THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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VOL. VII-No. 81.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 10, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

"The long-talked-of grand mass meeting of the colored people of this city and vicinity came off on Poplar Lawn yesterday. The crowd in attendance was estimated at three or four thousand—composed of men, women, and children—a few of whom were whites. From an early hour in the morning until noon—the time of the opening of the meeting, colored visitors from the country came in on horse back, in buggies, carts, and wagons, and on foot, to swell the crowd. The attendance of white citizens was small, comprising mostly those who favored the objects of the meeting. One white lady was piesent, and occupied a seat on the piatform."

The following letter was read by Mr. Bates (white), at the request of Mr. Thomas A. Scott (colored):-

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS, AUBURN, Culpeper Co., April 4, 1867.

To G. Foyerman, Secretary, James Carter, William Freeland, James M. Colson, C. B. Stevens, B. H. Hargrave, L. Thompson, L. Harrison Oates, Managing Committee, and other Colored Members of the Republican Party of Petersburg.—

I have received, through Messrs, Baine, Mailery, and Reed, your invitation to address a meeting of the colored people of Petersburg, on the 8th instant, and I regret that circumstances, now too late to be controlled, will pre-

stances, now too late to be controlled, will prevent a compliance with your wishes; but if anything I could say to you in person would be acceptable, it may not be the less so in the form now adopted.

I address you as members of the Republican party, because, in the nature of things, you can belong to no other than the great national Republican party of the United States, a party to which you owe a debt of gratitude that neither you nor the generations that are to come after you can ever forget or repay—to that party in the North alone are you indebted for your emancipation from bondage; and to that party in the South will you be indebted in the future for your full development into an intelligent and elevated manhood; and further I address you as Republicans, because we hold you to be our friends and our allies in the political contests that are before us; still more, I address you as men, although but recently emerged tests that are before us; still more, I address you as men, although but recently emerged from a condition of slavery, for which none of the present day are responsible, it is true, and which you of yourselves had no power to control or resist. Yet that now, when the power is lodged in your own hands to perpetuate your freedom and that of your descendants for all time to come, I cannot but believe that you have too much sagacity, too much intelligence time to come, I cannot but believe that you have too much sagacity, too much intelligence and wisdom, to connect yourselves with, or in any manner give aid and comfort, assistance or sympathy, to those who, if successful in their struggle for power, would not only have perpetuated your bondage, but have spread slavery and Democracy over every part of the United States, and have made perpetual bondage the "corner-stone" of this great, enlightened, and now universally free and Heaven-protected Republic of the United States, No! you are not of them, and you are not with them. They are not of you, nor are they with you. You are as far apart from the flerce pro-slavery Democratic leaders of the South, in political interest, in political feeling, and in political action (let them attempt to disguise it as they may) as Heaven is far from the earth. That they will endeavor to flatter, to cajole and to use you for their own political and party purposes—as they political and party purposes—as the have done all other classes, only to gratify their own beastly lust for power, is beyond all question; but let one whom they have habitually denounced for twenty years as an Abolitionist, because he would not join with them in their Quixotic crusades for the extension and perpetuation of slavery, warn you to touch not, taste not, handle not that unclean thing called the properties of the foreground is to be foreground.

'Democracy." To be forewarned is to be fore-Mark well then this day, what I say to you. Let these unprincipled, unscrupulous, and Heaven-forsaken leaders of Democracy get the control of the National and State Governments again, and you will have to quit the country, or every effort will be made through the agency of National and State Governments to reduce you

again to bondage. I will not deceive you, or attempt to create a false alarm, by expressing the apprehension that it will be successful, because by your own strong arms and the powerful aid of your Republican rriends Neith and South, we will beat down all such efforts, let them come when and from what quarter they may

What respect have they may.
What respect have they paid to the amnesty oath that they crawled on their knees to take, in order to obtain their pardons, and thus saved their forfeited lives and property? Just sions which they have sworn to support, and if they get the power that it is in your hands to give or to withhold, they will assume that all this was done under duress, under compulston; and, therefore, is not binding in law or equity, and is null and void.

How many of them this day can you find who will admit that you have been legally emandi-pated, or that you are legally entitled to the right of suffrage, or to the exercise of a free manhood, and how many of them would sub-mit to it, if they could help it? I have referred to their universal charge

against me, of having been an abolitionist. I set up no such claim before you. I never was an abolitionist, but it suited their purposes then to say so, as it will suit their purposes now to say I am not your friend. No, I never was an Abolitionist, in the sense in which that term was understood, but I never saw the day that I would not have thanked God for a proper and gradual system of emancipation, and I do now thank Him with all my heart, that you are all free, and that the stigma no longer rests upon the fair fame and broad banners of the freest, if not the only free Government on the neest, if not the only free Government on earth, that we alone were the chief advo-cates of a system of human bondage, as a Divine institution, ordained of God, I rejoice that this day no footprint of a slave is allowed to pollute the soil of free America, and that the only slavery now tolerated in the land is an in-

tolerable system of slavery to the wicked pas-sions and insane prejudices of our own race. Nearly twenty years ago I said in a public speech. "That I should look upon that man, as the greatest benefactor of the age, who would devise some system by which we could provide for the gradual emancipation of slavery among ourselves, without the interference of ou neighbors." Now, that this same Democracy then and ever since, have denounced and vilited me for the utterance of this sentiment of humanity, is fresh in the recollection of every reader of the Democratis press and public speeches of that party; and yet they will assume,

now that you can be useful to them, that they are your only reliable friends.

I was opposed to having the right of suffrage extended to you even as late as last fall, unless it could be accompanied with a military power it could be accompanied with a military power in the State that would assure you ample protection in the exercise of the right, for I did not believe then that, in the absence of such power, you would have been permitted to vote with safety either to your persons or property, unless you voted with the majority—nor do I believe now that it would have been permitted without bloodshed—without such scenes as were witnessed in Memphis and New Orleans, for Democracy is Democracy allover the South, and I did not then see the likilhood that this protection would be afforded; but I am now happy to congratulate you on the fact that protection would be afforded; but I am now happy to congratulate you on the fact that General Schofield, in whom you will find an honorable, just, and enlightened friend, is here to give you that protection, and you have nothing to fear in the free exercise of all your political rights; but will you be safe in the exercise of these rights, after the military in the exercise of these rights, after the military power is withdrawn? That is for you now to determine—aid your friends in the election of a loyal convention and they will make such provisions in the constitution to be adopted that,

Grand Mass Meeting at Petersbarg—

An Important Letter from John Minor Botts.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express of yesterday says:—

"The long-talked-of grand mass meeting of the colored people of this city and vicinity came off on Poplar Lawn yesterday. The growd in attendance was estimated at three or four thousand—composed of men, women, and children—a few of whom were whites. From an early hour in the morning until noon—the time of the opening of the meeting, colored visitors from the country came in on horse back, in buggies, carts, and wagons, and on foot, to swell the crowd. The attendance of white citizens was small. comprising mostly those who favored the objects of the meeting. One white lady was present, and occupied a seat on the Whenever and wherever they approach you, whenever and wherever they approach you, and wherever they approach you, whenever and wherever they approach you.

name and your infamy to the remotest generations,

Whenever and wherever they approach you, recollect the scene upon the Mount between your Saviour and the Devil, and imitate His example by saying, as your Saviour said to the tempter, "Get thee behind me, Satan."

In conclusion let me offer you a piece of advice. You occupy a new position, one to which neither you nor the white race among whom you live are accustomed. Let it not make you proud, haughty, nor obtrusive; press not and claim not anything which will serve to increase the prejudice unfortunately existing towards your race in many bosoms. You need not be cringing to any, but be prudent, be polite, be civil sto all, and recollect that civility and good manners are the cheapest commodities in the market, the most easily carried about one persons, and pay better than any other qualities in the world. As brains will win in the long run, against ignorance and folly, so civility and good breeding will overcome all prejudice in the end.

Set an example of moderation, forbearance, and good-will to the weaker portion of the white race that would oppress you, and the fruit will ripen, and fall abundantly into your laps in time to come.

With an earnest desire for your future welfare and happiness, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant.

JOHN M. Bortrs.

fare and happiness, I am, respectfully, your obedient servant, John M. Borrs, Mr. J. W. Hunnicutt, editor of the New Nation, addressed the meeting for two hours and a half, and was freequently cheered. He was followed by Rev. J. B. Trusty, Thomas A. Scott, and other colored orators. The meeting was a complete success, and the freedmen appeared highly delighted with their new liberties and privileges.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Governor Sharkey and the Mississippi Injunction-The Alternative in Case the Bill is Not Entertained-Another Show of Resistance.

From the N. Y. Herald of to-day. WASHINGTON, April 9.—Governor Sharkey does not feel much encouraged by the present prospects of his injunction bill before the Supreme Court. He is convinced there is an intention on the part of the Court to evade the responsibility of deciding the case on its merits, and that, if possible, it will be deferred, even if entertained, until a decision would avail nothing, until all the "mischief" it is intended to arrest until all the "mischief" it is intended to arrest has been consummated in the complete overhas been consummated in the complete over-throw of the Southern States and the "de-struction" therewith of republican govern-ment in this country, as contemplated and prescribed by the Federal Constitution. But he declares, in the most emphatic man-ner, that the Court shall decide the ques-tions involved in the bill in some form, if he lives, whether it be agreeable to the judges or otherwise; that he will persevere in his purpose to that end while and, it he should die before his task is finished. he will turn in his grave to strengthen the hands of those who continue the struggle. Liberty and law, he says, must not be stricken down in this country without some one to pro-test, or without an effort to preserve them. If he were not known and had not been known, a

home, here, and everywhere, as an uncondi-tional Union man, from the very outset of the troubles between the two sections of the country, he would not have undertaken the championship of this measure of redress; but being such, and always having been such, there can be no objection to him personally in connection

Now comes the final resort in case defeat is suffered in the present proceeding, or in case it shall be so impeded as to render it useless pecause too late; and it must be acknowledged that the alternative is or will be sufficiently startling and adequately potent to procure a decision on the all-important questions raised by the bill now presented. It is nothing less than the indictment, and consequent arrest or attempted arrest of General Ord, the commandant of the district embracing Mississippi, for treason against the State. Such a proceeding, it is thought, will result in compelling a final determination of the issues between the parties; and it certainly would appear so, for such an event there must be judicial interference and adjustment, or the exercise military despotism, in fact and in deed-the very charge that is made against the act it is sought to set aside. Military despotism is necessity, except in case of resistance, but when resistance comes, such a despotism will

be found existing, perfect in its powers. Governor Sharkey regrets the supineness ex-hibited by many of the Southern States and leaders, asserting that in case such weakness becomes general the South is lost, and her citi zens must forever surrender their manhood and self-respect. If there is aught of influence in him to prevent it, Mississippi shall not thus fold ber arms and submit to be manacled and led captive into the outer darkness of such a poli-

As to the merits of the question sought to be submitted to the Court, Governor Shackey entertains no doubt. The Constitution, he declares, has left nothing for conjecture or mistake on the point involved. There can be but one result when entertained by the Court. If he can get a hearing, if the Court will but consent to exercise jurisdiction, he has no fears, no misgiving. The truth is immutable, and the provisions of the Constitution are unmistakable. Hence there is no room for doubt, having all confidence in the Court, when once before it.

It is proper to add that Covernor Sharkey specifically denies that the President had anything whatever to do with the inception, progress, or consummation of the bill. He says that he incidentally spoke of the late recon struction measures to the President when call ing upon him, and that he at the same time told Mr. Johnson that he should "sue" him. Nothing further was interchanged on the subject. The dea that the President is concerned in the matter had its source in the fact that Governor Sharkey had been so long there in advance of his application. But that is explained when it is stated that the bill was in readmess when the Court adjourned for its recess, and that the application was deferred until after the adjourn-ment of Congress for the greater safety against interference by that body. The Governor re-marks:—"I did not intend to let Congress get a

The Russo-American Treaty Ratified by

The Seward-Stoeckl Russian American treaty has passed through the terrible ordeal of Senatorial scrutiny with safety, and its diplomatic parents may congratulate themselves on the result. After a two weeks' investigation, subjecting it to the most jealous criticism, the treaty was finally confirmed at an executive session of more than a scientific of the figure this afternoon. The ablest men in to answer for artillery.

that body, including Reverly Johnson, favored it, and Senator Sumner, as I telegraphed you yesterday, spoke over three hours to show the advantages to be gained by its ratification. It was passed by a handsome majority. The following is a copy in full of this important treaty, except the favoration of the ratio. except so far as the amount of money to be paid by the United States, and the exact time within which the last touch of ratification is to be The United States of America, and his Majesty the

by the United States, and the exact time within which the last touch of ratification is to be given:—

The United States of America, and his Majestythe Emperor of all the Russias, being desirous or its registering, if possible, the good understanding which exactly the Emperor of all the Russias, which exactly the Emperor of all the Russias, Mr. Edward de Stoecki, his Envoy Fixtaordinary and Minister Pieripotentiary to the United States, william H. Seward, Secretary of State, and the said plenipotentiary to the United States, and the said plenipotentiary to the United States, and the said plenipotentiary in the United States, by this convention, immediately upon the exchange of the Tall parced upon and signed the following articles:—

Article I. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias agrees to cede to the United States, by this convention, immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications thereof, all the territory and dominion now powered within the laglacent blend; the same being contained within the geographical limits herin set forth, to wit:—The eastern limit is the line of demarcation between the Russian and the British possessions in North America as entablished by the convention in the following terms:—'Commencing from the southermost point of the island called Prince of Wales Island, which point lies in the parallel of fity-four degrees forty minutes north initiode, and between the one hundred and thirty-off the continent where it strikes the fifty-six idegree of north latitude, From this list mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the one hundred and forty-first degree of orth latitude, From this list mentioned point the line of demarcation shall follow the summit of the mountains which extend in a direction parallel to the constitute of the same meridian and finally from the said point of intersection of the const which is to belong to Russia, as above mentioned—that is no say, the limit to the possessions coded in the reference of the distance of the summit of the sum

Article 3. The inhabitants of the ceded territory, according to their choice, reserving their natural allegiance, may return to Russia within three years; but it they should prefer to remain in the ceded territory, they, with the exception of uncivilized tribes, shall be admitted to the culcyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, and shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and religion. The uncivilized tribes will be subject to such laws and regulations as the United States may from time to time adopt in regard to aboriginal tribes of that country.

country.

Article 4. His Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias shall appoint, with convenient despatch, an agent or agents for the purpose of formally delivering to a similar agent or agents, appointed on behalf of the United States, the territory, dominion, property, dependencies, and appurtenances which are coded as above, and for doing any other act which may be necessary in regard thereto: but the cession, with the right of immediate possession, is nevertheless to be deemed complete and absolute, on the exchange of ratifications, without waiting for such formal

ery. 5. Immediately after the exchange of the Article 5. Immediately after the exchange of the stifications of this Convention, any fortifications or illitary posts which may be in the ceded territory the United States, and any Russian troops which say be in the territory, shall be withdrawn as on as may be reasonably and conveniently practi-

seen as may be reasonably and conveniently practicable.

Article 6. In consideration of the cession aforesaid, the United States agree to pay, at the Treasury in Washington, within — months after the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, to the diplomatic representative or other agent of his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, duly authorized to receive the same, — million dollars in gold. The cession of territory and dominion herein made is hereby declared to be free and unincumbered by any reservations, privileges, franchises, grants, or possessions, by any associated companies, whether corporate or incorporate. Russian or any other, or by any parties except merely private individual property-holders; and the cession hereby made conveys all the rights, franchises, and privileges now belonging to Russia in the said territory or dominion, and appurtuances thereto.

the said territory or dominator, and apparts ances thereto.

Article 7. When this convention shall have been duly ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate on the one part, and on the other by his Majesty the Emperor of all the Russias, the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within — from the date hereof, or sooner if possible. In faith whereof the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and thereto affixed the seats of their arms.

The vote on the ratification of the treaty was thirty-one yeas and two nays, Senators Ferry and Fessenden being the glorious minority. Among those who spoke most warmly in favor of the treaty, besides Mr. Sumner, were Sena-tors Conness, Stewart, Dixon, Deolittle, and Reverdy Johnson. Some people ask what will England do about this treaty? If people who ought to know are to be believed, England will do exactly nothing. John Bull will put his hands in his breeches pockets, shrug up his shoulders, and assume an attitude of supreme ndifference. One of the attaches of the British Legation, on being asked the other day about the matter, smiled carelessly and said. "Aw, yas: the Russian treaty. Aw, we don't care about that, you know; it's no affair of ours, you know." "But," suggested the pumper, "the Russian possessions will be of great advantage to the United States." "Aw, yes, yes; no doubt -very good for your people who want offices up there, you know; make places for your politicians; but it is of no consequence, you know -it's of no consequence to us," with an immense emphasis on the pronoun. The expression of this diplomatic Toots, no doubt, reflects John Bull's sentiments on the subject.

AN ELECTRIC GUN. - A gun has been invented in France, in which electricity is very ingeniously applied to the ignition of the charge. Two small electric batteries are enclosed in the stock, the conducting wires of which emerge at the surface, near the breech, and by a very simple means are connected, at pleasure, with a very fine platinum wire within the charge, so as to render it incandescent, and thus ignite the powder. Cartridges thus prepared cannot, as those containing fulminate often do, explode of themselves; but it is not probable that the contrivance will ever be more than a scientific curiosity, unless found

EUROPE.

Commercial Report of To-Day at Noon.

By the Atlantic Cable London, April 10-Noon. - Consols for money, 904; Eric Railroad shares, 374; Illinois Central,

794; United States Five-twenties, 734. LIVEBPOOL, April 10-Noon .- Cotton is quiet and unchanged. Sales to-day 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 12 d.; Orleans Middlings, 12 d. Breadstuffs-The market was slimly attended, but prices are buoyaut and active. Corn has

advanced to 42s. 9d. @43s. Barley, 4s. 8d. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 45s. Provisions-Pork, 77s. 6d. Beef, 125s. Bacon, 42s. 6d. Cheese, 60s. Lard, 49s. Tallow, 44s. Produce-Petroleum, 1s. for Spirits and 1s.

5d. for Refined. Rosin, 8s. 6d. for common, and 17s. for fine. Turpentine, 37s. for Spirits. Cloverseed, 56s. Linseed, 65s. for Calcutta. Ashes, 28s. 6d. for Pots. Iron, 51s. 6d. for Scotch Pig. Sperm Oil, £131. Linseed Oil, £39. Linseec Cakes, £10.

The Hammonia at Southampton. SOUTHAMPON, April 10-Noon.-The steamer

Hammonia, from New York, with dates to the 30th ult., has arrived here.

Arrival of European Steamers.

PORTLAND, April 10 .- The steamer Peruvian. from Liverpool and Londonderry, 28th and 29th ult., has arrived. She brings no news of consequence, what little she has being merely details of events announced by the cable. New York, April 10 .- The steamer Chicago,

from Liverpool, has arrived here. Her advices have been anticipated by the cable. New York, April 10.-The steamships City of

Dublin and Tripoli, from Liverpool, arrived this morning. Their advices have been anticipated.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, April 10.

The Probable War in Europe. As regards the rumors of probable war between France and Prussia, inquiry here seems to lead to the conclusion that they are not well founded. Baron von Gerolt, the Prussian Minister, is at present in New York, but it is understood that he has received no advices from his royal master indicating a serious complication with Napoleon. There is an impression here, however, that the day is not far distant when the jealous spirit that animates those two powerful military rivals will develop

itself in a grand clash of arms. The Government's Interposition in Be-half of Maximilian.

The publication of the substance of the correspondence respecting the treatment of Mexican prisoners captured by the Liberal party, has set red tape aghast. There is an immense all such matters, and the idea that such mystery can be penetrated by newspaper men has thrown the State Department into a profound fit of diplomatic catalepsy. later than three or four o'clock yesterday afternoon Secretary Seward and Count Wydenbruck, the Austrian Ambassador, had an interview, and decided that it would not be the correct thing to allow the vulgar public to know just yet that Maximilian and his supporters were not to be shot at. Two hours later THE TELEGRAPH arrived, containing a correct sketch of the contents of all the despatches on the subject, which caused the distinguished Premier and the benevolent Count to wonder greatly. So much for diplomacy. Maximilian's Offer to Surrender Re-jected.

A prominent foreign diplomat in this city is in possession of information from Mexico this evening to the effect that the Emperor Maximilian had made an offer to Escobedo to treat for a conditional surrender, but that the overtures were rejected by General Escobedo, who insisted upon an unconditional surrender. The term "unconditional surrender," in Mexico, it seems, does not bear the same signification that it does in this country; and it is said that, upon the acceptation of these terms the yielding force places itsel wholly at the mercy of its captors. Information obtained from private and thoroughly reliable sources shows that the object of Maxilmilian in remaining in Mexico was simply to secure for his adherents such terms in the dissolution of the empire as would permit them to live in tranquillity henceforth, or, failing in that, to share their fate. The Emperor could not be prevailed upon to abandon these men who stood by him throughout his brief and turbulent reign. The opinion has been frequently expressed here by gentlemen whose experience in matters of diplomacy warrant them in giving it, that since Maximilian and his little army have scarcely a hope of escaping capture by the Liberals, the United States Government should use its influence with the Juarez Government to receive any overtures of Max towards a surrender; and if he agrees to leave the country, on condition that his followers are disbanded on reasonable terms, to urge President Juarez to accept them, and thus

Election in Jersey City-Heavy Repub-

NEW YORK, April 10.-The election in Jersey City yesterday resulted as follows:-O'Neil (Dem.), for Mayor, 1863; Gopsill (Rad. Rep.) 1948, giving Gopsill a majority of 85, a heavy Republican gain, the city generally giving 500 Democratic majority. The issue was the liquor question-that is, whether New York should empty itself into Jersey City on Sundays for liquor. The result, it is thought, will have a tendency to stop the proceeding.

-Mr. John J. Stuart Glennie, of whom we know nothing, except that he was present with the late Henry Thomas Buckle at his death, will shortly publish a volume of verse as an introduction to a series of plays on the Arthurean legends, one of which is on the often-handled theme, "The Quest of the Holy

MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

New Iron-Clads to be Ordered by Hol-land. From the Pall Mall Gazette, March 27.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, March ZI.

Our correspondent at the Hague informs us the naval budget has passed the Lower Chamber by sixteen votes, and that several new ironclads will probably be ordered from English ship-builders. Meanwhile the Dutch Government, regardless of Belgian protests, is actively pushing forward the works for damming up the Eastern Scheldt. More than 590 laborers are now employed there, "On good authority," our correspondent adde, "I can state that the reports of the English, German, and French engineers on this question will very shortly be published. They will only state that the South Beveland Canal, which was opened by our Government, is as good as the Scheldt, but they decline to foretell what will happen in future, which is, I need scarcely say, the principal which is, I need scarcely say, the principal question between the two Governments."

The Fortress at Mayence-Active Preparations for War. Mayence (March 17) Correspondence of the Osurier of the Palatine.

What is taking place here is worthy of observation, and not without importance. There is activity in the fortress which can only be compared to bees in a beehive. Detachments are continually arriving to reinforce the garrison, which is now as numerous as when it was garrisoned by Federal troops. You may judge of the accumulation of arms here from the fact that the Baden military commission has received that the Baden military commission has received six thousand needle-guns out of the fortress without causing any appreciable void in the arsenal. Contrary to the practice in other countries, the Prussian army, or, at all events, the garrison of Mayence, is busy all the day. More than 18,000 cartouches are manufactured daily, and you can judge of the accumulation of material from the fact that this work is systematically going on. The munitions which were left at Rastadt are being now brought to this place by way of Ludwignow brought to this place by way of Ludwig-shafen. The Baden Government have received

700 quintals of cartouches for the needle guns. The artillery of the fortress is being also organized, especially with a view of increasing the strength of the batteries. We see by this noiseless activity, pursued, like that of the quiet artisan, with the greatest regularity, that the Prussian statesmen who are now in power have a clearer and more precise idea of the meaning of an armed peace and of the duties of a standing army than those of other countries where, from long custom, the army does no useful work. We do not wish to inquire just now what inferences may be drawn, as far as concerns the views and projects of Prussia, from the activity and zeal which she exhibits in

the organization of her military force. The French Army Reorganization. Paris Correspondence Pall Mall Gazette.

It appears that when the different committees met to name a commission to report on the Army Reorganization bill, the clauses of the Government measure were discussed in a most lively manner, and very generally condemned. There can be no doubt now that amongst the warmest supporters of the Governmedt, there are many deputies who desire to see the bill What the Government will do remains to be seen, but it is not expected that it will move in the matter until after the commission has reported. It is remarked that not a single mem-ber of the late *tiers-parti* figures on the com-mission appointed to examine the new law on the press. This appears all the more strange when it is remembered that it was to conciliate the tiers-parti and bring it back to the fold, that the Government consented to frame this and other laws for extending the liberties of the

Ohto.-The Manhood Suffrage Bill.

The following is the Manhood Suffrage bill, as passed by both branches of the Ohio Legisla-

Resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio (three-fifths of the members elected to each house agreeing thereto), That it be and is hereby proposed to the electors of this State to vote at the next annual October election upon the approval or rejection of the following amendment, as a substitute for the first section of the fifth article of the Constitution of this

'Every male citizen of the United States of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the State next preceding the election, and of the township or ward in which e resides, such time as may be provided by law, except such persons as have borne arms in support of any insurrection or rebellion against the Government of the United States, or have fled from their places of residence being drafted into the military service thereof or have deserted the military or naval service of said Government in time of war, and have not subsequently been honorably discharged from the same, shall have the qualifications of au elector and be entitled to vote at all elec-

-French papers state that the excitement'and agitation throughout the ancient province are ntense in consequence of the projected removal from the Abbey of Fontevrault of the statues of the Plantagenets to England. These statues, which are recumbent, represent Henry II and Richard Cour de Lion in their royal robes; and Eleanor of Guienne, Queen of Henry II; and Isabelle d'Angoulëme, widow of King John. All the statues, in spite of the injuries they have received, are interesting from the marks they exhibit of being portraits that of Isabelle, as many tourists will remember, is of considerable artistic value. It has long been considered that these effigies, lost and neglected as they are in the dark and dismal locality where they lie in the abbey, should be transferred to Westminster Abbey where they would form a very interesting link in the series of British historical

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result: nexed result:-

35 Lots in Mount Moriah Cemetery sold at prices ranging from \$4.25 to \$7.50 No. 511 S. Ninth street—Two-story brick No. 611 N. Ninth street—Two-story brick
Dwelling Not sold
Pennypack Koau—Farm of 30 acres, with
stone Dwelling and outhenses. Not sold
Lansdown Avenue—Lot, 197% feet west of
Belmont avenue, Twenty-fourth Ward. Not sold
Chelton Avenue—Three-story stone Residence, and one acre of ground. Not sold

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Wednesday, April 10, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were unsettled and lower. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 1084 was bid for 1862 5-20s; 1074 for July, 1865, 5-20s; 1082 for 6s of 1881; 98 for 10-40s; and 1051@1051 for June and August 7:30s. City Loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 100%, and old do, at 98, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 49\$\$\@50\$, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55, no change; and Norristown at 60, a slight decline. 130 was bid Norristown at 60, a slight decline, 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 29 for Little Schuylkill; 572 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsyl

THE NEW WAR IN EUROPE | do.: 13 for Catawissa common; and 28 for

Catswissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 13½, no change. 75½ was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27 for spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; and 30½ for Green and

Costes.

Costes.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54%, a slight decline. 15% was bid for Susquehanna Canal, and 56 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 56%. 107% was bid for Fourth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136% for Farmers' and Machanick. 56 for Commercial; 100 for and Mechanics; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 324 for Manufacturers; 684 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central

The Money Market is moderately active at 7 per cent, for all loans on stock collaterals, and 6@7 per cent, on Government accurities. The range of discount for strictly first-class commercial paper at short date is 7@8 per

cent, per annum.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 135; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 136; an advance of 1; on the closing price of last evening.

-Respecting the circulation of United States

securities in England, a London correspondent writes as follows:—

"An American banking firm in London have just issued a very important little pamphles, giving the history of the United States bonds and securities, what they are, their cost, and the interest they pay, with the amount stated in English as well as American money. The pamphlet will be distributed broadcast throughout England; and as it proves conclusively that the interest on our bonds is twice as large in gold as that from English consols, it can scarcely fail to encourage investments."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

report	ed by Denaven of		
	BEFORE		
100 sh	Read R 50%		
100	do 50%	100	do
100	doint.501-16	100	do501
700	do830 50	100	do 50
100	do 50	500	do 30
	FIRST	BOAR	D.
98200 €	lty 68, New100%	100 al	Read R 49
81800	doOld 98	600	do 45
\$500 S	ch N 6s, '72 90	300	do 630 49
	Girard Bank 5636	100	do49
	Lehigh N 54%	200	do49
100 sh	Maple Shade 1	100	do 49
	Norrist'n 60	200	do 49
	Union Cnl 234	108	do49
1000 ah	Read R b5_ 50	100	do
100	do	100	do 41
100	do 49%	100	do 20_ 45
100	do bb. 49%	100	do 45
200	do 49%	200	do
100	dob30_ 40%	100	do
100	do b80_ 4936	1000	THE VEGITALIST BE
- 35	essrs. De Haven	F Bro	ther No 40 Sou
137.4	course no Hwach t	N. ALLO	error's week an more

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.;—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1084 @109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do. 1862, 108\(\frac{1}{2}\)@109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\)@109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\)@108\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 5s, 10-40s, 97\(\frac{1}{2}\)@98; do., 7·30s, August, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\)@106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., June, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\)@105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., July, 185\(\frac{1}{2}\)@105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1864, 18\(\frac{1}{2}\)@15\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., October, 1864, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\)@16\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., December, 1864, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\)@15\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1865, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)@11\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., September, 1865, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)@13\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., Bettember, 1865, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)@13\(\frac{1}{2}\). Silver, 30.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U.S. 68, 1881, coupon, 1082@109; U.S. 5-208, coupon, 1862, 1082@109; do., 1864, 1072@1072; do., 1865, 1072@1082; do. new, 1072@1072; 5s, 10-408, coupon, 972@98; U.S. 7-308, 1st series, 1052@106; do., 2d series, 1052@1052; 3d series, 1052@1052. Compounds, December, 1864, 152@152. Gold, 1861@1862.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 10.—There is a falling off in the demand for Flour from the home consumers, and we again advance our quotations fully 25c. per barrel. The sales reach 500 or 600 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family at \$12.50@14.25, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$12.75@15, fancy at \$15.50@17.50, extras at \$10.50@11.50, and superfine at \$9.25@10.25. Rye Flour is searce, and commands \$8 per harrel Flour is scarce, and commands \$8 per barrel Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is very little prime Wheat here. This description is in good demand, and prices have an upward tendency. Sales of 2850 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$3.20@3.35, including 2500 Pennsylvania red at \$5.20\(3.35\), inclinding 2500 bushels to arrive, on private terms. Rye sells at \$1.58\(6.65\) bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn—There is an active inquiry for this article, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$1.24\(a.61\) at and \$1.24\(6.61\) 25 in store and from cars. Oats are scarce and higher. Sales of Pennsylvania at 78\(6.80\) cents.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 10. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THEE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Isabella Beurman, Curtis, Sagua le Grande, S. &
W. Weish.
Brig M. C. Comery, Comery, Sagua, E. A. Souder&Co.
Schr H. E. Sampsou, Blake, Portland, Warren, Gregg
& Morris.

Schr Gen, Williams, Mann, Hallfax, E. A. Souder&Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Estelana, Whittemore, 16 days from Trinidad, with molasses to S. & W. Weish.

Schr Roanoke, Barrett, from Richmond, Va. Schr Roanoke, Barrett, from Richmond, Va. Schr B. Alien. Case, from Greenport.

Schr Raria Hall, Griffin, from Salem.

Schr H. A. Weeks, Hickman, from Boston.

Schr R. L. Tay, Baker, from Boston.

Schr Nightingale, Bebee, from Boston.

Schr Nightingale, Bebee, from Boston.

Schr L. and M. Reed, Steetman, from Roston.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mode, to W. M. Baird & Co.

MEMORANDA.

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Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, from Savannah, reports having passed on the night of 7th inst. 20 miles N. of Hatteras, schr E. G. Irwin, from Savannah for Boston: no date, 20 miles S.S.E. of Chincoteague, passed the wreck of two large schooners masts, with gaff, boom, and rigging attached.

Ship Westmoreland, Hammond, from New Orleans, at Liverpool 25th ult., and entered out for Philadelphia next day.

Ship Conquery, Stigling haves, at Queenstown 28th Ship Conqueror, Stirling, hence, at Queenstown 28th Barque Island Home, Liswell, hence, at Flushing

Barque Ada, Murphy, for Philadelphia, salled from from Bristol 25th uit.

Barque Eliza, Sonper, hence, at Barbados 14th uit.

Barque Isabella C. Jones, Jones, from London for Philadelphia, with fron, put into Queenstown 28th uit, in distress, and leaky.

Schr W. Gillem, Scovell, from Middletown for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. Truman, Gibus, hence, at New Bedfort 7th Instant. Instant.
Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, and R. S. Miller, Anderson, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schr Mary S. Lunt, Brown, hence, at Newburyport Schr Mary S. Lint, Brown, neate, as Newberypore of the inst.
Schr H. P. Simmons, Lawson, from Rockport for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday,
Schrs Clyde, Gage, and J. Price, Nickerson, hence, at Portland 6th inst.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday,
Schr Owen Bearse, Parker, for Philadelphia, salled from Salem 7th inst.
Schrs S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, and James Neilson, Hackett, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrass. It. Crocker, Pressivey, and James Neilson, Hackett, from Taunton for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr R. H. Wilson, Muil, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fall Biver 6th inst.

Schr Goiden Eagle, Kelly, from New Bedferd for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Minerva, Soule, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schra W. Wilson, Brown: E. H. Furber, Cobb: M. E. Stockham, Cordery; D. and E. Kelly, Kelly: S. Cullen, Cullen: T. Sinnickson, Dickerson; D. Collins, Townsend; J. Stockham, Risley; and W. H. Rowe, Whittemore, hence, at Boston 8th inst.

Schra A. Cordery; Doughty: A. Edwards, Somers: J. Ponder, Jr., Hudson; Express, Brown: W. H. Dennis, Lake; and Manantiso, Claypoole, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salam fill 1936.