# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

## RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Board of Trade Banquet at Charleston -Speech of Governor Orr-He Advises the Acceptance of the Terms Offered by

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 3 .- At the Board of Trade Banquet last night the hall was draped with the flags of the principal maritime powers, the stars and stripes, entertwined with the Pal-mette ensign, being festooned conspicuously at the head of the room. Governor Orr responded to the first tosst, "State of South Carolina." After alluding pleasantly to the practical evidences of reconstruction exhibited by the social gathering of citizens of Charleston, in common with the military, naval and civil officers of the United States around the festive board, he continued as follows:-I desire to state to you that your commerce, manufactures and agricultural interests will all remain paralyzed until our political relations are re-established with the Government at Washington, and until you secure representation in Congress. While the Constitutional amendment was proposed to South Carolina as a State, and our own volition in that capacity could be exercised, I opposed its adoption; but the act of Congress recently passed has assumed that this country is a conquered territory, and we a conquered peo-ple, and consequently that that body has a right to dictate terms. The power exists in that body to dictate those terms; it is certain that body to dictate those terms; it is certain for the next two years; and when they place themselves squarely and broadly upon that platform, I for one do not propose to go to the Supreme Court, or anywhere else, for the purpose of disputing that power, but, in good faith, I will accept the terms, humiliating as they may be, and openly, fairly, and squarely urge their adoption before our people. (Great applause.) With reference to the disfranchising clause, I think it was an unfortunate one. It is better however, that some should be one. It is better, however, that some should be excluded than that we should refuse to accept the terms proposed, when there is a reasonable certainty that if we do not accept those terms other and barsher terms will be proposed. Looking, therefore, to the interests of the great mass of the people of South Carolina, and be-lieving that the threat of confiscation will not be carried into effect if we accept the terms of this bill, and believing that confiscation will follow if we do not knowing, also, that we shall be benefited by its acceptance, I say that, in my humble judgment, interest and wisdom dictate that we shall concur in the measure proposed by Congress. (Applaase.) I would, therefore, say to every man in South Carolina who has not been distranchised, that as soon as

the proper order has been issued he should pro-ceed to register and prepare to vote for the best man that can be selected to form a constitution under which we and our posterity can live. It is your interest, further, that the black man shall vote with you in the common election. I have heard a good deal said of controlling the vote of the black man. It has been supposed that his vote will be controlled by personal influences, not with standing trolled by personal influences, notwithstanding his convictions of interest; but you are mis-taken. That vote is destined to be controlled, not be personal considerations, but by going to the black man and talking to him in private conversation, and proving to him that his interest in South Carolina is your interest; that the white man's interest is the black man's interest. I think it can be shown to any rational black man that it is to his interest to make his friends here rather than in the State of Massachusetts. If agriculture flourishes in the State, whose interest is promoted by it? Is it not that man's who occupies the position of land-holder? Yet you find Congress imposing a tax of three cents a pound upon cotton up to September last, and two and a half cents since that date. Look at the last year's crop, when there was no complaint of the colored peo-ple in any section of the State, and when we roduced a hundred thousand bales of cotton. What proportion of that has gone in the shape of taxation? One million two hundred thousand dollars, which has been literally wrung from those people in the shape of tax upon cotton, while not a dollar has been levied upon the wheat or grain in Ohio or corn in Illinois. not then tell me, gentlemen, that the colored people have not the intelligence to be interested in these affairs. They need representation in Congress as much as we do. They require that the tax shall be taken off their labor. It is not only the cotton of South Carolina, however, but tobacco of Virginia and North Carolina, which is as unequally taxed. It is not, then, by in-timidation and brow-beating, or by wronging

expected that attempts will be made to alienate the sympathies of these people from us. an emissary comes here from the State of New York, Massachusetts, or Ohio, and says to the black man, "We are your triends, we are going to take care of you, vote with us," these white people cannot be trusted. I want our colored men to say to those emissaries to the Massachusetts man-that in South Carolina under this law, it matters not by whom it was passed, every colored man twenty-one years of age is entitled to his ballot, and that he would not be allowed to vote in Massachusetts unless he could read and write; say to the emissary from Ohio, who comes here for the pose of giving advice as to how you shall vote, "Go back to Ohio and enlighten the heathen there before you come here, because no black man there is entitled to vote." Within the last three weeks New Jersey, Ohio, and Michigan have resolved that the black man shall not vote under any circumstances whatever. Therefore, I say to these colored men, when these emissaries come among you, tell them to go back and remove the beam from the eyes of their fellowcitizens before they come here to take the mote from the eyes of our own people. I have seen indications in various localities in South Carolina to organize a colored and white party to be called a National Union Republi-can Radical party—I think that is the name. I de not think this is wise, because I believe that the white and colored people of those unreconstructed States will further their ends more

those people, that you are to control their votes, but you must show that it is to their

interest to vote with you, and I undertake to

say that when those facts are presented to those who have intelligence they will be found stand-

ing shoulder to shoulder with the white man,

and carrying out the principles which I desire

to urge upon you on this occasion. It is to be

thoroughly by turning their attention to their own State politics, and when we get the right of representation in Congress I would send men there not pledged to a Republican Union party, not pledged to the Democratic party, but I would send men who would say to all parties, We stand by that party which will give us equal rights, equal legislation, and equal justice under the laws and Constitution of this coun-I know there is an apprehension wide spread in the North and West, that after the reconstruction of the Southern States we shall fall into the arms of our old allies and associates the old Democratic party. I say to you, gentle-men, however, that I would give no such pledges. I was identified during the ten years of my public career as a repre-entative in Congress from one of the districts of South Carolina, with that party, and as my distinguished friend, the Commander of this Military District, knows, I enjoyed their confidence in the highest office within the gift of that party. (Applause.)
I have, therefore, every reason to entertain a respect and regard for that party, and I have entertained the hope for many years to see it reinstated in power. But the dream has passed. We have accounts to settle with that party, gentlemen, before I at least will consent to affiliate with it. (Cries of "Good, good," and applause.)
In my judgment it is time for us to seek new friends and a new alliance; hence I am opposed to organizing any party in South Carolina that will cement itself to the Democratic or any other party. I would not affiliate with any party that

would put a tax of two and a half cents a pound on cotion, when not one cont is put on the corn and grain raised in Ohio, Indiana, and other western States. I will vote for no party that will perpetrate such an indignity. Therefore when we are reconstructed I hope that our representative will go to Washington and declare illegiance to that party which will do us justice,

allegiance to that party which will do us justice, and that, in my judgment, is the policy for South Carolina to pursue in this emergency.

General Sickles, in response to a complimentary toast, said that although he was not prepared to promise what he would do, he could at least tell them some of the things that he could not do. For instance, he did not mean to deprive hypself of the co-operation and coupsel deprive himself of the co-operation and counsel of his old irlend, Governor Orr, nor did he wish to interfere with the other civil officers of the State unless his duty required it. He alluded in encouraging terms to the subject of negro suffrage, which, although it might be a bitter pill for the Southern people now, would, he believed, in the end prove a blessing in disguise. The General's speech was received with much

#### RECONSTRUCTION.

SUSPENSION OF ELECTIONS IN THE SOUTH.

## District No. 1.

Headquarters First District, State of Vin-dinia, Richmond, Va., April 2, 1867.—All elections whether State, county, or municipal, under the Pro-visional Government of Virginia, are hereby ordered to be suspended until the registration provided for by the Act of Congress of March 23, 1867, shall be com-pleted.

the Act of Congress of Blacks

Vacancies which may occur in the meantime will
be filled by temporary appointments, to be made by
the Commanding General.

By command of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General

J. M. Schofield, U. S. A.
S. F. CHALFIN,

(Official)

Assistant Adjutant-General.

# District No. 2.

General Sickles has issued an order similar to the above, prohibiting elections for the pre-sent, announcing that he will appoint sheriffs and other officers upon the expiration of the terms of the present incumbents.

District No. 3. HEADQUARTERS SUB-DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, IONTGOMERY, Ala., March 28, 1867.—I. By direction of General Grant, all; State and local elections in this tate are disallowed pending the arrival of the District ommander appointed for this District, and his order the previous

the premises. II. In default of certain information that the mu nicipal or other corporate elections have not occurred since the passage of "an Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," all persons chosen to public office in this State during this month will report the fact by letter to these Headquarters, for the action of the District Commander.

WAGER SWAYNE, Major-General.

Official: J. J. CONYNGHAM, First Lleutenant 24th U.S. Injantry, A. A. A. G.

## District No. 4.

THE ARKANSAS STATE CONVENTION-A RADICAL PLATFORM ADOPTED-CO-OPERATION OF GENERAL

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 3.-The State Union Convention has been in session all day and even-ing. A platform, with resolutions, was adopted an ultra radical character, approving Congressional plan of reconstruction and readmission to the Union. Resolutions condemning the President, opposing confiscation, and recom-mending a concillatory course towards Rebels, were tabled. A State Central Committee was appointed, and instructed to establish State Union organizations. The Committee to wait on General Ord reported that he heartily approved the object of the Convention, and was desirous of co-operating with them. The Con-

vention will doubtless adjourn to-morrow.

Pending the Convention a large meeting of freedmen was held in the State House Square. Several delegates and colored speakers ad-dressed them. Great enthusiasm prevailed, and no disturbance was created.

#### District No. 5. The following order was issued by General

Sheridan last Saturday. Is is more especially designed to suspend certain municipal elections in Baton Rouge and one or two other places throughout the State:-

throughout the State:

Headquarters Fifth Military District, New Orleans, La., March 28, 1867.—It is hereby announced for the information and guidance of all concerned, that no elections for State, parish, municipal, or judicial edicers will be held in the State of Louisiana, until the provisions of the law of Congress entitled "An Act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," and of the act supplementary thereto, shall have been compiled with. Until elections are held in accordance with those acts, the law of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, approved March 16, 1867, which provides for the continuance in the performance of their duties of those persons whose term of office would otherwise have expired, will govern all cases except those which may be specially acted upon at these Headquarters.

By command of Major-General P. H. Sheridan. GEORGE L. HARTSUFF, Assistant Adjutant-General.

# The Southern Soldiers.

Generals Dick Taylor and Gordon have now added their names to the list of late military chlettains who urge acquiescence in the new order of things. The Richmond Whig, in alluding to the course of these late leaders,

When such men as Generals Lee, Beaure gard. Johnston, Longstreet, Dick Taylor, Mahone, etc. etc., can see no dishonor in submitting to an imperious necessity, and in availing ourselves of all the advantages offered by the Military bill, the non-combatants will scarcely venture, we opine, to insist further upon passivity and their precious points of

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Prison cases were before this Court.

Yesterday the Grand Jury, in making their returns to the Court, presented five certain bills as ignored. Coursel for libe Commonwealth in these cases this morning stated to the Court that, after having looked into the matter, he had discovered that there was a gentleman serving upon the Grand Jury who had no right to be there, as he had not been summoned; and, therefore, in order that all the succeeding business transacted by the inquest should not be viciated, he would move the Court to have the matter looked into, and correct the fault if it were found. The gentleman who was summoned is Joseph Dallas, ship carpenter, Reed street. The gentleman now serving on the Grand Jury is named Joseph H. Dallas, brick-layer. Wharton street.

The Court answered that the Commonwealth would be held responsible as the defendant, and if it had objections to the Grand Juror, there was the right to challenge. But the matter was left open, in order that inquiries should be mads.

Frederica Heldt, plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of \$5, the property of Albert Spelgie. She was a domestic in Spelgie's family, and in that capacity committed the larceny.

Cella Hesderson was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a table cloth, valued at \$15, and other property-amounting to \$21, belonging to Joseph Hay. This defendant was also a servant in Mr. Hay's house. David Valler was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a basket, plates, etc. These articles were missed from various houses in a certain neighborhood, and David Valler was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of so basket, plates, etc. These articles were missed from various houses in a certain neighborhood, and David Valler was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of so basket, plates, etc. These articles were missed from various houses in a certain of the larceny of hobest Jones. The defendant arrived at the wharf as a sailor in an English schooner. He went aboard the Noupareli, and got the

enant claim for arrears of the state of the

-We understand that Church's new picture of "Niagara Falls," which is said to be one of the best of his works, has been sent to Paris, where it is to be placed on special exhibition.

## THE WALL STREET IMBROGLIO.

Affidavits of Daniel Drew, Fisk & Belden, Wm. C. Dernin, E. D. Burr, and Samuel Bocock - Interesting Recriminations, Etc. Etc.

The complaint in the case of Joseph B. Stewart against Daniel Drew and others, charging these gentlemen with collusion and fraud in regard to the Erie stock-pool transactions, and which resulted in the arrest of Drew and Fisk & Belden, has elicited from the defendants in the action a series of voluminous affidavits, denying under oath almost every material allegation contained in the statement

of Mr. Stewart. Laniel Drew, being sworn, deposes that he never to his knowledge had a dollar belonging to Leonard Huyck or Stewart, or in which either of them had an interest; that both the "Erie pools" resulted in a loss; that he never at any time stated to Stewart that profits had been made in those transactions amounting to about \$220,000, or any other sum; or that he (Drew) had not kept a complete account of all pur-chases and sales of Erie stock; that every charge of traudulent dealing made against him by Stewart is false; that three or four weeks ago a person came to him (Drew) representing that Stewart was get-ting up a great suit against him about the 'Eric pools," and that Stewart owed him \$7000, which he was trying to get, and thought Stewart could be settled with; Drew replied that he owed nothing, and would pay nothing. The affiant further declares that at a subsequent interview with Stewart deponent told him that the operation had resulted in a loss; that he (Drew) became convinced that Stewart's object was to extort money from him, through his dis-like of the scandal and notoriety that a suit like the present one would provoke; that the first pool was controlled entirely by E. D. Burr; that deponent had nothing to do with it beyond subscribing, with Burr, 2500 shares; that Burr's absence from town was upon business upon & railroad, and was not a pretended or unneces-sary affair; that at the time pool No. 2 was formed the stock merged into it from pool No. 1 had fallen, and was worth less than cost; that no other written agreement was made with Baxter; that deponent did not make, authorize, or know of any representations being made to Huyck; that none of the sales were made through Groesbeck & Co.; and that in not making them through Fisk & Belden there was no intention to defraud or deceive any one; that nothing was concealed from any parties; that deponent did furnish the 18,900 shares to pool No. 2, and bought and sold for the joint benefit of his associates, but the losses were much greater than the profits; that he (Drew) never combined with anyone to cover up the transactions; that neither Huyck nor Stewart ever demanded an account from him; and that, since the close of the transactions, he has always been ready and willing to account, and has made such declaration to those who

william C. Dornin deposes that the letter of William Belden to him, which has been published, was always considered by him as confidential, and was used without his knowledge dential, and was used without his knowledge or consent; two or three weeks ago Siewart went into his office, and asked to see a letter he had received from Belden; Mr. Dornin says that after being positively assured by Stewart that the letter should not be shown or used in any way against Drew. Fisk, or Belden, he handed it to him, and left it for a time in Stewart's possession; upon his return from the Board he found that Mr. Stewart had taken the letter away with him; it was returned late in the afternoon of the same day. Mr. Stewart the afternoon of the same day, Mr. Stewart stating that he had not shown it to any one but Mr. Birdseye, nor copied it; Dornin after-wards heard that it had been photographed; Mr. Stewart has also repeatedly endeavored, through other parties, to induce Mr. Dornin to join him in the suit against Drew and the other defendants, but he has refused so to do. Samuel W. Bocock deposes that he was in the flice when Stewart returned the letter, and that Stewart then declared that he had not copied it

or shown it to any one except Mr. Birdseye, an

that efforts were made by Stewart to induce him

to join in the suit against Drew. James Fisk, Jr., one of the defendants, de-poses that he has known Stewart for many years, and that at the time when, as he now charges, he thought deponent was engaged in schemes to defraud him, Stewart was borrowing money on pitiable pretences, even to sums of \$5 to \$10, for his butcher, and that Stewart now owes him upwards of \$20,000, mostly borrowed money, and is largely indebted to him for balances on accounts, etc.; that several weeks ago he asked Stewart to repay the borrowed money, upon which Stewart said he was "going to work at the Erie pool," and would oon have some money; upon Stewart being asked what he meant, an angry discussion ensued, and immediately thereafter deponent brought a suit against him to recover the money loaned. Fisk further deposes that he never told Stewart that the profits from the pool operations exceeded \$1,000,000, or any other amount, or that the profits were or would have been large if Drew had not cheated or defrauded his associates in the pool; that he (Fisk) never said that with Drew's money and the management of Fisk & Belden they could defeat the claims of all other parties to the pools; that he never stated to Stewart that Fisk & Belden had received from Huyck more than \$50,000 to be invested in Erie; that, in point of fact, Fisk & Belden never received any sum from Huyck for that purpose, but had placed a balance of \$26,000, which was in their hands, in favor of Huyek, to the credit of the pools, and

that both of the pools resulted in a loss, and were fairly managed. William Belden deposes that the letter annexed to the complaint, and which has been published, was written a year ago, at a time when he was witated against Mr. Drew for a proposed unfriendly act, having no connection with the Eric pools; that it was written hastily, and was only intended for the eye of Mr. Dornin, who was an intimate friend; that though deponent was then sincere in what he wrote, he has since been convinced of his mistake, and has expressed to Drew and Dornin his regret at having written it; that when it was written the transactions were still open, and that he had been wrongfully led to suspect Mr. Drew's sincerity; that Mr. Drew subsequently ex-plained everything to deponent's satisfaction, and that he is equally convinced that Mr. Burr had acted with strict integrity; that he (Belden) had never seen a copy of the letter from the time it was written until it was reproduced in the complaint, and that upon reading it now he perceives that it is susceptible o meanings which he did not intend to convey that the expression contained in the letter—
"Recollect the first pool stood at a profit"—
meant only that at the time to which he referred the stock could have been sold at an advance; that it had not been sold, and afterwards fell, and the net result of each and both pools was a loss; that Fisk & Belden never repools was a loss; that Fisk & Beiden never re-ceived any specific sum from Huyck to be used in the said pools, and that the only interest Huyck had in the pools; was as stated by Mr. Fisk; that deponent never concealed any of the transactions in relation to the pools; that he does not believe or know of any fraud or deceit in connection with the pools; that the firm of Fisk & Relden never realized any profits out of the transactions, nor did they ever hold forth any inducements to Huyck to enter into pool No. 2, beyond expressing a belief that the specula-tion would result advantageously; that on the 2d of June, 1866, Huyck assigned all his interest in the operation to Fisk & Belden for a valuable in the operation to Fisk & Belden for a valuable consideration, and without any condition or reservation in favor of any person whatever and that neither Huyck nor Stewart ever demanded any account from deponent or Fisk & Belden, to deponent's knowledge, except in a written notice before the commencement of this wait .- N. Y. Herald of to-day.

# EUROPE.

#### NOON REPORT OF MARKETS. By the Atlantic Cable

London, April 4-Noon .- Consols for money 91; Erie Railroad shares, 384; Illinois Central shares, 784; United States Five-twenties, 75. FB.\*KEPORT, April 4—Noon.—United States

Paris, April 4-Noon.-United States Fivewenties, 84. Liverpoot, April 4 Noon.—The cotton market

LIVERPOOL, April 4—Noon.—The cotton market is very dull, and prices are still tending downwards. The sales to-day are not likely to exceed 7000 bales. Middling Uplands have declined to 12½d., and Middling Orleans to 13½d.

The market for Breadstuffs is quiet. Corn, however, is somewhat firmer, and has slightly advanced. Wheat, 13s. 3d. tor No. 1 Red; 13s. 6d. for California; Flour, 28s. 9d. for Western Canada. Corn, 40s. 6d.@40s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 7d. Oats, 3s. 4d.

Oats, 3s. 4d. Oats, 3s. 4d.

Provisions—The market is generally unchanged. Lard has, however, advanced 3s. since last report. Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 38s. 8d. Cheese, 60s. Lard, 49s. 3d.

Produce—The market is dull, and articles are generally unchanged in price. Petroleum, 11d. Spirite, 1e. 6d. for refined. Spirits Turpentine, 37s. 3d, Iron, 32s. Ashes, 33s. 6d. Cloverseed, 54s. Linseed, 66s. Tallow, 44s. 6d. Linseed Oit, £39. Whale Oil, £41.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] BREST, April 4.—The steamer Ville de Paris, from New York on the 23d ult., arrived yester-

QUEENSTOWN. April 4-2 P. M.—The steamer lity of Cork, from New York on the 20th, and City of Baltimore, from New York on the 23d ult., have arrived.

LIVERPOOL, April 4-2 P. M.-Since the noon report Cotton has continued dull, with a decline of &d. Middling uplands are quoted at 12&d. Other articles are unchanged.

Latest News by Steamer-The Java at New York-The Alexandra Case-Reform Debate in Parliament-The Fenian Troubles - Opening of the Italian Parliament, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Our Japanese News in London. News from Japan to February 27, received per the Colorado at San Francisco, and thence by telegraph, was received and published in London on the 21st of March.

#### The Alexandra Case.

The case of the steamer Mary-otherwise the Alexandra—had again been up in the Court of Admiralty. In this suit the United States of America are the plaintiffs, and Mr. Caarles Kean Prioleau, of the firm of Frazer, Trenholm & Co., is the detendant, and the Mary is the vessel which, under the name of the Alexandra and the Mary is the vessel which, under the name of the Alexandra and the Mary is the vessel which, under the name of the Alexandra and the Mary is the vessel which, under the name of the Alexandra and the Mary is the vessel which when the market of the Alexandra and the Mary is the vessel which when the market of the Mary is the vessel which when the Mary is the vessel which when the Mary is the vessel which when the Mary is the Mary is the vessel which when the Mary is the vessel when the Mary is the vessel which when the Mary is the vessel when the Mary is the vessel which when the Mary is the vessel which when the Mary is the vessel which when the Mary is the vessel when the Mary is andra, was the subject of the celebrated prosecutton for breach of the Foreign Enlistment act. She was arrested in the West India docks on the 20th of February, by virtue of a warrant issued out of the Court of Admiralty in the cause of possession, at the suit of the United States, who claim her as having been built for, and as having become the property of, the Con-

federate States. Mr. C. P. Butt, on behalf of the defendant, now moved the Court to order the plaintiffs to file their petition within a week.

Mr. E. C. Clarkson, for the plaintiffs, opposed the motion, for the reason that certain material facts which had come to the knowledge of the plaintiffs' proctor within the last three days required corroboration, in order to do which it would be necessary to send to Bermuda. No injury would be suffered by the defendant, as the ship was dismantled, and there was no idea of seading her to sea.

Dr. Lushington said-This is a cause of pos session. The ship was arrested on the 20th day of February, and an appearance entered on behalf of the delendant, who asserts that he is her sole owner. Ample time has passed for the plaintiffs to file their petition. They have not done so, and I am now asked, on an affidavit sworn by the plaintiffs' proctor, to give them two months longer within which to file their petition. I can take no cognizance of any allegation that this ship is the Alexandra.

To me this is simply a cause of possession, in which expedition is an important element. In such a suit bail cannot be given, and therefore the detention of the ship may be a serious mat-ter. The plaintiffs ought to have known what their title was before they instructed their proctor, and not thus appeal to the charity of the Court. It might be necessary, for anything I know to the contrary, to send to Mexico, or all over the world, for information; and by admitting this application, might be giving occasion for endless applications of the same nature. In any stage of the cause the plaintiffs may amend their petition, which must be filed in ten days. The Reform Bill.

Mr. Gladstone, on the 21st ult., invited his supporters to a meeting at his house to consider their course on the Government Reform bill. and about three hundred members of the House

of Commons responded to the invitation.

Mr. Gladstone recommended that the second reading of the Government bill should pass unchallenged, but that if the clause embodying the principle of duality of voting was not abandoned, and the difficulties as regards the com-bound householders equitably adjusted, and if these concessions were not distinctly made in the Chancellor of the Exchequer's speech on the second reading, another meeting of the Liberal party should be convened, and he would then propose that the cardinal vote should be taken on the question that the Speaker do leave the chair in order to go into committee. This he explained would have substantially the same as a vote against the second reading while it would give the Government ample opporturity for deciding whether they would insist on retaining the present objectionable provisions of the bill. Mr. Roebuck said that he should support the

second reading, but acquiesced in Mr. Gladstone's proposal. Mr. Bright spoke strongly against the bill as now stands, but supported Mr. Giadstone's

The Pall Mall Gazette says that Mr. Gladstone alluded to a rumor that Government intended to postpone going into committee on the bill to a late period. Mr. Gladstone said he intended very strongly to oppose that course. The same paper says that Mr. Bright's speech was very moderate in tone, and he intimated a belief that he should have no difficulty in backing the policy of the Liberals as a party.

According to the report in the Standard, Mr.

Gladstone intimated that he should propose in committee a larger extension of county fran-chise, and some other alterations in the bill. All sorts of rumors were rife at the departure of the Java as to the prospects of the Reform bill and the Government. According to one authority, Ministers themselves expected to be out within a week.

The Fate of Dr. Livingstone Great interest was felt in the fate of Dr. Living-

stone, the African traveller. By some it was contended that the report of his massacre admitted of little if any doubt, while others continue to hope that the statement was untrue. As Admiralty note announces that H. M. ship wasp proceeded on the 2d of January to Quilos,

The Fenian Troubles.

#### The gallant conduct of the Irish Constabulary in the Fenian troubles was the subject of de bate in the House of Commons on the 22d ult., andt he Government announced that they in-

## tended to propose a special vote of £2000 for the purpose of rewarding some of the men, and that other proposals were under consideration.

# France.

The Paris Bourse, on the 21st ult., experienced a decided fall, and speculation was forthwith active upon the probable cause. It was said to have been occasioned chiefly by the publication of the secret treaties between Prussia and the South German States. On the following day, however, there was a marked improvement and recovery in the price of funds.

Opening of the Italian Parliament. The Italian Parliament was opened on the 22d ultimo by the King in person. His Majesty de-

# hvered the following speech, which was loudly

altimopy the King in person. His Majesty dehvered the following speech, which was loudly cheered:—

Signori Senatori, Signori Depuli:—For the happiness of Italy, who has confided to me her destinies, I have deemed it expedient that the representation of the country should be renovated at the fountain hand of the national suffrage. I am confident that it will there in the country should be renovated at the fountain hand of the country should be renovated at the fountain hand of the national suffrage. I am confident that it will there in the country, as well as the form the forest wants of the country, as well as the form the forest wants of provide for them. There has been a time for daring resolutions and boid enterprises. I pursued the course which was then necessary, noll of confidence in the boliness of the cause which God has called upon met to defend. The nation repiled with readiness to my appeal, and by our union and perseverance we acquired our independence and preserved our liberty. Now that our existence is assured. Italy demands that the force of her intelligence and her will shall not be exhausted in intemperance and rivary, but shall, on the contrary, be concentrated, with the object of giving her a stable and wise organisation, in order that single her assured in the concentrated with the object of giving her a stable and wise organisation, in order that single her assured in the forest of her intelligence and her will shall not be exhausted in intemperance and rivary, but shall not he contrary, be concentrated, with the object of giving her a stable and will be organisation, in order that single her assured in the contrary, be concentrated, with the object of giving her a stable and will be organisation, and the same time of visions and precipitation to the institutions by reason of the benefits they derive from them. It is necessary to show that our institutions give satisfaction to the noblest aspirations after has a more sensitive and antiority, and facilitate as well are sensitive and the sam

# FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

# The Reported Failures-Political Mat-

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, April 4.—The rumors yesterday of failures of banking houses all originated from the suspension of Purvis & Co., caused by the speculations of one of the firm. The other houses spoken of are perfectly sound.

Notice has been given by Messrs, Rogers, Deford, and others, that the injunction case regarding the Constitutional Convention election carried to the Court of Appeals

Political quarrels continue between the Democrats and conservatives. The latter are ignored

#### The Election in Kansas City. St. Louis, April 4. - The entire radical ticket, excepting two Councilmen, was elected in Kansas City on Tuesday.

# Colored Troops for the Plains. St. Louis, April 4. — Several car-loads of colored troops went out the Pacific Railroad on Tuesday, for service on the Plains.

# The Mississippi Levees. Failing in their efforts to secure an appropria-

on from Congress, the people along the Lower Mississippi went vigorously to work to repair elr damaged levees and construct new ones. The spring freshets, however, appear to have overtaken them in the midst of their work, and entailed the accustomed loss and destruction. The New Orleans *Picayune* is apprehensive that a portion or all of the city may be submerged, owing to the "critical" condition of the levees at and above and below Carrolton. A week ago te-day, Colonel Claiborne telegraphed to Gover-nor Wells, from Point Coupee;—"Big crevasse at Grand Levee. No chance to close it." At the same time the water was reported to be breaking through the artificial banks at various other points. We are now informed by a despatch from New Orleans that the richest porous of Southwestern Louislana will be devas tated; seven parishes already are overflowed. The grand levee of the Morgan Sea, one of largest works of the kind in the world, has given way, while another has broken, nine miles below Baton Rouge, which will occasion "immense damage." It is a source of regret that the people delayed so long to begin the task of repairing their defenses, in the hope that the General Government would perform the work for them. Had operations been com-menced earlier in the season, the present destruction and ruin would have been averted.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, April 4, 1867. Thursday, April 4, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice; 10-40s sold at 98; 107½ was bid for July, 1866, 5-20s; 109½ for 1862 5-20s; 108½ for 6s of 1881; and 105½@105½ for June and August 7:30s. Cityloans were in fair demand; the new issue sold 101½, no change; the old do. at 98, no shange.

at 98, no change.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50 69-100@504, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Little Schuylkill at 314, no

price last evening; Little Schuylkill at 31½, no change; Norristown at 59½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 59, no change; and Minebill at 57½, no change; 131½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 55½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Eric. City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull.
Chesnut and Walnut sold at 484, no change.
194 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 275
for Spruce and Pine; 724 for West Philadelphia;
14 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates;
and 28 for Germantown.

Canal shares were firmly held. Susquehanna Canal sole at 16, a slight decline; 23 was bid for I

with the British Consul at Zanzibar on board, Schuylkill Navigation common; 54 for Lehigh to endeavor to ascertain the truth. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 33. 153 was bid for Philadelphia; 1364 for Farmers' and

Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial: 100 for North-ern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Ken-sington; 93 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; and 44 for Consolidation. Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133§; 11 A. M., 133½; 12 M., 133§; 1 P. M., 133§, a decline of ½ on

the closing price last evening. There is an active demand for the new stock of the National Bank of the Republic, to be issued May 2. The bank wishes to distribute this stock as much as possible, and requests that applicants send in their names early.

-The N. F. Herald of this morning says:-"There was, on the whole, a more sotive demand for money to-day than yesterday, and although the general rate for call loans was seven per cent., there were exceptional transactions at seven per cent, and a commission, and the legal rate in gold. A few loans at six per cent., made on Government securities, are, however, still outstanding with the large dealers. Commercial paper is in moderate supply, but owing to the high rates paid for money on call it is in less request, and 8@9 per cent, is charged in some instances for discount-ing first-class names. The banks, however, take such of their customers' paper as is considered strictly prime at 7@8 per cent."

-The State Bank at Camden, N. J., announces a semi-annual dividend of five per cent., and an extra of five per cent., both payable on demand, clear of taxes.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY 

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1084 change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108‡ @109: do., 1862,109‡@109‡; do., 1864, 107‡@107‡; do., 1865, 108@108½; do., 1865, new, 107‡@107‡; do. 6s, 10-40s, 97‡@98‡; do. 7°30s, August, 105‡@106; do., June, 105‡@105½; do., July, 105‡@105½; compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 18 @18½; do., July, 1884, 17‡@17‡; do., August, 1864, 17@17‡; do., October, 1864, 16@16½; do., December, 1864, 15@15½; do., May, 1865, 12‡@12½; do., August, 1865, 11‡@11½; do., September, 1865, 10‡@11↓; do., October, 1865, 10‡@11. Gold, 133‡@134‡.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 4. — There is very little Quereitron Bark here, and No. 1 is held firmly

Quereitron Bark here, and No. 1 is held firmly at \$40 \( \frac{n}{2} \) ton.

The receipts of Cloverseed continue small, and the stocks are exceedingly light, Prime lots are in good demand at full prices; sales of 200 bush, new at \$10.50\( \tilde{n} \) 11 \( \frac{n}{2} \) 64 lbs., and some from second hands above the latter quotations. Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Flaxseed is dull; it is quoted at \$3.63.95.

Two eargoes, about 10,000 boxes, Messina Oranges and Lemons, sold from the wharf on secret terms.

Secret terms,
There is no new feature to present in the Flour Market. There is some demand from the home consumers, but a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. Sales of 500 barrels, including superfine at \$8.25@0; extras at \$9.50@. 10.50; Northwestern extra family at \$11.50@13.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do, at \$11.75@14.25; and fancy St. Louis at \$16. Rye Flour is selling at \$7.25@7.50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. There is very little prime Wheat here, and this description is in good request by the local millers, but the views of holders are considerably above those of buyers; sales of Pennsylvania secret terms. bly above those of buyers; sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3:35.25, 500 bushels California at \$3:25 and 1600 bushels No. 2 spring at \$2:60:270, 400 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at \$1:52. Corn is in steady request, and prices are higher; sales of 5300 bushels yellow at \$1·13@1·15, in the cars and from store, and \$1·14 afloat. Oats are scarce and wanted; sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania

Whisky is scarce; sales of the "contraband" article at \$1.20@1.35.

# Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 4.—Stocks active, Chicago and Rock Island, 89; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 44½; Eric Raliroad, 55; Cleveland and Toledo, 119; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76½; Michigan Central, 105½; Michigan Southern, 76½; New York Central, 102; Illinois Central, 114½; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 6s, 61; Missouri 6s, 95½; Hudson River, 136; United States Five-twenties, of 1862, 100½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 108; new Issue, 107½; Tenfortles, 98; Seven-thirties, first Issue, 106; all others, 105½; Sterling exchange, 9; at sight, 93¼. Gold, 133½. Money 7 per cent.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Peerless, Philips, Remedies, Curtis & Knight,
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, New Bedford, Biakiston,
Graeff & Co.

Schr Lady Emma, Snedicon, Georgetown, Davis, Fales Schr Lady Emma, Snedicon, Georgetown, Davis, Fales & Co.
Schr J. W. Vauneman, Sharp, Boston, M. S. Bulkley,
Schr Raby, Cobb, Salisbury, Van Dusen, Lochman&Co
Schr Specie, Smith, Norfolk, J. T. Justus,
Schr Ann Jane, Watt, Washington, do.
Schr Ann Jane, Watt, Washington, do.
Schr Bee, Hearne, Elchmond, Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr America, Medley, Havre-de-Grace, do.
Schr Franklin, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Lorena, Berry, from Messina, vis New York, with fruit to N. Hellings & Bro.

Ital. brig Achille, Ferari. S' days from Castelamare, Sielly, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Despatch, Grozier, so days from Messina, with fruit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Mary C. Comery, Comery, S days from Sagua, with sugar and molasses to B. & W. Welsh.

Schr M. E. Simmons, Ganay, is days from St. Marys, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co. Sailed in company with brig D. B. Doane, for Delaware Breakwater, for orders. Schr L. A. May, Baker, 5 days from Boston, in bal-

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Ecchange.

LEWES, Del., April 2.—Barque Cephas Starrett, from
Matanzas for Philadelphia, and an Ital, brig passed in
the Capes yesterday. Ship Moraing Star, from Philadelphia for Antwerp, went to sea ist inst.

Steamtug America is at the Breakwater. Wind W.
JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Ship Pembroke, Potter, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 21st ult., and salled again.

Ship Samoset, McCobb, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, at Queenstown 23d ult., leaky, and otherwise injured, and was towad to the Victoria Docks for repairs. Ship Matterborn, Curtis, and Udsire, Sunde, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 21st ult.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 2d passant.

Steamship Delawars, Thompson, hence

Instant.
Steamship Delaware, Thompson, hence, via Norfolk, at Liverpool 21st uit.
Brig Porto Pista, hence for Montevideo 35 days, was
spoken 1st. 4 N., ion. 21 W.
Brig Prioceton. Welfa, for Philadelphia, sailed from
Providence 2d inst.
Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Pawtucket 2d inst.

Schr Ann Elizabeth, Phillips, for Philadelphia, sailed from Pawtucket 2d inst.
Schr F. Treat, Abbott, hence at Boston 2d inst.
Schr E. Treat, Abbott, hence at Boston 2d inst.
Schr I. C. Runyon, Mathis, for Philadelphia, sailed from Provilence 2d inst.
Schr R. H. Wilson, Mull, hence, at Dighton sist ult.
The Cupard Company have added another to their fleet of Liverpool and New York liners. The Russia was launched on the 20th of March. She is the largest screw-steamer of the fleet, exceeding in dimensions the China. She has accommodations, both sleeping and dining, for 300 first-class passengers, but no steerage accommodation, that part of the ship being fitted up as a second cabin and berths.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, April 2.—Arrived, steamshi
ladsden, from Havre.

Steamship Java. Moodie, from Liverpool.
Steamship Granada, Bursley, from Charles
Steamship Minnetonka, Duboles, from Bos
Steamship M. Bievens, Chance, from Baltle