THE FENIANS

Arrival of Captain Kelly, James Stephens' Private Secretary.

A Letter from the Captain Concerning the Movements of His Chief.

The arrival of this gentleman, and not James Stepens himselt, is deemed of the utmost im-portance to the Fenian Brotherhood at the pre-sent time. He brings with him interesting information regarding the movements of the great Head Centre in Paris, whom he preceded, according to orders, to America. He gives the following information in relation to the intentions of his chief:-

CAPTAIN KELLY'S LETTER.

For the satisfaction of all friends of Irish freedom, and to dispose of a rumor that has reached my ears since arriving in New York, set affoat by some parties for their own reasons, that James Stephens, C. E. I. R., does not mean to visit this country, I have to state that I was directed by him, on leaving Paris, to announce that he would positively sail from Havre for this port, via Brest, on the steamship Napoleon III, which left the latter port on Saturday, the 28th inst., and which will probably arrive here on Wednesday, the 9th proximo, for the purpose of making a four through the principal American cities. Matters of the utmost importance to the Irish Republic prevented his leaving France by the steamship LaTayette, which reached this port on Saturday, and on which he was expected to arrive. He will address the friends of Irish independence at the several cities which will be designated through the public press in the course of a few days.
Thomas J. Kelly, Adjt.-Gen. I. R. A.

Head Centre Stephens in the Paris Salons. WHAT STEPHENS SAYS, HOW HE WAS IMPRISONED. HOW HE ESCAPED, AND WHAT HE INTENDS

Paris Correspondence London Times.

If the object of Mr. Stevens (the "Head Centre") in coming to Paris was to attract general attention to his cause or person, it has proved a failure. Some years back this would not have been the case. He would probably have been admired of the faubourgs, and the favored guest in democratic banquets. His portrait, or what purports to be his portrait, appears, indeed in the Monde Itustre, in a few shop windows, or in a kiosk of the Boulevards, and his name has been mentioned two or three times in the chronique of one or two evening papers. But iew stop to look at the portrait, and few read the gossip. The French pronounce the word "Fenian" as they do "Faineant," and appear to attach the same meaning to both. Now, "Faineani" means a lazy, good-for-nothing person, and no Frenchman is flattered by such a designation. A writer who declares that he spent some hours in his company a few evenings ago "at the house of an illustrious academician, who desired to surprise his guests by the presence of one who at this moment causes such disquiet to the English Government," thus re-lates his impression. He says;— "The evening I saw him he was elegantly

dressed, observing, throughout, a modest de-meanor; waiting to be addressed before speaking to any one, and answered all questions put to him in a simple and natural manner. When asked for details as to his arrest, his imprisonment, and his plans, be said: - My arrest took place because I wished it. For many hours knew that the police were on my traces, and it was my pleasure to be arrested, in order to prove that I could escape with the greatest ease. While in was treated with the utmost White in prison regard. I wanted for nothing, and in this respect I cannot too highly praise the English Government. But it was absolutely necessary to depart. I had expressed my desire to do so to a person of whom I was sure, with whom an unexpected circumstance put me in communication, and the prison doors, so to speak, stood open before me. I don't know whether any one meant to stop me, but around me I saw only accomplices. 'But once out of prison,' observed accomplices. listener, 'how did you manage to leave Ire 'Once out of prison I sled to the country. Money and a revolver were given me. then heard that a large reward of £40,000 was offered for me, and that any one who discovered me was to bring me to Dublin, dead or alive. I remained up to the time of my get-ting on board ship, in the country, living during the day in a but, and going out at night to reach another. In every place where I took refuge I was well known. Indeed, I was expected there. No withstanding the large sum offered by the Irish Government for my apprehension, nobody ventured to inform against me; and this single fect proves that Ireland was at my disposal.' 'And now what are your plans?' 'I am going to America for an army of two hundred thou sand men who are expecting me, and I will return with them to deliver Ireland, my coun try, from the British voke,"

NEWS FEOM EL PASO.

President Junrez's Headquarters-His Cabinet and Army-An Interview with the President-Firm Patriotism of the Liberals-Effects of the War in Texas.

San Antonio, Texas, April 8 .- Having recently arrived in this city from the State of Chihuanua in Northern Mexico, some items from that far listant and isolated country may be of interest

to your numerous readers.

Opposite Franklin, Texas, on the Rio Grande is situated the picturesque and beautiful town of Paso del Norte, at present, or at least when I lett, the headquarters of President Juarez, where he is surrounded by his Cabinet, staff officers, and about three hundred soldiers. The Govern ment is short of resources, and the remnant of its orce large and powerful army exposed to

many privations. This army of patriots presents to the world a sublime, sympathizing, and noble aspect, fight ing as they are for liberty, their homes, and re publican institutions. Their country invaded by a numerous mercenary soldiery, backed by one of the most powerful nations of the earth, this small but gallant band, owing to the vicisaitudes and mistortunes of war, has been sbliged to retreat, step by step, before a powerful enemy, and take refuge on the extreme border of their native land, with the determination to conquer

INTERVIEW WITH JUAREZ.

In January last I had an interview with Pre sident Juarez. He stated his unalterable deter mination never to abandon his native soil, and that he hoped eventually to have the aid of the United States, and that he was confident and sanguine of ultimate success. Of address pleaing, with polished manners and a classical and finished education, that honest and true patriot would be an ornament to the best society in any country. An Indian by descent, he possesses in a great degree the promi-nent characteristics of that race in his firmness and determination. He remains secluded at his headquarters on the plaza at El Paso most of the time, and although he receives many and urgent solicitations from the Americans on the United States side of the river to visit them, he has respect ully but firmly declined, for the reason that he thinks the enemy might misconstrue

such acceptance, for he has never yet during the war left his country.

The Republican cabinet is composed of public men of great experience and public worth. The officers of his staff and army embrace many nationalities—Mexicans and Americans predominating. He has a park of artillery at El Paso of thirteen pieces, some of which are 40-pounders. The executive and judicial officers of the State of Chihuahua are at El Paso—the Liberals only holding, when I left, the territory in the immediate vicinity of El Paso. Communication is held with the different independent Liberals.

tion is held with the different independent Liberal commanders through Mexico by way of the

United States, and sometimes by couriers on the Rio Grande. Fighting, as the Liberals are, for their nationality and republican principles, they

have the sympathy and respect of their sister republic, the United States of America.

We lett El Paso, Mexico, February 1, en route for San Antonio, over vast and illimitable plains,

where, for five hundred and sixty miles, not a

human habitation is to be seen, and where the wild Indian reigns supreme amid the solitude.

The mail route has not as yet been re-established since the close of the war. We numbered about

40 men, well mounted and well armed, with nine

baggage warons.

At Eagle Springs, one hundred and thirty miles below El Paso, we were attacked by the Apache Indians, numbering about thirty war-

tured from them seven head of beef cattle; they in return fred into our camp, killing one horse,

ard wounding two others. They made a charge on four of our party, but were repulsed, the rest

of us coming to their rescue. No further da-mage was done. We found the Government

posts on the frontier, occupied by United States

troops before the war, acandoned and destroyed, nothing but the shells remaining. Among the

Quitman, Fort Davis, Fort Stockton, Fort Lan-

easter, Fort Hudson and Fort Clark. It will

cost much to repair them. Considering the road had been shandoned so long, it was in good order.—New York Heraid.

THE SCAFFOLD!

Execution of Jack Cooper, at Ravenna,

Obio, for the Murder of John Roden-

baugh-His Brayado Under the Gai-

Jack Cooper, whose real name was Samuel Wit-tum, a pative of Eric county, Pa., was executed at Ravenda, Onio, yesterday, for the murder of John

kodentaugh, an auctioneer of Kent, Por age county, Oafo Previous to his execution, Cooper made a confession, in which he stated that his com-

panion Jeel Beery, proposed and planned the mar-der, while he executed it. The conclusion of his confession is in these words:—"Beery said ne could

get a buggy, and we could scave before or after the old man; that there were tushes along the road, and we had better cut a club and nit him over with it; we needn't kal him nor hart him very badly, only hit him a little, then take his money, and we could go up to his folks, and it we were sispicloned or arrested, they would were a straight or a restrict the straight of the strai

swear to anything be wasted I said, at right Beery wint to get the horse, while I went to see where the old man was, and get a bits to eat. Rodenbaugh soon started on for the house, and we followed after, and passed him to cut the club. I jumped out and cut the club, and Beery stood in the earrage. I got in after I had cut the club, and we decrease to the please where we agreed to de-

cigar in his mouth, making a desperate effort to ap-pear jounty, and sat down. Sheriff Jennings then informed him that he was about to execute the sen-

tence of the law vpop him, and asked if he had any

thing to say. The prisoner answered:—'I have. Is my trother-in-law here?'' He was told that he was. "Is the clergy man behind me?" He was answered

that he was. He then commenced a ramoling, incherent, and, at times, violent speech, about as fo

lows :- "Gentlemen-Firmly I say here I am. How long have I to talk, Mr Jennings?" "Fen minutes," said the sheriff. "I have to die here in halt an hour

said the sheriff. "I have to die here in halt an ho ir. I know my destiny as well as you. I am to die.

I know my destiny as well as you. I am to die. Excuse me; I told a wrong story. I am not ready to die. I am only ready to hang because I have got to die. I want to shout so loud that men can hear me outside for half a mile by a hundred thousand million of people; I die as a noble citizen oft no United States; I am cool, you see, though an ocean is before me with no bottom. If a man believes he as it right he will be all right.

is all right he will be all right before Christ, Mr. Jennings, you have been a brother to me. I am

hoarse and can't talk, but there is no covardice here." He but his head to the grating of the windo v and commenced shouling to the crowd outside, but

was at once stopped by the Sheriff "I am sorry for the murder to the bottom or my toes. I am not a child but a man. I intend to smoke to the last minute. I am the convicted murderer or Koden-

bangh, and will die ike a man. Murder was tot in my heart. I would jump flity feet it I cou'd, but you needn't be afraid of me, I am't

cou d, but you needn't be alraid of me, I am't such a fool. I wasn't acquainted with Rodenbaugh with I he day of the murder. Had known Beery ten cays. We unloaded the canal boat and Beery said, Jack let's go and take a drink. We went, and all treated and were joily. We met Rodenbaugh. He was a welcome friend and a Democrat, and we started off with a wink and a blink. We piayed cards and kept on drinking. Beery comes to me and says, Jack, Rodenbaugh hes an awful pile of money; I'm going to state the truth to the day of Pentecost. I didn't see the money. (I want to look outside, Mr. Jennings; the crowd can't hear me over twenty-sive or thirty rods.) Beery says.

look outside, Mr. Jennings; the crowd can't hear me over twenty-live or thirty rods.) Beery says, "Come to time; you must go and get a horse and carlage." I took nim to go aloot, which goes to show that I know more about the murder than he did. I told him not to kill Rodenbaugh, as he was a trend and brother Democrat. I am ashamed to be hung here. I want to hear the birds sing and see the grass outside. If I'm a pattern for the world, why shouldn't they see me? I know when the rope drops I'm gone, but nary tear. Where we passed Rodenbaugh, Beery says, 'You jump out here and cut a tick, 'and give him a little clav; I'm a traid he'il recognize me.' I did so. I struck him, and he yelled out 'Whoa' to his horse, rose up, and fell out of the wagon dead. I robbed him and got into the buggy; Beery didn't refuse to let me in."

The Sheriff told him to step forward, and the Rev. J G, Hall asked him the tollowing questions:—"Do

The Sherin told him to step forward, and the face, J. G. Hall asked him the rollowing questions:—"Do you believe in Jesus Christ?" "I do." "Are you sorry for your crime?" "I am" "Do you want to the like a penitent?" "I do." He then kneeled down with the prisoner and offered a ferrent prayer for his salvation. When they arose Cooper was pale and wearing.

and weeping.

He then removed a military cape which had hitherto been on his shoulders, and his arms and legs were "pinioned from behind. While this was being done he said, with a hornbee attempt to smile:—"What did I tell you? Didn't I tell you to

do it?" The Sheriff was about to adjust the rope

when he took it from him and requested permission to adjust it himself. It was granted, and lifting his

manacled hands he placed the moose over his head and gave directions as to the position of the knot. He then bade farewell to his friends, and the Sheriff

and gave directions as to the position of the knot. He then bade farewell to his friends, and the Sheriff said, "Jack Cooper are you ready to meet your God?" Cooper repiled, "Mr. Jennings, I am ready to die. Knock it."

The trap fell at twenty three minutes before 2 o'clock, and a desperare man was launched into eternity. His neck was dislocated by the fall, and not a struggle or even a quiver was visible. The rope had done its work; justice was appeased; Jack Cooper was dead. In about seven minutes and twenty seconds the pulse ceased to beat, though the heart flutered two and one-half minutes longer. At four minutes past two o'clock the body was cut down and places in the coffin, to be removed from the jail to the Cemetery.—Pittsburg Commercial, 28th.

ODDLY SHAPED STONE. - The Maine Farmer has

been worn by attrition to the perfect

an account of a curious stone picked up on the shore of a pond in Belgrade, of that State. The

form of a lady's overshoe or moccasin, the sole of the shoe being composed, apparently, of a different material from the uppers, and shaped

to correspond to them.

number of permanent posts destroyed are

riors, well mounted on good chargers.

ONE DAY'S LATER NEWS.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

AFFAIRS OF THE DANUDIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

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

New York, April 30 .- The steamship Ateman nia, from Southampton on the morning of the 18th instant, arrived at 4 o'clock this morning. The steamship Moravian, from Portland, ar-

rived out on the 17th.

The Alemanna reports having experienced changeable weather and westerly winds during the passage. April 18, off Portland, passed Bre-men steamship Hansa hence for Southampton; 22d, lat. 40 20, long. 27 50, saw steamship Fulton, hence for Havre; 23d, saw one of the Inman steamers bound east.

THE GERMAN QUESTION.

The Prussian reply to the Austrian note of the 7th instant was delivered on the 17th by Baron von Werther to the Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs. The note, which displays no acerbity declines to accede to the Austrian de mand that Prussia should desist from military preparations. It points out that Austria, having been the first to arm, should also be the fir t to restore her military establishment to

The Vienna papers assert that Oueen Victoria has addressed a letter to Count Mensdorff. in which her Majesty expresses her high approval of the attitude maintained by the Austrian Government in its dispute with Prussia.

A telegram received from Silesia states that the Prussian military preparations in that pro-

vince continue.

The election of a deputy to the Corps Legislatif for the department of the Bas-Rhin has resulted in the return of M. de Bussieres, the Government candidate, by 19,600 votes. M. Laboulaye, the opposition candidate, obtained 9900 votes. The Bourse has been flat. Reptes closed, carriage. I got in after I had cut the club, and we drove a eng to the place where we agreed to do it, and Beery drove on to wait for me and take me up when it was over. I lay down by the side of the road, and when the old man came along, the horse all at once started into a trot, and I didn't get up to him quick enough to hit him and so followed up to him and hit him as soon as I got a chance. As I hit him he rose up and fell out of the waron, and I ran to him, jerked the money and watch away, and Beery drove up, and I got in, and we drove right away."

The execution took place in the jail yard at Ravenna, in the presence of one hundred persons. At one o'clock Cooper mounted the scaffold, with a cirgar in his mouth making a desperate effort to apon the atternoon of the 17th, at 66f 77c., or 28c. lower than the prices of the day previous.

HUNGARY.

In the sitting of the Upper House of the Diet on the 17th, the Prince Primate and Herr von Vay opposed the adoption of the address of the lower House, and expressed their conviction that it was the intention of the Emperor to bring about the restoration of the Hungarian consti-The Croatian deputation arrived at Posth on the 17th.

POLAND.

In consequence of the attempt made yesterday upon the min of the Emperor Alexander at St. Petersburg, Count Berg, the Governor of Poland, left Warsaw on the morning of the 17th for the capital. THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.

Jassy, April 16, Evening .- The rioters have issued a proclamation openly pronouncing for the separation of the Principalities, and declaring the election of a foreign Prince to be an im-

Hong Kong, March 27 .- Tea unchanged. Exchange on London, 4n. 8'd. Shanghai, March 21.—Silk inactive. Exports to date, 51,750 bales. Exchange on London, 6s. 54d.

Commercial Intelligence.

The commercial advices are of the evening of the COTTON MARKET - Sales on the 16th and 17th, 24,000 bales, including 6000 bales to specula ors and for export. The market was firmer, with an upward tendency, and prices had advanced ld. P pound. Midding Uplands are quoted at about

The Manchester market was dull and irregular. LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET. - Flour figurer, and advanced dd Wheat firmer, and advanced 1@2d. Corn firm, with a slight advance Provisions.—Beef dull; Pork steady; Bacon easier Butter inactive; Lard dull and nominal; Tallow

stendy.
Produce -- Spirits of Turpentine steady at 49@ 50 c. for American. Rosin quiet and steady.
London, April 17, Evening—Consols closed at
66 686 for money.
American Securities.—United States Five-twenties, 68 69 69; Hinois Central, 79 679; Eric,

The Cholera.

The following extract from the London Times is very opportune at present:-

To the Editor of the Times: -Mr. E. W. Lane, the well-known Easiern traveller and orientalist, has communicated to me the following method of treat-ing Asiatic cholera, requesting me to make it as pubhe as possible. I request the favor of your giving it a place in your columns.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obe tient servant,

R. STUART POOLE. "BRITISH MUSEUM, September 21 - While resid-"British Museum, September 21.—While residing in Cairo, in [1848, when the cholera was raging there, I was informed that an Englishman in a small neighboring village had effected a speedy and perfect cure in every case of that disease which he had an opportunity of treating. The number of the cases was sixty-two, and many of them were very mailignant; and I subsequently learned that his incde of treatment had been prictised with equal success in Spain, Constantinople, and India, and was useful, in many cases, when the cholera itself had been subdued by other means. Upon applying to him, I received the tollowing directions, which I practised in a few cases, which afterwards occurred in my house, and elsewhere, with invariable success: house, and elsewhere, with invariable success:—
"If the patient have not vomited the poisonous matter which is a characteristic of the disea e, and

which resembles rice water, give a tablespoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of cold water; as an emetic after the vomiting (whether produced by the disease or by the above means), lograins of powdered disease or by the above means, 10 grains of powdered capsicum (Cayenne pepper) stirred up in it. This generally produces almost immediate relief, and within an hour rest, perspiration, and seep. In a few cases it was found necessary to give a half dose of the brandy and capsicum after half an hour or more. A second half dose was never required, bit, should it be required, it may be given. No other fluid should be drank before recovery.

"To accelerate convalescence, it has been suggested that 15 dropsof a mixture of spirits of ammonlo and sulphyric ether, in const perts, may be advanged.

and sulphuric ether, in equal parts, may be advan-tageously given three or four times during the foliowing day,
"The above quantity of brandy and capsicum; for an adult patient suffering a severe attack; in other cases, two-thirds or, half of that quantity may suffice, as I have proved by experience."

From Milwaukte. MILWAUEIE, April 30 .- The straits of Macks WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph WASHINGTON, April 30. Certificates of Indebtedness were issued last week by the Treasury Depart-

ment amounting to \$115,000.

National Bank Securities. The amount of United States Bonds held by Treasurer Spinner in trust for National banks, as security for circulating notes and for deposits of public moneys with banks designated as Goveroment depositories, on Saturday last, was \$357.597,550.

Fractional Currency. The Treasury Department last week redeemed

fractional currency amounting to \$220,700. Fractional currency was printed last week by the Treasury Department, amounting to \$362,500. The amount shipped to different

points was \$365,600, of which \$200,000 was sent to New York. National Bank Circulation.

The National Bank circulation issued last week amounted to \$1,919,315; total amount issued up to date, \$269,948,255,

Disbursements and Transfers. During the week ending on the 28th instant, the disbursements and transfers of the Treasury Department amounted to \$6,699,895*39. The disbursements of the Treasury Department last week on account of the War, Navy, and Interior Departments were as follows:-War, \$756,272; Navy, \$1,223,922; Interior, \$140,890.

Funds on Haud. The following is a statement of the amount of funds in the cash vaults of the Treasury Depart-

ment on the 14th instant:-United States Legal-tender Notes. \$2,264,080 00 Gold...... 328,852*41 Silver.....

Internal Revenue. The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday last were \$873,965'44. The total amount received from this source during the week was

National Cemetery at Winchester.

A national cemetery has been commenced at Winchester, Virginia, which is intended to contain the remains of the United States soldiers buried in that portion of the Shenandoah Valley. It is situated in the western portion of the town, and contains about an acre and a half. About 400 bodies of Federal soldiers were already interred on the spot previous to its selection, and over 300 have been buried there since.

Stringency of the Late Blockade. A distinguished Admiral of the United States Navy, in recommending the pardon of an eminent cotton merchant of Louisiana, says:-"Financial writers now candidly admit that the stringency of the blockade, for which the navy is now receiving merited credit, kept cotton in this country to the magnificent amount of \$400,000,000 in greenbacks, or \$300,060,000 in gold, which since the closing of the Rebellion has come to the relief of the national credit, the national currency, and the tax-payers from one end of the Union to the other."

Condition of the South.

Rev. Dr. Daly, special agent of the Post Office Department for Louisirna and Texas, arrived here yesterday morning, on business connected with the postal service in the South. He reports favorably as to the speedy re-establishment of post offices and post routes in his district. When he visited Texas last fall, not a single commissioned postmaster was to be found in that State, while now nearly all the principal mail routes are opened. As to Louisiana, he thinks it the best "reconstructed" State in all the South-the "situation" accepted in good faith, and freedmen and whites hard at work in reconstructing plantations and lost or wrecked fortunes. In his opimon, Loui iana will soon be herself again.

General Butler on Harmony and Restoration.

Of all propositions for adjustment of the differences between the President and Congress. and for the restoration of the relations of the late Rebellious States, none have elicited more discussion than the following from General Butler, which is now for the first time fully published:-

First. The Constitution to be amended in this:-That no legislation shall ever be had to repudiate or set aside any debt or obligation of the United States, or that any debt or obligation whatsoever incurred in aiding any rebellion against the United States, or any claim for compensation for emancipated stayes, shall ever be assumed and paid by the United States, or any association of States, State body corporate or individual.

Second. That the qualifications of electors appertain to the several states, but no State shall estab-lish or maintain any qualification which shall ex-clude a majority of her male citizens above the age of twepty-one years from voting in the capice their rulers and framing their laws; but such quali-fication shall apply with equal effect to all such ma e courses of the United States within the State; proviced that no qualified elector under the laws of the State on the first of December, 1840, shall be deprived of his right as such except because of his own

Third. Representation shall be according to the population, not counting persons comprising classes distranchised by the laws of the State existing on the 1st of December, 1820, until such distrancins-ment shall be removed by the laws of the State, and thereafter the basis of representation shall be according to the v hole population in the state, abolishing such disfranchisement.

Fourth. That an accof Congress be passed enabling any State to be restored to her rights and relations with other States in the Union whenever she shall, by her Legislature, adopt the constitutional amendments above set forth, and enjoice them by legisle ments above set forth, and enforce them by legislation, and her representatives and senators shall be
admitted to their scats if found by each House
respectively, qualified; provided, that no person who
held any office in the civil or diplomatic service of
the Confederate States who left the military or naval
service of the United States, or, being educated in
that service, took either military, naval, diplomatic or civil service under the Confederate States,
or nided in the late Robellion against the United
States, shall bereafter be qualified as elector or to be States, shall bereafter be qualified as elector or to b elected or appointed to any office uncer the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to be Gov

ernor of any 8 ate.

Fith. That all citizens of States so restored to their relations with the Government of the United States shall have full and complete amnesty for all acts and omissions curing the late Robe lion, with the full restoration of all their rights, save as above specified.

specified.

Sixth. That as soon as may be after the passage of these measures, and after inviting the people of the several States, by their conventions and Legislatures, to speedily adopt them and send representatives and Senators to Congress, each house of Congress shall take a recess for three months so that members duly elected according to the foregoing provisions may have opportunity to represent their States in the legi-lation of the present session.

The New Internal Revenue Law. The coming struggle on certain portions of the tax law just agreed upon by the Ways and Means Committee, is already foreshadowed by the arrival of several delegations in pasticular interests. The liquor-dealers will demand a reduction of the tax on whiskey from two dollars to one dollar per gallon, and the cigar makers will ask a heavier duty on imported cigars or a

lighter tax on tobacco. Appropriation Bill Approved. The President has approved the bill appropri-

\$ting \$115,000 to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing for the year ending with June next-\$450,000 for paper and \$95,000 for public binding.

Consul Recognized. The President has recognized F. Schuster as Consul of Prussia at Savannah, Georgia.

Rioting in Jersey City Yesterday. Raid of New York Roughs Upon the People of Jersey City—Citizens Beaten and Houses stoned—A Free Fight in Williamsburg, Etc.

About 6 o'clock last evening Deputy Sheriff Andrew Van Horn and Mr. Michael Smith came to the police station in Jersey City, and applied for assistance to arrest a gang of some eighteen New York ruffians, who had been making an in discriminate attack upon citizens residing near Curry's woods, a short distance beyond Green ville, beating them in a brutal manner, and also breaking the windows and doors of houses, causing the greatest alarm to the inmates. Two men named Thomas Myers and James Williams who were walking along the road, were set upon

by the ruffians and were badly beaten.
Deputy Sheriff Van Horn, who witnessed the occurrence, went to their assistance, when he was also attacked, but being a large muscular man, succeeded in knocking four or live of them down, but the attention of the whole party being turned upon him, he was forced to re treat, being pursued as far as the canal bridge, and he narrowly escaped being struck with stones, which were hurled at him. Michael Smith, who was sitting on the front piazza of his house, became a target for the ruflians, and after retreating into the house, stones were hurled at the building, and the panels of the door were broken in.

Upon the representation of the above facts, a squad of policemen was sent to the ferry to intercept the ruffians, who were on their way in a large one-horse express wagon. A large number of citizens congregated in Exchange Place, and after about an hour the party drove up, when they were surrounded by the police and citizens, and were captured before resistance could be offered. There were but six men in the waron; three of whom presented bloody and bruised

The others, probably tearing arrest, had left the wazon before arriving at the ferry. Upon their being taken to the station house the prisoners gave their names as Michael Cunningham, James McGovern, Thomas Ryan, Patrick Kepnedy, Jerry Baldwis, and John Peters. In the wagon were found two empty lager-beer kegs and bace-ball clubs. The party are residents of the First Ward, New York, and style themselves "The Junior Franklin Base Ball Club." They were committed to the cells to await examination before Recorder Martindale this morning. The horse and wagon belonged to Baldwin's Express, No. 23 West street.

The Railroad Question-Letter from Mr. Clymer.

The following letter was addressed by Mr. Clymer to a committee of citizens appointed by meeting held in Sharon, Mercer county:-

READING. April 12, 1865.—Bestlemen:—I have just received your letter of the 9-h inst , a-king the question:—"Whether I am or am not m avor of making a general railroad law by the Legislature of this Commonwealth somewhat simplar to that existing in the neighboring state of Ohio?" It, after the repeated and persistent efforts made by me during a long service in the senate to secure the passage of a general railroad law my position on

that question is not understood, I fear that no hing I may now say will more fully demonstrate it.
I have been, am now, and will continue to be in invor of a general, free railroad system for this State, similar to that of the States of Ohio and New York; beheving that capital should ever be permitted, under proper restraints for the protection of private property and the rights of individuals, to

develop any and every section of this State witnou t or hindrance. Until the people of this Commonwealth establish this system many of the richest and fairest portions thereof will, for half a century to come, be deprived of those means of development and inter-communi-

cation to which at all times they are entitled, and without which their stores of iron, of coal, of lumber, and of oil will be use ess and upprofitable, not alone to their owners, but as we'l also to the whole people, who are unquestionably most deeply interested in their prompt development and production.

Very respectfully and truly yours.

HEISTER CLYMER.

Fires at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, April 29 .- A fire broke out yesterday in the soap manufactory of Kier, Adams & Co., on Liberty street. The manufactory, together with several small buildings adjoining, was totally destroyed. The total loss amounted to about \$15,000, on which there is a partial in surance. The origin of the fire was accidental.

The pottery of Thomas Coffin, near this city. was burned this morning. The fire communicated with the glass warehouse of Adams & Co. and a frame building, which were entirely consumed. Total loss \$16,000; insurance, \$3400.

Marine Intelligence.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 28 .- The steamer Governor Worth arrived here this evening, from Wilmington, Del., and this morning proceeded to Norfolk, and from thence goes to North Carolina, to run on some of the shallow waters of that State as a passenger and freight boat.

The schooner Sea Breeze and several oyster craits were seized at Norfolk several days ago. and fined by the Oyster Inspector, for violations of th e Oyster law.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Monday, April 30, 1866. There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, and the market continued

dull, but steady. In Government bonds there is no material change to notice. 6s of 1881 sold at 1081; 106 was bid for 5-20s, 95 for 10-40s, and 101f for 7.30s. City loans have again advanced: the new issue sold at 96, an advance of 4: Railroad hares are steady; Catawissa Preferred sold at 304, an advance of #; Reading at 53@534, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 561, no shange; and Little Schuylkill at 35, an advance of 2. 120# was bid for Camden and Amboy; 54 for Norristown: 55 | for Minehill: 38 for North Pennsylvania; 611 for Lehigh Valley; 42 for Elmira preferred; 34 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 451 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand, but we hear of no sales. 724 was bid for Second and Third; 41 for Fifth and Sixth; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 5I for Chesnut and Walnut; 424 for Hestonville; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares have advanced, 210 was bid for

North America; 145 for Philadelphia; 126 for Farmers' and Mechanics': 54 for Commercial; 93 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 82 for Western; 63 for City; 631 for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

In Capal shares there is very little doing. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 28;, an advance of ¿, and Lehigh Navigation at 544, no change; 115 was bid for [Morris Canal preferred; 16 for SusquehannaCanal; 50 for Delaware Division; and 60 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

BANK CHANGES,-William H. Rhawn has resigned the Cashiership of the Second National Bank to take the same position in the Central National Bank of Philadelphia, and William H. Shelmerdine, Teller of the Second National Bank from its organization, has been duly elected Cashier from this date.

Alexander Ervin, Jr., late Cashler of the Central National Bank, has been duly elected Vice-President, and Wilham H. Rhawn, late Cashler of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, has been duly elected Cashier of the Central National Bank

The New York Tribune this morning says :-"Money on call is 4@5 per cent., with more demand, In commercial paper no change, Best sells at 64@7, and second grade at 8@9. Long paper is not popular, and cash loans are more in favor than ever. The notification of the Secretary of the Treasury of a reduction of interest on temporary deposits from six to five per cent. after May 15, and the refusal of any deposits except of gold, insure still cheaper rates for call loans, a further advance in Government stocks and securities generally. The season, and the public opinion alike, oppose long engage ments for capital, and incline people to speculative operations."

—By a recent decision of Judge Nelson of the United States Circuit Court, delivered at Albany, the capital of a bank is declared to be a fixed and not a fluctuating amount, and cannot be altered except by legislative authority. The surplus earnings of a bank are, therefore, not taxable as capital, the more particularly as a distinct tax is levied on surplus earnings by the National Currency act.

-A call has been issued for a National Con —A call has been issued for a National Convention of Railroad Presidents, Chief Engineers, and General Superintendents of all the railroads of the United States, to be held at Philadelphia, July 4, 1866. The call is largely signed, and among others by T. W. Kinnard, of the Atlantic and Great Western, A. S. Diven, Engineer of the Eric Railway, J. E. Thomson, of the Pennsylvania Central, etc. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

FIRST BOARD.

\$5800 U S 68 '81 .lots 108\$ 200 sh Cata pt ...lots 30\$ \$5000 Pa 5e ... 88; 300 sh do ...lots 40 30\$ \$500 do ...lots 87 200 sh do ... 85 30\$ \$100 city 6s new 96 100 sh do ... 85 30\$ \$400 do ... 96 160 sh do ... 85 30\$ \$400 do ... 96 160 sh do ... 36 \$100 Phil. & E 6s ... 90 260 sh do .lots .b30 30\$ \$100 sh Bead ... \$50. 55\$ 100 sh do ... 810wn 30\$ 100 sh do sh do ... \$65 100 FIRST BOARD. PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOFATIONS

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :---Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, wake the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

American Gold. June, 1864... July, 1884... August, 1864... October, 1864... Dec., 1864... May. 1895... August, 1865... Sept. 1895... October, 1865...

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, April 30 .- The season for Cloverseed is over, but we continue to quote at \$4.50@5.75 for common and choice quality. Timothy is very scarce, and commands \$5 25 25 5 50 \$7 bushel. Flaxseed continues quiet, and sells in small lots at \$2.60@2.65. It is searce. The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was made

There is no demand for Flour for shipment, and the home consumers purchase sparingly, but prices are firmly maintained. A few hundred barrels were asported of at \$7@8 \$P\$ barrel for superfine; \$8@3 for extra; \$9.50@10.50 for Northwestern extra t mily; \$10.25@11.25 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.; and \$1°@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. By effour is quiet but firm at \$4.75@5 \$P\$ barrel. In Corn Meal no change to police. quality. Hye Flour is quiet but firm at \$4.70,00 fr barrel. In Corn Meal no change to notice. There is no cessential change to notice in the Wheat Market, but prices remain without change; sales of 2000 bushels are reported at \$2.40,2.45 for fair and choice red; white is very scarce; we quote at \$2.60 \$2.295. Rye is in good demand at an advance; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania are reported at \$6.00\$c. Corn continues in active request, but the offerings are very small; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at 820 in store and afloat. Oats are scarce and wanted; sales of 3000 bushels were made at 60262c.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania at \$2 2422 25; and Ohio at \$2 27.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, April 80 .- There is no material change to notice in the Cattle Market this week; about 1606 head arrived and were sold at from 16@17c for extra, the latter rate for choice; 14@15c for fair to good. and 1077,13c P fb for common, as to quality.

The iollowing are the particulars of the sales:—

16 head Chris is & Wildey, Lanc, county, 7@72, 16 "Jones McCiese, Chester county, 14@16, 100 "J. McFillen, Lancaster county, 16@164, 60 "E. S. McFillin, Lancaster county, 16@164, 60 "E. S. McFillin, Lancaster co., 16@17, 128 "Shomberg & Frank, Lancaster co., 12@16, 28 "Diylnss & Brother, Lancaster co., 12@16, 28 "Diylnss & Brother, Lancaster co., 12@16, 70 "Hope & Co., Western, 7@8, 18 "J. Cohen, agent, Western, 7@8, 19 "John Ku'u, Pennsy vania, 10@16, 100 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16, 16 "Faler, Martin & Co., Western, 14@16, 16 "P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 14@16, 16 "P. Hathaway, Lancaster county, 16@16, 16 "P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 16@16, 16 "P. McFillen, Lancaster county, 16@16, 17 "Owen Smith, Western, 15@16, 18 "Owen Smith, Western, 18 "Owen Smith, Western, 18 "Owen Smith, Western, 18 "Owen Smith, Western, 18 "Owen The following are the particulars of the sales:

Cows are unchanged. 100 head so'd at from 845@80, for Sp.ingers, and 860@90 per head for Milch Cows. Milen Cows.
Sheep are in fair demand, at full prices. 600)
head arrived and sold at from 6/27c. for clipped,
and 7/28c. P lb., gross, for Woof Sheep, as to

Markets by Telegraph. New York. April 80 —Cotton is firm at 88 364c. Flour dull. 6500 bbis. sold; State, \$7 25 39 20; Obio, \$9 65 32 40 Western, \$7 25 39 20; Southern, \$10 6 50; Canadian, \$8 20 32 60. Wheat; ales unimportant. Corn steady; sales small. Pork heavy; Moss, \$27 27 25. Whisky dull.

New York, April 80—Stocks are irregular. Chicago and Rock Island. 128; Cumberland preferred, 45; Michigan Southern, 79; New York Central, 98; Reading, 105; Canton, 574; Virginia 6s, 67; Missouri 6s, 74; Erice 73; Tennessee 6s, 91; Treasury 7-80, 1014; Ten-forties, 95; Five-twenties, 106; Gold, 156;

naw are now open. The propeller Montgomery arrived yesterday, being the first boat through this season.