of these steps, as I count it, is that they to whom you have given freedom must be permitted to defend it by the ballot. (Loud applaise.) And, speaking here between the two centuries, I should be unfaithful to my own convictions if I refrained from uttoring that word before you. But, then, let us look forward. This work is all to be done; civil rights are to be secured, no itical rights are to be secured, fraternity is to be established, and we are to feel that every man who wears the image of God is entitled to all the rights which God has given to his chilicar in. (Applaise.) Everything is to be left, thea, to the operations of those natural laws by which men raise themselves in society, each selecting those to the operations of those natural laws by which men raise themselves in society, each selecting those whom he prefers or his associates, and no man dreaming that any other man has nees right to life, liberty, and the pursuit or happiness, and all the means by which life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness are pursanted and defended than he has himself. And now, my friends, so much for what the nation and the church bave done together thus far. A bundred years to come! When we look back and see what God hath wreught; when we see what he has been preparing in these later days through all this great work of mercy and entranchisement, what can we think a hundred years to come? Who can tell what this nation is to become if it is only faithful to liself? Who can measure the work that this church has to perform in making this nation true to itself and true to its God? I verily believe that but for this church nothing of that which we have thus mr real zed could have been accomplished. I verily believe that food in His providence raised up this church. I do not say that He did not give appropriate spheres of action to other churches. not give appropriate spheres of action to other churches; but I do verily believe that God raised up this (the Methodist) church for the purpose of siding in leading this nation to these grand results. Now this church is celebrating her centenary year. She is calling upon the members of her own denomination and I am glad to know that many other households of the Christian name

are ready to come forward and stand with her, re-cognizing all that she has done, praying for her success, and an xlously sympa) izing with her, anxious that she shall attain greater measures of efficiency and usefulness. I say this church, thus aided this year, is preparing to take her place—not to take her place—she has taken it—but to keep her place and to move forward in her place in the van o. Chri-tiau and moral regeneration. And then I shall not undertake to portray the future as it rises dimly before me; and I see the great multi-tudes now filling the land, doubling and quadruping and quintupling; I see such churches as this rising all overit, and vessels, winged with steam, bearing the Gospei messengers to earth's remotest corners, and telegraphic wires girdling the earth in every direc-tion—more numerous round the world than they are to day through New York—so that every pulsation of every heart is responded to throughout the world, and the Church multiplied in her numbers, purified in her faith, standing between the world and God, bearing a oft the standard of regeneration and sa vation—the powers of language and of conception fail.
No human being can paint what the ceutenary of
Methodism is to bring forth. It is in the hands of He who has wrought thas far will work still Only be it ours—our part, however humble, to do something while we yet live that these glorious

The Chief Justice was frequently applauded during the delivery of his speech.

A letter was read from the Hon. William Law rence, who was announced to speak, apologizing for not being able to leave his seat in Congress, in consequence of the necessity of giving his vote for the Civil Rights bill. The announcement was received with great applause.

hopes may be realized for those who are to come

Bishops Janes and Simpson delivered eloment speeches in favor of erecting a splendid milding for the Missionary Society of the Me thodist Episcopal Church .- N. Y. Herald.

THE ENGLISH REFORM BILL.

Mr. Bright Supports the Measure. At a Birmingham meeting the following letter wa

ROCHDALE, March 25 .- I feel sorry that I cannot be at your meeting to-morrow night, to witness and to help the expression of the sentiments of Birmingham upon the question which is now exciting so much interest throughout the country. I cannot write as I could speak, but I must write a rew lines to you. The Franchise Bill, now before Parliament, is a perfectly honest bill. It will, it it become a law, give votes more extensively to the middle class, both in counties and boroughs, and it will over brow the principle of working class ex-clurion, which was established by the Reform Act or 1882. It will august to the franchise so many of the working class in all important and populous boroughs that they, as a class, will us longer feel themselves intentionally excluded by the law. In the counties it will enfranchise two hundred thousand men, and it may be expected in some countres to make the representation less that of the class of landlords and more that of the great body of the occupiers of houses and land within the country. It will enfranchise in London and in all the great crites a considerable number of young sensent of all the great crites as considerable number of young men and of artisans who live in loggings or in parts of houses, and it will thus extend the franchise to many not included in the suffrage granted by the Reform act. I say the bill is an honest bill; and if it is the least the Government could offer, it may be that it is the greatest which the Government could carry through Parliament. Parliament is never hearty for reform or for any good measure. It bated the Reform bill of 1831 and 1832—It hated the bill which repealed the Corn law in 1846. It does not like the Franchise bill now upon its table. men and of actuans who live in lodgings or in parts It hated the Reform bill of 1831 and 1832. It instead the pill which repealed the Corn law in 1846. It does not like the Franchise bill now upon its table. It is to a large extent the offspring of landlord power in the counties, and of tunulit and corruption in the boroughs, and it would be strange if such a Parliament were in tayer of freedom and of an honest representation of the people. But, notwithstanding such a Parliament, the bill will pass if Birmingham and other towns do their duty.

There is opposed to it the fory party, of whose blindness and folly we have abundant proofs in all fit bistory. We have no reason now to expect from it a wiser course, and we have a small section of men who do not accept the name of fory, but scalously do its work.

These combine to form a consultacy on which all the hopes of Mr. Disraeli and the opposition are based. I think a more dirty conspiracy has not been seen in the House of Commons during many generations, it is directed against this bill, and

not 'ess against Lord Russell, by whom the liberal a d papular policy of the Government has been detainined.

What should be done, and what must be done under these circumstances? You know what your fashers due thirty-four years ago, and you know the result. The men who, in every speech they ofter, insult the working men, discribing them as a multifude given up to importance and vice, will be the fast to yield when the jopular will is loudly and ruso utely expressed. If Par imment street, from Claring Cross to the venerable Abbey, were filled with men seeking a reform bill as it was two years ago with men come to do honor to an illustrious lielian, these standerers of their commitmen would learn to be civil, if they did not learn to love freedom. This ball appeals to the mide and werking casses alike. It is a mea are of enfranchisen ent to both of them, and they should heartly unite in an effort to make it a law. That which the lories and the "dirty conspiracy" oppose cannot but deserve the support of every liberal man in the kingdom. If the population of the Birmingham district would set apart a day, not for "humilation," but for a firm assertion of their right, in great meeting or in one was gathering, they might sustain but for a firm assertion of their rights, in great meet-it ps, or in one wast gathering, they might sustain the franchise bill, and teat down as by one bow the power that inreatens to bolt the door of Parlis

ment against the people.

I tope we shall see in all the towns of Great Britain during the coming fortnight, a great support of the Government and the bill. If the vote of want of confidence is carried around the Government, there will be a change of ministers or a dissolution of Parliament. lut on or Parliament 11 the rowns do their duty the Covernment will be safe, because the bill will be safe, and the suffrage once established on a more rational basis the country can then turn is attention to the arrangement and distribution of seats, which is just as needful as a wider suffrage to give us a fair representation of the nation.

Great nectings and great petitions will be not only useful but effectual.

I am very truly yours, JOHN BRIGHT.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Its Passage by the House Yesterday-Exciting Scenes-The Vote-The Absentees-The Galleries-Speaker Cotfax, Etc.

From the New York Times,

From the New York Times.

Washington, April 9—The Civil Rights bill is a law. The House, tollowing the example of the Senate, passed the bul at three o'clock to-day by the large vote of one hundred and twenty-two ayes to forty-one noes. After a rainy and inclement Sunday the sky broke bright and clear this morning, and at an early hour the avenue was three with visitors proceeding to the Capitol, and ocfore the boar of twelve the House galleries were crowded with speciators. The proceedings of the morning hour showed very plainly the impatience of the House to get at the matter which was supposed to be on the Speaker's table. Several matters which came up in order were peremptorily po-tponed, others referred, and still peremptorily postponed, others referred, and still others voted down, while the muzz of conversation all over the Harl was so messant that the Speaker's paver frequently rapped to order, and the constars of members and others in the area behind the scats were netructed to retire to the cloak-room for con-

versation.

At the expiration of the morning hour, ten minutes past one, Mr. James F. "ilson, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, under whose special centrol the bill had originally passed the House, got the floor, when Mr. Eldridge of Wiscons n, and Mr. Ancons of Pennsylvana, simultaneously demanded the "regular order" in the hope apparently of delaying action; but this was promptly met by Mr. Wilson, who moved to proceed to the business on the Sicaker's table, which, the Chair said, took precedence of all other motions or business.

The bill and veto message were then read, which occupied one hour.

occupied one hour.

Air. Wilson then said that when the bill was before the House on its passage two weeks were stent in its discussion—over forty speeches being made—and opportunity given to everybody who wanted to discuss it. He therefore hoped the House would sustain him in the demand for the previous question, eccupied one hour. which be then made.

Here the Democrats took umbrage at what they deemed the abridgment of debate, and began to flibuster. Several dilatory motions followed, when a motion to lay the bil on the table was voted down,

nyes 87, pays 121 a division, and the main question ordered.

Then began the roll-call leaurely, distinctly and
emphatically: the resposses coming with equal
clearness and emphasis, disclosing as the remarkable

clearness and emphasis, disclosing as the femarkable result that every member pleased, with one exception, responded to their names in the regular order of the call of the roll. The Speaker then ordered his name to be called, which done, the vote was read and carefully tooted up, and the Speaker formally announced that the Civil Eights bill, having passed the Sesate by a two-thirds vote and the House of Representatives by one hundred and twenty-two ayes to forty-one noss, also a two thirds vote, it had come, according to the Constitution, the law of This was succeeded by a scene of the most tumul-tuous applause, both on the floor and in the galleries.

thous applause, both on the floor and in the galleries, insting for several minutes, and paricipated in by ladies as well as gentlemen, black as well as white, and amid which at 3 o'c ook the House adjourned.

Seldom i ever in the annuls of legislation in this country has such a scene been witne-sed on the passage of any legislative measure. The House was unusually well represented, there being only 18 members absent while several others had felegraphed that they were on their way, but failed to arrive in time.

Three members were present who did not vote, making 21 members who failed to record their votes. Of those absent Messra Ames, of Massachusetts, Anderson, of Missouri, Blaine, of Mame, Hibbard, of New York, Dumont and Julian, of Indiana, Kuykendall, of Illinois, Soan, of Wiscon-in, Warner, of Connecticut, Cuyer and Williams, of Ponnsylvania, and Driggs, of Michigan, in all twelve, and ner, of Connected to Chrystand winkins, of Folia-sylvania, and Driggs, of Michigan, in all twelve, and all Rejublicans, would have voted for the bill. Messrs, Blow of Missouri, Bingham, of Ohio, and tillwell, of Indiana Republicans; Goodyear, Jones, and Chanler of N. York, Grider, of Kentucky, John-son of Pennsylvania, and Kerry, of Indiana, Demo-crats, in all nine, would have voted against the bill, polyments the total in a full Hones, one hundred and crats, in all nine, would have voted against the bill, making the total, in a full House, one hundred and thirty-four against fifty. Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, did not vote, because paired with Mr. Williams, of Pennsylvania. Mr. Stillwell was paired with Mr. Julian. and Mr. Driggs, the only other member present who did not vote, missed the opportunity by being unintentionally absent when the roll was called.

The Republicans, or those elected on the Union party issue against Democratic opponents, who voted against the bill, were Messrs. Raymond of New York; Phelps, of Maryland; Latham and Whaley, of West Virginia; and Smith, Rousseau, and Randall, of Kentucky; iu all seven. Mr. McKee, of Kentucky, was the only member from that State who voted for the bill. Of the Republican members from New York city and Brooklyn, can members from New York city and Brooklyn, Messrs. Dodge, Darling, and Humphrev voted aye, and Mr. Raymond no. To-night everything is qu'et, and there is little or no excitement over

Sheridan, after his recent Texan tour, stated his opinion succintly and forcibly as follows:—"If I owned h—l and Texas, would rent Texas, and live at the other place." Just like him. Always running into the hottest

-Advices from the Land Office at Booneville say that 40,000 acres of land in Southwest Mis souri are being taken up per month, under the Homestead act, and that the extraordinary amount of 70.000 acres per month will be reached by next May.

-As the names of inventors are sometimes forgotton, and even lost, we may here mention that a French photographer, named Disderi, claims to be inventor of the "carte de visite," patented November 27, 1854. M. Disderi, who has establishments in Paris, Toulon, and Madrid, has lately opened branches in London-one, i Brompton, being for equestrian photography He announces that photo-painting carte-ename and photography on silk are his new processes

-The Moniteur des Arts gives the following art statistics. The galleries of the Louvre, ex-clusive of the Campana collection, contains 2000 pictures, viz.:—560 Italian, 620 Flemish, Dutch, and German, 700 French, and 20 Spanish. There are 12 Raphaels, 3 Correggios, 18 Titlans, 12 Paul Veroneses, 9 Leonardo da Vincis, 5 Peruginis, 4 Giorgionis, 42 Rubenses (?), 22 Van Dycks, 17 Rembrandis, 18 Wouvermans, 54 Teniers, 2 Hobbemas, 11 Bergheims, 10 Van Huysums, 10 Holbeins, 11 Murillos, 42 Poussins, 24 Lesuers, 16 Claude Lorraines, 41 Joseph Vernets, 13 Davids, 7 Girards, and 3 Gros,

EUROPE.

"BELGIAN" AT PORTLAND.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

A GREAT WAR IMMINENT.

AUSTRO-PRUSSIAN DIFFICULTIES

Continued Warlike Preparations.

A COLLISION DEEMED INEVITABLE

Europe on the Eve of Momentous Times.

ENGLAND EXHORTED TO HOLD ALOOF.

A British Squadron for the St. Lawrence.

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

PORTLAND, April 10 .- The steamship Belgian from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 29th ult., via Londonderry on the 30th, arrived at this port at 6.30 o'clock this morning.

The North American was to leave Liverpoot simultaneously with the Belgian, but she was detained, and will bring one day's later news via Londonderry.

The London Times of the 30th says .- "There is too much reason to believe that the peace of Europe is about to be broken by one of the least just and least necessary wars of modern times."

The Times heartily trusts that England may

Half-a-dozen war vessels were preparing for sea at Plymouth, and are reported to be destined for the St. Lawrence.

The 30th being Good Friday, was observed as a holiday, and consequently there is no later commercial news. The language of the Prussian press, by evident

dictation of the Government, is warlike, and

great military preparations are being made throughout the kingdom. In Austria the Government is also taking measures in anticipation of the coming struggle, Austria is said to have determined to put an end to the provisional state of affairs in the

Duchies, and, if necessary, will propose the question to be referred to a European Congress, The Independance Belge of the 29th has news that the King of Prussia consents to certain military arrangements, which, though only preliminary, indicate that war is almost inevitable. The rate of discount of the Bank of England

remains at 6 per cent. MARINE. - Arrived from Baltimore, Chitena, a

Liverpool. The steamship Erin, from New York, arrived

at Liverpool on the 30th ult. Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, March 29 — The commercial news is no later than by the steamer England, but is more in detail. Breadstuffs -Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and

m detail.

Breadstuffs —Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., and Richardson, Spence & Co. report Flour very dull; wheat tends downwards; corn firmer and 6d, higher; but was eas er at the close. Mixed 29*.@29*. 3d

Frovisions—The same anthorities report Beef quiet and steady. Pork easier; Bacon inactive, Lard tends downwards; saies at 72*. Butter quiet and steady. Tallow quiet, and 6d, lower.

5 Produce—The Brokers' Circular reports Sugar quiet and 6d, lower. Coffee mactive. Rice steady. Ashes still advancing; saies at 35@37*s. Cod oil no saies. Linseed Oil scarce; saies at 42*.@42*s. 6d, Rosin steady at 7*s @11*s. for American. Sprits Turpentine quiet at 49*s for French, Petroleum quiet at 2*s @2*s. 2d for refined.

London, March 23.—Breadstuffs quiet and steady, except Corn, which is firmer, and 6d.@1s, higher. Sugar quiet and steady. Coffee firm. Tea firmer. Rice steady. Tallow dull at 49*s.@49*s 6d.

The Latzer—Liverpood, March 29—Evening.—Nothing of moment since the close of the commercial despatches this afternoon. Beef easier. Bacon mactive, and 1s. lower on the week. Lard still deciming; sales at 71s.@73*s. Produce quiet and steads.

ciming; sales at 71s.@78s. Produce quiet and

London, March 29—Evening —Cousols closed at 8 @864. United States 5 20s, 71@71‡. Illinois Cen-Sales States Sta tistic, at Laverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Semmes at the Fair-The Attendance Still Large-Arrest for Murder and Robbery, Etc. Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMOBE, April 10 .- Semmes, the ex-Rebel pirate, visited the Southern Fair yesterday and last night, causing a sensation. The crowd in attendance at the Fair continues unabated.

A man named Dickerson has been arrested. charged with the murder of Captain James f. Pritchett, who sailed from Baltimore recently, and was reported accidentally lost overboard in Chesapeake Bay. It now appears that Dickerson was aware that Prichett had \$2500 about his person, which, it is supposed, Dickerson and a companion abourd the boat murdered Captain Pritchett for.

Milton Whitney, our celebrated criminal lawyer, is dangerously ill of pneumonia.

Dinner to Mr. Brooks.

New York, April 10.—The Manhattan Club, of this city, propose to give Mr. James Brooks a public dinner next Monday. Ex-Senator Stockton and D. W. Voorhees are expected to be

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph WASHINGTON, April 10,

The Winnebago Treaty. The President has proclaimed the treaty made between the United States and the Winnebago Indians. This tribe convey to the Government all their right, title, and interest in their present reservation in the Territory of Dakotah. consideration of this the United States cede the land to them in Nebraska, and agree to subsist them for one year in their new home, and furnish them with saw and grist mills, agricultural implements, guns, horses, and whatever may be

necessary to their domestic comfort. The Deficiency Appropriation Bill. The President has approved and signed the Deficiency Appropriation bill. Among the items are the following:--

To enable the Light House Board to re-establish lights and other aids to navigation, discontinued by the enemy on the Southern coast, \$100,000.

For refurnishing and repairing the President's Ho se, \$45 000 (In addition to \$8000 for repainting it, inside and out.)

For detraying the expenses incident to the death and burnal of Abraham Lincoln. \$30.000
For the purchase of Ford's Theatre, the scene of the assassination, \$100.000.

The act gives the Secretary of the Treasury authority to sell the property known as the

Pennsylvania Bank Building, provided it shall not be for a sum less than \$110,000.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, April 10. Senate.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del,) presented a resolution reaffirming the resolution adopted by the Senate in July, 1861, that "the war was conducted to re-establish the Union, with the rights of the States unimpaired, and endorsing President Johnson for his efforts to restore peace and harmony on that basis.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) objected to the present consideration of the above, and it wens over. Mr. Saulsbury gave notice that he would call t up on Friday next.

A bill to reimburse the State of Pennsylvania for her war expenses was passed. A bill to grant 100,000 acres of public land to aid in constructing a ship canal from Lake Superior to Lac La Belle, in the State of Michigan,

was passed. Two thousand extra copies of the Coast Survey Report were ordered to be printed.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate. HARRISBURG, Avril 10 -The General Appropria-

HARRISBURG A'ril 10—The General Appropriation bih seased finally.

The following House bil's were also passed finally:

—Returning certain moneys to the York and York County Banks; authorizing persons whose wives or busbands are nen compon mentis to sell and convey real estate; authorizing Bishop Wood to sell certain real estate in Carbondale; incorporating the Lengh Mountain Spring Water Cure Hotel Company; incorporating the Good Will Mining Company; incorporating the Atlas Mining Company of Arizona; incorporating the Mount Carmel Locust Mountain Coal Company. House of Representatives.

The following bills were passed:

Equalizing soldiers' bountes. Authorizing the West Philadelphia Invitute to sell certain real estate. Incorporating the Girard Hotel Company. Various local bills were considered. No new bills can be now introduced this session.

From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG. April 10,-Colonel R. B. Roberts, Senior A. D. C. on the staff of Governor Curtin, and for the past two years head of the executive military department, was at his own request relieved from further duty. The executive military department will hereafter be in charge of Colonel Thomas. Colonel Roberts returns to Pittsburg to resume his practice at the bar.

Arrest of Supposed Fenlans.

Toronto, April 10.-Michael Murphy, Presi dent of the Hibernian Society, and five others have been arrested at Cornwall on their way to Portland, on suspicion of being connected with the Fenian movement. Arms and ammunition were found on them. They were brought before a magistrate to-day.

JEFF. DAVIS.

Ramored Removal of Jeff, Davis on Writ of Habeas Corpus-His Health Growing Worse-Fears Entertained that if Not Released from Imprisonment He Will Die During the Coming Summer. FORTRESS MONROE, April 7.—It has been con-dentially whispered here to-day that it is in contemplation to effect the removal from here to Ricamond of Jeff. Davis on a writ or nabeau corpus. It the late proclamation of the President will admit of such a step being taken

there can be no doubt of these readiness of

It is asserted that the Government would

plenty to make the effort.

thrown no serious obstacle in the way of accom-plishing such a result. By this step the tioyernment, it is insisted, would rid itself of a responsibility it is more anxious than otherwise to get rid of; or, in other words, become relieves of the care and custody of what has come to be regarded as a very considerable elephant. Or course, this is merest rumor and assertion, founded on belief, having possibly no foundation whatever in fact. A strong coloring, however, is given to the rumor by the arrival this morning of Dr. Craven, former Post Surgeon, and for months the well known medical attendant and adviser of Jeff. Davis. It will be remembered that it was through Dr. Craven's influence that Mr. Davis was allowed exercise, and through this, and his removal from the damp and unwholesome casemate he had been occupying to Carroll Hall, the saving of his life-to such a very low physical condition had he been reduced by his close confinement and the treatment he had received—is generally and treely accredited. It is also known that since going from here Dr. Craven has spared no in-fluence in his power to have Mr. Davis brought to trial, it for no other reason, to bring his im prisonment to a close, already protracted nearly year, and thereby not only settle the vexed question as to what shall be done with him, but unquestionably prolong his life. Justice re-quires it to be stated that in taking such an active course on Mr. Davis' behalf Dr. Craven has not been and is not actuated by any sym-

pathy for Rebellion or its acknowledged head and front in the person of Mr. Davis. His action has been instigated by motives of simple justice and humanity towards his late distinguished patient. We shall soon see what will come of it. In the meanwhile the great ex-Rebel chieftain himself continues on the even tenor of his way pretty much as for months past. His obdurate will and intense pride of character have borne him up thus far; but there is an end to human endurance, and the words
"I breathe and I can bear" of Byron must merge into a poetic fiction. It is becoming thus with Davis. An officer told me to-day that he felt sure he would not live the summer out if kept in prison.—N. Y. Berald.

-The daughter of a wealthy farmer in Missouri eloped with a negro,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIBGRAPH, | Tuesday, April 10, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull and unsettled this morning, with the exception of Catawissa Railroad, which is the most active on the list; about 5000 shares of preferred sold at from 264@271. the former rate a decline of #; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad sold at 321, a decline of 1; Reading at 50f@50f, an advance of I; and Pennsylvanis Railroad at 57, no change; 117 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 524 for Norristown; 554 for Minehall; 384 for North Pennsylvania; 60% for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 45 for Northern Con.

tral. Government bonds are in better demand. 5-20s sold at 1037@104; 6s of 1881 at 105; 7:30s at 100j: and 10-10s at 91f@91j. State and City loans are without change. Peansylvania 5s sold at 86f; and new City 6s at 921.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is othing doing. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 52 for Tenth and Eleventh; 10 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50} for Chesnut and Walnut; 45 for Hestonville; 34 for Girard College;

and 10 for Ridge Avenue. Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 206 was bid for North America; 1244 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 284 for Mechanics'; 53 for Penn Township; 544 for Girard; 62 for City; 60 for Corn

Exchange; and 564 for Union. In Canal shares there is very little movement, Susquehanna Canal sold at 14, a decline of 4: 22% was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 304 for preferred do.; 544 for Lehigh Navigation; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 84, no change.

-The New York Herald of this morning says: "The supply of money available for use on the Stock Exchange is in excess of the demand at 6 per cent, but there are very few exceptions at 5, and them only on Governments. In the discount line first class commercial paper is in demand at 7@74 per cent, with a more eager disposition on the part of lenders to employ capital in this way. The second grade is quoted at 8@9, but inferior signatures are out of favor, and the suspection of kich's bank in Buffalo to-day, following upon the Rochester Bank, and other recent failures, is not calculated to im-prove confidence in this direction."

The New York Times this morning says:—
"The market for money is eyen easier to-day
than at the close of last week. Large sums were than at the close of last week. Large sums were left with the dealers in Government securities at 5 per cent, and other stock loans were made with case at 6 per cent, and there is a demand for choice merchant paper at 6 1/2 7 per cent. One of our neighbors, we notice, attributes the case in money to the "stagnation" in trade. He evidently wrote without looking into the trade figures of the week past, and without understanding that business in both foreign and domestic merchandise has not been so active in all this spring as at present, nor the export trade so this spring as at present, nor the export trade so

-It appears from a communication prepared at the War Department, in reply to a resolution of the House, that the Illinois Central Railroad Company received from the United States, for rtation of troops and supplies, from March, 1862, to April, 1865, \$2,592,156, and from other roads \$332,113. The Company paid to these other roads \$876,436. The net revenue received by the Illinois Central Railroad Comwithin the above-named period, was \$2,047,833.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD. 10 A. M. 126 12 M. 125 11 A. M. 126 1 P. M. 126

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-American Gold Buying Solling

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, April 10,-The downward movement in gold and exchange has tended to flatten the market. for merchandise generally, but it has had no per-

ceptible effect in Breadstuffs. Cloverseed comes forward slowly, and prime is in demand. Small sales of rair and good at \$4 50@5 75. Timothy is scarce, and taken on arrival at \$4 50. Fiaxseed is dull and sells slowly at \$2.50@2.55.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was made

There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market. The receipts and stocks of good quality continue light, and holders are firm in their views, but the demand is limited. The sales reach about 2000 bbls., principally Northwestern, at \$8.50@9.25 for fair and choice, and 150 obls scraped at \$6. Superfine is selling in a small way at \$6,25.67; extras at \$7,25.68; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$9.6.10; and fancy at \$11.615. according to quality.

In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing.

17 ime Wheat is in good request, but the offerings are very small Sales of red at \$2 10@2 50 for intrand choice. White ranges from \$2 40 to \$2 80. The market is very poorly subject with Corn, and it is in demand. Small sales of yellow at 77@78c. Oats are scarce and wanted. Sales of 1000 bushels Ponn-

sylvania a 54c , and small lots at 55c.

Whisky continues quiet, with sales of 150 bbls at \$2.25@2 26 for Pennsylvania, and \$2.28 for Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 10—The Cotton market is dull at 37 cents for Middlings. Frour is duil and the prices for common are drooping; sales of 5000 harrels \$6.000 for Yestern; Southern unchanged, 600 harrels soid; Canadian heavy, with sales of 300 barrels at \$7.200011 25. Wheat dull; common heavy, Corn firm but quiet. Beet steady. Pork heavy at \$25.621 for Mess. Lard heavy at 1600150. Whatky dull.

New YORK, April 10—Storts at safe. Chicago.

New York, April 10—Stocks stendy. Chicago and Bock Island, 116]; Cumberland preferred 44; Ithnois Central scrip, 114; Michican Southers, 80; New York Central 51; Reading, 101; Canton Company, 50; Missouri 6s, 72; Eric, 74; Western Union Telegraph Company, 54; Chited States Coupons, 1881, 104; ditto, 1864–103; Ten-forties, 91; United States greasury Notes, 100@100; One Year Certificates, 90; Gold, 125;@125;

—An unknown woman, too poor to pay the fare across the regular bridge at Troy, on Sunday evening, attempted to pass on the long railroad bridge, and, becoming dizzy, fell through into the water and was drowned. No one knew her name or history, but it is supposed that she was the mother of a little boy who was found crying in the streets for his mother on the same