THE LALL PREPARE THERE AND THE ADDITION. MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866

1 . DRY 00003. JUNE ROTIGES. THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 14, 1866.

LATEST FROM EUROPE. What Austria is Doing.

ONE MUNDRED AND SIXTY THOUSAND REGULAR TROOPS BEING CONCENTRATED IN VENETIA.

All the intelligence received from Venetia. from Italian sources, indicates the magnitude and precipitancy of the Austrian preparations. Austria was expected to have one hundred and sixty thousand effective troops in Venetia by about the 1st of May.

POSITION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The London Times' Paris correspondent says the circulars that General Della Marmora may write denouncing the armaments going on in Venetia will not convince people that Austria is on the point of committing a most wanton aggression on Italy. The Austrian Ambassador in Paris no later than Friday or Saturday de-clared in the most formal terms to the Minister for Foreign Affairs that there was no intention and no wish to attack Italy, and that moreover Austria was willing and roads to attace the second Austria was willing and ready to stop even now her armaments in Venetia on condition that the French Government, which is not without influ-ence in Italy, would guarantee that Italy would not attack her in that quarter.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Times says:-By direction of their respective governments, the English and French Ambassadors at Vienna had shown the Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs copies of telegrams re-ceived from General La Marmora, in which it is said there has been no concentration of troops in Italy, and that not a single turlough man had been called in.

On receiving this assurance, the Austrian Min-ister declared that the Imperial Government en-tertained no idea of proceeding offensively against Italy, and he added that the army in Venetia should be placed on a peace footing, it the Western powers would guarantee Austria against an attack from Italy. As no such guarantee can be given, Austria will continue to arm. as her rulers firmly believe that the Italians are bent on mischief.

MOVEMENTS IN PARIS.

A special council of ministers was held on the 30th uit., under the presidency of the Emperor. It is stated that the subject under discussion was a proposal made by Prince Metternich, the Aus-trian Ambassador to Paris, that Austria and Italy should simultaneously disarm. The Paris Constitutionne, of the 1st of May,

publishes an article showing that, should war break out, France will in no way be responsible. France has remained entirely neutral. She has reserved to herself complete liberty of action, and will not be drawn into war against her will by any occurrence whatsoever.

The London *Times'* Paris correspondent re-marks that, when the Italians atlect to be fright-ened by the warlike preparations of their neigh-bor, they forget that the territory they won in guaranteed by France, and with such a guarantee they must know that they are safe from aggression.

THE LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, May 3 .- The intelligence from Germany and Italy continues menacing, and armaments are vigorously pushed forward. The Italian fleet had leit Genoa. Destination

unknown. Garibaldi has declared himself ready to take the field at the call of his country.

THE ITALIAN SQUADRON IN THE ADBIATIC. Paris (May 1) Correspondence of London Herald,

Among other contradictions we have been told that it was false that Italy was concentra-ting a squadron in the Adrutic. This contra-diction appeared on Wednesday and Thursday. You will see what it is worth by the following

letter from Tarento, dated the 22d of April, which appears in the Florence Opinione of the 27th of that month. It says :- The squadron of

American securities were included in the l reneral decline. United States Five twenties closed at 68f @685; Illinois Central shares, 78j @ 79; Eries, 501@511. On the 1st of May there were no transactions on the Stock Exchange.

on the Stock Exchange. The drain of gold from the Bank of England for the Continent continued, May 2. The discount demand was pretty active, and in the open market there were few transactions below 6 per cent.

THE LATEST FROM LONDON.

LIVERPOOL, May 3.-The depression on the London and Paris Exchanges is unabated. The French rentes tell an addit onal three quarters per cent. on the 2d, closing firmer under a rumor of mediation by France, England, and Russia in Germany. The rumor has not been confirmed.

A Bombay telegram of April 26 reports a panic in the money markets of India, and that bills were generally unsalable. The Bank of England to-day advanced its rate

of interest to 7 per cent.

THE PANIC ON THE PARIS BOURSE.

The panle on the Paris Bourse was very severe on the 30th of April. Rentes closed at 65:15, a decline of 14 per cent.

Italian and Austrian bonds were greatly deressed. There was some improvement on the 1st of

May, but it was not fully maintained, and after business hours rentes fell to 65-10.

Paris (April 29) correspondence of London Telegraph. Yesterday the Bourse was in a perfectly awful

state. Not even in the worst day of the Crimea was there so bad a feeling. On the other hand, perhaps I may console some of your readers if I tell them that the greatest person in this realm has said, "Well, if there is a war it will only be a very brief one, and will not interfere with our Exhibition."

President Johnson's Policy.

Interesting Interview Between President Johnson and the Correspondent of the London "Times" -The President's Policy Explained by Himself.

In the perplexed and uncertain state into which

-The President's Policy Explained by Himself. In the perplexed and uncertain state into which public affairs have fallen, it is impossible for me to send you suy information more important or valu-able than the particulars of an interview which 1 recently had with President Johnson at the White House. The President's opinions, especially with reference to the freedmen, have been so wilffully marepresented in the Radical areas of this country, and his general policy towards the Southern states has been exposed to so much unjustifiable perver-sion, that Mr. Johnson's own explanations on both these subjects may have some weight even with those who are most embilitered against him. The Pre-ident first adverted to the condition in which he found the country on his accession to office, and pointed out that ever since that time the radical party, which now has the control over Cou-grees, had been prepairing for the issue 'orced' upon him. Their object was manifest, and it was one which from their point of view, they could scarcely be blamed for pursuing so eagerly. They knew per-fectly well that when the south came back into Congress their day of power would be over -the Southern representatives would stand as a unit; they would probably fall into at ince again with the Democratic party the old issues of silvery and bardet sovereinty would be dead and buried, and the party which nov ruled would be stripped of its rower. Their tais about philasthropy and benevolence to the nervo meant bothing more than a deare to work upon the feelings of the North, so that they might be enabled to carry everything their own way.

their own way. It was a renewal of an o'd conflict The two sec-tions of the country were ready to go to war belore the Rebellion broke out-the one to preserve slavery, the other to destroy it Each side was willing to sacrifice the Government in order to gain its object. The South struck first; the Rebellion was subdued at the South struck first; the Rebellion was subdued at the South struck first; the Rebellion was first swing-ing round to the other end. 'These men,' continued the President—and he always used these words to denote the Radreal party—''are almost ready to go denote the Radical party-"are almost ready to go into Rebellion again rather than have their supreby the re-introduction of the south They know nothing practically of the real state of the South. The very man who had drawn up the Civil Rights bill, what are his means of judging? I him in the Senate during the war, and went ou to Tennessee and saw it all, and bore my share of the troubles. He stopped at home, and now endea-vors to make his theories quare into the events of the war, and legislate on ideas which he has never put to the test." The President then went on to speak of slavery The President then went on to speak of slavery and the newro. He had been brought up, he said, under the v-ry shadow of the institution of slavery. He had bought and owned slaves, but still he nad always been for abolishing slavery upon any basis which could be adopted with safety to the country. When it came to the question whether slavery should be aboushed or the Guestion whether slavery should abo ished or the Government broken up, he never be abo isseed of the Government broken up, he never had a coubt as to the course which he ought to pur sue. He decided to give up s avery, and he abided by that decision. But the South now would treat the negro with greater kindness than the North, if it were let alone and not exasterated. "They talk of justice to the negro." continued the President: "God knows my heart yearns towards him when I thus a the out when the source of the think of the end which these men are preparing for him. I see that end clearly enough-they are going way for a confl ct of races. the way for a conflict of races. "When that occurs we all know how it will fare with the negro. How has such a contest always ended? When the time comes there will be no struggle. The result will be decided without that Now, then, what do we find? The very thing which we said these Southern States could never do, which we fought these four years to prevent them doing, these men affirm that they have actually cone-namely, been out of the Union. The Southern States are ready to come back on our terms, take loyal oaths, and acknowledge their allegrance, but these men say they shall not. Why, if they had offered to come tack, or any of them during the Rebellion, should we have turned them away on the ground that they had back they allowed to the Union? that they had placed themselves out of the Union? Mr. Lincoln offered to receive the whole Legislature of Richmond-a Rebel Legislature, and would have welcomed them with open arms. Would he refused to receive these blates now that they have fully submitted?" The President next referred to the misrepresenta-The President next referred to the misrepresenta-tions of his policy which have been so industriously spread abroad. 'These men," had for months past had the public mind opened to them, and nad poured into it whatever they pleased Now it had become incrusted, as it were; but once let toat incrustation be broken through, and the truth would begin to find is way. 'I am not discouraged," added the President; "either these States must be brought back, or they must be kept out. It is like doing a sum in addition—some sums want figuring up more than others before you can get the answer, but i bethan others before you can get the answer. but I be-heve it will all come out right in the end." Mr. Johnson then enlarged with considerable detail upon the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, and said that its machinery was now being Bureau, and said that its machinery was now being used to get negroes conveyed from the North back to the South by the very men who were asserting that the lives of the freedmen were not said in the South. They had hired or bought hands, they wanted labor, and they got their negroes trans-ported at the expense of the Government. The Freedmen's Bureau compelled the Incgroes to go, or they is opped their subsistence allowance. It was inttle better than another form of slavery, only that it was solely conducted by abolitonists; for the Freedmen's Bureau would not assist a southern man in getting negroes from the North, where many in getting negroes from the North, where many thousands of them have taken refuge during the A gentleman from Falkland county, Virginia, had been to him, the President said, only a few days ago, saying that he had sent three hundred negroes to the District (of Columbia) for security during the to the District (of Columbia) for security during the war. He now wished to hire them, but the Freed-men's Bureau interposed obstacles, and wou'd give no help in transporting them; whereas the Government railroads were placed at the service of other speculators. In all that he said it was evident that the President approved some place for protections speculators. In all that he said it was evident that the President approved some plan for protecting the negro and giving him succor, but that he considered the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau was not all that it could be desired. It did not accom-plish the true object for which it was founded Passing from this subject, the President said that the radical party in Congress talked to the ceople as if they had to fear some act of oppression on the part of the Executive because the Givil Rights bull had been velocid. "But the veto power," he said "could never be made an engine of oppression. It has only a nevative force—it orginates nothing. It can only say when it sees unwise or inconstitutional lexisla-tion attempted." New stop. Consider this thinr a little further. Pass the bill if you will by your con-stitutional two-thirds majority, but I think it well to give yow an opportunity to think over it again." They have passed the Civil Rights bull and the subnot be long tetore a Judge is arrested for gurring

cut 'he laws of his Sinte Then the case will 'e brought to the Supreme Court, and the people will cooniste which was right-Congress in insisting upon having it, or 1 endeavoring to dissuade them from it " Here, again, the President distinguished be-tween the principle on which the bill is professedly based and the bill uself; the former he was an avions to see carried out, but the ments proposed be con-sidered objectionable and hazardous. "Con ress," the President further said, "r pre-wents the states, but the ments proposed to them in-oivious ly all voted in my election. I am like the Iribunes elected by the Koman poople-I am to a and and represent their nerests. And what other object is a stream of the interests to pro-mote. If I were a man of ambition I do not know what I could cestre more than I have gauned. I have gone the whole giddy round, from Adderman upward, and I do not value the office there the Presi-gent spoke with great carnestness and reeling), except for the good which fit may enable me todo. I want but a corner of this house to live in, and I do not care a hawbee, as the bactoth may, for all the weight in the see the country at harmony and peace, how giadly would I give up all! I suppose I may say that I have done enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition, and feel that my rose is well-may hrun. These men want power; I have esongh, and an infift rent to what I have. We think"-he said here words with a simile-" we that this is a great position, with our ideas-we are educated to do so; bar I can assure you I am often here i welve hours a day writout is ever cocurring to me that I point and fift ener to what I have, to me that I am freesoent " He evidentiy meant, without the print of nonwersent means the servere the two is the print of nonwersent that is not then here is velve thours a day writout is ever cocurring to me that I an freesonent " He evidentiy meant, without the

to so; but I can assure you I am often here twelve hours a day without it ever occurring to me that I am Presedent" He evidently meant, without the pride of power occurring to him. "These men," he also said, "have raised the ery of 'mad dog' at me, and the people seem to be getting athaid. They will understand me better by-and by, and uncerstand these men too I could not expect to get through without a straggle." Yet it was most existent in these men "were pursuing. By being united again the country word dating the avec of which "these men" were pursuing. By being united again the country won dst. nd respected in the ayes of the world. It was now laboring under the eyils of an inflated currency, and while trade is res ricted by the South being kept in uncertainty—an element of dan-South being kept in uncertainty—an element of dan-ger in the State—such evils could not be corrected. Yet there were signs that people were beginning to be ahve to the truth "Look at Peoria"—and he men-tioned several other towns where meetings in suop ort of the President's poncy have lately been held since the passage of the Civil Rights buil. "It is like water tricking along the ground," said Mr. John-son. "You can see the damp places here and there, and you know that it will gradually spread. It will take the e; but, after all, what good can be accomand you know that it will gradually spread. It will take the e; but, after all, what good can be accom-plished without trial and difficulty? If I tail my regret will not be for myself. I will hope that some one wiser will rise up to do the work." The Pre-sident uttered these words in a somewhat weary and sad, but very earnest tone. He continued with great animation:- My convictions are firm and strong and strong convictions are a great source-the best source-of course to a man. I have tought disanica nearly all round the circle, and if I am caded on to complete the circle. I will. Then I could say most hearthy that I would that I could nepart in peace."

could say most hearing that I would that I could depart in peace." Such so iar as I feel at liberty to repeat them, were the remarks made by the President. I behave that I have repeated his very words in most in-stances, but there were many illustrations which he implo ed which I am unable to recal, and in a conversation of two hours there must necessarily be a great ceal which I cannot pretand to remember with sufficient accuracy to repeat. That the Presi-dent is as firm and unshaken as ever it was impossi-ble to doubt after bytenmer to him. He relies upon the good sense of the people to pring the present crisis to a myorable end; but it is clear that he has no personal objects to "erve. He told one of the most distinguished of American politicians only yesterday, as he told me on thurs-

He told one of the most distinguished of American politicians only yesterday, as he told me on thurs-day that he will never consent to be a candida's for the Presidency again. I will only add that the Pre-sident looked better in health than when I saw him some mooths ago, and that he speaks with great clearness, force, and ability, and brings to bear on the sabject upon which he is talking many very surgestive and chettous figures and illustrations.-Washington (April 16) correspondence of the London Washington (April 16) correspondence of the London

ENGLISH COMMENT ON THE CONVERSATION

From the London Times, May 2. In this part of the world the divinity that doth hedge round the sovereign ruler at once the and protects him, by depriving him of free and familiar



Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 14.

Sunday School Union. The Sunday School Union, composed of 38 Protestant schools, 878 teachers, and nearly 7000 scholars, celebrated their anniversary to-day, with'six bands of music, flags, emblems, floral decorations, etc. They proceeded to the Capitol

grounds, where they were entertained with vocal and instrumental music and adaresses. Taxation. If our Internal Revenue taxation was as heavy per capita as it is in Victoria, it would realize \$900,000,000 per annum.

The Hall of Representatives.

The hall of the House has been put in thorough order by Captain Goodenow, and the House will probably resume business to-day, there now being very nearly a quorum present in the city.

Generals Fullerton and Steedman, It has been officially reported to General Howard, Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, that Generals Fullerton and Steedman, during their stay in Virginia, would scarcely listen to a Union man, white or black, unless convinced that he was dissatisfied with the operations of the Bureau. Every Rebel complaint was carefully noted by the Commissioners, and the whole inspection, judging from trustworthy reports, is grossly unfair, as future developments will show.

National Banks.

No National Banks were established last week. The total number now in operation is 1650. Officers' Peccadilloes.

Naval officers have sometimes brought from

foreign countries goods for the use of their families and friends upon which no duties have been paid. The Commissioner of Customs having been informed of the arrival at this port of goods of this description, yesterday consulted the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the affair, who immediately issued a special order directing the officers to report immediately to the Collector the amount and value of the goods thus imported. It is understood that the Secretary will shortly issue a general order on the

Internal Revenue.

The receipts from internal revenue on Saturday last were \$654,840.71. The total received trom this source during the week was \$4,232,-376.80.

subject.

tioned, \$6,939,953.83.

Receipts from Customs

The receipts from customs during the week ending the 12th inst., from the ports mentioned, were as follows:-New York, \$2,253,300: Philadelphia, \$103,559 48; Boston, \$290,451-31; Baltimore, \$60,266-24. Making the aggregate income received from these sources, for the period men-

Agricultural.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONBOE, May 12 .- Immediately on the adjournment of the United States Circuit Court, in Norfolk, on last Thursday afternoon, Judge Underwood left for Washington, D. C., and gave particular instructions to the Clerk of the Court to exhibit to no person the indictment brought against Jeff. Davis. The various attaches of the press endeavored in vain to obtain permission to copy it.

An interesting billiard tournament took place last evening, in Norfolk, and a large audience was in attendance to witness the match between the champion players of Richmond and Norfolk, Messrs, Baldwin and Brian. The match was played upon a four pocket table, carom game. Major-General Hunter went North last evening.

The weather here, yesterday and last night, was exceedingly stormy and rainy.

The schooner Cain, from City Point for Philadelphia, with timber, is in this harbor, awaiting an opportunity to sail.

Jefl. Davis' Trial.

Low he Received the News of his Indictment – Anxious for his Trial-His Defense to be Based on the Doctrine of State Rights-He has no Feur of a Packed Jury and Corrupt Judges, ntc. Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 12,-Jeff. Davis re-ceived the notice of the indictment for treason presented against him by the Grand Jury of the United States Circuit Court, recently in session in Norfolk, with something more than stoical indifference. On the contrary, he expressed himself, as I an told, greatly pleased at the result, and hoped that his case would now be soon decided.

He shows himself in his conversation on the subject to have been perfectly sincere in his avowals all along of an earnest desire to be placed on trial. While I do not believe that he for a moment entertains any apprehension as to the result of the trial, I am satisfied that he both expects and desires that the examination shall be of the most thorough and searching character. His chief point of defense, as he has frequently stated, will be based on the doctrine o rights and the prerogative granted every citizen of a State to sustain the official action of such

I think, moreover, he feels confident of receiving a fair and impartial trial, and is willing to abide the issue. To his counsel. I am told, he has already written on the subject of his expected trial. Come what will, Jeff. Davis wit show humself no cowardly prisoner at the bar of justice. The attacks in the Southern press (whose editors thus hope to bolster up his case) against Judge Underwood and the other mem-bers of the Grand Jury he does not, 1 am satisfied, sympathize with in the least, and all their mutterings about packed juries and corrupt judges have no effect upon him. -N. Y. Herald.

The Treason Trial.

"Druid's" Views of the Norfolk Indictment and Congressional Action. The New York News of to-day has the follow

cumstance in connection with the efforts that are now being made to bring Jefferson Davis to trial, that the Judiciary Committee, to whom was referred, weeks ago, the question whether any legislation on the part of Congress was ne-cessary in order to bring him to trial, have confined their labors exclusively to the collection and examination of testimony to prove the complicity of Mr. Davis in the as

DOULLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL FLURRY,

FAILURE OF SEVERAL LEADING BROKERS' FIRMS.

A sudden decline took place at the Stock Exchange in the price of a railway stock, well known as "Hestonville," in which there had been very large transactions.

The stock had been run up to 39 cents, originally 13. To-day a tremendous decline set in, and at 1.30 the stock is quoted at 19.

This depreciation has been instrumental in causing the failure of several large and wellknown brokers' firms in Third street.

The names of several well-known firms have been han ded us-but we refrain from giving additional publicity to them, until further par, ticulars have been obtained.

Further details will be given in later editions.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, May 14, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morn* ing, but prices, with one or two exceptions, were steady. Hestonville City Passenger Railroad was the most active on the list, selling at 20@27. closing at the former rate, a decline of 9, 80 was bid for Second and Third; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; and 51 for Chesnut and Walnut.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 541, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 331, a decline of 1; 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 53.69 for Reading; 56 for Minehill; 38 for North Peunsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred ditto; and 434 for Northern Central.

Government bonds continue in fair demand, at full prices. 5-20s sold at 102@1024; and 7.30s at 1024; 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 951 for 10-40s. City loans are less active. The new issue sold at 98%, a decline of 4.

Bank shares are in demand. Mechanics' sold at 295; and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 120. 140 was bid for First National; 215 for North America; 130 for Philadelphia; 90 for Northern Liberties; 95 for Kensington; 514 for Penn Township; and 621 for City.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 341. 272 Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at $34\frac{1}{2}$. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 117 for Morris Canal preferred; 16 for Susque-hanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and $63\frac{1}{2}$ for Wyoming Valley Canal. Oil shares are dull and neglected. Ocean sold at from $7\frac{1}{2}$ to $8\frac{1}{4}$, the former rate a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & bro., No. 408. Third street. FIRST BOARD

evolution lately reorganized at Naples has anchored in our magnificent bay, last from Syracuse. It consists at present of the following vessels:--

When the ball and the second s	1	ю	u	38	e.	u	3	oi	wer,
Re d'Italia (flag-ship) iron-clad			÷	ŝ					900
San Martino, iron clad	1.	ò				6		ě.	700
Pris cipe de Ca Ignano, iron clao	8.4	e,		*	•	•			600
Gaeta, wooden screw trigate		e,	÷	۰.	e.	÷	3		400
Messagiere, paddle despatch boat		i,	۲		• •	÷	ï	÷	400
Fridano, ten-gun sailing brigantine	• •	6	*		••	,			-
No 2 screw gunboat			÷	÷			•	×	-

The Principe de Carignano (pursues the writer), however, is detached in Greek waters; but will be replaced almost immediately on that station by a smaller vessel. The Gaeta is on its way from Naples. The steam corvette Princi-pina Coulde also forms part of the squadron; but it is at present on its way to England with the crew of the steam ram Affondatore, now fitting out at Millwall on the Thames, Under present circumstances the Government has acted most wisely in withdrawing that most magnifi-cent '7 as soon as possible from England before any obstacle to her departure can b raised by the eventual outbreak of hostiluties The position occupied by the squadron is the key of the Adriatic. The crews are daily put through the gun and small-arms practice, and the precision of their firing at a range of 1000 metres is entitled to the highest commendation.

A Paris letter asserts that at a Cabinet meeting at the Tuileries, on the 30th of April, it was determined to prevent Italy commencing a war of aggression against Austria, and to insist on the acceptance of Austria's proposal for a simultancous disarmament.

There were rumors in Paris of a probable European Congress. It is stated that Austria, Italy, and Prussia were favorable to it.

THE LATEST FROM ITALY,

The Florence correspondent of the London Jimes says there can be no doubt that the Italian Government desires war as the only means of extrication from an exceedingly false and difficult situation.

Serious Financial Panic.

GREAT ALARM ON THE LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE AND PARIS BOURSE-HEAVY FALL IN FOREIGN SECURITIES.

From the London Times (City Article), May 1.

A state of panic greater than has been experienced at any time during the past nine years has prevailed in all the markets to day (April 30). A further fall of 5 per cent, in Italian stock, and of 14 per cent, in French rentes, coupled with another heavy outflow of gold from the Bank of England, which suggests the early possibility of a movement of the rate of discount up to 7 per cent., have been the principal causes of the general confusion and loss of confidence.

The shares of the various finance companies have been sold at any price that could be ob-tained, and business has been adjourned till Wednesday (the Stock Exchange being closed to-morrow) under circumstances of intense anxiety. Consols, which closed on Saturday at 86; to 3, opened at 86; to 4, fouched 86; went to 86; and were finally quited 86; to 4. For the new account in June the last price was 86 to 87. Bank stock leit off at 242 to 244; reduced and new three per cents., 841 to 1; India stock, 210 to 212; India bonds, 16s, to 20s, premium; and exchequer bills, March, Ss. to 30s. discount; June, 5s.

discount to par. The discount demand has been active to-day, and on the Stock Exchange advances have been in increased request at five per cent.

In foreign securities the only exceptions to the general decline have been Spanish passive and certificates, which are + better, the former at 253, and the latter at 157. Mexican is a lower, at 175, and Brazilian scrip a lower, at a

The last price from Paris this evening was 65f. 15c., showing a further decline of 11 per

The sum of £106,000 in gold was taken from the bank to-day for the Continent, making a total of £231,000 withdrawn during the past three days,

monarch cannot divulge those opinions upon parties at d movements which his more fortunate subjects at d movements which his more fortunate subjects find it impossible not to have and avow. He cannot explain and justify his acts He is always on his trial, without the opportunity of deliverance, and unless he should enjoy a quiet exile surrounded by friends, or leave a large and confidential correspon-dence, he will have to bequeath his fame with no other security than a *post mortem* examination of his political remains. In this respect the President of the United States has the advantage of our grand European pageaniries. His position lies midway between them and the Minister, whom a slip of the present of a subject of the bightest friends, or leave a large and confidential correspon tongue, or a casting vote, may strip of the highest power allowed to man in these isles. Formally and practically secure for four years, yet capable of erring, most carefully reminied at every pass that he is nothing but a man, and representing princi-ples not otherwise represented in the Constitution, he can talk with anybody about public affairs without impropriety or offense. He can address a mob from a platform or an oper

window: he can hold conversations which the bost wil convey next day to the furthest corners of the Union; and, as seen yesterday in our letter from Washington, he may explain and unbosom him to the correspondent of a European journal. We know no: whether our sensitive cousins would like know no whether our sensitive cousins would like to have this regarded as an appeal to the public opinion of the world, and to the one "flesh and blood" of all nations and realms, but we are assured that the President gave full permission that the details of this remarkable conference should be made public. They do him the greatest honor, and we think ought to satisfy those who suspect him of a reactionary policy a personal ambiting of the or a reactionary policy, a personal ambition, an un-warrantable disagreement with Congress, and a dis-position to override or evade the law. These are points upon which Englishmen may expect to be inadequately informed, for it is certain that he shall never understand our neighbors at all unless he become thoroughly aware that we are not to measute them by the rule of our own institutions.

AN ANECDOTE OF MACAULAY IN INDIA .- When ever the subject of scriptural fortune-telling came up in Lord Macaulay's presence, he was pretty sure to relate an anecdote of his sojourn in India. He arrived one night, late and tired. at the house of the chaplain of a somewhat un trequented district, and desired to get to bed as soon as possible. But his host was not going to throw away the rare opportunity of eliciting some valuable information from a guest of such rare ability and scholarship. "Mr. Macaulay," said he, "I positively cannot let you retire till you state your opinion as to the Number of the Beast." "I was driven into a corner," said the statesman rather than theologian, "and I apswered on the spot, 'I have no doubt as to what was foreshadowed by the mystical number-the British House of Commons! The members elected-658-the three clerks at the table, the sergeant-at-arms and the deputy-sergeant, the librarian, and the two door-keepers, making 666, and I rushed to my couch."

THE FRENCH PROTESTANTS .- The dissension which separate the orthodox and liberal sections of the French Protestants are in a fair way of settlement, chiefly through the exertions Guizot, who recently had an interview with Napoleon. It is related that an amusing passage occurred in the course of the conversation-the story running that the Emperor replied to a question concerning the dismissal of the Protestant pastor Martin Paschaud by remarking;-----must consult my ministers, you know; I am too constitutional a sovereign to do anything with-out their advice. Surely, Monsieur Guizot, you can't blame me for that!" to which Guizot is said to have replied :- "Sire, I did not think you had arrived at that stage yet."

CENSUS OF LONDON.—A "day" census is about to be taken in the city of London. At the last census taken in 1861 the population comprised only those who "slept" within the city, and con-sequently fell far short of the real daily popula tion. It is now proposed to include all persons engaged or employed in the transaction of the commercial, monetary, professional, and trad-ing concerns of the city. There are in the City. Union six hundred and nineteen blocks of houses let out as offices, etc., only the original essees of which are on the rate book; so that the actual population cannot be ascertained in any other manner than by a house-to-house visitation, or by obtaining returns such as are now asked for in the "day" census,

The Commissioner of Agriculture has lately received from the Royal Agricultural Society of Austria a very fine collection of choice seeds donated to the United States for experimental purposes. The Commissioner is of the opinion that experiment will satisfactorily demonstrate the adaptability of many of these seeds to the American chmate, and thereby prove a valuable acquisition to the agricultural interests of the country.

General Grant.

General Grant seldom indulges in theatrical amusements, but on Friday evening last he overcame his native modesty and attended Grover's theatre, to witness the performance of the Hol man troupe in Cinderella and the Daughler of the Regiment. The General was accompanied by his wife and two children, Nellie and Jesse, and Representative Washburne, of Illinois, all of whom seemed highly pleased with the entertainment.

The Sanitary Claim Agency.

The following is the number of military claims gainst the Government, settled by the United States Sanitary Commission Army and Navy Claim Agency, of this city, during the month of April last:-

2080 Claims for Arrears of Pay and Claims for Prize Money.....

Total value of military claims gratuitously The Commission having ceased its distribution of supplies to the army, now directs its exclusive attention to the gratuitous collections of soldiers' claims, for which its agents are afforded pecial facilities by the different Departments of he Government.

Characteristic Speech of Henry A. Wise. Ex-General and ex-Governor Henry A. Wise ectured in behalf of the orphans in Alexandria on Saturday evening, and in the course of his remarks made the following observations:-

You might call the father a Rebel if you pleased, but he (the speaker) was alive to de-tend the dead against the charge of either treaon or rebellion. (Applause.) A little further on he remarked that there was no power on earth which could make him move one step rom old Virginia. He had made no confessions and taken no test oath, and there was no power on earth which could make him take one. He was no traitor, that he would swear before high leaven. If he were one he would deserve to be shot. He had taken no oath of allegiance, for he was not a foreigner to be naturalized. two centuries his forefathers had lived in the old Commonwealth of Virginia, and their tones rested on her soli. He then asked how many of the foreigners who were present at the surrender of the Confederate arm at Appomattox Court House could say the This war, he said, only proved the truth of the three lines of political wisdom written by William Penn, according to whom the form of a govern-

m-nt was but an inferior consideration. The worst form in good hands being almost as good as the best, and best form in bad hands being almost as bad as the worst. He claimed to have being always had the highest fegard for the Constitu-tion of the United States, and said that when the Government of the United States called upon him to suppress insurrection, and on the other hand his State called upon him to repel invasion, it was simply a conflict of savereign-ties, and he was not responsible for his acts individually in obeying the voice of his State.

-Jenkins, the defaulting cashier and lover of the pretty waiter girl, Vieve Brower, still re-mains in the Tombs; he reads Carlyle, and is the most cheerful man in the prison,

coln, but have not taken a single step towards bringing him to trial for treason, or towar is facilitating such a trial. To judge from their abors, it would seem that they at least have no intention of having Jefferson Davis tried for treason.

Whatever the ground of their action in this respect may be, it is certain that the recent indictment of Mr. Davis at Nortolk was brought about by Judge Underwood on his own responsibility, and that it has not received the sanction of the Government, or any officer or branch thereof, as I stated in my last despatch. Jef-ferson Davis was indicted for treason by order of this same Underwood last summer. At that time the Attorney-General directed the over-zealous Underwood to let the matter drop, and

that indictment was quietly withdrawn. The present indictment is a mere copy of the former one, but it is well known to the Government and to all its law officers, that Jefferson Davis' crime, whatever it may be, does not amount to treason, and that, tried in any civil court, a conviction for treason cannot be se-cured. To place Jefferson Davis on trial for treason is to have it proclaimed that he did not commit treason, and it is a knowledge of the fact that has hitherto prevented his trial. If he s put on trial under this indictment, it will simply be in order that he may be honorably acquitted. Underwood, and such men as Nye, who thirst for the blood of Jefferson Davis, do not see this, but Thaddeus Stevens sees it, and hen 'e his anxiety to get Mr. Davis tried as an accomplice of the assassins.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 14 .- Arrived, brig Ida C., from Cienfuegos for Baltimore, with sugar. Salled, April 22, in company with brigs J. R. Nevins and Ibez, for New York; barque Minnie and brig John J. Frazer, for Boston. Had light winds and calms during the passage.

From Raleigh.

RALEIOH, N. C., May 14 .- The funeral of the Hon. Geome E. Badger, who died on Friday last of paralysis, was largely attended. He was formerly United States Senator from North Carolina.

Fire at Troy, N. Y.

TROY, May 12 .- A dwelling-house and two barns were burned in West Troy on Sunday morning. Two other dwellings were badly damaged. Loss unknown.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 14 --Cotton dull at 34 cents for Middings. Flour has declined 5@10c; sales of 400 bpls, at \$7.50@950 for State; \$9.4021375 for Obio, \$10.66@1675 for southern, and \$8.75@13.80 for Canada Wheat declined 1@2c; sales unumportant. Corn I cent higher; sales at \$0.034c. Beef steady. Pork firm; sales of 1400 barrels at \$30.75@31. Lard quiot. Whisky dull.

Another "Butcher-Cart" Robbery. \$16,400 STOLEN.

The "butcher-cart" method of highway rob bing has become a regular system in this city, and has been again resorted to with great success.

On Saturday afternoon Mr. J. H. Huggins, the cashier of Messra, E. S. Higgins & Co., whole-sale carpet dealers, was proceeding to their manufactory, having a carpet-bag containing \$16,400, wherewith to pay off their workmen. He had nearly reached his destination, Forty third street and North river, when he was suddenly assaulted by a tall, powerful man. At the same instant a butcher's cart drove up, containing two men, one of whom jumped out and assisted in the assault. In an instant Higgins was knocked senseless, and the thieves, securing the carpet-bag, were driven swiftly away by the third party. This is the third time this dodge has been

resorted to within the past few months,--New York World of to-day.

20200 do	100 sh do 24
\$8000 do	200 sh do 00
\$4000 do 102	
\$1000 Leb Nav 6s, 84, 874	
21000 Lou May 08, 02. 5/4	
\$1000 do 87%	100 sh do 01
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000 sh Ocean b80 81	300 sh do 20
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100 sh do 73	20 sts Penna R 544
100 ch do	160 sb Phil & Erie 821
100 sh do	200 sh do 321
7 sh Morris Cl 77"	
PHILAD'A GOLD EXC	HANGE QUOTATIONS.
TOPI N	HANGE QUOTATIONS.
10 A. M	12 M
11 A. M. 1903	1 P M

HABPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows :-Selling

Amoniana (lala	2499114(1)	
American Gold	130	
A merican Suver, is and is	199	
American Suver Dimes and Half Dimes	110	
Pennsvivania Currenes	65	
New York Exchange	00	
ton a one machinge.	nar	

Dar Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quolations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

128

merican G merican Si Compound I	ver, is a	nd 4s.		Sel ing 130} 125
	4.6	June, 180	14	117
	48	July, 18	4 111	110
144	48	August, 186	and the second se	116
	64			101
	24		tern Uf	97
6.		Dec., 186	A 88	87
		May, 186		67
- 100		August, 186	5 43	42
- 33		Sept., 186		43
		October, 186	5 84	at

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 14 -There is nothing doing in Clover. seed or Timothy, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed sells s.cwly at 82 70@2 75 27 bush.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is selling at \$29 B ton. but there is not much doing.

is not much doing. There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, but not much doing. There is a moderaie cemand for home consumption, with sales of a tow humred barrels at st 300(5 25 H bbl. for superfine; \$3.750(1025) for extras: \$100(1120) for Northwestern extra family: 1 (201/30 for brands, according to quality. Eve Flour is scarce and in demand We quots at \$5.750(120 H bbl. In Corn Meal no transactions worthy of notice to report. There is no new movement to present in the Wheat S000 rat and good red at \$2.76(31 H bbl. and extra) (20275); white commands \$2.75(31 H bbl. and extra) and stocks of Rye are very small, and the article is wanted; small sales of Pennsylvania are making at sin fair demand; sales of S000 bush white at \$26. Outs are in good reduct, with sales at \$2.50(201 H bbl. to report. There is no new movement to present in the Wheat S000 rat and good red at \$2.75(31 H bbl. the receipts and stocks of Rye are very small, and the article is wanted; small sales of Pennsylvania are making at sin fair demand; sales o 5000 bush white at \$26. Outs are in good reduct, with asies at \$2.50(201 H bbl. the remerited with at 85c in the cars; and 300 bush white at \$26. Outs are in good reduct, with asies at \$2.50(201 H bbl. and \$2.50(201 H bbl. and

Whisky is duil. Pennsylvania is selling at \$2.25 and Ohio at \$2.27.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, May 14 .- Beel cattle are in tair demand thi, week at about former rates. 1390 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, at from 17@17%c. for extra; 15@16c, for lair to good; and li@14c. # pound for to m-mon, as to quality. The following are th : particulars of mön, as to quality. The following are the particulars of of the sale:39 head. Owen Fmith. Lancas: er Co. 155(6)(75).
b7 P. McFillin Lancas: er Co. 156(6)(75).
b7 P. McFillin Lancas: er Co. 156(6)(75).
b7 P. McFillin Lancas: er Co. 156(6)(75).
b7 Martin Fuller & Co. Lancaster Co. 151(6) 175.
b6 Martin Fuller & Co. Lancaster Co. 151(6) 175.
b7 Martin Fuller & Co. Lancaster Co. 151(6) 175.
b7 Martin Fuller & Co. Lancaster Co. 151(6) 175.
b7 Martin & Brother, Lancaster Co. 150(6) 175.
b7 Martin & Brother, Lancaster Co. 150(6) 175.
b7 Martin & Brother, Lancaster Co. 10(6) 175.
b7 Frank & Lehambers. Lancaster Co. 10(6) 175.
b7 Jones McClees, Lancaster county. 16(6) 175.
b7 Jones McClees, Lancaster county. 16(6) 175.
b7 Jones McClees, Lancaster county. 16(6) 175.
b7 McFillin & Montare, Lancaster county 16(6) 175.
b7 James McFills, Lancaster county. 16(6) 175.
b8 McFills, Constance Lancaster county and Chester. 156(6) 175.
b8 McFills, Lancaster county. 16(6) 175.
b9 McFills, Constance county. 16(6) 175.
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b1 McFills, Lancaster county. 15(6) 175.
b2 McFills, Lancaster county. 15(6) 175.
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b1 McFills, Ver Joresy 150(15).
b2 McHaller & Alexander. Chester co. 146(15).
b3 McHaller & Levi. Berks cooncy. 16(6) 175.
b3 McHaller & Alexander. 16(6) 175.
b3 McHaller & Alexander. 10(6) 175.
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b6 McHaller & Alexander. 10(6) 175.
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Cows. Sheep are dull and rather lower; 18,009 head arrived and sold at from 6:e007c. # Ib gross as in quality. Hogs are in better demand; 2300 head sold at he dif-ferent yards at from \$150015 the 100 fbs, net-the lattag rate for prime corn fod