THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII-No. 72.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MARCH 30, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Extra Session of the United States Senate Called.

The Proclamation of the President

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

Washington, March 30.—Owing to the large number of Executive appointments to be acted on, the President to-day issued the following proglamation, a copy of which was addressed to every Senator:—

Whereas, objects of interest to the United States require that the Senate should be convened at 12 M. on Monday, the 1st day of April next, to receive and act upon such communication.

next, to receive and act upon such communi-cations as may be made to it on the part of the

cations as may be made to it on the part of the Executive:
Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, have considered it to be my duty to issue this my proclamation, declaring that an extraordinary occasion requires the Senate of the United States to convene for the transaction of business at the Capitol, in the city of Washington, on Monday, the 1st day of April next, at 12 o'clock on that day, of which all who shall at that time be entitled to act as members of that body are hereby required to take notice.

to take notice.

Given under my hand and the seal of the United States, at Washington, the 30th of March, in the year of our Lord 1807, and of the Independence of the United States of America the 91st. (Signed) Andrew Johnson, By the President.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Personal.

Speaker Colfax was in the chair to-day, his step-father having passed the crisis of his disease yesterday, and is now regarded as out of decear. danger.

8. P. Hanscom has withdrawn from the National Republican and disposed of his interest in the establishment to his partner, William J.

Murtagh.

The President and his Cabinet are at the Capitol to-day, in the Vice-President's room, attending to public business.

Another Presidential Protest. The President this morning sent the follow-

ing:—
To the House of Representatives:—In giving my approval to the joint resolution providing for the expenses of carrying into full effect the act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, Iam moved to do so for the following reason:—The reventh section of the act supplementary I am moved to do so for the following reason:—
The seventh section of the act supplementary to the act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, provides that all expenses incurred under or by virtue of that act shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. This provision is wholly unlimited as to the amount to be expended. Whereas the resolution now before me limits the appropriation to \$500,000.

I consider this limitation as a very necessary check against unlimited expenditures and liabilities. Yielding to that consideration, I feel forced to oppose this resolution without modifying in any manner my objections heretofore stated against the original and supplementary

stated against the original and supplementary

(Signed) Andrew Johnson, Washington, D. C., March 30, 1867.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 30 .- The Senate met at 10 WASHINGTON, March 30.—The Senate met at 10 o'clock. The reading of the journal of yesterday was dispensed with.

The House bill to authorize the appointment of watchmen of the Capitol by the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House and Senate was passed.

Mr. Conness (Cal.) introduced a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for all papers connected with the extension of the patent of Thaddeus Hyat. Adopted.

Hyatt. Adopted.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for a copy of the last report of the Directors of the Pacific Basiroad. Adopted. Adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) offered a resolution to extend the session of the two Houses until 3 o'clock.

Mr. Davis (Ky.) said the object of this was to take notice of the death of Mr. Riddle, of Delaware, which would be done at 12 o'clock.

After some discussion, the resolution was laid eside.

After some discussion, the resolution was fain aside.

Mr. Corbett (Oregon) called up the bill appropriating \$5000 for the support, in part, of the Solidiers and Sailors' Orphans' I ome of the District of Columbia, which was passed.

Mr. Conness (Ca...) moved to take up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the Secretary of War for information as to how much money was paid to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad by the Government during the war, what rates were charged, whether they were higher than were paid to other minances; if so, why, etc.

Mr. Johnson moved an amendment to include the Northern Central and Pennsylvania Central roads. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution was accopted.

On motion of Mr. Sherman (Ohio), the rule of the Executive session requiring nominations not acted upon to be returned to the President after the close of the session, was suspended so as to allow nominations now pending in the Executive session to be continued

acted upon. Wilson (Mass.) called up the House resolution Mr. Wilson (Mass.) called up the House resolution for the appointment of a joint standing committee on ordnance, and moved to a mend by making it a joint special committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and take testimony as to the best and intest improvements in fire arms. The amendment was agreed to, and the resolutions was adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury offered a resolution for the appointment of a joint committee of theree senators and live Representatives to accompany; the remains of the late Senator Riddle to his house. Alread to.

Mr. Sumner gave notice that; on the list Wednesday in July he would call up the bill for universal suffrage throughout the United States. He had reason to believe, he said, that there would be a morum present on that day.

lieve, he said, that there would be a suoram present on that day.

Mr. Thayer (Neb.) called of p a bill be extend to the State of Nebraska the privileges of an act granting land to the States for the en flabishment of Agricultural Colleges, Passed.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kan.) caller in the bil to allow the Chapiain of the House of Piepresentatives to draw his aniary for the present year, which was based.

At 10 46 the Senate went into executive session.

At 12 M. the doors were reopened, and the President profem, declared the Fienate adjourned, under the resolution of yesterday, until the first Vednesday in July next.

The House met at 10 o'clock. The number of members present was apparently less than a quorum.

The Chaplain, in his prayer, returned thanks for the great public ser vices which Congress had been enabled to perform, i b placing the liberties of the people on lasting foundations, and elevating the human race. The battle (cloud had passed away, to be followed by a prosperous calm, and when Congress next met it would look out on a country reunited chiefly through its llabors.

Mr. Thomas (Mdl.) presented the memorial from the Mayor and members of the City Council of Baltimore, asking Congress to assist the people of Maryland to form a State Gove Inment recubilican in form, and in unison with the spirit of the age. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Benton (N. H.) asked leave to offer a resolution tendering the thribks of this House to Major-General Sheridan for the fremoval of the Louisiana officials—Herron, Autorney-General, Monroe, Mayor of New Orleans, and Arbeil, Judge of the First District Court, from the offices which they disgraced, and the appointment of loyal meet in their places.

Mr. Wood (N. Y.) objected, and the resolution was not received.

On motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.) the resolution House of Mepresentatives.

on motion of Mr. Stevens (Pa.) the resolution authorizing the retention of the doorkeepers and messengers do ring the recess, was ordered to be construed so as to include those employed at three doi-

lars per day, in the employed at this lars per day, in the House proceeded to consider the business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of it as follows:—
The Senate joint resolution to authorize the commanding general of the army to permit traders to remain at critain military posts. After an explanation by Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, Mr. Stevens moved to lay it on the table. Lost. The joint resolution was then passed.

passed.

The Senite bill amendatory of the organic act of Colorado Territory, after an explanation by Mr. Ashley, was passed.

The Senate joint resolution in reference to the removal of indian trices was discussed by Messra. Windom and Donselly in support, and by Mr. Burisigh, of Dakotsh. in opposition. dom and lonselly in support, and by mr. successful dom and lonselly in support to lay the bill on the table which was agreed to: year, 42; nays, 41.
On molon of Mr. Boutwell, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to continue, during the rooses, the

investigation of the affairs of the Union Pacific Rall-way, with power to send for persons and papers. The Senate bill appropriating \$20,000 to grade, in part, the public grounds in Washington, was objected to by Mr. Holman, who claimed that under the rules it must be first considered in Committee of the Whole.

Whole.
The rules were, on motion of Mr. Stevens, suspended, and the bill was considered in the House and passed. It provides for the extension of the Capi of grounds north and south on the land belonging to the

Government.
The Senate amendment to the House bill, to authorize the appointment of certain watchmen, was con-

rise the appointment of certain watchmen, was concurred in.

The speaker laid before the House the Senate amendment to the House resolution for the appointment of a Joint Committee on Ordnance. The amendment authorizes the employment of a cierk and stenographer. It was concurred in.

Also, the Senate resolution for the appointment of a Committee to accompany the body of the late Senator Riddle to his late home in Delaware. Concurred in.

The Senate amendment to the joint resolution for the payment of the Chapian of the House was taken from the Speaker's table and concurred in.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) asked leave to offer a resolution directing these members of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Isst House to prosecute, during the recess, the investigation ordered at the last west Point.

west Point.
Mr. Ross objected.
Mr. Echenck moved to suspend the rules, which Mr. Schenck moved to suspend the rules, which was not agreed to.

The Senate bill to confirm certain sales made by the direct tax Commissioner for South Carolina to persons in the army, new, or marine corps was referred, on motion of Mr. Ross, to the Committee on claims.

The Senate joint resolution relating to the transportation of troops by the Isthmus route to the Pacific States and Territories was referred to the Committee on Military affairs.

The Senate bill appropriating \$500 for the Soldiers' and Saliors' Orphan Home of the District of Columbia, was passed.

and Sallors' Orphan Home of the District of Columbia, was passed.

The Senate bill to extend to Nebraska the provisions of the Agricultural College bill, was passed.

Mr. Laffin offered a resolution that the report of Congressional Printer on the purchase of paper be taken from the table and referred to the Committee on Printing, with power to investigate the same, send for persons and papers, and sit during the recess,

Mr. Holmes objected to the last clause.

The Speaker stated that all committees now appointed are authorized to sit during the recess, as this was not an adjournment of the session, but a recess.

this was not an adjournment of the session, but a recess.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Lynch, on leave, introduced a bill to establish certain post routes in Maine, which was passed.

The Speaker presented a message from the President approving the joint resolution providing for the expenses of carrying late effect the act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Schenck (Ohio) introduced a joint resolution to pay to Norman Wiard \$2.180 in full for all his accounts against the Government for 50-pounder guns made for the navy in 1851.

Mr. Hamilton Ward (N. Y.) moved to refer to the Committee on Claims. Disagreed to.

Mr. Windom (Minn.) moved to refer to the Committee of the Whole. Disagreed to.

Mr. Schenck then withdrew the bill.

The Speaker announced the Select Committees, as follows:—

Commutee to Accompany the Body of Senator.

ollows:—
Committee to Accompany the Body of Senator Riddle to Delaware—Messrs. Nicholson, Farnsworth, Glossbrenner, Kerr, and Benton.
On Ordnance—Messrs. Schenck, Segur, and Butler.
To Wait on the President—Messrs. Laftin and Brooks.

On Ordnasce—Messrs. Schenck, Segur, and Butler. To Wait on the President—Messrs. Laffin and Brooks.

Mr. Ingersoll (Ill.) asked to have the Senate joint resolution for lighting the City or Washington with gas taken up and passed. Objection was made.

Mr. Schenck asked leave to offer a resolution in relation to experiments in testing ordnance. Its reading was interrupted by a message from the President announcing his approval of a few of the latest bills passed.

And then, as the clock denoted the hour of noon, the Speaker let the hammer fail, and said:—"Gentlemen, the hour of 12 having arrived, I do now, in accordance with the concurrent resolution of both Houses, and wishing each one of you a safe journey to his home, and a happy reunion with family and irlends, declare the first session of the Fortisth Congress of the United States adjourned till the first Wednesday of July next at noon."

Applance and clapping of hands on the floor and in the galleries greeted this little farewell speech. The members and officers exchanged parting expressions of good-will, and separated.

FROM EUROPE THIS AFTERNOON.

Financial and Commercial Advices.

By the Atlantic Cable. LONDON, March 30-Noon,-American secuittes are in request, and open at a considerable advance. Illinois Central, 7914; U. S. Five-twenties, 7514; Eric Railroad shares, 3914, Frankfort, March 30-Noon.-U. S. Five-

PARIS, March 30-Noon.-U. S. Five-twenties, London, March 30-Noon,-Consols, 91% for money.

LIVERPOOL, March 30—Noon.—The Cotton Market is quiet and steady, and at the opening prices were unchanged. The sales to day will probably be 10,000 bales. Upland middlings probably be 10,000 bales. Upland middlings 183.d.; Orleans middlings, 183.d.

The Breadstuffs Market is generally withou The Breadstuffs Market is generally withou change. Corn, however, has taken an upward turn, and is quoted at 6d. higher. The following are the quotations:—Flour, 28s. 9d.; Western Wheat, 18s. 3d., for Milwaukee red and amber, and 13s. 6d. for California white. Corn, 39s. 6d. for mixed Western. Barley, 4s. 6d.; Oats, 3s. 6d. Provisions—Pork has declined considerably, and is now quoted at 96s. Beef has declined to 124s. 6d. 3s. harrel. Bacon, 49s.; Chesse, 6ds. 6d. B barrel. Bacon, 49s.; Cheese, 60s.;

Lard, 50s.

Produce—The market is generally quiet; Spts.

Produce—The market is generally quiet; Spts.

Petroleum, 11d.; common Rosin, 8s. 9d.; refined Petroleum, 1s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine advanced 3d.; sales at 37s. 6d. Cloverseed, 54s.;

Pot Ashes, 3is.; fine Rosin has advanced; sales

Scotch Pig Iron has declined; sales at 51s, 6d.; Tallow, 44s, 6d.; Linseed Oil, £39; Linseed Cakes, £10; Calcutta Linseed, 66s, 2 cwt.; Whale

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE TRIAL OF GOTTLEIB WILLIAMS.

The Motion in Arrest of Judgment.

His Death Sentence is Pronounced by Judge Ludlow.

Court of Over and Terminer-Judges Allison, Ludlow, Feirce, and Brewster.—At 11 o'clock the full bench sat in this Court to dispose of the case of Gottleib Williams, convicted of the murder of Eliza M. Miller. A motion in arrest of judgment was made and argued a week or so ago, then fully reported. The Court this morning met to give a decision upon that motion, and then dispose of the prisoner accord-

ing to the decision.

The other Courts over which this bench presides adjourned at that hour, and a large num-ber of the members of the bar and outside spectators gathered here to witness the awful and solemn scene that it was thought would be enacted. The following opinion of the Court was read by his Honor Judge Ludiow:-

MOTION IN ARREST OF THE JUDGMENT.

Commonwealth vs. Gottleib Williams. As the prisoner's life may be involved in the final determination of this cause, we will not pause to inquire whether this motion does in fact bring to our notice any portion of the record in this case; we therefore have examined and will now proceed to decide a question which really arises under the habeas corpus act.

The prisoner was arrested in September. 1865, and was held to answer at the October Sessions of the Oyer and Terminer. Upon the last day of the December term a motion was made for his discharge, under what is known as the "Two-term law." This motion was refused, and the prisoner having been tried at the February Sessions, was convicted of murder in the first degree,

Our brothers Pierce and Brewster, who constituted the quorum at the December sessions of the Oyer and Terminer, report to the Court that this cause was continued to the present term, at the instance of the Commonwealth, because it appeared that a material witness for the prosecution was confined in an insane asylum. This fact was established by a physician of the institution, as also the then diseased condition of the witness' mind.

At the trial, the materiality of this witness' testiments. MOTION IN ARREST OF THE JUDGMENT.

the witness' mind.

At the trial, the materiality of this witness' testimony was established, for without it one important
link in the Commonwealth's case would have been
wanting, and, as it now appears, could not have been
supplied.

wanting, and, as it now appears, could not have been supplied.

Is the prisoner entitled, under the circumstances, to a discharge?

The third section of the act of 18th February, 1785, among other things provides, "if such prisoner shall not be indicted and tried the second term, sessions, or Court after his or her commitment, unless the delay happen on the application or with the assent of the defendant, or upon the trial shall be acquitted, he or she shall be discharged from imprisonment."

This section, with the addition of the 'words, "Or other indictable offenses," after the word felony, had been se-enacted by section 51 of the st; of the March,

1880. known as the Penal Code, though the original law had not been repealed,
"The old statute was entitled "An act for the better securing personal liberty, and preventing wrongful imprisonments," (I Smith's Laws, 175), and this very title furnishes the principle by which we may interpret the law.

The old statute was entitled "An act for the better securing personal ilberty, and preventing arroady imprisonments." (I Smith's Laws, 175), and this very title furnishes the principle by which we may interpret the law.

Before the passage of the act a citizen might have been deprived of his therty for an indefinite period of time, at the will of the prosecutor, or by the caprice of the Judge; from and after its passage the law, by unlocking the prison door, secured personal liberty, but only in case of terosoful imprisonment.

Journal of the Judge is the prison of the law by an indeking the prison door, secured personal liberty, but only in case of terosoful imprisonment.

Journal of the law is the law in the law in

sent motion is therefore overruled.

The District Attorney then addressed the Court, saying that on the 19th of October, 1866, a true bill was found by the Grand Jury, charging Gottleib Williams with the murder of Eliza M. Miller, and upon the 17th of March, 1867, the case was tried, and the jury then found a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree; and as the duty of hisoffice as District Attorney required, he applied to the Court to have the sentence of the law pronounced upon the prisoner.

soner. Williams was asked if he had anything to say why the sentence of death should not be passed upon him. He replied:—"I have a great deal to say, but it

would be of no use. I am not guilty, is all I have to say." Judge Ludlow then made a few very impressive remarks upon the position of the prisoner, the heinousness of his crime, and the awful fate that was his, in the following words:—

fate that was his, in the following words:—
Gottleib Williams—At the present term of this Court, you were tried for the wilful, deliberate, and premeditated murder of Eliza M. Miller, and although defended ably and earnestly by your counsel, a jury of your own selection found you guilty of murder in the first degree.

The Court has reflected upon the evidence submitted in your case, and have no doubt of the correctness of this verdict; and thus by the record of this tribunal you stand convicted of having committed the highest crime known to our laws.

No human eye witnessed the cruel blows which your right arm inflicted upon an aged and defenseless woman, nor the terrible deliberation with which you almost severed her nead from her body. An Alt-wise and Omniscient Being permitted human witnesses to trace your steps, and by the testimony a series of facis were clearly established which furnished the successive links in that iron chain which held you in its embrace.

We do not desire to protract this painful scene by

sive links in that iron chain which held you in its embrace.

We do not desire to protract this painful scene by an extended reference to the details of this bloody tragedy, but we cannot help saying that you inhumanly murdered a woman, in her own peaceful, quiet home, where she had lived for a quarter of a century, beneath the shadow of the very house in which you had passed the days of your childhood.

That woman had taken an interest in your own weitare, had fed you at her table, had been your beneatcress and friend; and, worse than all, she would to-day have slept in a dishenered grave but for the prompt action of the authorities and the overraling providence of a just God.

Nor is this your first offense, for our records prove that another buman being has "fallen a victim to your savage passions.

savage passions.

Our duty, though painful, is plain; as ministers of justice we execute the command of our statute, and of that Divine law which declares that, "whose shedden man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."

You sent your victim into eternity is

Man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed."
You sent your victim into eternity in a moment, and before she could utter a single prayer. Human justice will, before long, consign you to the scaffold and the grave, but time will be given you to repent. We admonish you to prepare without delay to meet that august Being before whose bar you most stand, and whose decree is final, and to all eternity irrevocable.

cable.

Nothing now remains for us to do but to pronounce the ludgment of the law, which judgment is (here all the Judges arose):—

That Gottleib Williams, the prizoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and from thence to the piace of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead, and may God of His bujuite goodness have mercy on his soul.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew. The following cases were argued:— Blood vs. Marcellor et al. Hooker vs. Sims. Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Pierce. The Orphans' Court motion list

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewster.—Miscellaneous business was before this Court. The business of the February term, which came to a close to-day, was wound up. The usual number of recognizances was for-feited, and ordered to be sued out. The April term will begin on Monday next, at which time a new venire of jurors will be returnable. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Lud-

low.—Habeas corpus cases were Court.

The Commonwealth ex rel. Stevenson et al., submitted to the Court, upon the evidence taken before the Alderman, and upon written argument. The charge against the defendants was false pretenses, and the testimony was precisely the same as that embodied at the trial of the Monongolia Oil Company case, which has been several times fully reported.

It will be remembered that the defendants were at that trial acquitted of the charge, but ordered to pay the costs. The result of the consideration of the Court was that the Bench

were at that trial acquitted of the charge, but ordered to pay the costs. The result of the consideration of the Court was that the Bench was divided in opinion as to whether the evidence brought out such false pretense as is meant by the statute, the majority being of opinion that it did; that though the defendants have been tried upon a similar charge, still the ore now tried is another did. opinion that it did: that though the defendants have been tried upon a similar charge, still the one now tried is another district one against other parties, and should be tried by a jury; and finally' that it was a case for the jury, and the relators should be remanded for trial, which was the order of the Court.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Conklin and Patterson, convicted of a charge of forcible entry and detainer, a motion for a new trial was argued, upon the ground that the verdict was contrary to the law and the evidence, Held under advisement.

Shipments of Specie.

New York, March 36.—The outward-bound steamers to-day take the following amounts of specie;—City of Washington, \$14,520; Hammonia, \$14,000; Guiding Star, \$150,000. Total, \$178,520.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, March 30, 1867. There was rather more disposition to operate In stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. July '65 5-20s sold at 107‡ @107‡, no change; 109‡ was bid for old 5-20s, 9 for 6s of 1881; 165‡@105‡ for June and August 7:30s, 98 for 10-40s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 101‡ me about the new issue

City loans were in fair demand; the new associations of the field and the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. so S. Third street 100 sh Reading RR.

@109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1862, 109\(\frac{1}{2}\)@109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 108\(\text{@108\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\); do., 1865, new, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\)@107\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 5s, 10-40s, 98\(\text{@98\(\frac{1}{2}\)}\); do., 7:30s, August, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\)@106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., July, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\)@105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., July, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\)@105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., July, 1864, 17\(\frac{1}{2}\)@17\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)@16\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., October, 1864, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)@16\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1865, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)@11\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., September, 1865, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\)@13\(\frac{1}{2}\). Gold, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\)@13\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, March 30,-There is not much doing in Flour to-day, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase principally of good family grades, which are in small supply. The sales reach 500 bbls., including superfine at \$8.25@9, extras at \$9.50@10.50, Northwestern extra family at\$12@13°25,Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11.75@14.25, and fancy at \$14.50@17.50, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at 87.25@7.3715. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are

nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and prime lots are in steady demand, but common qualities are neglected: sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at \$3\frac{35}{25}\$, and California at \$4\frac{25}{25}\$\$ Bye is scarce and wanted; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at \$1\frac{45}{35}\$\$ Corn is in fair demand, and a shade lower; sales of \$650 businels new yellow at \$1\frac{15}{25}\$\$ (601) 12 in the cars and afloat. Oats remain without change; sales of Fennsylvania at \$8c. No transactions have been reported in either Barley or Malt.

Cloverseed is in ateady demand, with sales of \$200.

or Mall. Cloverseed is in steady demand, with sales of 200 bushels new at \$10-25:6311.00, an advance. Timothy ranges from \$3-25:63.50. Flaxseed is selling at \$3:63.10, Whisky-The "contraband" article is selling at \$1:20 \$\pi\$ gallon.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 30.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 98; Reading, 102½; Canton, 40½; Erie Railroad, 58½; Cleveland and Toledo, 121½; Cleveland and Fittsburg, 79½; Pittsburg, and Fort Wayne, 97; Michigan Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 94½; New York Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 94½; New York Central, 105½; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 31½; Virginia 68, 60; Missouri 68, 96; United States Five-twenties, 1833, 109½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 108½; new issue, 107½; United States Ten-forties, 98; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105½. Sterling Exchange, 109; sight bills, 109¾. Gold closed at 134. Money at 7 per cent.

New York, March 30.—Cotton quiet at 30½c. Flour quiet; sales of 5500 bbls. State at 59.85 @12.75; Ohio, \$11.70@\$13.90; Western, \$9.85@13.90; Southern, \$11.25@16; Canada white wheat, \$3.20. Wheat quiet. Corn dull and declining; mixed Western, \$1.18@11.90. Oats quiet and unchanged. Ryo—Sales of 800 bushels at \$1.33. Barley—Sales of 28,000 bushels at \$9.5c. Pork dull; new Mess, \$21@24.10. Whisky quiet.

\$24@24.10. Whisky quiet.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAMARCH 30. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

For additional Marine News see Third Page,
CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Ida C. Bogart, Aspinwall, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Hector, Hackett, Halifax, L. Westergaard & Co
Schr A. M. Flanagan, Corson, Clenfuegos, Madeira &
Cabada.
Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, Trinidad, C. C. Carson & Co;
Schr Bonny Boat. Kelly, Boston, Captain.
Schr Modesty, Weaver, New Bedford, via Boston,
Major H. W. James.
Schr James Young, Wilson, Portland, Warren, Gregg
& Morris. Schr James Young, Wilson, Foreland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr W. W. Marcy, Champion, Washington, Castner, Stickney & Weilington.
Schr R. Blew, Peterson, Richmond, W. H. Johns.
Schr L. D. Small, Tice, Danversport, M. V. Coal Co.
Schr M. R. Cartiale, Potter, Providence, do.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, Norwich, Milnes & Co.
Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, Norwich, Milnes & Co.
Schr E. H. Naylor, Naylor, Chelsea, J. J. Conner&Co.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, Newport, Audenried, Norton & Co. ton & Co. Schr Alabama, Van Gilder, East Cambridge, Preston

Coal Co. Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb. Boston, Captain, Schr S. Purves, Jones, Providence, Sinnicks

Schr S. Purves, Jones, Providence, Sinnickson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hendrick Hudson, Howes, from Havana 23d last., with augar, etc., to Thomas Wattson & Sons. Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, I day from Leipsic, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer.

Schr W. M. Marcy, Champion, from New York, Schr E. H., Naylor, Naylor, from New York, Schr R. Hew, Peterson, from New York, Schr A. S. Canson, Cobb. from Norwich, Schr A. S. Canson, Cobb. from Norwich, Schr A. Schrama, Van Gilder, from New London, Schr Alabama, Van Gilder, from Providence, Schr A. Merick, Montgomery, from Providence, Schr A. Merick, Montgomery, from Providence, Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, from Prividence, Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, from Providence, Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, from Providence, Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, from Bridgeport, Schr Ephralm and Ann, Sculi, from New Bedford, Orrespondence of the Philadelphia, Evolute.

Orrespondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del. March 25.—The barque Maria Adelaide, for Rotterdam; brigs Golden Lead, for Aspinwall, and Philip Larrabee, for St. Marys, Ga., all from Philadelphia, went to sea to-ony.

Brig Birchard and Torrey, from Philadelphia for Portsmouth, N. H., and pilot-boat S. F. Flanagan, from Philadelphia, are at the Break water. Wind N. 'TOSEPH LAFETRA.'

MEMORANDA.

Brig Alms Jane. Plynn, from St. Martins for Philadelphia, sailed from Bermuda about 18th inst.

Brig Eolus, Forbes, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Messina 4th inst. Brig Eolus, Seabrook, sailed for
New York 7th ult.

Schr Wave Crest, Davis, from Trinidad 27th ult, and
Havana 5th Inst., for Philadelphia, was spoken 25th,
iat. 54 24, Ion. 75. with sails split, and ioss of jibboom
and boat; bad been twice to the N. of Hatteras, and
once within twenty miles of Cape Henlopen. The
Adele, at New York, supplied her with twine and
needles.

needles. Schr I. C. Runyon, Mathis, hence, at Providence 28th last. 28th lost.
Schrs Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, and A. A. Andrews,
Kelly, hence at Portland 27th lost.
Schrs J. Nellson, Hackett, and S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, hence at Dighton 37th lost.
Schr M. Tilton, Fitzinger, for Philadelphia, cleared
at Boston 28th lost.
Schr G. Fales, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Providence 28th lost.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, March 26.—Arrived, steamship Washington, Chichester, from Washington,
U. S. steamer H. McCulloch, from Charleston.
U. S. steamer Harriet Lane, Faunce, from Havana,
U. S. steamer Pelican, Clark, from Charleston.
Ship Sapphire, Hatch, from Calcutta,

AFRICA!

The Colored Population of Philadelphia.

Their Numbers, Callings, and Manner of Life.

Their Wealthy Men-What They are Worth, and How They Made Their Money.

Their Churches, Preachers, and Church Members.

Their Schools and School Teachers

Their Artists, Litterateurs, and Notabilities in General.

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

Enough has been said, enough has been written, for the present at least, concerning the colored population of the southern section of the country. Their grievances are well understood, their rights are about being secured in such a manner that they will be placed beyond the reach of Rebel malice, and it now becomes us to mqui re into the numbers, character, and condition of those of kindred race who reside in our very midst.

The Colored Population of the City and State. A glance at the returns of the Census of 1860 will show that the negro population of Philadelphia was by far the largest of all the Northern cities, New York at that time having but 12,574, while Philadelphia had 9177 males and 13,008 females, or a total of 22,185. The entire colored population of the State of Pennsylvama at the same time, was 26,373 males and 30,476 females-a total of 56,849. During the past six years, it is estimated that the aggregate population of the State has increased full 25 per cent., and that of the city about 33 per cent. Placing the estimated increase of the colored portion of the population in the State at large at only 20 per cent., and that of the city at 25 per cent., and we will have at least 68,000 colored persons in Pennsylvania, and 28,000 in Philadelphia. The greater portion of the latter, as is well known to all who are familiar with their haunts in the city, belong to the very lowest orders of society, as far as Yet among them are many men of large wealth and considerable refinement, while their churches and schools are in a very flourishing condition. The enumeration of all the points of interest connected with this peculiar portion of our city population is beyond the compass of a single article. We therefore give the brighter side of the picture alone on this occasion, reserving for another the other and more sorrowful phase of negro life. For the sake of avolding confusion, we have classed all the persons of prominence,

they earn a livelihood, commencing with the Christian ministry, as it is the most dignified, although the least jucrative of all.

whose names we mention to-day, under the

heads of the profession or occupation by which

The Colored Churches - Their Pastors Religious enthusiasm is a well-known charac teristic of the African race, in all countries, and under all circumstances. While we cannot eay that the sublime truths of Christianity are thoroughly understood and appreciated by any great number, it is certain that whenever they are proclaimed to an African congregation they meet with the most general acceptation. as a consequence, the proportion of members among our colored population is as large as the white race, as a general rule, can justly lay claim to. Some of the white churches in this city have a number of regular colored attendants, and it may be that some of them still retain the names of colored members upon their rolls. But the race has provided for itself church accommodations of its own by no means insignificant. The buildings can lay no particular claim to architectural beauty, a general rule are convenient and comfortable; while the officiating ministers are frequently men of intelligence, both natural and acquired. Many of the congregations have among them of wealth and prominence in business circles, and in some there is more leaning towards the fashionable follies of this wicked world than becometh the saints. The following is an outline of the different churches of various denominations which are scattered throughout

ST. THOMAS' PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, which is located on Fifth street, below Adelphi, was one of the first in the city in the order of establishment, as it perhaps is at present the most aristorratic. It was founded in the year 1793, with a membership of about 200, which, during the long period of its existence, has been extended to only 300. This tardy progress is extended to only 300. Insight progress is accounted for by many drawbacks, the principal one among which is said to have been sickness in the families of the congregation. Absalom Jones was the first pastor, his next regularly stationed successor having been the late William Douglas, who labored in this field during a period of tweaty-eight years. In December, 1862, he was succeeded by the pre-December, 1862, he was succeeded by the present pastor, the Rev. William J. Allston. Mr. Allston's father was, in his early life, the slave of an indulgent master, near Raleigh, North Carolina. When about twenty four years of arc. his master was offered \$1600 for him; but a few days after this, be granted him his freedom on request, stipulating for the payment of one thousand dollars in return, in regular monthly instalments. The freedman opened a barbershop, and also a small store, in Raleigh, and in six months had paid the price of his freedom in full. By continued industry and economy, he has been able to accumulate a handsome property. Young Allston, who was free from his birth, his mother having been granted her freedom, became a tailor by trade. By-and-by he was invited to become the regular cutter for a colored mission school in the Blue Ridge section of North Carolina, where he enjoyed en-viable advantages for acquiring the radiments of an education. He subsequently became a student of Kenyon College, at Gambier, Ohio, graduating with the class of 1869. He was then

admitted to the ministry, and commenced his pastoral labors at St. Philip's Church, in New York city, which place he left on receiving a call from the congregation over which he at present presides. Mr. Allston is a fine-looking man, in the prime of life, and has the reputation of being an earnest and efficient pastor. Price, the restaurateur, at Fourth and Chemut streets, is a regular attendant at St. Thomas', while Dorsey, the celebrated cateror, is seen there quite frequently.

There are ten colored Methodist churches in the city, belonging to four different branches

the city, belonging to four different branches of that great body of Christians. The most pro-minent among these is

mment among these is

The Bernel Church, on Sixth street, above
Lombard, which was founded in 1787, and is
the oldest colored church organization in Philadelphia. The father of the church was
Richard Allen, a well-to-doperson, whose ashes
repose just in front of the building. The
exercises were first held in a blacksmith's shop,
the property of Richard Allen, on the site of
the present building. A few years after its
foundation there was a split in the congregation, to which St. Thomas' Episcopal Church
was indebted for its origin. Bethel is likewise
the parent church of the African Methodist
Episcopal denomination, which has now a total
membership of 100,000. The church was rebuilt
in 1845, and is now very neat and commodious; in 1845, and is now very neat and commodious; the audience-room, the walls of which are the audience-room, the walls of which are frescoed, having a seating capacity of about two thousand. There is a large basement to the church, containing the pastor's study and various committee-rooms. There are 1100 members at present, and a Sunday School, with 28 teachers, 172 scholars, and a library of 600 volumes. The church property is valued at \$50,000, notwithstanding which the pastor's salary is but \$600—a fact of which our colored friends in common deceaves ought to feel friends in common decency ought to feel thoroughly ashamed. Among the members are thoroughly ashamed. Among the members are Stephen Smith, the colored milliomaire; Peter Lewis, who is said to be worth \$20,000; William Scott, who can boast of \$10,000 in worldly goods; and Henry Gordon and J. P. B. Eddy, who possess about \$7000 each. The present pastor is the Rev. James Holland, a native of New Jersey, about sixty-three years of age, who has a reputation for great Christian worth and zeal. He has been an active itinerant preacher in this State and New Jersey during the past sixteen years.

sixteen years.
THE UNION CHURCH, on Coates street, below York avenue, has been in existence some forty years. It is connected with the regular African M. E. Church. The church property, which has been greatly improved within the past twenty years, is valued at \$40,000. The church has a membership of 467, of whom 114 have been added within the past six weeks. The Sunday School has 18 teachers, 176 scholars, and a library of 375 volumes. The pastor in the Rev. R. P. Gibbs, who was born free in the State of Delaware about thirt four years ago. He has Delaware, about thirty-four years ago. He has an ordinary English education, and is very successful in the ministry. His salary is about \$850. He is now exerting himself to organize a Young Men's Christian Association among the colored people of the city. There are several men of means connected with this church,

men of means connected with this church, among them a shoemaker bp the name of Simpson, worth about \$10,000, who recently purchased a house for the residence of the pastor.

THE BRICK WESLEY CHURCH, on Lombard street, near Sixth, belongs to the Zion branch of the African M. E. Church. The organization is over fifty years old; the present building about fifteen years old. It has an organ and a fashionable choir, and will accomodate about 1400 persons. The whole property is valued at \$21,000. The church has 464 members, and the Sunday School about 120 scholars. The present pastor, the Rev. J. P. Hamer, a native of Marypastor, the Rev. J. P. Hamer, a native of Maryland, about 50 years of age, receives a salary of \$700. He has a good common English educa-tion, and is reputed to be an energetic pastor.

THE ZOAR M. E. CHURCH, on Brown street, above Fourth, is connected with the regular Methodist Episcopal Church of the North. It was founded about forty years ago, and is now in a very prosperous condition, having about 400 members. The property is valued at \$12,000. The pastor, Rev. Mr. Pierce, is a

man of limited education. THE JOHN WESLEY CHURCH, on Shippen street. The John Wesley Church, on Shippen street, between Seventh and Eighth, is also connected with the regular M. E. Church. It was founded in 1844, by the Rev. George Valentine. The property is worth about \$3000. The membership comprises only 42 persons. The Rev. William Brawdan is the pastor. He has no claim to literary merit, and earns part of his livelihead by white washing. hood by white-washing.

THE LITTLE WESLEY CHURCH, which belongs to the African M. E. denomination, has a very poor location, on Hurst street, between Lom-bard and South. It is forty-six years old. The edifice, which was rebuilt sixteen years ago, is valued at \$11,000. It will seat 459 persons. The church has 310 members, and the Sunday School 6 teachers, 40 scholars, and a library of 480 volumes. The pastor, Rev. William Wat-son, receives \$500 per annum. He was born a slave in Delaware, is forty-eight years of age, and has picked up in his later life a fair educa-

THE BETHEL CHURCH, on Oxford street, below Paul, Frankford, is also connected with the African M. E. Church. It was established about thirty years ago. The present building, which is very neat, has been recently erected at a cost of \$3000. It will seat 250 persons. The church has 211 members, 42 having been recently added: the Sunday School Calendar School. recently added; the Sunday School has 6 teachers, 106 scholars, and a library of 359 volumes. The present pastor, the Rev. Joseph H. Smith, is of unmixed African blood, and a man of decided ability. He is very popular with the white people residing in the neighborhood of his church. He was born a slave in Maryland is about 5th side, years of see, and Maryland, is about fifty-eight years of age, and has been preaching some twelve years. What he has in the way of an education, which is by no means insignificant, has been acquired since his emancipation. He receives an annual

THE MT. PISGAH CHURCH, On LOCUST street. THE MT. PISCAH CHURCH, On LOCUST Street, above Till, West Philadelphia, is another off-shoot of the African M. k. Church, which has been organized about 36 years. The building will seat 250 persons, and is valued at \$4600. The membership numbers 116; the Sunday School has 120 scholars and a library of 550 volumes. The pastor, Rev. Henry J. Rhodes, was here free in Delaware is 33 years of age. was born free, in Delaware, is 33 years of age, and has a good English education. His salary is \$430 per annum. The congregation propose erecting a new church edifice, and have already accumulated some money for that purpose. THE ZION CITY MISSION, ON Seventh street, near Dickerson, is a new enterprise, in connection with the African M. E. Church. It was established nine years ago by Stephen Smith, the colored millionaire, at a cost of \$4500, nearly all of which has been repaid by the connearly all of which has been repaid by the con-gregation, now numbering ninety persons. In the Sunday School there are 46 scholars, and a library of 238 volumes. The pastor is the Rev. Theodore Gould, a native of New Jersey, about 40 years of age, and possessing a good English education. Being bleased with a considerable property of his own, he can afford to preach for \$350 per annum.

THE LITTLE UNION CHURCH, on Minster street, above Sixth, belongs to a curious and eccentric race of beings known as the African Union Methodists. There are about a dozen different churches in the denomination. This church was established about thirty years ago, by old Father Spencer, of Delaware, and has a membership of about 200. These people are very carnest Christians, but make no pretendons in

the way of worldly knowledge, which they consider rather as a hindrance than a help to the grasses of religion. The pastor is obliged to carn his daily bread by manual labor.

In connection with the colored Methodist Churches, it is proper to notice the REV. JABES P. CAMPERLL, one of the four Bishops of the African M. E. Church, to