

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Three Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

TUESDAY, MAY 8, 1866.

"The Bubble Burst"

THE Fenian design of freeing Ireland by capturing Eastport, opened the eyes of such members of the Brotherhood as were capable of thinking, to the wildness and insanity of the plans of their leaders. Up to that time they had fondly trusted the Head Centre and his Cabinet, and with a liberality as honorable as it was rash, they had contributed of their hard-earned funds far more than discretion should have allowed. They gave up their time—and with them time is money—to attend the gatherings of the Order, and wasted precious moments in becoming proficient in the trade of war. They were enthusiasts because they thought that they were doing that which would aid their native land. They were misguided patriots, and as patriots honest and liberal, we respected the members, though we mistrusted the chiefs. Our heart has ever beat in unison with that of the masses of the Brotherhood, and it was because we admired and sympathized with them that we spoke as freely as we did. We saw what has come to pass approaching, and honestly spoke our thoughts and warned our readers.

At last, however, the bubble has burst. Inflated for months far beyond its capacity the only wonder is that it did not destroy itself ere now. It is well known to all the Fenians in our city that the whole design of the society has failed; that treachery, imbecility, and extravagance have caused what force could not accomplish; and that British gold has once more melted down all idea of Irish resistance. A few days since a delegation from all the circles of Philadelphia visited New York, for the purpose of determining the actual condition of affairs. They had a long interview with Colonel O'MAHONY, which we understand was certainly explicit, if not satisfactory. The Head Centre, who appears to be honest, though susceptible to being continually defrauded, expressed his conviction that his days as leader were over; he besought them not to destroy the Brotherhood, but to choose a more trusty and competent chief, and continue the labor. The committee declare that the funds of the Order are in a singularly deplorable condition.

The Philadelphia Circles have contributed not less than twelve and probably more than sixteen thousand dollars to the central treasury.

At the beginning of the year the Secretary of the Treasury had under his control about \$210,000.

Of that sum, \$177,000 have been squandered on what is termed organizing and organizing, which means supporting certain favorites out of the general fund.

Twenty-six thousand dollars more were sunk in the expedition against Eastport.

The rent of the palace on Union Square and other extravagances have consumed about \$7000.

The total assets at present in the Treasury of the Fenian Brotherhood do not exceed the sum of five hundred dollars.

Other points of deep interest are in our possession, but as the committee have not yet reported, we withhold them until after they are made known to the Brotherhood.

The few figures which we lay before the public exhibit the wild profligacy with which money which should have been held sacred was scattered, and also brings us to the inevitable conclusion that General B. D. KILLIAN, when he set out on the Eastport expedition, not only knew of the distressed condition of the Order, but, either ignorantly or treacherously, connived with the British to utterly ruin the finances of the Brotherhood. During the months of January, February, and March the expenses for organizing amounted to over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, approximately. At any rate, whether the calculation be exact or not, there could not have been in the treasury at the time KILLIAN set out more than \$75,000; and this, too, is a most liberal estimate, knowing that \$28,000 would be wasted at the little town of Eastport. What did he calculate on supplying himself with when he had gained the port, supposing that he had really intended to attack it? He did not have, certainly, more than fifty thousand dollars to draw from, and we strongly suspected that the twenty-six thousand dollars he took with him were the very dregs of the treasury. How, then, did he expect to carry on his expedition with not more than fifty thousand dollars to pay all his expenses? Either he acted like a natural idiot, or else he was influenced by motives not known to others than the British Embassy. For the sake of human liberty, we will impute his rashness to lack of brains.

Whatever was his motive the fact remains the same, that the residents of Philadelphia who belong to the Brotherhood have been fleeced and cheated out of nearly fifteen thousand dollars. If we saw any way of recovering, we would advise our Irish-American citizens to make the effort; as it is, we have only to condole with them, and suggest that the Fenian bonds be put down to their profit and loss accounts.

The Memphis Massacre.

THE late riots in Memphis throw a lurid light upon the relations existing between the white and colored races in the Rebel States. A mere chance collision between two passing vehicles—such as occurs a thousand times a day in every great city—becomes the occasion of a disturbance which soon assumes the form of a terrible riot, whose atrocities have not been paralleled since the New York riots of 1863. The negroes seem to have made something of a stand at first, but were soon overpowered by numbers, and from that time on the infuriated passions of the mob were sated with the wildest excesses of outrage and murder. Unoffending negroes in other parts of the city, and who knew nothing of the riot, were set upon and cruelly beaten and murdered. Even some who had been arrested were pounded to death while in custody. At night a scene of horror ensued. Eight school-houses and churches, and thirty-five dwellings occupied by the negroes, were burned, and a negro woman was roasted alive! How much further this work of arson and murder would have proceeded on subsequent days, had not General STONEMAN—at a very late hour, as it seems to us—interfered, does not appear, except that from the preparations being made for raising an armed force of citizens, and which was suppressed by General STONEMAN, a more general onslaught upon the negroes was probably intended.

Of course, no comments can heighten the horror which the bare recital of such fiendish deeds arouses in every right-feeling bosom. But it is in a wider point of view that this Memphis massacre may well awake the serious thought of every intelligent patriot. This mob, with its murderous atrocities, is but a symptom—unhappily, not a solitary symptom—of a state of feeling which more or less pervades the entire South. That feeling is one of intense and most bitter hatred of the black man because he is free, of determined hostility to every movement for his education and Christianization, and, in many quarters, of a settled purpose for his extermination. The negro is hated now at the South, not merely on account of the vulgar prejudice of color, but because he is free, and has been made so by the triumphant arms of the Government. He is a perpetual reminder, a living monument, of the overthrow of the Rebel Confederacy, and the boasted principle upon which it was founded. Not only this, but he himself assisted in the work. Rebel hatred, therefore, wreaks itself with a special vengeance upon the black soldier whose loyal arms upheld the flag of the Union.

The late Rebels are still further exasperated by the efforts which the blacks are making for education and self-improvement. It is so galling to see the "niggers" going to school and learning to read, especially to that multitudinous class of "poor white trash" who are themselves ignorant and degraded to the last degree, and the ready-made material of mobs for the more intelligent leaders to push forward into such murderous deeds of violence as these at Memphis. Hence, the first rush of these mobs is for the school-houses and churches. Destroy them, and there is some hope of "keeping the nigger in his place." Every day almost brings us accounts from the South of the incendiary destruction of the school-houses and churches of the colored people. Missionaries to heathen lands have, on some occasions, had their school-houses and churches burned by savages, but no such wholesale and persistent destruction as is now going on in the Rebel States was ever witnessed in the most benighted of pagan regions.

The extermination of the blacks, consequently upon a war of races, has been a favorite prediction of leading Rebels ever since the policy of emancipation was inaugurated by the Government. They are now laboring to make good their prediction. If they shall fail of success, it will not be from any lack of efforts to that end. Every opportunity is sought to provoke a collision with the blacks, especially with those who have been Union soldiers, and every means is used to foster bitterness between the races.

It is well that the nation should look these things in the face. The negro is naturally peaceful, and disinclined to a contest with the whites; but it must be remembered that over large districts of the South the blacks are the most numerous class of the population. They are now free, and daily rising in intelligence. Thousands of disbanded colored soldiers are scattered through their midst. The memory of past wrongs, of unavenged atrocities, of long years of oppression, is still slumbering in their bosoms. The terrible history of Saint Domingo warns us to beware of these efforts to arouse a war of the races. The nation, as a matter of self-protection, must not allow this state of things to become much worse. The interests of humanity, no less than those of justice, demand a prompt interference on the part of the Government.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, May 8, 1866.

The Stock Market continues dull and unsettled, [with the exception of the Government bonds, which are in demand at full prices, 5-20s sold at 102; and 7-30s at 102; 109 was bid for in the 1881; and 95 for 10-40s. City loans are also in demand at a further advance; the new issue sold at 96@98; an advance of 1/2; and old do. at 95, an advance of 1/2. Railroad shares are dull. Philadelphia and Erie sold at 53; no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54; no change; Catawissa preferred sold at 31@31 1/2; no change; Little Schuylkill at 34@35; Reading at 53@53 1/2, a slight decline; and Camden and Amboy at 123, an advance of 1; 155 was bid for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 27 for Elmira common; and 41 for preferred do. City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 30@31, an ad-

vance of 6; 70 was bid for Second and Third; 124 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 35 for Girard College; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 25 for Mechanics'; 33 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 53 or Commonwealth; 62 1/2 for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

Canal shares continue quiet. Delaware Division sold at 11; 37 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34 for preferred do.; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 62 1/2 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there is very little doing. Jersey Well sold at 1/2; and Ocean at 3/4@3/8, an advance of 1/4.

The New York Tribune this morning says: "Money is quoted irregularly, but is still abundant at 5 per cent on call, and 6 per cent on an exceptional rate with houses in good credit." The banks, in the absence of any perceptible alteration in the condition of the money market, continued ease prevailing in all quarters, with correspondingly low rates of interest. Call loans on approved collateral rule at 5 1/2 per cent. The banks are still inclined to advance to 7 1/2-8 per cent, for discounts of short dated paper, but the amount offered at these rates is generally insufficient to absorb their idle balances. In the outside market the offerings of discount paper are still light. The first quality is in good request at 6 1/2 per cent, and good grades still pay from 10 to 12 per cent, and upwards, being little affected by the prevailing ease of the market."

The Boston Advertiser, in its review of the market closing on Saturday evening, remarks: "The week closes without any perceptible alteration in the condition of the money market, continued ease prevailing in all quarters, with correspondingly low rates of interest. Call loans on approved collateral rule at 5 1/2 per cent. The banks are still inclined to advance to 7 1/2-8 per cent, for discounts of short dated paper, but the amount offered at these rates is generally insufficient to absorb their idle balances. In the outside market the offerings of discount paper are still light. The first quality is in good request at 6 1/2 per cent, and good grades still pay from 10 to 12 per cent, and upwards, being little affected by the prevailing ease of the market."

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

Table with columns for stock types (e.g., U.S. Bonds, City Bonds, Railroad Bonds) and their respective prices.

Table with columns for various commodities (e.g., Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oil) and their market prices.

Table with columns for gold and silver prices, including Philadelphia Gold Exchange Quotations.

Table with columns for interest rates and other financial data, including Compound Interest Notes.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 8.—The last sales of No. 1 Quercion Bark were at \$29 1/2 per ton.

The Flour Market continues as firm as ever, but there is not much doing, there being no demand for shipments, and a moderate inquiry only for home consumption. About 1000 barrels were disposed of, mostly Northwestern extra family, at \$10 1/2; and Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11 1/2; including 1000 lbs. Lancaster county, at \$11 50; and 200 lbs. extra at \$9 75@10 25. Rye Flour is held firmly at \$6 50. Nothing of importance done in Corn Meal.

The receipts of Wheat continue very small, and price quality is in good demand at full rates, but other descriptions are not much required after small sales are reported at \$2 25@2 50 for common and good, and \$2 62 1/2 for choice, including 2500 bushels winter and 4000 bushels spring on private terms, while ranges from \$2 75 to \$2 85. Rye is in good demand, but there is not much here; sales of 300 bushels Pennsylvania at \$1 and 1500 do. on private terms. Supplies of Corn come forward slowly, and the market is limited; sales of 1000 bushels do. in lots, at 83 cents, in store, and 3000 bushels at 81 cents, afloat. Oats are scarce and in active request; sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 62 cents. No sale of Barley of Mail has been made.

In Cloverseed and Timothy nothing doing, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is taken on arrival by the crusher at \$2 75@2 75 per bushel.

Whisky continues dull; small sales of Pennsylvania and refilled at \$2 25@2 25, and Ohio at \$2 27.

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Advertisement for Willcox & Gibbs' Twisted Loop-Stitch Family Sewing-Machines, No. 720 Chestnut St.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY. On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the FREIGHT DEPARTMENT of this company will be removed to the company's New Building, No. 102 N. 2nd St., and at 10 o'clock A.M. on FRIDAY, May 5, the freight department will be ready for the use of the public.

THE GRAND ORGAN.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS, BUILDER. The Grand Organ, No. 102 N. 2nd St., will be ready for the use of the public on FRIDAY, May 5, at 10 o'clock.

NOTICE—PHILADELPHIA POST OFFICE.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 10, instant, the letter-boxes on FAIRMONT'S BRANCH of the Union Passenger Railway Company will be ready for the use of the public.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS.

NOTICE—Owners of Horses and Carriages kept for Hire are hereby notified that they must renew their Licenses on or before the first day of June, 1866. The penalty for neglect is five dollars for each, and every time the vehicle is used after the above date, and will be strictly enforced.

REMARKABLE NOTE.

I have the pleasure to announce that on and after To-Morrow, (Wednesday) the 9th Inst., I shall have the Stock Lager Beer on Draught.

REMOVAL.

COCHRAN & GOWEN, Stock and Exchange Brokers, HAVE REMOVED TO No. 111 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

LA PIERRE HOUSE.

This well-known House, having been thoroughly renovated and newly furnished throughout, in the most modern style, will be re-opened for the reception of guests.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL.

RYSPHILAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES. WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED.

WILLIAM D. ROGERS.

COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

State of N. KLINE vs. M. K. B. Decedent. Notice is hereby given that the widow and children of said decedent have filed their petition, and an appraisal of the personal property which they elect to retain under the will of said decedent, and the same has been approved by the court on FRIDAY, May 10, 1866, unless objections be filed on or before FRIDAY, May 19, 1866, at 10 o'clock A.M. J. GORDON, Esq., Clerk.

Advertisement for EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, proposing to offer Spring and Summer Stock at a great reduction in prices.

Advertisement for EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, offering Summer Poppins at a great reduction in prices.

Advertisement for EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, offering window shades and French lace curtains.

Advertisement for EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET, offering oil paintings and high-class modern furniture.

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