GENS, STEADMAN AND FUL-LERTON AT NORFOLK.

Interview with Colored Citizens-Their Estimate of the Freedmen's Bureau-Suffrage the Only Substitute.

General Steadman stated that his mission was to converse with them as to the general state of feeling between the whites and blacks in this community, and said that he was with them in community, and said that he was with them in an official capacity, with General Fullerton as a Commissioner, sent by President Johnson to inquire into the affairs of the Freedmen's Bureau in the South, and to obtain information as to the benefit derived from the Bureau by the people. He said that he could not talk to all of them, but if they would appoint a delecation, that he would talk with them in behalf of the people.

Accordingly, the following gentlemen were chosen said delegation, viz.: William Keiling, J. T. Wilson, J. G. Selden, A. A. Portlock, N.

J. T. Wilson, J. G. Selden, A. A. Portlock, N. Barbour, and James Bryant.

Mr. Keiting—I hope the Freedmen's Bureau will not be abolished until law and order are restored here, and to the whole country; were the Government to a move it now, while we are not recognized as men by the waites of the South, it would be leaving as and the white Union men at the mercy of the ignorant and a fill rampant Robes and enemies of the Government. I claim to at it is manual to abolish the government. rant and sill rampant Rebes and enemies of the Government. I claim it at it is unsafe to abolish the Bureau until the Government dec ares that we are men and we have the enjoyment of all our rights as a merican areemen. It is unsafe to remove the military forces until we are put on an equality with all ofter citizens. I hope the Bureau wat be allowed to main until the laws of the State are modified and remoucled so that we can have just se before the civil courts—so that we can have our rulers—so that we can have a say as to who shall receive the taxes that we pay to support State and Municipal Governments. The people of the Sou h must be taught that we are men like unto them selves, and that we must be respected as such. The people of the Sou h must be calcated and instructed as to the fundamental principles of our Government. We will assist to pay for their education. We have extended to them the right hand of freendship, and they have spurped it with scorn and contempt. We they have spurned it with scorn and contempt. We are quiet and orderly, and are law-abiding citizens; but we wish to be consulted as to the making of the but we wish to be consulted as to the making of the laws that govern us. We are directly interested in all things the same as the white man. We treat the whites as we would have them treat us. We restect them, and they must learn to do likewise. We do not molest the whites, but they are continually interfering with us. In many cases when we work for them toey will not pay us for our labors until forced to do so by the law, and if the whites alone have a voice in making the laws, they will not provide for us in those laws. Much prejudice still exists against us by the whites, but we do not feel any animosity against them. We are willing to cast off the past, and unite to harmonize for t e inture, but they retuse to come up to the standard of right and justice. If the Bureau, as it stands, must be supported, protected, and assisted by the military. To have peace, we must have a republican form of sovernment; then, if we have good officers, we will have justice before the civil courts of the State.

It is very doubtful that a waite jury can be found.

the civil courts of the State.

It is very doubtful that a white jury can be found here that will do us justice. I hope and pray that the Bureau may remain and be strengthened, and

the Bureau may remain and be strengthened, and that peace may te soon restored.

J. T. Wilson—I see no provision made by the Legislature of Virginia by which the clacks, with the waite loyalists, are protected from the disloyal whites. The whites fear the military, and, I believe, judging the future by the past, that hey will not give us justice unless forced to do so by the military. Give the black man a vote in the Government, and we are all sale. Make him a responsible citizen—I mean give him the use of the ballot, the exercise of this right as a free man, the exercise of the same rights as his forefathers had to the formation of the Government. When we vote, we will feel that we have come to the icel safe; then we will fee! that we have come to the age of maturity, and that we are no longer incapable

age of maturity, and that no of protecting ourselves.

General Steadman - I am not posted as to the laws

Are the whites more hostile to the of Virginia. Are the whites more hosti, blacks than they were some time previous? Mr. Wilson—They seem to get worse every day, especially since the passage of the Civil Rights bill. General Steadman—Are there any local causes for this hostility?

-I think the cause is the existence of roughs" in the community. General Steadman—Were you ever a slave? Mr. Wi.son-No s'r; I was born free.

General Steadman (to Mr. Kening)-Were you s Mr. Keiling-I was, and bought myself for \$850 paid my hire of \$110 per year; allow me to say just here that the old white resident in wvers will not now ast as our counsel; before the civil Courts, they tell us that we must now get the Yankee lawyers to act for us. They say that the Yankees have freed us, and that we must now look to them to plead for us.

[Mr. Kelling, here exted one or two instances.]

(Mr. Keiling here cited one or two instances to A Portlock-I have been in the United States Navy and was nonorab y discharged after the war would like to cite you a case where a Rebel is ary I would like to cite you a case where a Rebel is sying to a my mother-m-aw of a piece of property;
it is all she owns; the case was brought up before
the Virgima Civil Court, Mr. Pepper being counsel;
it has been postponed, and I expect the civil authoritles are waiting so that the Bureau may be
abolished and the military withd awn, then they

will disposes this poor woman of all she has.

General Stendman—I cannot act as a lawyer, or give advice on these subjects; this is not my mission. I want to be informed of the best way to bring about peace so that it will last. I want to get up all the evidence that I can to proceed on my mission. Do you think that justice will be done the colored records at the Civil Courts, if this European is about the colored of the c ple at the Civil Courts, if this Bureau is abo

Mr Portlock-1 do not I hope the Government will return the Bureau, and sive us the protection of the mittary. When we are recognized as men then I think it will be time to talk about a so isluing the Bureau, and not until then. I want to see

Nicholas Barbour-I think that when men become free, they ought to have a chance to enjoy their free-dom. I do not think that when we grow up from childhood and become men, and a rive at manhood that we ought al wave to remain under the parental roof. I am a discharged United States seaman; when I enlisted to light the bartles of my country I did not expect when the war was over that I would have to apply to the temps, Government to give have to apply to the General Government to give me a guard when I wanted to travel from place to place in my own native country; I did not think that it would be needed after the war at any rate. I mean to say that when the Rebelion was crushed and peace restored to our distracted country. I did not expect it would be necessary to keep guard over my own house, and to be armed to the teeth to keep down the Rebe's. I thought the Government was strong enough to enforce her laws founded on the fundamental principles of the Government. I did not expect to be on guard the calance of my days, but the way things have turned up it seems so. I though when the Civil Rights bill became a law that i when the Civil Rights bill became a law that it would be enforced by the Government I did not expect to see one law for white men and another for back men. I expected to see all tried in the same court by the same itw. My idea is to teach all men what the law is, and then try all alke. Have no cistinction on account of race or color. Let the same doctor physic both the white and black alke. If the sic both the white and black alike. If the white Umon man dies in our cause, we are also willing to die with him, and vice ver ed. If he lives, we want to live also. We have both been the common sufferers, let us both reap the common benefit. The Bureau must remain a while longer; but I do not want to be always dependent on the Government for minary aid and interierence that I may live here and enjoy the fronts of my labor. Fut us all upon our own resources and give us all the some chance. Had it not been for the blacks the Union white men of the South would have been exterminated long ago.

General Steadman-Do you think justice wou'd be shown you by the state courts if the Bureau were

removed?

Mr. Barbour—Keep the Bureau for five years at least, and I think the result will be a good one. All the people, both white and black, will then have a chance during that time to go to school, and have a chance during that time to go to school, and and out the way to be happy. But I am in favor of setting the whole matter right on the spot, by riving to all the exercise of the right of suffrage. The sallot in the hands of 4 000 000 loyal men can do the whole thing, and I think that this is the quickest and encapest way to settle the question. If this is done, and free schools is stablished throughout the length am breasth of the South, God in a short

Movements of Head Centre Stephens-His Views on the Canada Scheme-Important Letter to the Fenians of the Washington District-What the C. O. I. R. Proposes.

Mr. Stephens was occupied the greater part of the Mr. Stephens was occupied the greater part of the day yesterday in receiving the visits of the various Centres who called to tender him the allegrance and premiary assistance of the circles respectively under their control. The gentemen brought with them sums varying from \$50 to \$200.

The committee have not jet concluded their report. The document will probably be submitted to day.

During the day little business was transacted except with the Centres and Executive Committee—this committee being, or being supposed to be, in perpetual session. The Roberts chape have began to show their hand; and the policy of the Head Centre is to appeal immediately to the Irishmen in America for appeal immediately to the Irishmen in America for appeal immediately to the Irishmen in America. rica for support, irrespective of party. He believes that, in so appealing, he will be supported—having had opportunity to explain his views. This vil be done at an early cale by the issue of a general appeal to all irrends of Ireland in the United States.

MR, STEPHENS' VIEWS ON THE CANADA SCHEME. Last evening the Head Centre was called upon by a delegation from the Lave le Circle, F. B., bringing the amount of \$108.50. The delegation was received by the Head Centre at his rooms, and in the course of the reception Mr. Stephens took occasion to explain his position. He said substantially that any person who sought to create dissensions in the ranks of the protherhood was an enemy to Ireland. To attack Canada was, in his opinion, to strike a death-blow at Irish nationality, and this was the unanimous feeling of the Irish republicans at home. They desired nothing but support | meney and the materials of war—from America | and looked upon all attacks upon Canada as a fatal diversion of strength from the true aims and purposes of the Bretherhood—the disonthralment of the Irish race. He had done everything in his power to effect a union. Last evening the Hend Centre was called upon by

He had done everything in his power to effect a union.

His offers of conciliation had been spurned—had not seen met in the spirit in which they were made. It was not rule or ruin with these men, it was simply ruin; and, "mark my words," said Mr. Stephens, "it an attack is made u on Canada, we are ruined." 'To compromise the country which has given you shelter and opened to you coureer of usefulness, is not the way to free Ireland, and will never effect that for which we are organized. What prevented us from fighting? Dissensions in America—and these dissensions were kept alive by the scheme of wreaking a magnificent revenge upon lingland through her Canadan possessions." The revenge, he continued, might be magnificent, but its magnificence was succidal—was ruinous to the prospects and hopes of the people at home.

It the people supported him, he had no doubt of being able to effect what he wished; if they failed to

It the people supported him, he had no doubt of being able to effect what he wished; if they failed to support him, the cause was lost.

Mr. Stephens spoke with unusual feeling, the deepest emotion being at intervals written upon his countenance; and the delegation retired with the strongest pledges of support upon their lips.

The flead Centre has written the subjoined letter to the Feman Blotherhood of the Washington District, in response to some resolutions received on thursday evening:—

trict, in response to Thursday evening:

LETTER TO THE FENIANS AT WASHINGTON.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, May 17—To the Officers of the Fenian brotherhood, washington Dis rict.—
Brothers:—Accept my cordial thanks for the resolutions passed at your heasquarters on the evening of the 15th instant. In indoising me and pledging me your support, you will give cheer to our brothers in Ireland, whom I alone can represent, and confidence to the overwhelming majority of our countriemen on this continent. For this I hank you in the name of Ireland, where every neart is now yearning for the reumon and consolidation of our people. We want and must have united set on. As you truly say, the man or party who would stand between us and this great essential should be looked on as the worst enemy of Ireland.

You have set a good example to the Circles of the Fenian Brotherhood—an example which I am confident will now be specify followed throughout the length and breadth of the Union. Indeed, numerous circles have already followed it; and I now appeal to every circle in the States to make known its senti-LETTER TO THE PENIANS AT WASHINGTON.

circles have already followed it; and I now appeal to every circ e in the States to make known its sentiments and resolves. A party whose motto would seem to be not rule and ruln merely, but revenge and ruln at any price, pretends o have your confi-dence—to be the sole Irish power organized here. I that they have power-a power for much evil. and that they can, unless you repudiate their action, ruin us as well as themselves, sacrifice the cause of Ireland, and imperil the very existence of our race. Heland, and imperil the very existence of our race. Wilt the Irish people indorse a policy fraught with such dire results? I cannot believe it, and so, appealing to their sense and patriotism, I calmly and confidently look for such an expression of popular opinion as shall stay this threatened swood of doom. But not an hour is to be lost. The time is momentous, every hour is big with peril, and every Irishman should act and make known his mind. In the name of Ireland I cail on all to speak out now, and test the national will.

In this way only can the threatened ruin be averted, our honor redeemed, and confidence restored once more; and, these essentials realized, we shall ere long have realized the power to achieve our Once more thanking you sincerely, brothers of the

Washington Circle for the great trust you repose in me, I am yours faithfully and raternally,

JAMES STEPHENS, C. O. I. R.

All Quiet at the Metropolitan-Trouble in Brooklyn-Reported Embezziement by Fenian Officials.

There seem to be no new developments of special interest in legard to the Fennan movement since the great meeting on Tuesday. Mr. Stephens is still busny occupied at his headquarters at the Metropolitan Hotel, in giving audience to all sorts of people, hearing reports, suggestions, and advice, but still quietly keeping his own counsel and going on in his own way to achieve the ends he has in view. He is evicently a man of more than ordinary business causalty, and can informance outputs with a ness capacity, and can interchange opinions with a great many different persons, and transact a large amount of business in a very brief space of time, and without any appearance of hurry or fluster.

The receipts of the Jones' Wood meeting-about The receipts of the Jones' Wood meeting—about \$8300—were all collected, counted, and accounts squared on the same evening, and the money is aready on its way to Mr. John Mitchel, the confidential agent in France. Mr. Stephens expresses himself as being less hopeful of effecting an entire reconciliation of the opposing views of the two factions than he was at first. He is still utterly opposed to the proposed invasion of Canada, which, he delieves, will be rainous and suicidal; but the Roberts party ceclare that they have pledged themselves to that poncy, and that they must carry it out. Whethat policy, and that they must carry it out. Whether Colonel Roberts and his Senate will be able to raise a sufficient force to make the attempt, with any prospect of success, against the known and expressed wishes of Mr. Stephens, remains to be seen.

The rank and file of the Brotherhood seem almost unanimously to have gaven their adhesion o Mr. Stephens, and he reports that money—the sinews of war- is now coming in to him from the various Circles much more rapidly, and in larger sams, than he had even anticipated—a gratifying proof of re-newed confidence on the part of the masses of the organization. We understand that it is now the intention of the Chief Organizer (Mr. St-paens) to remain several days longer in the city, in which case he may give one or more public receptions in the vainity. An application was made yesterday to the Board of Addermen for the use of the Governor's Rooms, in the City Hail, for this purpose. An invitation has also been extended to him to address the Long Island Cityles at the Brooklyn Academy

the Long Island Circles at the Brooklyn Academy Considerable excitement is reported to exist among the Brooklyn Circles in regard to the a leged mystorious disappearance of a large amount of money which had been raised by them, and, as was supposed, tracemuted to the Financial Department at Union Square, but which it is alleged was never received there. Upon the first discovery of the discrepancy, some tew days since, a meeting of the officers of the Brooklyn and Long Island Circles was held, and a committee appointed to investigate the matter.

At a subsequent meeting held on Weduesday evening last, at which some forty circles of Brooklyn and Long Island were represented, the Committee made a jartial report alleging that they had discovered some larve discrepances in the accounts of the person to whom was entrusted the duty of conveying the funds from Brooklyn to New York. The name of this individual is not given, nor the amount of the alleged defalsation stated; but both are promised to be speedily made public. It is also removed that two prominent Femians in the Ea-lern Distrist nave been guilty of selling a large amount of Femian bonds and appropriating the proceeds to their own use; but no further particulars are known.—N. Y. Tribune.

Grand and Morganza Levees Broken-Nine Parishes Likely to be, Overflowed

From the New Orleans Times, May 11. We learn from a reliable gentleman, who just arrived on the steamboat Sonora, that during a storm on Tuesday night the wind veered to toe north, and the rain fell in torrents from midnight till daylight on Wednesday morning. During the night there was a temporary rise of the river of about seven inches, and the waves, dashing against the soft and recently erected embankment, washed over and carried it away. Pre-

vious to the storm the water was within five inches of the top of the levee. Our informant was at the lower part of Grand Levee at the time of the crevasse, and he states that the alarm and excitement of the inhabitants were intense. They were endeavoring to escape in skiffs, rafts, canoes, carts, and by every other

vailable means. While the excitement was at its height, the news arrived that the great Morganza Leyec had also given way, thereby greatly extending the area of cestruction. As the levees were new, the breaches extended in both places very repidly, and in the course of a lew hours the and still swept onward towards the Gulf o

The whole of that fertile territory extending from the river to Berwick's Bay will audoubtedly be deluged, and the destruction of property will be beyond computation. Planters who have been endeavoring, by Mmost superhuman exertions, to build up their broken fortunes, are again sent forth from their homes by the pursuing waters—exiles from the Eden they so love. Incalculable distress must follow this terrible visitation of the angry flood, and for a season, at least, the most beautiful portion of our fall State will be a trackless waste.

The State Engineer has given up the broker evees in despair, and until the rivers fall at ummer, the alligator will course over fields which a few days since were putting on their spring smiles of promise. Other levees below those which have been broken are in a doubt-

At the last great overflow eleven parishes were ubmerged, but, as the break on that occasion was much earlier in the season than on this, it is to be hoped that the deluge of this year will not spread over such a wide extent of country, and that it will not cover more than nine par-isnes. Be this as it may, the calamity will be sufficiently wide-spread to ruln thousands upon thousands of our people. We trust that a gene-rous hospitality will be extended to the wan-derers who so suddenly had to turn their backs

LATER-OPINION OF THE STATE ENGINEER-WIDTH AND DEPTH OF THE BREAKS. From the Times, 12th.

Mr. Williams, State Engineer of the Levees strived in the city this morning, and has reported the condition of the new crevasses up yesterday atternoon to Mr. Duralde, President of the Board of Levee Commissioners.

At Morganza, he says, the gap is about four hundred feet wide and quite deep, not less than ten to twelve feet water running through. It is not caving rapidly, and an effort to secure the ends of the remaining portion of the work will probably be made. The place where the levee gave way is immediately in the rear of the break which occurred in the old levee, and where there was no obstacle to keep the waves from dashing apon the new embankment with unbroken force. The water wasning over, the forcents of rain that were falling, and the violent shocks of the waves, caused the land side of the levee to "slide," and so weaken it that successful resistance to the immense pressure of the stream was rendered impossible.

At poon of yesterday Mr. Williams pr from Morganza to Grand Levee. The latter leve about four thousand feet long, and perfectly straight, and consists of fresh earth piled on the ase of the old levee, which was not washed He was informed that there were two small breaks in this levee, but on reaching the spot found the greater part of it gone, and an unbroken stream of water, twenty-five hundred feet wide, rushing through into the tertile and cultivated lands which stretch away for miles in the direct course of the uncontrollable flood The water at this break is not so deep as at Morganza, it is judged, from the fact that it is vio-lently ruffled, not smooth and strong, and it is thought that the remains of the old levee, which had become firm and compact, still stand,

An immense volume of water is flowing through these breaks into a section which is probably under better cultivation this season han any other seemon of the State. pected that within two or three days this flood, oined to that from the China and Robinson creasses, will inundate nearly all the Terrebonne and Lafourche region. A greater calamity, in the present impoverished condition of our people, could scarcely have occurred, and we anticipate, ere long, heart-rending accounts of levastation, suffering, and perhaps death. Truly re the people of Louisiana sorely afflicted,

Death of the Archbishop of Armagh.

The Most Reverend Joseph Dixon, Archbishop of Armagh and Frimate of all Ireland, breathed his last on Sunday morning at 5 o'clock, at the Episcopal residence, Armagh, after a 'short tilness. This sad announcement will be read throughout the country, and throughout the Catholic world, with pro-lound sorrow. For him the rich and poor will mourn puterly, as seldom was there to be found one mourn interly, as seldom was there to be found one so richly endowed with those spiendid artnes that should agarn the Primate of the National Church, and the lineal successor of St. Patrick in the See over which he so worthly presided for a period of fourteen years he has gone to his rest and his very great reward at a time when it was to be hoped that his great career or exalted usefulness, pietr, pullanthropy generous sets. alted usefulness, piety, philanthropy, generous seis-sacr fice, and wise administration would have con tinued for many years to come; but God willed it obserwise, and has taken to Himself the father of his flock, and one of whom the hierarchy was justly proud. He was the glory of his order. The high dignify of his office he bore with all the humility of the contract and he was the glory of his order. dignity of his office he bore with all the humility or frue greatness, and he ruled with a gentle, though a potent hand. The great ambition of his life was the extension and promotion of God's glory and the salvation and temporal welfare of the people con-fided to his pastoral charge. How these loved him could be seen in the intense grief expressed by priest and laity, when the sad tidings of his demise spread far and wide. Though he never toka prominent part in polities, no one was more demise spread far and wide. Though he never tok a prominent part in politics, no one was more practically active in an ataining the rights of the people, and in no human broast did the holy fire of true patriotism burn more ardently and purely than in his Esteemed profoundly learned, even among the crudite, he never used his knowledge for pompous display, but exercised it for the advantage and abiding good of others. His career at Maymoota College, from the time he entered it as a student till he rose to be one of the most gifted that ever occupied one of its professional chairs, was indeed a brilliant one. On the franslation of the Most Rev. Dr. ullen to the Archbishopric of Dublin in 1852. Dr. Dixon was at once looked upon as his most liting successor. In the November of that year he was consecrated for the primacy. Called to liting successor. In the November of that year he was consecrated for the primacy. Called to an exalted schere, he soon displaced the great administrative power so remarkable in him. He devoted all his energies to rebuild the rule of the Church on the track of the spotler, and to make religion raise again her head in the Bothlehem of the faith in Trained. Churches covers faith in Ireland.' Churches, convents and schools were erected throughout the diocese. The building of the nob e cathedral, commenced by the Most Rev. of the noble cathedral, commonced by the Most Rev. Dr. Croly, was resumed and continued with vigor up to its present a most complete state. How he looked forward to the time that he would consocrate that noble temple to God's honor and clory, few persons comprehend; but it was willed otherwise, and the Cathelic community have this day to mourn the loss of the good Archbishop of Armash whose name will be held in pious veneration from generation to generation, and be associated with those of the most exacted Christians and the benefactors of manking.—Freeman, May 8.

THE FENIANS. A STORM ON THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. THIRD EDITION

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, May 19. Payment of Interest on the State Dobt of Virginia. The State of Virginia i-sued yesterday five

thousand dollars in coupon bonds to pay the interest on her State debt. This is the first issue under the act of the last Legislature. A Union Man Bewarded, J. H. Anderson, removed from the office of

storekeeper of the Richmond Penitentiary by the last Legislature for his Union sentiments has been appointed by the President, and was yesterday confirmed by the Senate, as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Southern District of Appointments.

The President ye terday removed B, S. Brown, Collector of Internal Revenue in the Fourth District of Pennsylvania, represented by Judge Kelley, and appointed J. W. Stokes, a clerk in one of the Departments. Mr. Brown was appointed by Mr. Lincoln about eighteen months since, and was very influential in the election of Lucoln and Johnson, but he does not support the policy of Mr Johnson, and is not willing to strike down Kelley.

The President yesterday returned to the Senate, as was requested by them, the name of Sloanaker, Internal Revenue Collector of Philadelphia. His prospect of confirmation is slim. About the Colorado Veto.

It is asserted to-day by reliable men that on Sunday night the President sent for the Colorado Senators. They were received by Mr. Cooper, his Private Secretary, and were sounded as to their political views, and intimations made that if they were prepared to sustain the President's policy he could arrange to have the bill signed. They declined to do so, and were finally ushered into the presence of the President, and the offer was there made directly to them; but they were unwilling to abandon their openly avowed principles of a lifetime, and said that they preferred to let the bill be vetoed. If this statement is not correct, the Senators should deny it.

The Merchants' National Bank.

The Commission appointed to examine into the affairs of the Merchants' National Bank are of opinion that the institution will be able to pay about three per cent. on the amount of its

Visiting.

Senators Wilson and Poland are going to-night to Fortress Monroe to visit their sons now on duty at that point.

Bills In the Sonate.

The Senate will take up the Pension bill to-day, as the special order, and the Finance bill of Senator Sherman will have to go over for a week, as the Constitutional amendments will come up on Monday next, as the special order, and will occupy perhaps a week. The Consular and Diplomatic and West Point Appropriation bills were finished in the Senate, and now return to the House, but there are no material amendments that will be objected to, except the creation of another Assistant Secretary of State, to be termed a Second Assistant. It is understood that Chief Clerk Hunter will be designated,

if the bill becomes a law. The Mexican Loan:

Mexico was up in the House Committee yes terday. In the discussion the Monroe doctrine was adhered to. Touching the solicited indorse ment of the \$50,000,000 of bonds, the opinion prevailed that it would be better to sell Mexico arms, munitions of war, or ships, even, not needed by our navy, and take her bonds in payment, than to guarantee any portion of her indebtedness. The House, probably, could not be brought to either indorse or sell on credit; the Senate surely could not.

Bills Approved by the President.

The President has approved the bill to authorize the coinage of five-cent pieces, composed of nickel and copper. This coin is to be a legal tender in any payment to the amount of one dollar. There are to be no more issues of fractional notes of a less denomination than ten

The President has also approved the bill providing that on and after the 16th instant there shall be levied, collected, and paid on all horses, mules, cattle, sheep, hogs, and other live animals imported from foreign countries, a duty of twenty per cent, ad talorem, provided that any such animals now bona fide owned by resident citizens of the United States, and now in the Provinces of British America, may be imported into the United States free of duty until he 27th of May.

The President has also approved the bill to allow the Vice-Admiral a secretary, with the rank, sea pay, and allowances of a lieutenant in the navy.

The President has approved the joint resolu tions sending greeting to the Emperor of Russia, congratulating him on his escape from the hands of an assassin.

The President has approved the joint resolution relative to the courts and Post Office of New York city, providing that the Mayor and Postmaster of the city of New York, the District Attorney for the United States at New York President of the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New York, and Jackson S. Stultz, Charles H. Russell, and Moscs Taylor, of New York city, be appointed a committee to select a proper site for a building for a post office, and for the accommodation of the United States Courts in the City of New York, and that they report to the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, at their earliest convenience, the selection upon which they, or a majority of them, may agree, and the price at which such site can be purchased by the Government for the purposes contemplated in this resolution, if a new site should be selected; and that, if said report shall meet the approbation of the Postmaster-General and the Secretary of the Interior, they shall commumeate the same, with such additional sugges tions as they may think proper, to Congress.

House Bustness.

The House is still working industriously on the Tax bill, which will propably not be com pleied before the last of next week.

Recognition of Consula.

The President has recognized Moritz Von Paumbach as Consul for Saxony in Milwaukie, and Antonio Maria de Zea as Consul of Spain at Portland, Maine.

THE PRESBYTERIAN ASSEMBLIES.

Meeting of the Old and New School Presbyterian Assemblies at St. Louisthe Voting for Moderator, Etc.

Sr. Louis, May 17,-The General Assembly of the Old School Presbyterian Church met in Dr. Nichol's Church, at the corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, this morning. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. Lowry, of New York. Three candidates, representing different parties. were nominated for Moderator, with the following result:-R. L. Stanton, 158; P. D. Garley, 75; S. R. Wilson, 18, The number of Commissioners is 259.

The New School Assembly met at Dr. Nelson's Church, corner of Fourteenth street and Lucas place. The opening sermon was preached by Dr. Shaw, of Rochester, N. Y. Professor Hopkins, of Auburn, N. Y., was chosen Moderator. 251 Commissioners were present.

The President and Directors of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, from Cincinnati, and other gentlemen representing the commercial interests of that city, arrived to-day and are the guests of the Merchants' Exchange.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Political Cauldron - Split in the Union Party Widening, Etc. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, May 18.—The political excitement here has now reached a boiling heat between the factions of the Union party, whilst Democrats and Copperheads are laughing in their sleeves at the Kilkenny cats, which promises eventually to end in the destruction of the Union party in Maryland, unless matters are speedily harmonized. There is a grand mass meeting of unconditional Unionists to-night. Senator Cresswell, the Thomases, and other leaders are to speak. The Johnson wing also advertise a meeting.

From Cairo.

Carro, May 17 .- The removal of Colonel Sloo (radical), the Postmaster of this city, is announced. Colonel Graham is announced as his successor. Twenty-six military prisoners from Litle Rock passed here to-day, en route to the Ohio Penitentiary, at Columbus, Ohio.

Gold Watches.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune. SIE:-I observed in your issue of the 16th, a statement copied from the columns of a "city contem-orary." which is so glaringly talse as to deserve

porary." which is so glaringly take as to deserve correction and reproof.

It refers to the gold watches in the United States, and the number reported as paying taxes. The figures are said to be "taken direct from the latest official return to the Commissioner of Informat Revenue," and the total number of gold watches reported to said Commissioner is quoted as 78%, and an expression of wonder is made, that "these are the only ones left out of all the thousands owned before the war."

It is more a matter of wonder to me that your con temporary was unable to give a correct statement, and could have the face to offer anything to the public which is self-evidently wrong.

I am a little interested in the collection of this tax, and I have taken the trouble to copy figures from the books. from the books of daily receipts in this office, and offer a far more substantial proof to show that the above statement is thoroughly ridiculous.

There have been collected in this district (IIId New York, part of Brooklyn), from the last or last July to the 1st of May last, taxes upon gold watches owned in 1855 amounting to, as follows:—

Lyon 8838 gold watches valued noder \$100, \$3328

Uvon 8838 gold watches, valued under \$100....\$8838 Upon 1566 gold watches, valued over \$100..... 3133 Total upon 10,404 gold watches..... This, in one Collection District only, out of the 82 in the State of New York, and out of the entire 250 in the United States, there are 10 404 gold watches paying taxes, a number exceeding by 2500 the entire number credited by your contemporary to the whole United States.

If an accurate and complete statement can be given from the Commissioner's books at Washing ton, of all the watches paying taxes throughout the entric country, the aggrerate will not fall below 500,000, will rather exceed the same, even reaching never 1,000 0.0. This applies only to those kept for use, and does not affect the thousands offered for sale in jewelers'

I think your contemporary must have made a hasty estimate, and have copied the figures from books showing the collections for one month only (say March or April) or else from one district only in Trusting that you witl notice these corrections

United States Internal Revenue Collector's Office, Third District of New York, No. 14 Court street, Brooklyn, May 17, 1866.

THE JEWS IN EUROPE. - Great interest is excited among the Jews in France by the approach ing election for a Chief Rabbi of the Centra Consistory at Paris—the Jewish Archbishop, he is frequently called. A Russian official paper states that the rabbinical Jews in Russia possess six hundred and fifteen synagogues, and two thousand four hundred and thirty-five oratories to which five thousand and one hundred religrous officials are attached. The Caraites, who are only to be met with in five governments, have fourteen synagogues, and forty-six religious officials. Of six million three hundred and thirty-six thousand souls, composing the population of Poland, the Jews are above seven hundred thousand—eleven per cent. of the whole. In many of the towns the Jewish population preponderates, but few Jews are found in the rural districts.

A STATUE. -Birmingham is about to erect statue to Watt. It is to be of Sicilian marble eight feet bigh, and, exclusive or pedestal, will cost nine hundred guineas.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,) Friday, May 18, 1866. There was very little disposition in operate in

stocks this morning, and the market continues dull and unsettled. Government bonds are quiet. 5-20s sold at 101 @102. 108# was bid for 6s of 1881; 96 for 10-40s; and 102] for 7:30s. City loans are dull and lower; the new issue sold

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Reading sold at 531@531, no change; Camden and Amboy at 129@129th, no change; Minehili at 566, an advance of &; Philadelphia and Eric at 324, an advance of 4; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 541, no change; 37 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 384 for North Pennsylvania; 614 for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmura common; 43 for preferred do.; and 43% for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 19, no change. 85 was bid for Second and Third; 55 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 37 for Spruce and Pine; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares are in demand, but we hear of no sales. 141 was bid for First National; 215 for North America; 139 for Philadelphia; 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 29% for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 30% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 62 for City; and 40 for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there is very little doing. Delaware Division sold at 531, a slight decline; 27 was bid for Schuylkul Navigation common; 34] for preferred; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 117 for Morris Canal preferred; 151 for Susquehanna Canal; and 644 for Wyoming Valley

Oil shares are dull and neglected. Jersey Well sold at #.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is abundant at 4.25 per cent, on call, and good borrowers are able to make their own terms as to time. For Commercial bills the rates are 5.25%, and 5.4.26% for three or four mon he' notes. Low as the rate of interest is, no advance therein is looked for by financial people. A European war may send back some national stocks, but not a larger amount than can readily be paid in gold in necessary. The prices realized to any above that the last mail did not bring any extraordinary quantity—not enough to affect the market one per cent."

-The New York Herald this morning says:-The New York Herald this morning says:—
"The disturbed condition of public affairs on the continent of Europe can exert no material effect upon the money market here, while in the event of a foreign war our export trade would probably be stimulated, and this would involve increased traffic earnings of the leading railways extending westward. The ceffant attitude of Prussia and Austria is, however, by no means to be accepted as a sure sign of an impending appeal to arms. Here is, in any case, no reason for apprehension that the value of railway property will be at all impaired, or that prices will permanently decline in the United States because of what may transpire in the Od World. The arguments which might have had force when we were on a specie basis no longer apply, except to we were on a specie basis no longer apply, except to good and foreign exchange and their immediate in-fluences."

-The Cincinnati Commercial savs:-"Exchange is as scarce as ever, with little or none making in the regular course of business. The discount demand for money fell off to-day as compared with a few days past, though the general tenor of the market remains as it was."

-The Chicago Tribune says:-

'The money market to-day was quite active, and The money market to-day was quite active, and business generally throughout the city was brisz. There was an improvement in the demand for discounts, but the market is still easy, and our bankers are willing to accommodate good customers at 10 per cent per annum. Inferior paper is discounted on the street at 1@1½ per cent, per month. The supply of Eastern exchange to day was more ample and the market is easier. Round lots were soid among bankers to-day at from par to 40c, premium per \$100, closing in the afternoon firmer than in the forence. The counter rates, however, are unchanged, viz.: par buying and 1-10 premium selling."

—The railroad running from St. Louis to Spring.

viz.: par buying and 1-10 premium selling,"

—The railroad running from St. Louis to Springfield was sold, on the 18th 10st., to General John C.
Fremont, for S1 300 000. Seventy-seven miles of
this road have already been completed. Its owners
claim it will be worth S12,000,000 when completed.
Feur or five millions will be necessary to finish it.
It cases through the neart of the agricultural and
mineral lands of the state of Missouri, and the celebrated Granby lead mines, in Newton county, are a
part of its "reality." This line is intended to be a
part of its "reality." This line is intended to be a
part of the route provided for in the Southern Pacific Earlroad, in the senate bill reported by Senator
Brown, of Missouri. Fremont oblica es himself to
finish it within four years from the date of nurfinish it within four years from the date of pur-

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

FIRST BOARD \$100 US 5-20s 62...101 \$2000 do....re#161 \$12000 do...1865.102 30 sh Del. Div. 583 80 sh Minchill. 563 16 sh do. 563 6 sh do. 563 100 sh Phil & Eric 563 84700 City 6s, mvn. 98 8900 Pittsb'g 5s . . . 66 81000 C & A 6s. . . 89 89 \$1000 C & A 6s....\$9 89 87 sh Hazieton sbw. \$2000 Pa R 2a mtv 6 97; 500 sh Black Heath . 100 sh Reading...b30 53; 200 sh Hest'v'c R.... 4 sh do 53 200 sh Host V c R 19
4 sh do 53 100 sh do 19
200 sh Jersev Well 200 sh do 19
800 sh Jersev Well 100 sh do £ 19
22 sh Morris Cl 76 2 sh Penna R 547
7 sh do 129 24 sh do 541 PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-

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

The Coal tonnage on the Schuylkill Navigation for the week ending May 17, 1866, was: -Corresponding week last year..... Increase for the week...... 28 298 00 Tonnage for the season, to May 17, inclu

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, May 18 .- There is a total absence of any

demand for Flour, for shipment, and the home consumers purchase to a limited extent only to supply mmediate, wants. Only a few hundred barrels were disposed of at \$7 50@8 25 per barrel for superfine; \$7.70@10 for extras; \$10@11.25 for Northwestern extra family; \$11@12.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and \$13@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, but steady, at \$6 per parrel In Corn Meal nothing doing.

barrel. In Corn Meal nothing donng.

In Wheat there is ra her more doing, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 1500 bushels good Pennsylvania and Michigan red at \$2.55@2.60 and 2200 bushels spring at \$2.07. White ranges from \$2.80 to \$3. Hye is in seed request, but there is not much here. Pennsylvania is selling in a small way at \$1.12. Corn is dull with sales of yellow at \$2c. in the care. Oats are in active demand with the care.

at \$1.12. Corn is dull with sates of vell wet at acc. in the cars. Oats are in active demand, with sates of 1000 bush, at 65c., and small lots at 70c.

No sales of Cloversed have been isported dome. Prices are nominal Flaxseed comman. 82 90.00.

No I Quercitron Bark configures very quiet, but prices are at add at \$20 process. prices are steady at \$20 per ton.
Whisky is inactive; Penrsylvania sells alowly at \$2.24@2.25, and Ohio at \$2.27.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17 —Six hundred boxes of Grant's candies were so d to-day at 28 · P ib. Wheat unchanged; sales of 2100 sacks of prime at \$1.70 p bush. The San Francisco refinery circular quotes Sugar at 15c. P ib. Mining shares weak. Legal-tenders 75c.

Willimoron, N. C., May 17 — Virgin turpentine, \$4 40; yellow dip, \$3 00; spirits of turpentine quiet at 60c.; Rosin unchanged; Cotton 30jc, for mid-