THE WORLD OF FASHION.

Paris Modes for April-Another Batch of Novelties, Etc. From Paris Le Follet.

The law of fashions with regard to the make of The law of fashions with regard to the make of dress seems now established in a very decided manner. It is quite inadmissible for any dress to be made with plaits all round the wast; the front and sides, at any rate, must be plain.

There are, however, two syles in vogue—the "Princess" and the "Fourcean" For most figures we are the verformers to the former, which has

we give the preference to the former, which has on y one large plait at the back; while the second is entirely on the bias, like a long casaque, and is certainly grace us, there being no ling to mark the waist. The 'Fourreau' is, therefore, less becoming than the "Princess." For both styles the long train is necessary.

is necessary.

The style of the cripoline is very sensibly diminished, but it cannot be altogether dispensed with white the dresses are so very iong. Nothing can sustain them so well as the cage, though they may be of very sn ail dimensions. The fashion, also, of looping dresses up over the petiticats out of doors, which will certainly continue through the summer, renders crinoline indispensable in order to sustain

nem gracefully.

N oellen lancy materials are making their appear ance for the soring season; but that which still a always meets with the greatest success, is the fou-lard. There is no doubt it will be the lavorite, being lard. There is no doubt if will be the lavorite, being at once so firm and yet so light, and the patterns in such variety; it is suitable for visiting and source dress, as well as for roles de chambre. The toulard double chaine is especially charming. Of such solidity of texture it equals taffstas, and in on sense is preferable, being more durable. The whit foulard double chaine is beautiful, or such a pearly whiteness. A four cau made of this, without any ornament but a white silk cord round the bottom, and trimming the body and sleeves, forms a simple yet charming dress. Cashimere tourand of pattern of bouquets. "Watteau" style or stripes of violet, re or black, are reserved for robes de chambre, which are made with loose flowing skirt, lined with the same color as the stripes.

are made with foose howing sairs, fined with the same color as the stripes.

The simple Spring dresses will not be much trimmed—pattes, or lozenges, or salk pipings will be all the ornament—but for richer materials the various kinds of passementerie will be in requisition. By passementerie our readers must not understand the gimp of former days merely, but slik cords mixed

passementerie our readers must not understand the gimp of former days merely, but slik cords mixed with gold cameos, tringes, crystal jet and mother of pearl pendants, in endless variety.

The rage for Ciuny iace has produced many pretty white basists and mushin codies trimmed with it, and for simall reunions they are much spoken ox; but it must be said that black lace is preferable for evening wear, excepting, perhaps, for quite young ladies. They are made with basquines of wide lace, and, if desired, a sash or band may be worn over them; but they are always high, and sometimes made open a little way down the front.

As to sieeves, when worn at all, they are quite small and straight, with an insertion up the seam; but these casaques are as frequently made without as with sleeves. Of course this depends upon the taste of the wearer.

We commence our list of dresses this month with some full foliets for out-of-door wear.

A robe of steel-grey popila, with band of green tuffetas round the bottom, rounded and carried up the front, with a row of green buttons on each side. Fitting paletot of the same material, with a bas of

the front, with a row of green buttons on each side. Fitting paletot of the same material, with a bas of green taffetas up every seam. "Pamela" bonnet or green taffetas up every seam. "Pamela" bonnet or green taffetas up every seam. A dress or violet faule: at the bottom of the skirt a flonce put on in groups of three plaits and headed by a band of ve vet of the same shade, with jet ornaments upon it. A similar band up every seam. Casaque of the same material as the dress, quite light, short, and basquines slashed and trimmed to match. Velvet ceinture. Fanchon bonnet of velvet crape, with a jet chain frimming it.

A Princesse" dress of violet poult de soie. Round the bottom a flounce of black puppure, wide in the front, but gradually narrowing towards the back, so

front, but gracua ly narrowing towards the back, so that round the train it is quite narrow. Ca-aque to match the dre s, with basques s ashed up, so as to make five different ends, completely separate and trimmed round with guipure. "Pameia" bonnet entirely composed of shaded violets. Benoiton chain of jet.

A morning toolet of Knickerbocker, pale violet dress short paletot, and undershirt all of the same mater at. At the bottom of the lower skirt a plaifing of violet taff-tas. Upon the dress at each seam, a patte rather wide at the waist, and ending in three points with tassels, which fall over the skirt. Paletot trimmed with revers of taffetas. Fanchon bonnet of re vet tule. Three boundons, separated by cordon

A dark grey dress of taffetas, worked all over with small crystal beads, and round the bottom an em broidery of beads, forming a greeque. Long casaque of the same trimmed to match. A "Pamela" bonne of pink crape; the back formed with a feather, which falls over the chignon The feather is fastened by triple row of raw crystal beads, which is joined in the sides, and fails over the strings in three rows, a

A rope of black plush; long train, quite plain.

Paletot of the ame, trimmed with jet buttons, and piped with maize-colored satin. Pamela" bonnet of maize velvet.

A dress of taffetas "Princesse" make: wide stripes of two shades of green. Up each seam a trimming or Cinny gupure, said flat. Iwo rows of Ciuny up the front and round the threat Sash hed m a bow behind, and with long ends trimmed round with wide Cany. Tight sleeves, with Cluny trimming A "Princese" of green moire. As the bottom of the skirt sleeve small rouleaux of green velvet of a deeper shade, crossed every here and there by a strap of green velvet, trimmed w.ta a crystal tringe. Casaque of the same, trimmed to match, and a band of velvet and a bow trimmed with crystal fringe.

beads and Benoston chain of crystal tringe.

Fanchon bonnet of green tulle, spotted with crystal
beads and Benoston chain of crystal.

A light brown taff ta dress, with double skirt—the
mit or skirt having round the bottom a velvet flounce
of a deeper shade, plaited in groups of three plaits.

The upper skirt is caught up by pattes of velvet and
large mother-of-pearl buttons. Casague to match. large mother-of-pearl buttons. Casaque to match, with mosquetaire revers. Pockets and sleeves entirely velvet, trimmed with mother-of-pearl buttons. White tulle "Pamela" bonnet, wi h pearl trings and wreath of golden pheasant feathers. Bandeau of it a bers and white strings.

Denner dress of silver gray satin — "Princesso".

Dinner dress of silver gray satin - "Princesse maze—trimmed all up the front with a double row of white satin puffs, let in the material, and edged round with black lace. Similar trimmingsi on a malier scale, up the seams of the sleeves, and mancy buttons of suver.

Evening dress of white poult de soie. Skirt on

the bias, with trimmings up the scame of rose color and white roches, pinked. Bostom of the skirt trimmea round with double ruches of tuile to match.
Similar ruches round the top of the low body. Gimp Bru-seis application.

A robe of green satin and white tulle in stripes

the talle being bouillonne, and the satin cut from the piece in long bands, and placed lengthways up the skirt. A row of large pears is placed up each seam, joining the tulie to the satin. The skirt is yery wide, and with a leng train. Bodp of bouil lors of taile, and ceinture a l'enjant of green satin trimmed with pearl ornaments. c'mail coullonne

A grees of white tulle, trimmed round the bottom with a wide blue sayn ribbon, fringed with gold sequins. Tunic of blue and gold striped satin, very short in front, with court train, also trimmed with blue satin and sequin fringe. Body of talle, draped. The 'Pamela'—or "Lamballa" as it has been christened at the French Court—is in vogue at present, but it will have to submit to various modifinons before it can become universa; for, becoming as it may be for a young face, yet, as all are not young, and yet all must wear connels, it will be necessary for our modistes to use their falents in inventing coffures suited to those who may wish to be elegantly but not ridiculously dressed. There is a doubt that a modification of the "Pamela" may be

made suitable almost to any ase, particularly by the introduction of barbes of lace lastened under the chin, which are being used with great success.

The "Pameia" admits of very little trimming. The scrap of ribbon or barbe of lace forming the [strings as always carried straight across the bonnet, and the trutt edge is generally—indeed we may any the tront edge is generally—indeed we may say almost always—edged with a bead fringe or lace worsed with beads. The Bedolton chains are also much used. The fanction connets are made principally in three rows of wide bouillonness, with a row of beads between each or rows. of beads between each, or small wreaths of flowers with a cache-peigne of the same. It is too soon, however, to speak of anything very decided in bonnets. We shall give a tuiler description next

PRIVATE BILLS IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT .-The number of private bills introduced into Parliament shows a steady annual increase. By leaps of a hundred per session the bills read a first time every successive February have grown from two hundred and fifty-two in 1863 to four hundred and thirty-six in 1865. This year they will probably amount to five hundred.

THIRD EDITION THE FENIANS

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

The Withdrawal of the French Troops from Mexico.

NAPOLEON'S SLOW AND SURE ARRANGEMENT.

Austro-Prussian Difficulties.

THE LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

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

New York, April 16.—The steamer Gity of New York has arrived, with Liverpool dates of

the 5th inst., via Queenstown.

The steamer Hibernian arrived out on the 5th.

The Austro-Prussian situation remains unchanged, and there is nothing to confirm the The French troop are to be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, the first in next November, the second in March next, and the third in November, 1867.

It is officially dented at Copenhagen that the American Government is in treaty for a naval

station at St. Thomas. Latest via Liverpool.

The Brazil mail has arrived. The French ship Pansine, with 1000 bags of coffee from Rio, was wrecked on the Rio Real on the 23d. The crew was saved and had been landed at Bahis. It was expected that the ship and cargo would be a total loss.
The Brazilian Admiral, with his iron-clad gun-

boats and monitors, had arrived at Corrientes. The allies had not yet attempted to cross the Parana for the invasion of Paragnay. The Paraguayans seem determined to hold out, and have made daring incursions, having twice crossed the river in canoes and attacked the vanguard of the Argentines, showing the resolute resistance the allied army may expect to encounter.

The mactivity of the Brazilian squadron during these engagements has caused serious complaints. It is understood that the passage of

complaints. It is understood that the passage of the Parana will be undertaken immediately, and in all probability it will only be effected with great loss to the allies.

At Buenos Ayres trade was good, gold firm, and paper money scarce. The sheep farming was prosperous. Exchange on London, 51½ per silver dollar. Freights to the Channel, 45s. The barque Hound, from Liverpool, has been wrecked off Ticondina—crew saved.

Money in Rio was 8 to 10 per cent. premium. Government stocks 6d. premium; the Bank of Brazil shares \$10 discount; Exchange on London. 24@25. Paris, April 4.-The Bourse is flat. Rentes

67f. 42c., or 28c. lower than yesterday.

Regiments have been ordered to the camp at Chalons two months earlier than usual, and a report has arisen that France intends forming an army of observation, with a view to the proection of the Rhine frontier. FLORENCE, April 4 .- The journals declare that

no military preparations are being made by Italy, and there is no question of concentrating troops at Bologna or any other points. The military movements have simply sioned by the ordinary requirements of the

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, April 5 .- The sales of cotton yesterday were 10,000 bates, closing firmer at id. advance and the improvement partially lost. The sales to speculators and importers were 5000 bales. Bread-stuffs quiet and steady. Provisions dull and down-LONDON, April 5 -Consols for money 861@864, U.

8. Five-twenties, 724@721. Illinois Central Shares, 1@814. Erie, 56 Hong Kong, March 15.—The tea season is over. Total export, 114 00 0 0001 pounds.
SHANGHAI, March 9 — Tea quiet. Silks inactive.
Exports to da c, 51 625 bales.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 14.-The brig Undine. which arrived here to-day from Pernambuco, brings intelligence of the total loss of the bring Emma, of New York, an American vessel under English colors, from Richmond, with a cargo of flour, bound to Rio Grande de Sul, South America. She struck on the Rio Grande bar on the 26th of December, and went to pieces in fifteen minutes, the crew being taken off by life-boats from the topmasts of the vessel.

The English barque Orixa, which arrived here to-day with a cargo of guano, reports having sailed from that port on the 21st of December, in company with the ships Sunda, Eliza N. Bright, and Royal Family, all bound to Cork, with eargoes of guano for orders, and having seen the two last-named vessels off Cape Horn. She had fine weather and light winds the

entire passage. The brig Water Witch, from the West Indies, bound to Baltimore, reports having passed Castle Island, April 1, and saw workmen employed in erecting a light-house on the west end of the key. This will prove a good guide for vessels coming through Crooked Island passage in the night. She left no American vessels in port at Santiago de Cuba.

Also arrived here brig Undine, from Pernam buco for New York; schooner Annie Borland, trom James river for New York.

The following vessels arrived in the Capes yes terday afternoon, bound to Baltimore, Md., and were quarantined for fifteen days. All hands well on board :- Brig Rothsay, sixteen days from Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar and molasses. Brig Caroline, twenty-two days from Mayaguez, Porto Rico, with a cargo of sugar. Brig Chattanooga, eighteen days from Mayaguez, with a cargo of sugar.

The schooner Clara sailed yesterday for Philadelphia, light.

Northern Navigation.

ST. CATHARINES, Canada, April 16 .- The Welland canal is clear of ice, and will be opened for navigation to-morrow. A good deal of ice is yet in the lake off Port Colburne, but, if the weather proves favorable, vessels will be able to navigate through in a few days.

Capture of a British Flag by a Fenian Crew-Capture of a Suspicious Brig, Etc.

EASTPORT, Me., April 15 .- Nine of the crew of the Fenian privateer captured the reve nue flag on Indian Island, on Saturday night, from under the guns of the British war steamer Pylades. No shots were exchanged, and no resistance offered to the capture.

The U. S. gunboat Wincoski is at this port. A suspicious brig was brought in by the U.S. revenue cutter Ashuelot on Saturday night.

FENIANISM IN CANADA.

The Arrest of Colonel Wheeler at Cornwall-Important Documents-Demea nor of the Prisoner. Despatch to the Toronto Leader

COENWALL, April 13.—Sheedy, the Secretary of the Toronto Hibernian Society, arrived here from Toronto this morning in charge of a constable. One C. C. Wheeler, claiming the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Fenian Army, and late of the Southern Army, was arrested on the train this morning, from a telegram received

here last night. On being searched his commission was found; also. Sweeney's authority to recruit a cattalion for the Fesian force, and a number of the papers and memoranda, as well as photographs of General Sweeney and several others, were found on him. He had in his possession only eleven dol-lars in Canada bills and no arms. A copy of the oath of the Fenian Brotherhood, it is said. was also found on him. Wheeler is a fine-looking fellow, genteel in manner, and well dressed, and perhaps thirty years of age. It is said he openly boasts of being a Fernan; but says he has done nothing to justify his arrest. He expresses satisfaction with his quarters, and says he has been in worse and got out again, and that General Sweeney will be over here shortly and show cause for his release.

Sheedy preserves a cheerful air. He passed from the train and into the waiting room whist-ling "Irish Molly." He is inclined to display his native wit and sarcasm, having said that Cornwall was the best place he had yet been in, for he would "live in Toronto till the grass grew

over his grave" before he would be met at the station by a body guard of fifty volunteers.

The Mayor is bringing the volunteers and himself into ridicule by rushing them to the station whenever he hears of a Fenjan arrival, instead of employing constables. This morning he or-dered out a company of volunteers to stand guard, with fixed bayonets, around the train, to receive a man who was prought from Toronto by a single constable. It is believed that the preliminary examina-

tion of Sheedy and Wheeler will be held to-morrow, when they will be remanded, with the others, till Tuesday.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM JRELAND.

How Stephens Managed His Escape-Conflicting Accounts-Letters from the Elrish-American Captain Kelly. His Companion in the Adventure-The Latest Seizures and Arrests.

DUBLIN, March 31.—The bird has left his nest, but when and bow did he fly? That the redoubtable James Stephens is in Paris is certain, but how did he get there, and when did he leave? The Irish and English papers are at a loss for information on these points, and as a return for the amount of attention they are paying him, I would suggest that the "Head Centre" should give them a full explana-tions of his movements as soon as ever he

touches free earth in America.
I don't think my letter of the 8th instant left your readers much to learn on the subject, and all that I have learned since then tends to con-firm the narrative I then sent you; but the number of versions of the escape now affoat, and the nelpless bewilderment of the public journal ists in striving to choose between them, or to reconcile the conflicting statements they con tain, is too amusing to be ignored. Among the most important of the communications bearing on Stephens' escape which have appeared in the papers, are the subjoined letters which the Lon-Daily Telegraph prints as letters "from Colonei Kelly, a companion in escape with Ste phens, to his triends in Ireland."

"l'ARIS, March 21 -My Dear -: When I parted trom you on Tuesday night you hadn't much idea of the heavy tisk before me. Yet now tout all is over it ar pears only like a dream. Although you thought Mr. stephens had left the country, he was in Dublin until that night; and, spite of all the visitance of British spies, he left his loderings on an outside car, got on board a vessel in the Liffey, and salled for an English port. It was amusing to me

to see him pass several po icemen on the quars, and walk deliberately on board. We were three days in the Channel, owing to bad winds.
"We ultimately reached a port in Scotland, slept all night at Kilmarnock, rode in the mail train next day from there to London—slept in London, and (in the heart of the enemy's city), after sleeping all night in a hotel across the street from Buckingham Paisce Hotel, started by the morning train from the Victoria Station for Dover. We got on board the French mail steamer there about eleven o'clock or Sunday and started for Calsia which we resched on Sunday, and started for Calais, which we reached in safety. Wasn't my mind happy waen I tou irish Republic in a position to laugh at the blindly mad, chi dike efforts or the British to capture him After all the searches or ships and steamers outside the Irish coast, so well were we informed of their every mevement that the affair was comparatively easy. The next time that James See μlens touches Irish soil he will show the British that their barbar-ous treatment of Irish patriots but added fuel to the national flame already kindled all over the island, instead of "siamping it out," as they proposed to do Sir Hugh Rose will find, when he attempts to commit such devilish barbarities as those of which he was guilty in India, that he has not Sepoys to deal with. Let him order his solders to butcher women, and children and grey-haired old men (as he threatens to do), and blow our soldiers from the cannon's court of the blockhearted. ens to do), and blow our soldiers from the cannon's mouth—let him dare carry out his black-hearted intentions towards the women of Ireland, and there will be such a retribution, not some in Ireland, but it be heart of the British empire, as will not be paralleled in history. The enemy left no stone unturned to make us fight before we were ready; they played a desperate card, and lost! Just wait and see the effect of the arrival of Mr. Stephens in America and you will see I speak correctly. All is well for Ireland yet. Next Christmas I have confidence I wil dine with you as a tree and independent critizen of the Irish Republic. Kind remembrance. Yours, etc., 1100MAS J. KELLY."

'Paris, March 21, 1865.—Dear Mrs.—— I have been remiss in not writing to you before this. Mr.

seen remiss is not writing to you before this. Mr. stephens and myself arrived here on Sunday last. Stephens and myself arrived here on Sunday last. We were enabled to make our trip with great case. Just think how horrioly stupid the enemy's agents are, when we were enabled to travel in the open day through Scotland and England—to embark at 11 in the day from the harbor of Dover. After all the ship searching, we started from the quays in the City of Dublis Mr. Stephens left his lodgings on an open car, and, on my honor, undaguised! We lad no easy time in the Channel, as we were kept there three days, owing to adverse winds. We were driven to Carricklergus Bay by stress of weather, and it was amusing to think how much the Mavor of Beliast would give to know what a distinguished quest he had. However, as the wind changed, after being anchored all night, we did

changed, after being anchored all night, we did not make a call or leave our cards. (The remainder is of a private character.) Yours, very sincerely. I give those letters in full, because they are authentic, though the papers here are in a sad puzzle what to make of them. "Who is this Colonel Kelly," they ask, "who turns up for the first time as the author of these letters?" Some

of your Irish readers woold have no difficulty in answering the query. Captain—not Colonel— Kelley was perhaps the most daring and reck-Kelley was perhaps the most daring and reckless of all the Irish-American officers who landed
in this country since Aurust last. He was
largely instrumental in effecting Stephens'
escape from Richmond Prison, and, if I am correctly informed, he filled the place of the 'C.
E." during the weary weeks which Stephens
spent in fever, subsequent to that extraordinary
event. He accompanied stephens to France,
contrary to the statement under in one of my
previous letters, and the correspondence printed
above was written to a lady iriend in this city.
It appears that after proceeding to Skerries in
the manner which I described, and embarsing

the manner which I described, and ambarsing on board the vessel sent by John Mitchel to take him off, Stephens was compelled to land aram, owing to the appearance of an English gunboat which was seen barring the way soon after the vessel made sail. He returned to Dublin, and on the following Tuesday lett in an outer bound collier from the coal quay. Such is the way in which some of my informants strive to reconcile well-known facts with Captain Value of the control of the contr tain Kelly's account. There are others again who ought to know a good deal about the mat ter, and who state positively that the time and place mentioned in the above letters are blinds. The following paragraph, taken from the Paris correspondence of the journal in which the above letters appeared, contains a strong confirmation of my statement that Stephens drove in an open carriage from Dullin to Skerries on Sunday, the 4th instant, for the purpose of "joining his ship."
"Our 'distinguished visitor,' Mr. Stephens,

tells us, that he is going to America merely for a trip, and that very shortly he will return to tac great work of 'Fenianism' which is only just beginning. About three weeks since he declares he drove deliberately in an open car for seven and twenty miles, passing several policestations. He and his two friends were armed, and meant mischief if assailed. He also says that he knew

all that went on, even in the castle."

It is strange, but true, that the majority of persons here refuse still to believe that Stephens has escaped from the country; the police and detectives are ashamed to admit it; and so Dub lin Castle, up to two days ago at least, slumbered on in the profound conviction that the Head Centre was still within its jurisdiction. One would think that the following telegram, which appears in the papers to-day, ought to put an end to all uncertainty on the matter:-

"PARIS, Friday, March 89 .- The editor of th Opinione Nationale states in that journal that he has received a visit from Siephens, the Fenian Head Centre, who announced his approaching departure tor America.'

or America."

Thousands will continue, nevertheless, to regard the report as a ruse, and will obstinately remuse to believe that James Stepaens has quitted the Emerald Isle, for months after he will have tuned up at the headquarters of Fenia in New York. I dare say I have wriften for the last time cencerning the escape of Stephens. Before my next letter can reach you the "G. E." will have appeared in propria persona before his admirers in New York. But I should ntterly fail to convey an idea of the leading topics of comment here were I to omit referring to the speculations on Stephens escape, which are indulved in so generally and so widely amongst us.—N. Y Herald.

Courtesies Between Northern and Southern Odd Fellows. FORTEESS MONROE, April 14.-The visit of the

representatives of the Greble Lodge of Odd Fellows, at this place, to the Grand Lodge of Virginia, in session at Richmond, Va., a few days ago, affords a very noticeable incident of the genuine good feeling and the general desire of an approximation towards a better understanding between both sections of the country, so long separated by internal dissension and warfare, as at present existing among the people of Virginia. The gentlemen comprising the delegation who visited Richmond speak very highly of the cordial welcome extended them by their brethren of the Old Dominion. The Greble Lodge of Odd Fellows, established here during the war, was organized by persons attached in various capacities to the Government departments on the Point, and was named after the lamented Lieutenant Greble, of Philadelphia, who fell at Big Bethel. It has since become a large and efficient body. The warrant for its institution was granted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, but at the last session of that lodge it was recommended that it

within their territory. This transfer of authority was consummated this week, in a manner which promises the happiest results, and which leads to the belief that the Grand Lodge of Virginia, by their action in the case, will be solely governed in their deliberations by the high principles on which the Order is founded.

be turned over to the jurisdiction at the Grand

Lodge of Virginia, in consequence of its being

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

From Havana-The Civil Rights Bill and the Negroes-Shooting Case-Grand Ball, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, April 16 .- The steamer Cuba, Captain Rollins, arrived here last night from New Orleans and Havana. She left the latter port on the 11th instant, with a full cargo and sixty passengers. The public health was good in Cuba. The Civil Rights bill is daily being taken advantage of by negroes. Several cases are now pending. John English, a notorious rowdy, was shot through the thigh, and seriously wounded, yes, terday, by William Burnett. There is to be a erand Southern Relief Ball at the Front Street Theatre, next Monday night, as a finality to the Fair.

Arrival of Steamers. New York, April 16 .- The steamers City of New York and Marathon, from Liverpool, have arrived. Their advices have been anticipated.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, April 16 —F.our has a vanced 5c.; sales of 9000 bbls. at \$6.95@8.80 for State; \$8:50@11.85 for Obio; \$6.95@8.20 for Western; Southern flour advanced 10@25c.; 600 bbls. sold at \$7.40@12.25 Canada is 5c. better; 300 bbls. sold at \$7.60@12.25 Wheat advancing; sales of 9000 bush. at \$2.20 for good new amber Michipan. Corn unchanged. Beet steady. Pork firm at \$25.121 for Mess. Lard quiet. Whisky cuil.

Whisky dud.

New York, April 16—Stocks are firm. Chicaro and Rock Island, 1194; Illinois Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 794; New York Central 22; R. a. ing., 1034; Hudson River, 1084; Canton Company, 52; Virginia 6a, 68; Missouri 6a, 734; Eric, 734; Western Union Felegraph Company, 54; United States Coupons, 1831, 1054; ditto, 1862, 1042; ditto, 1865, 1042; Ten-fortics, 22; Freasury Seven three-tenths, 1004@1004; Gold, 1254.

The sixth and last Symphony concert at Boston will be on the 15th of this month, when a prodigy of eight years of age—Ernst Tuabo will make his debut as a planist,

-The Belgian Government has just asked Chamber for a subsidy to cover the expense of the funeral of Leopold I and the corona on of Leopold II. The amount is 275,753 francs, 20,993 of which is for the coronation.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph WARRINGTON, April 16. The Habeas Corpus.

Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court of Virginia, has published a card to correct a perverted report of one of his recent opinions in a habeas corpus case. He says:-"In that opinion I did not express a doubt of the legality of the late Peace Proclamation, nor was its legality called in question by any one connected with the case, nor did I express the opinion that the writ of habeas corpus could not be executed in one State while the Rebellion was not suppressed in another; but the very contrary opinion. My opinion simply was that the late Peace Proclamation did not pretend to revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincoln, suspending in certain cases the writ in the States lately in insurrection; and I stated that the Peace Proclamation did not include Texas, and that it had not and was not intended to have so broad and general an application as the petitioner supposed, and therefore refused to grant his prayer."

The Paris Exposition.

The Senate will this week take up the Far's Exposition bill, and will probably pass 11. There are now over 1000 applications for ap pointments under it; but few of them are i bla to speak French, and most of them are interested parties.

French Withdrawal from Mexico. There is official evidence that Louis Napoleon is withdrawing his French troops, and that Maxi, milian is substituting French, Austrian, and Belgian recruits.

Gold Discoveries.

Some excitement has been caused here by the discovery, within a few days, of some gold quartz about fourteen miles from here, on the Potomac. Masonic.

The Supreme Council of the Thirty-third Degree of the Aucicat and Accepted Rite of Freemasons for the Southern Jurisdiction will meet here to-morrow, to hear the report of a commit. tee appointed to examine the claims to sovereignty of the Company of the Circles now exist-

ing in the Northern Jurisdiction. The ex-Rebel General Albert Pike will preside.

General Butler's Book. General Butler has decided not to make public his book at present; but, without having moderated in feeling towards General Grant, he will await some future occasion to show his hand. The Northern Pacific Ratiroad Company,

whose projected route runs from Minnesota to Oregon and the Pacific coast, are asking Congress to guarantee the interest on \$57,000,000 of their bonds, to run twenty years. There is but little disposition on the part of Congress to endow a rival road until the present one is built and a necessity manifested for another.

Neutrality to be Preserved. The United States steamer Augusta is to be sen to Maine to prevent any violations of the neut lity laws by the Fenians.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OUARTER SESSIONS-Allison, Presi dent Judge,—The trial of Elizabeth Heltzler-who was charged with the larceny of \$1550, the property of Clement Katzmeyer, the trial of which was began on Friday, was resumed and continued this morning. Katzmeyer and the defendant, it appeared, were occupants of the same house, the defendant being a tenant of his. He had stolen from him, according to his testimony, the above-mentioned sum of money

It was taken from his room. He made com plaint before an Alderman, who issued a war rant, upon which the defendant was arrested and in her possession was found \$155. The de fendant was able to account to the satisfaction of the Alderman for the possession of the money, and he discharged him from custody, and dismissed the complaint. Subsequently however, she was re-arrested upon a warrant from Alderman Beitler, who bound her over for

The defendant denied the larceny, and alleged that the money found in his possession was the earnings of her husband, now decea-ed, which fact was within the knowledge of the prosecu-trix when he made the charge against her, and was well known also to numerous others of her triends and sequaintances. She called a number of witnesses in sudport of her allegation, and it vas proven by them beyond doubt that she was in possession of the money found long before the alleged larceny. Excellent good character

was also shown.
District Attorney Mann thought and said to the jury that a case had not been made out upon which it would be safe for a jury to convict, and requested them to render a verdict of not guilty. Verdict accordingly. Charles Berestord was convicted of the lar-

eny of a cost worth ten dollars, the property of

Mr. Yane. The coat was stolen from Front and lock streets, and was found in possession of the DISERICT COURT No. 1—Judge Stroud.—William Chapman vs. William H. West and Darlington P. Brown. This was a fetgned issue to test

the ownership of certain teas and spices. On rial. Isaac Cohen and John M. Starkey, trading as Cohen & Starkey, vs. James Levey. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for \$224. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.— Hartranft vs. Lewis et al. An action to recover damages for the non-execution of a landlord's

SUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS - JUSTice Thompson. - The Court was in session this morning, and engaged with the motion lists, Nothing of public interest transpired.

—Some of the London fournals have just discovered that Belle Boyd and Emma Hardings are not the same person. The fact could have been ascertained from the American newspapers several years ago.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING THERERAPH, Monday, April 16, 1866. The Stock Market opened rather dull this norning, but prices se steady. Government bonds are more active. 5-20s sold at 1043, an advance of 4; 6s of 581 at 105, a slight advance; 7.30s at 1001@105; and 10-40s at 914, a decline of]. State and City loans continue in fair demand. sennsylvania 5s sold at 863; and new City 6sat 921@921.

Regroad shares are the most active on the lie Philadelphia and Eric sold largely at 321@ d, an advance of 4; Catawissa preferred at 3010 31, an advance of 4; and Reading at 524, no change; 1172 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56 for Pennsylvania; 53 for Norristown; 55 for Minebill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 40 for Elmira preferred; 38 for | sold at from 7@8c. Wib., gross.

Catawissa common; and 451 for Northern Cen-

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is very little doing. Hestonville sold at 432: 70 was bid for Second and Third; 19} tor Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 34 for Spruce and Pine; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 254 for Girard College; and 33 for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. 206 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 125 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 90 for Northern Liberties; 29 for Mechanics'; 534 for Penn Township; 542 for Girard; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 52 for Commonwealth; 61 for Corn Exchange; and 57 for Union.

Canal shares are looking up. Delaware Division sold at 50, an advance of 3; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 31%, an advance of 4; 23 was bid for commondo; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 544 for Lehigh Navigation; and 115 for Morris Canal preferred.

In Oil shares there is no change to notice. McClintock sold at \$; Curtin at \$; and Maple Shade at 3.

-The New York Tribune this morning says: Money is abundant on eali at 5@6 per cent, to brokers, and 4 would not be refused from first class houses. Best commercial paper sells at 7 per cent., and exceptional names can be used at 64, when short dated. Good bills sell at 8.00, and second grade at 10.015 per cent. Railway acceptances are to be had at high rates. Chicago and Northwestern bills at four months for supplies are offered at 10 per cent, with-out success, and Eric paper at four months has sold equal to 94 net to the buyers. Call leans continue to grow in favor, and the sup-ply of money to increase. The opening of navigation, and the consequent return to the West of a part of the currency of which that section has been drained, ought, in the natural order of things, to give more activity in the next four weeks in the Atlantic cities. In May the sub-treasury will pay \$19,000,000 of gold, which will

give employment to currency."

—The following extract from a letter dated New Orleans, April 3, 1866, is of interest:—"I am sorry to advise you that protests are becoming very common, and merchants here appear to take very little notice of them, and look upon them rather as a matter of course than otherwise. Business is very dull have in all the wise. Business is very dull here in all the branches, and promises a hard season. If such is the case, there will be much shifting about, and it is teared Northern creditor will be the

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street -Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 46 South Third street, make the following quotations of

June, 1864. 101
July, 1864. 91
August, 1864. 91
August, 1864. 81
October, 1864. 81
Dec. 1864. 71
May 1865. 41
August, 1865. 81
Sept., 1865. 22
October, 1865. 21 PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :--126 122 118 Philadelphia Trade Report-

MONDAY, April 16.-The receipts and stocks of Cloverseed continue exceedingly small, and prime lots are in good demand. Sales of common at \$1@ 4 50, and fair and good at \$5@5 25. The market is nearly bare of Timothy, and it is taken on arrival at \$4@4.75. Flaxseed is quiet, and sells slowly at \$2.55 There is not much Quereitron Bark here, but the demand is limited. We quote No. 1 at 829 F ton.

The Frour Market is characterized with much firm ness, caused by the absence of supplies of good brands, and prices, particularly of choice lots, are steady, with an upward tendency. Only a few hundred barrels were disposed of to the home consumers at prices varying from \$6.25 to \$7 for superfine; \$7.25@8.25 for extra; \$8.00@9.50 for Northwestern extra family; \$96@10 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.; and \$11@14 for fancy lots, as in quality. Rye Flour is seiling in a small way at \$4.75@5 1000 bushels Brandywine Corn Mesi sold on private torms. terms.

Frime Wheat is in good demand, but other de-scriptions are not much wanted. Same of 1500 bushels at \$2 15@2 55 for common and choice, chiefly bushels at \$2 15@2 56 for common and choice, chiefly at \$2 50, to arrive. white ranges from \$2.40 to \$2.80, \$0 is quiet but steady at \$0@32c for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in demand. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 78@80c affoat and in the curs. Oats are in good request, with sales of 2500 bussels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 60c.

Whisky stove alowly. Small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2.25@2 26, and Ohio at \$2.28.

Philadelphia Cattle Market MONDAY, April 16 .- The Cattle Market is mo.e. active this week, and prices have advanced le per pound. About 1800 head arrived and sold at 161@ 17c. for extra, and a few choice at 15c; mir to good at 14@15 c.; and common at 12@18 c. F lb., as to quality.

The rollowing are the particulars of the sales :-48 head Jones McCese, Lancaster county, 14@15; 50 "B. F. McFillan, Lanc. co and Md., 14@16; 75 "James McFillen, Lancaster county, 15@17; James McFillen, Lancaster county, 15@17 Lilman & Bochman, Lancaster co., 15@17 Mooney & Sro'her, Lanc. co., 8@31 Mooney & Smith, Pennsvivania, 14:@17. L. & J. Frank Lancaster co., 15@17 Hope & Co., Lancaster co., 15@16 Shomberg & Frank, Lancaster co., 15@17 Shomberg & Frank, Lancaster co... 15@17.

Shomberg & Frank, Lancaster county. 14@15.

Dryfoos & Bro, Bucks county. 14@15.

J. A. Chain & Brother, Lanc. co.. 14@16.

H. Chain, Lancaster county. 15@17.

J. Haymaxer, Lancaster county. 15@17.

P. Maffilm, Lancaster county. 16@17.

P. Hathaway, Lancaster county. 16@17.

Martin Fuller & Co., Lanc. co.. 16@17.

J. Cassidy, Lancaster count. 16@18.

B. baldwin, Chester county. 14@164.

B. haldwin, Chester county. 14@164.

Simball & Miller, Chester co., 14@164.

A fimball & Miller, Chester co., 14@164.

dat the different pards at from \$13@14.50 the other net.

sold at the different pards at from \$18@14 50 the 100 lbs, net.

Cows—Prices have advanced; 175 bead sold at \$40 m90 for Springers, and \$75@100 \$7 head for Milch Cows.

Sheep are in fair demand; 7000 head arrived and