THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII---No. 78.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

of the War-Good Advice to Virginians, hte. Etc.

From the Petersburg (Va.) Express of Friday.

The Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts, arrived in the city by the 3:20 train from Rich-mond yesterday afternoon, was received at the depot by General Stoneman, commanding the district, and others, and was escorted to Jarratt's Hotel, where he took apartments for the day and night. During the afternoon he paid a brief visit to

the main points of interest on the lines, accompanied by General Stoneman and friends; accompanied by order a solicited by a num-and upon his return he was solicited by a num-ber of citizens to deliver an address before leaving the city. Although he had not anti-cipated such a thing, he consented to speak from the walcony of Jarrat's at 8 o'clock, whereupon bills were circulated to that effect through-out the city. The notice was sufficient to attract an immense number of colored people, and several hundred whites, including many of our leading and most substantial citizens, The balcony was thronged exclusively with white c tizens. The ascendy was illuminated by an improvisation of railroad lanterns and pine torches. When Mr. Wilson appeared on the balcony he was greeted with prolonged cheers. Upon being introduced to the meeting by Mayor Collier, he proceeded in a plain, un-tudied manner to make an address, and was listened to throughout with respect from all parties. He commenced by announcing that he was what is known as a radical Republican, and that he had been one for thirty-one years; that the principles of his party were the prin-ciples of justice, humanity, and liberty; and, reviewing the history of that period, he said that a share of the guilt of the late war was with the Northern people; that it was not exclusively originated and incited by the people of the South. The cause of the late war was human siavery. There were two powerful parties, one in the North and one in the South, the first directly and intensely opposed to human bondage, the second, inspired by erroneous ideas of policy and right, in favor of it. The latter were strengthened in their opinions by the assurance of a mischlevous party in the North, who declared that they would stand by them, even, as in the case of Vallandigham, of Ohio, if it came to war, and then the aggressive armies of the North would have to "pass over their dead bodies." The war came. The Northern counsellors of the South neither sacrined themselves nor did their aid in any other respect avail. The Northern army met those of the South upon 625 battle-fields, and 325,000 men laid down their lives for human liberty. Nor did they lay down their lives with-out hard-fought battles, for the armies of the South fought with a heroism that was worthy of a better cause. The war ended, and the cause of human liberty was triumphant. Sla-very was destroyed forever-buried beyond the reach of resurrection. Congress now proceeded to finish the work by regulating the rights of all; passed the Constitutional amendment, a measure providing, it was true, certain disabilities, but he believed that before many months shall have passed, all disabilities would be removed, and every man in the land would stand equal before the law and possessed of all the rights and immunities enjoyed by his fellows. The same kind of men that had aided in leading the South astray before had since the war been engaged in inculcating the belief that radical Republicanism would be overthrown; and the President, acting under the malign influence of bad men, had arrayed himselt against Congress. and the Southern people embraced his policy and stood with him against the party that had rescued the country. The result is, that the President cannot fulfil their hopes, nor can the Democratic party of the North; nor can anything short of the free and full adoption of the policy of Congress. That the people of the South would do this in the next two or three months, indications sufficient to convince any man assured him, and before another year rolled around he believed that the people of the whole Union, black and white, would be entirely free, and bound together in ine bonds of union. After some alloson to Mr. Lincoln he devoted a few remarks especially to the colored people present. He counselled them first of all to be ware of contentions, to go ferward with a Christian spirit, and take advantage of their freedom, improving their minds and estates, however humble, ever upholding the cause of liberty, humanity, and justice. They were as free citizens to-day as the Predent, and should call no man master. They and the privilege of the ballot-box, but it was a sacred privilege, and they should never use it but with a prayerful purpose to use it only right. He concluded by cautioning the colored people against the demorsligning influence of intoxicating liquors; and then, after a few remarks of advice to the white auditors-advice not to be intole-rant in their opinions, and to accord to the colored man his rights as freely as they de-mended their own-he thanked the assemblage for their kindness and courtesy, promised to carry home with him a better opinion of the community than he expected to have formed, and retired amidst great applause. The assem-blage then quietly dispersed, and to the great credit of the colored people of Petersburg be it said, they deported themselves admirably; but a crowd of Richmond negroes, who had come over expecting to hear an incendiary speech of the Hunnicut order, made themselves very noisy on their return to the depot by singing, shouting, and hurrabing. Mr. Wilson leaves the city this morning, in prosecution of his tour. He has discovered in Petersburg what he will discover everywhere else-that the romance of the rabid radicals concerning the dauger of travelling in the South is in keeping with a good many of the arguments of that party for political capital.

RECONSTRUCTION. SENATOR WILSON AT PETERSBURG, VA. His View of the Situation-The Results with the character and peculiarities of the negroes.

Preparations for Registration-Qualifi-cations of the Registering Officers, Etc.

RICHMOND, Va., April 5 .- General Schofield has issued an order providing for registration. There is to be one registering officer for each There is to be one registering officer for each magniterial district in the counties and one for each ward in the cities, whose qualifications are to be:—Having been an officer in the United States army, or been a loyal citizen of the county in which he acts, or of some other county in the State; he must have a high char-acter, and, as far as possible, have the confi-dence of his fellow-citizens; he shall not be a candidate for any office, an officer of the army or Freedmen's Bureau. The appointments of all officers are to be made by General Schoüeld, on the recommendation made by an examining board of army officers. board of army officers.

GENERAL POPE'S DEPARTMENT.

General Orders from General Pope on Assuming Command of the Third Milt-

tary District. tary District. HEADQUARTEDS THIRD MILITARY DISTRICT, MONTOCHERY, Ala. April 1, 1867.—In compliance with General Orders No. 15, dated Headquarters of the Army March 15, 1867, the undersigned assumes command of the Third Military District, comprising the States of Alabama, Georgia, and Florida. The district of Georgia and Alabama will remain as at present constituted, and with their present com-manders, except that the headquarters of the dis-trict of Georgia will be forthwith removed to Mil-iedgeville.

manders, except that the headquarters of the district of Georgia will be forthwith removed to Miliceleville.
The District of Key West is hereby merged into the District of Forda, which will be commanded by Colonel John T. Sprague, 7th United States Infantry The headquarters of the District of Fiorida, the commander by Colonel John T. Sprague, 7th United States Infantry The headquarters of the District of Fiorida are removed to Tallahasse, to which place the District Commander will transfer his headquarters without delay.
The civil officers at present in office in Georgia, Fiorida, and Alabama will retain their offices until the expiration of their terms of service, unless otherwise directed in special cases, so long as justice is impartially and faithfully administered. It is hoped that no necessity may arise for the interposition of the military authorities in the civil administration, and such necessity can only arise from the failure of the end will tribunals to protect the people, without distinction, in their rights of persons and property.
It is to be clearly understood, however, that the civil officers thus retained in offices they shall not use any influence whatever to deter or dissude the people from taking an active part in reconstructing their State Governments under the act of Congress to provide for the more efficient government of the terms of office of the present is not be states of the interposition of the more efficient government of the terms of vacancies in civil officers which now exist, or which may occur by revised for in the set of Congress, and in the manner therein established, but all the present lactures in provided for the person desting the resent lacture of the remain of vaters is completed, will be filled in any of the States for the present before the present lacture of vacancies in civil offices which now exist, or which may occur by expiration of the terms of office of the present lacture for the terms of office of the prese

Reterring to the above order, the Montgo-mery (Ala.) Advertiser of the 2d instant says:-We publish below the order of General Pope

assuming command of the Third Milliary Dis-trict, composed of the States of Georgia. Ala trict, composed of the States of Georgia, Ala bama, and Florida. Civil officers are retained and the existing State governments are not in-terfered with. We feel that we can safely sav that all our people, both private citizens and officers, will strive, by a conscientious per-formance of all duties devolving upon them, to promote the public peace and to avoid colli-sion with the military power. The chief aim of the Government seems to be to restore the States to the Union under the terms of the Sherman law, and we presume steps will soon Sherman law, and we presume steps will soon be taken to that end.

THE ARKANSAS STATE CONVENTION.

Congress Bequested to Remove the Cot-ton Tax, Etc.

the President and his subordinate officers from the execution of these Southern reconstruction laws of Congress. They ask that the Supreme SECOND EDITION the execution of these Southern reconstruction laws of Congress. They ask that the Supreme Court shall declare these laws unconstitutional, and therefore void; that the Thirty-ninth Con-gress was, and that the Fortieth Is, an illegal node: the all the set body; that all the acts of these two Congresses at least must be considered sourious, the late Rebel States being excluded from any volce therein; that the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery is a nullity; that each State, therefore, is free to establish slavery, and that as none of the excluded States had any voice in the question of the war debt of the Union, they are under no obligations to assist in pay-ing it; that what they did under Presi-dent Johnson's policy of reconstruction, they did womanife but that deft Johnson's policy of reconstruction, tary did voluntarily; but that, recognizing no Con-stitutional amendment on the subject of the war debt, they are not bound even by their promises to Mr. Johnson, inasmuch as both President and Congress are subject to State sovereignty.

overeighty. On appearing yesterday before the Supreme Court to submit this bill of complaint and this prayer for an injunction, Judge Soarkey was promptly met by the Attorney-General of the United States, Mr. Staubery, with the remark that the first thing in order was to obtain leave to nle the bill, and he desired, at the earliest possible moment (in behalf of the United States) to object to it. Judge Sharkey remlied that that to object to it. Judge Sharkey replied that that was the motion he made-to file his bill. He was aware of the magnitude of the subject, involving as it did the important and delicate question of the constitutionality of Congresstonal legislation. But he desired an early de-cision, as much mischlef might result from delay. Mr. Stanbery was ready to resist the granting of the leave. Judge Sharkey filed his application, and the question went over until next motion day, Friday next, The presumption is that the application will

The presumption is that the application will be denied by the Court on the ground of no jurisdiction. We cannot imagine how any oth decision can be reached. The petition, ther, fore, may result in a great service to the South and the whole country in setting this question of reconstruction beyond any further legal quibbles and obstructions; and this, perhaps, may be the real object of the petitioners. The arguments of the opposing counsel the arguments of the opposing counsel, the opinions of the differing Judges, and the ruling colnion, which will probably be delivered by Chief Justice Chase, will, at all events, from the gravity of the subject, be waited for with the deepest interest by all parties throughout the length and breadth of the land.

The Governor of Canada.

A St. John (N. B.) paper says that Lord Monck will return to Canada to nnish his term of office, which expires in September, and that he will open the first Parliament of the new Confederation. It also says that the elections for the House of Commons will probably be held in the end of June or early in July, the session to open at Ottawa in August.

A Bogus Insurance Company. Mr. Lenair, Vice-President of the Camber-land Valley Insurance Company, has departed from Nashville for parts unknown, forfeiting the bond of \$2500 given by his father. The Com-pany proved an extensive swindling concern. Not one dollar of stock had been paid in. Some respectable men had been unwittlugly inveigled into the concern as officers.

MUTATIONS OF FORTUNE .- A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Indianapolis, says:-

anapolis, says:--"While passing through the Union depot, a few days ago, I was accosted by a one-armed man in faded army blue. His apparent fami-liarity surprised me at first, but I soon recog-nized him as an old acquaintance. I first saw him fourteen years ago, working at a windlass in the gold-diggings of Australia. He and his three partners hoisted from that windlass from one shaft more than \$800,000. A few months later I bade him good-by, as he sailed from Melbourne for New York, with \$200,000 in bills of exchange in his pocket. I next saw him a

EUROPE.

Commercial Report of To-Day at Noon. By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 6-Noon. - Consols for money, h; Erie Railroad, 373; Illinois Central, 784; United States Five-Twentles, 754. FRANKFORT, April 6-Noon. - United States bonds opened at 89. Parts April 6 Noon Weited Fire Twentley

PARIS, April 6-Noon.-United Five-Twenties opened at 78.

LIVERPOOL, April 6-Noon,-The Cotton Market opens dull and inactive, with a further decline of 4d. in prices. The sales to-day will be about 7000 bales middling uplands 124, mid-tling Opleaser 32d dling Orleans, 13d.

Breadstuffs-The market is firm. Flour, 28s. 9d. for Western canal. Wheat, 13s. 6d. for Mil-waukle red and California white. Corn, 41s. quarter for mixed Western. Barley, 48, 7d. 9 60 lbs. Oats, 38, 4d. \$45 lbs. Peas, 439, for Canadian.

Provisions-The market is quiet. Pork, 77s. Beef, 127s. 6d. Bacon, 38s. 6d. Lard, 49s. Cheese, 60s. Produce-The market is generally unchanged.

Petroleum, 11d. for spirits, and 1s. 5d. for stand-ard white: Rosin, 8s. 6d. for common Wilming-ton, and 16s. for fine; Pot Ashes, 33s.; Tallow, 44s. 6d.; Spirits Turpentine, 37s. LONDON, April 6-Noon, The markets are

generally unchanged. Cloverseed, 54s.; Lin-seed, 66s.; Iron, 52s. for Scotch Pigs; Linseed Cakes, £10 per ton; Linseed Oil, £39 per ton; Whale Oil, £41 per ton; Sperm Oil, £131 per ton.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Case of the Gorusch Brothers-Writ of Habeas Corpus Applied For.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, April 6.

BALTIMORE, April 6. The Gorsuch Brothers, charged with the murder of Knight Templar Weish, of Wash-ington, on the night of laying the corner-stone of the Masonic Temple in Baltimore, were brought out this morning on a writ of habeas corpus, before Judge Crane, of the Court of Appeals, and a preliminary hearing of the case had at the law office of Messrs, Smith and Will's, who, with William C. Griffith, are counsel for the prisoners. The State not being ready to hear testimony, claimed the three days allowed to respond, and the prisoners were remanded for flual hearing at the same place, before same Judge, on Wednesday next.

Arrival of the Germania.

NEW YORE, April 6.—The steamer Germania, from Hamburg, has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated. The steamer Fah Kee, from St. Jago de Cuba,

has arrived.

Non-Arrival of the Great Eastern. NEW YORE, April 6. - The steamer Great Eastern, now due here, has not yet been signalled below.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE FAIRMOUNT PARK CASE. The Award of Damages by the Jury Set Aside.

manner possible the desire upon the part of four of the jurors corruptly to obtain money from the parties interested. Distinct and unequivocal propositions to that effect were made by them, not once only, but this was repeated on several occasions, and to different persons; and although the evidence as clearly inits establish that in any instance the solicitation on the part of these persons was successful, and on the contrary, that in each case it was declined, and by Mr. Ashhurst representing John V. Frazer and Edward Pep-per, and by Charles Wheeler, acting for himself, was not only refused, but by both these genfle-men was promptly communicated to the City Solicitar, yet there is such a taint of corruption, of the grossest character, attaching to the com-duct of a portion of the jury, that we feel com-pelled to refuse to confirm their action by sus-taining any portion of the report. equivocal propositions to that effect were made

pelled to refuse to confirm their action by sus-taining any portion of the report. We have come to the conclusion, after mature consideration, that we cannot adopt and make our own by ratification, the proceedings or offi-cial acts of this jury; that to do so, would be a wrong to the public in the administration of the law. This determination we are well aware will actarily retard and interferentiation of the law. will materially retard and interfere with the successful conclusion of a subject of great public interest-that it will bear with much nardship on some of claimants for damages, who stand in pressing need of the money due them for property which the city has appro-priated to public use, by which appropriation the hands of these owners were effectually tied,

and all improvement prevented, to their most serious injury and loss. Yet these considerations, weighty and im-portant as they are, ought not, we think, to prevent us from discharging the more important duty which we owe to the public, to endeavor to keep pure the channels through which flow the very life-blood of the nation. The evidence before us is so full and decided that no one, we think, can fail, after a perusal of it, to agree with us that this entire report ought to be set aside upon the testimony taken b-fore the examiner. From the testimony thus taken we extract the following:-

Mr. Charles Wheeler testified that he was the owner of the Fairmount Rolling Mill, and that Alexander Ervin, Jr., was but superintendent; says he had no interview with the jury during their sessions, except that I saw two of them at the Central Na-tional Bank, of which I am a director, sitting at the window as I went in: I simply passed on without speaking, and asked Mr. Erwin what those men wanted there. He said he didn't know, unless they were after money. On another oc-resion, one of the jury came to me, when I was in the bink, and held a paper in his hand showing a list of m mes and awards, which he said were for the Fair-nount property, and pointed to my name and the figures, and said this is what we intend to do for you. I to dhim I supposed I would hear officially, and that I had nohing to say to him, and I turned away. Mr Ervin handed me a note, I think in the early part of lwccember, 1855, which he said he found on his desk, which he said had been put there during his absence. Mr. Ervin also told me that several of the jury had applied to him for morey, stating that if he gave them a certain amount - I do not recollect the amount - a lew thousand dollars or so, they would make an award to me of § 10,000 or § 40,000. Assoon as I saw this note I speak of, and heard these reports. I hormed my counsel, and we both decided to inform the City Solicitor at once. Mr. Charles Wheeler testified that he was the owner

the City Solicitor at once. COPY OF THE NOTE REFERENCTO. PHILADELFHIA, December 2, 1855.-Mr. Irvin-Dear Sir.-At a conference of a few of the jury, it was thought that your case would be a hard one to put through. Now, as an outsider, not wishing to say a preat deal on the subject, I would state that, if Mr. W heeler expects to get his damages, he ought to do a I have done, come down. I wish the rbino. I am a property owner. They and your firm are better able to stand the press than I am. You can deposi the wome in bank in some other man's name and theu irud them checks, and all will be right. Yours, respectfully, P. O. I have no knowledge of the hand writing of this note.

Yeurs, respectfully, P. O. I have no knowledge of the handwriting of this note, nor of the source from which it came. I was never approached by any of the jury in person, except on the one occasion, when I saw the memorandum of the amount of the award. I am sure that the person who showed me the memorandum was one of the jurymen. On this occasion the juryman did not say he wanted money, but he shood waiting, and linferred from his manner that he wanted money. I drew this inference from his silence, his waiting, and his manner.

Before the Examiner it was admitted these matters were communicated by Mr. Morris, who was of counsel for Mr. Wheeler, to the City Solicitor on the 6th of December, 1865. Mr.

Mr. Wheeler and I walked back into the President's room, which communicates with mine. I turned around, asw Mr. Sloan still standing where we left him, as though he was waiting for something: he stoed probably a moment, and then went out. "Renard L Ashburst sworn, asys.-I am compasi for owner of property No. 27: after the award was made, in the fore it was announced, two of the jurors, I think Mr. Rohan and Boyd, but I am uncertain as to their mames, stopped me at Fouriti and Wainut streets, and asked me if I had beard the sward's table Was not yet announced: they said they could tell torid me what it was. They asked me if I was a table of the sward's table bey had had along year's work over it and had received the property owners should give them something. I told them it would not do. I attributed their propo-sition to ignorance, rather than to corruption, at the same two meen met me gain, and received the based the from the would not do. I attributed their propo-sition. I declined, of course, and mentioned the from two destars gain, and received the same the fourtaine station of a some time. I think it is a few days afterwards, I think is the same two meen met me gain, and received the same their conversation to Mr. Seliers, They then asked me, if semething could be done towards advancing their conversation to Mr. Seliers, and he toid me that their conversation to Mr. Seliers, and he toid me that their conversation to the conflort of the jury, and i think I nevar conversed with these two jurors are them as weight on the City Solid tor about the their was subjection as to the conduct of the jury, and i think I nevar conversed with these two jurors

I mentioned it to Mr. Seliers, and he told me that there was suspicion as to the conduct of the jury, and I think I never conversed with these two jurors alterwards. Peter Kern says:--I was a claimant for damages before the Park Extension Jury, owning propersy there. I saw the jurors there: I never had much c.nversation with them. I did not know them before they sat on the jury. I saw this Elliott, one of the jurors out here in Wainut and Fourth street, near the corner, on the atreet. He asked me if I wouldn't give him anything. I think he put the question to me that way. I told him no. Well, then it was talked about \$300 that I should give him no, right of, I wouldn't give him anything: I wouldn't give him accent. He did not say anybedy had sent him to me he did not speak of the other jurors. We were a very short flux together-not more than five minutes. This was, I think, before the last meeting of the jury. I do not know whether the award was made up. Afterwards I waiked down Chesnut street. Weil, and I met this what you call Mr. Boyd. I guess, the big Irish-man, one of the jurors, and then went into Miller's tavern, between Third and Fourth streets, and I treated boyd, and then there was a young man, one of the jurors. I don't know his name, in there, and I treated boyd and then there was a young man, one of the jurors is don't know his name, in there, and I treated bim too. I paid for the drinks, and we three sat down. Then this juryman said the report is now made, and I said I had not seen it yet. These he askedme, thisyoung man, if i wouldn't give sterm of money I was to give to them. Well, they said they would come to my house on Saturday eventing. I told them they should. They didn't come, and I have not seen they did not tell me then, but I heard it afterwards. I did not give them a cent, but I freated them three them so that was furthe seven started them three them so that was furthe seven started them three innes to lager beer, and I did not promise them do the lurors were together onco, and one

Joseph B. Hancock was examined as to statements sworn to by Boyd and Rohan when testi-tying before a committee of the Select and Common Council of the city, which seriously impli-cate Mr. Ervin as consenting to the payment of money to the jurors, at their request; but as Mr. Ervin does not appear to have been present to cross-examine these witnesses, or put in a defense, I omit Mr. Hancock's statements, which, if true, bear heavily against him.

Is comment at all necessary on this testimony. which stands before us unimpeached by any other portion of the evidence, and not questioned or denied by the jurors implicated by it? Nor or denied by the jurors implicated by it? Nor do we deem it necessary to do more than to add, that upon these facts as they are in proof before us, we rest our decision to set aside this report, that the question of damages may be referred to other and better hands. It is but just to two of the jurors, Mr. James N. Marks and David Johnson, to say for them,

that no wrong is in any degree imputed to them; they appear to have had no part or lot in the corrupt practices of their associates, and that it is a misiortune that they should have been associated with their fellows, all of whom were drawn from the wheel, under the old sys-tem, now, we think, happily abolished.

GENERAL SCHOFIELD'S DISTRICT.

Progress of the Work-Movements of Senator Wilson.

RICHMOND, Va., April 3 .- With a view to thoroughly reconstruct district No. 1, General Scholled has requested the Governor, promi-nent members of the Legislature, and leading Union men, to furnish him with lists of all the original Union men, in order to make his ap-pointments from the truly loyal men of the State. With this information before him the General can then make appropriate selections. which will, no doubt, meet the wishes of all parties. This action, it is stated, will shortly be taken, as General Schofield is overwhetmed with communications from office-holders all over the State asking instructions as to their ability to serve under the pre-ent circumstances.

It is now further stated that the recent inter-view of John Minor Botts with General Schofield was on this subject, and that that gentleman is now on terms of friendly intimacy with the military commander. Senator Wilson, of Massachusetta, is in Rich-

mond, and was to day expected to address the immense assemblage of negroes on the square, who were celebrating their emancipation; but as Mr. Hunnicult was the self-constituted orator of the day, Mr. Wilson declined to participate. He could not stomach the idea of affiliating with the so-called "loyalists" of the South, particu-larly those of the Hunnicult order.

Parties here conversant with public men and public affairs assert that the Massachusetts Senator and supplementary bill man has no in-Senator and supplementary bill man has no in-tention whatever to stump the South for the the negro wete, notwithstanding his statement to that effect. They class him with Charles Summer and Ben Butler, both of whom are said to be too timid to risk the consequences of a

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 5 .- In the State Union Convention to-day a committee was ap-pointed to confer with General Ord on the selection of localities in the various countles for A resolution was passed asking Congress to

move the cotton tax, and a copy of the same is to be sent to every Congressman. A commit-tee was also appointed to visit Washington to further the object. The Convention then adjourned sine dic.

Mississippi Before the Supreme Court-The Old Southern Twaddle, but a Most Important Movement.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day.

Before the Supreme Court of the United States vesterday William L. Sharkey and Robert J. Walker, in behalf of the State of Mississippi, appeared with their bill of com-plantis and petition (printed in full yesterday). praying a perpetual injunction against the execution of the laws of Congress recently enacted for the reconstruction of the Rebel States. Whatever the object may be, this me-mortal embodies all the old preposterous Southern twaddle of State sovereignty and reserved State rights, including the right of secession, the right of rebellion, and the right, after rebelling, to return untouched to the rights of the Union.

After reciting the several acts and compacts whereby Mississippi became a State of the Union the petitioners contend that their State thus became possessed of certain irrevocable State rights which the late Rebellion has not disturbed. "The said State admits that by the wrongful acts of part of her citizens, and the turbed. neglect of the Federal authorities to protect the loyal, her Government became temporarily isorganized in reference to its relations with the Federal Government; but she claims that this evil has been corrected in the proper manner by the people of the State, and that if in the premises her proceedings have been somewhat irregular, they are still above the reach of Congress, in being the acts of the sovereign people of Mississippi. She next complains of these acts of an unconstitutional Congress, whereby she and nine other sovereign States, while denied representation in Congress, are taxed and subjected to a military despotism so utterly regardless of State rights that it "aunihilates the State Governments" concerned Next, as the complainant (Mississippi) charges, that President Johnson, notwithstanding his vetoes, will enforce these acts of Congress unless restrained by the Court, depriving the States and people concerned of their most most sacred rights, and producing "a train of irrepa-rable mischief that may not be corrected for years," it is urged upon the Court that "public policy, the good order of society, and the salety of the people, call loudly for speedy redress." Reduced to plain English, Measrs. Sharkey and Wilker's argument amounts to this: that the war against the Union by Mississippi and her confederate States, under a foreign govern-ment, for four long years, involving the sacrifice of three hundred and fifty thousand Union sol-diers and sailors to disarm this hostile coali-tion, was only "a temporary disorganization," or nothing more, constitutionally considered, than at election riot; that the insurgent league of States in burge disarmed work, restored to her confederate States, under a foreign governof States in being disarmed were restored to "the Constitution as it was," and to their rights as they were before the war; and that since the surrender of their Rebel armies the acts of every Surrender of their Rebel armites the acts of every Congress from which said States have been ex-cluded are unconstitutional, null and void; that, in short, under the Constitution, two States or ten States, or more, may, under a foreign government, light to destroy the Union for ione years or tempts corres and on finder foreign government, light to destroy the Union for four years, or twenty years, and on finding that the Union is too strong for them they may fall back upon their constituonal rights, and return to the Union just as if nothing had hap-pened and with nothing to pay. This is substantially the argument of W. L. Sharkey and R. J. Walker in behalf of an in-junction from the Supreme Court restraining

of exchange in his pocket. I next saw him a wounded Rebel soldier, lying on the battle-field of Antictam. A little more than a year later, I saw him as a Union soldier, lying in the hospital in Tennessee. To day he is a helpless wanderer, dependent on charity for a dinner."

A REPORT that the charges at the Grand Hotels in Paris will be considerably augmented during the approaching Exhibition is entirely without foundation. At the Grand Hôtel du Boulevard des Capucines, the Grand Hötel du Louwre, and the Hotel Scribe, they will continue to be very moderate, in consideration of the elegance and comfort with which these establishments are fitted up.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, April 6, 1867,

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107#. 973 was bid for 10-40s; 1094 for old 5-20s; 108 for 6s 1881; and 1054@1051 for June and August 7*30s.

Quotations of Gold-10¹/₂ A. M., 138¹/₃; 11 A. M., 133¹/₄; 12 M., 132¹/₄; 1 P. M., 132¹/₂, a decline of ¹/₂ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

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-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1084 (21094; do. 1862, 1094 (21094; do., 1864, 1074) do., 1865, 1074 (2108; do., 1865, new, 1074 (21074); do. 5s, 10-40s, 974 (2984; do., 7:30s, August, 1054 (2106; do., June, 1054 (21055); do., July, 1054 (21055); do. 5s, 10-40s, 974 (2984; do., 7:30s, August, 1054 (21054; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 184 (21054; do., 1914, 1864, 177 (2174, do., August, 1864) @18]: do., July, 1864, 17]@17]: do., August, 1864, 17]@17]: do., October, 1864, 16]@16]: do., December, 1864, 15;@15]; do., May, 1865, 124@12;; do., August, 1865, 114@114; do., September, 1865 11@114; do., October, 1865, 101@11. Gold Gold. 133@1334. Silver halves and quarters, 127@129.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, April 6 .- There is a steady home consumptive demand for Flour, and with continued light receipts and stock, the tendency of prices is upwards, particularly for the better descriptions of winter wheat Flour, which are relatively scarce; sales of 6@700 barrels, in lots, at \$12@13 75 for Northwestern extra family; the

at \$12@13*75 for Northwestern extra family; the closing figure for choice, \$12:58; \$14:50 for Penn-sylvania and Ohlo do. do.; \$15:617 for fancy; \$10@11 for extras; and \$5:50:09:25 for superflue. Hye Flour is firm, and may be quoted at \$7:50. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal. There is but little good Wheat left in the country, and this description is held at ad-vanced figures. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3:63:22, and California at \$3:25:63:30. Rye is sell-ing at \$1:50 for Ohlo, and \$1:32 for Pennsylvania. There is no falling off in the demand for Corn, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at \$1:460:17, closing at the latter figure, and 900 bushels on secret terms. Oats have also advanced, and 1000 bushels Pennsyl-vania sold at 73c. In Barley and Mail no change; 2000 bushels of the latter sold at \$1:40. In Groceries and Provisions no change, and builtite doing. Whisky is unchanged. Sales of the contra-band article at \$1:25:135.

band article at \$1-25@1-35.

How Road Jurors "Scale" their Assessments.

The following opinion was this morning delivered by Judge Allison in the "Fairmount Park Case." It is well worth reading :--

OPINION BY JUDGE ALLISON,

In the matter of the report of the jury to assess damages by reason of the appropriation of property by the city of Philadelphia, to be added to the Fairmount Park.

The property for which damages are claimed. was taken by the city by ordinance of June 2, 1864, and the report of the jury which began their sessions January 2, 1865, was filed December 12, 1865. The jury awarded damages amounting in the ageregate to nearly five hundred thousand dollars; and to this award the city filed exceptions on the 8th of February, 1860, assigning as ground for exception, that each finding upon the separate claims of persons whose property was taken for public use was excessive.

And on the 29th of March and 21st of April following other exceptions were filed in behalf of the city, assigning as further objection to the report-first, that the petition was not filed thirty days before the commencement of the term at which the jury were drawn; and second,

misconduct on the part of the jury. On the 29th March, on motion of the City Solicitor, an Examiner was appointed to take testimony upon the matters raised by the excep tions, for the consideration of the Court. The Examiner closed his labors on the 16th of No-vember, and on the coming in of his report the exceptions were set down for argument, which was reached after some delay arising from the vacancy which for a considerable time existed in the office of City Solicitor. The question was argued mainly upon the

correctness of the amounts given to the claimnts for damages. After a full consideration of the evidence, as it bore upon the amount of damages awarded, the official representative of the city felt that his objections to the amounts severally awarded to the claimants could not, inder the evidence, be sustained, except as to the sums decided by the jury as proper to be paid to Charles Wheeler, Henry Fricka, Eli Krupp, and William U. Flack-to Wheeler, \$33,125; Frick, \$88,191.96; Krupp, \$36,733.33; and to Flack, \$38,377.08-amounting in the aggregate to more than one-half of the gross sum awarded by the jury. The attention of the Court was, however,

directed by the City Solicitor to the exception, alleging misconduct on the part of the jury. and to the testimony taken in support of that exception. We thus encounter considerations of such grave importance that we have been compelled to pause upon the question of damages upon which we had entered, and to take up the question as to whether this report could or ought to be sustained as to any part of take up th it, even though there are portions to which no suspicion of wrong could attach, from anything which appeared on the face of the report itself. or from the evidence taken to impeach it.

It is of importance that the administration o ustice should be kept pure; that fraud and wrong should find no seeming refuge even in our Courts, and, indeed, anything but exposure and marked reprobation at the hands of those whose duty it is to administer the laws of the and. It is of comparatively little account that individual hardships may result from such a course, reluctant as we are to impose them, 1 it be necessary to inflict such hardship, in reach ing the more important result. And in what have the citizens of any community a greater interest than the preservation of the purity of Courts and juries, and the maintenance of that nfidence without which judicial decrees cannot have the enlightened judgment of the community to sustain them.

The evidence before us exhibits in the clearest

Ervin testified as follows:-

Tam the person refered to by Mr. Wheeler in his de-markion just taken: I am the superintendent of his swape of the jurce southed to the jury room was not a strange geniteman whom I did not know, and those internoon bending the case. Mr. Elliott, one of the jury, came to the mill as a strange geniteman whom I did not know, and those internoot in the system of the lock in the strange strange geniteman whom I did not know, and those internoot in the system of the lock in the strange strange geniteman whom I did not know, and those internoot in the system of the lock in the system of the with the duties of road jurors in cases of this kind, and cited as instance where I tolink, be had your of them came out together to view the place affor-tion of the party shitter whether he place affor-tion of them came out together to view the place affor-tion of them came out together to view the place affor-tion of them came out together to view the place affor-tion of them came out together to view the place affor-the activated as the shift and the jury in-the shift we was. Next time I may also the place affor-the activated as the shift and the jury of the shift a difference of the jury. I don't receiver who suggested that instance the shift at difference of the shift and fasse affort the jury of the lock the jury out to the fully and the jur-out again, and fasse affort the jury of the shift a difference of the jury of lock the strange the shift a difference of the jury of lock the strange the shift a difference of the jury of lock the strange the shift a difference of the jury of lock the strange the shift a difference of the jury of lock the strange the shift a difference of the strange of the jury of lock the shift a difference of the strange of the jury of lock the shift a difference of the strange of the shift as the shift as the target of the internet when the strange of the shift as the target of the shift as the shift as the shift as the shift as the target of the shift as the shift as the shift as the shift

There is one other matter to which we think t but right to refer in conclusion, and that is the practice so long in use of giving entertain-ments to road jurors. Some months since we expressed our reprehension of the custom, which has nothing but its antiquity to sustain it, and which we think has not even the plea of necessity to uphold it in Philadelphia. The custom no doubt grew up under a very different state of affairs from those which exist in this day. When the population of Pennsylvania was sparse, when counties were treble the extent they now are, when houses of entertainment in many portions of the State were few and far between, it may have been right and proper to furnish refreshment to road urors, who were compelled to travel many miles in the performance of duties which the aw imposed on them. But that necessity has long since passed away, and certainly in the city of Philadelphia no shadow of reason exists for the continuation of this practice. On the contrary, every reason urges its discontinuance. It is an event of not unirequent occurrence, that jurors are feasted at great expense. Not only is food furnished them, but ex-pensive wines and other liquors are given to them in profusion. Can such a practice be explained on any other theory than that the motive is an improper one; that the purpose to be accomplished is to obtain large awards of damages, which would not otherwise be given, to claimants for compensation for property taken for streets, or roads of the city. It is nothing more nor less than a bribe, in-tended to influence the action of the jury, and from which, we doubt not, the city is a sufferer at this day to the extent of hundreds of thousands of dollars. We are aware that the Supreme Court, many years since, said that they could see no impropriety in furnishing refreshment to road jurors, and this opinion has been quoted against the order which we some time since made to correct this evil; but we do pot think it is applicable to a state of facts as they exist with us. At all events, we are inclined to stand by our order, to set aside a report in any case in which it appears that a jury has in this way been tampered with, so long as the question stands open, as we think it does, in its application to the city of Philadelphia. The conduct of the jurors in this case, who solicited good suppers, and the remark of one of them that those fared best in damages who treated the jury best, is the strongest evidence against a longer toleration of this custom. No verdict of a jury would for a n oment be sustained by any court if it appeared that the jurors had been approached or tam-pered with in this way. Why should a different rule hold as to road jurors? It has the further objection of putting the poor, or the rigidly scrupulous man, who will not yield to this cus-tom, to great disadvantage before the jury.

In conclusion, we have only to say that we think this is a case to which we should publicly call the attention of the District Attorney, as claiming his official investigation. Ifmen acting as road jurors will wrongfully combine to procure, by improper means, or to extort money from parties who are compelled to appear before them to claim damages, they have no right to expect that they shall go free from that punishment which their conduct so richly merits. Report set aside.

Court of Quarter Messions-Judge Brew-ter.-Miscellaneous business was before the Court oday. The habeas corpus list was 'called, but trom the absence of counsel and other causes, it was found difficult to have the cases disposed of John Primer, convicted of a charge of assault and attery was ordered to pay a fine of \$10 and the costs of the prosecution.

A CLUB ITEM .- The members of the Clarendon Club in London have resolved to abandon the idea of making it a political club, and to carry it on vigorously as a private and social club, without reference to the political opinions of its members.