# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII-No. 83

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1867.

#### DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS

<text> <text><text><text> At last, through the smoke of many battles, through

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# EUROPE.

### WAR IMMINENT.

OUNT BISMARK "DEMANDS"? NAPOLEON'S REASONS FOR ABMING-THE EMPEROR TO BE HELD RE-EPONSIBLE-AN INSTANT CESSATION OF HIS PRE-PARATIONS REQUESTED.

BERLIN, April 11 .- Count Bismark, the Prussian Premier, has just despatched an energetic diplomatic note to Paris, in which he demands to be informed of Napoleon's reasons for the sudden arming which is taking place. The Count asserts that France will be held

responsible for the serious consequences which may ensue. Count Bismark at the same time asks for

the instant cessation of the warlike preparations of Napoleon.

PRUSSIAN WAR PREPARATIONS.

RASTADT, April 11 .- The Prussian garrison stationed in this fortress has been reinforced by two regiments. Rastadt is a strongly fortified town of Baden, near the right bank of the Rhine, fourteen miles from Carlsrwhe.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

STUTTUART, April 11 .- Orders have been received here from Berlin, and transmitted to the principal railroad stations in Wurtemburg and Baden, to forward cars along the lines to places designated for the transportation of avalry horses therefrom.

PACIFIC ASSURANCES PROMULGATED IN FRANCE. PARIS, April 11 .- The Moniteur this morning

contains an editorial on the European situa-tion, the tone of which is pacific and tranquillizing.

#### THE PRINCESS OF WALES.

HER ROYAL HIGHNESS AT THE POINT OF DEATH-THE FRINCE OF WALES AT THE THEATRE.

LONDON, April 11 .- The Princess of Wales, daughter of the King of Denmark, is lying at the point of death in consequence of the effects of the disease of her knee joint-sometimes said to be a rheumatic affection—which showed itself so suddenly just before her late accouche-ment. It is feared that the performance of a surgical operation on the bone of the knee is absolutely necessary, but the royal sufferer cannot endure the pain consequent on the remedy, and she is too weak to have chloroform safely administered. The news relative to the exceedingly dangerous condition of her health is carefully kept from the public. The Prince of Wales, her husband, haunts the theatres of the city as usual.

#### THE FENIANS.

GENERAL-IN-CHIEF CONDON THE CHIEF INFORMER OF THE QUEEN.

DUBLIN, April 11 .- Patrick Condon, Generalin-Chief of the Fenian Army of Liberation, and who planned and directed the late campaign in Ireland, has turned informer for the Government, and is not to be prosecuted for high treason. General Condon appeared in the field during the rebellion under the alias of "General" Massey. Condon has been assured that he will not be indicted by the Crown.

preferred, and large orders are in course of execution. ENGLAND,-150,000 Enfield rifles are already converted on the Snider principle; 350,000 guus or the same kind will be ready in the course of the year; 1000 guns are being converted every day in the Government manufactories; 426 rifled connons of various calibres will be manu-factured by the end of the year.

THE FEELING IN LUXEMBOURG.

The Avenir National has the following:-The Avenir National has the following:— "A letter from the town of Lexembourg in-forms us that the persistent reports of a cession in France are causing the most profound emo-tion in that place. At first the public were in-credulous, but various unequivocal symptoms forbid a longer denial that there is something the matter. Men attached to the Govern-ment are incessantly going and coming from Luxembourg to the Hague, and from the later to Paris. Notice has also been taken of the arrival of functionaries from the neighbor-ing French departments. These gentlemen pay visits to families of distinction, inform themvisits to families of distinction, inform them-selves as to the disposition of the population in respect to the French Government, and as to the chances which the vote of a plebisditum for the annexation would have been in its favor. The superior officers of the Prussian garrison seem sufficiently disposed to believe that their Government would consent on certain condi-tions to abandon the occupation of the place. It must be remarked that in the Northern Par-liament Count de Bismark has made a reserve liament Count de Bismark has made a reserve of the future as to the possession of the Graui Duchy. He is not, therefore, tied down to any-thing."

RECONSTRUCTION.

General Ord's District-Proclamation by Governor Humphreys.

We find the following proclamation by the Governor of Mississippi in the Jackson Clarion of the 6th instant:-

of the 6th instant:— EXECUTIVE OFFICE, JACKSON, Miss., April 6.— Whereas, much painful anxiety and apprehension exist in the public mind, resulting from the passage of the "Military bill" by Congress, and the general order of General Ord in assuming the command of the "Military District of Mississippi and Arkansas;" and whereas, in some instances the regular administration of the State Govergment has been unsettled to such as extent as to cause some of the officers of the State to suspend the functions of their offices, and many clizens are besitating, while others refuse, to pay their taxes. of the State Govergment has been unsettied to such as extent as to cause some of the officers of the State to suspend the functions of their offices, and many citizens are hesitating, while others refuse, to pay their taxes, upon the assumed ground that the tax collectors are not 'competent officers,' and therefore are not au-thorized to receipt for the same: and as other evils and irregularities may arise from the uncertainty that exists as to the duties and responsibilities of officers and citizens of the State in their present situation; therefore, I doem it proper to make known that the act of Congress commonly called the Military bill re-cognizes the civil existing government of the State. It is true it is declared to be provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to abolish, modify, con-trol, or supersede the states, to the State of Mississippi, and to the United States, to the civil officers of the State that their relations and responsibilities to the Const-tution of the United States, to the State of Mississippi, and to the people remain unchanged; and they will be held to a strict accountability for the performance of their dutes, in carrying out the provisions of the laws, for the maintenance of the civil government, and for the full and ample protection of all classes of inhabi-tants of the State, both white and black, in sil of their rights of person, property, liberty, and religion. And i further advise and admonish all good clitzens and inhabitants to sustain the civil officers in maintaining the peace, order, and security of society, to deal justly and indulgently with each other, and in their point is placed in the State share in the part of the state, includent which hey are so dependent upon the markets of other States, and to offer no resistance to any stens that may be taken in the reconstruction of the State by the military authority of the United States, except such as may be authorized states. Military power may become i

I whenever any changes are made, either in the civi officers or the duties regard duly promulgated, will coubtless be given, and duly promulgated, B, G, HUMPHREYS, By the Governor:--C. A. BROUGHER, Secretary of State.

# EDITION

## FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, April 12. Gas Explosion in the City Post Office.

The City Post Office here is supplied with gas manufactured from gasoline on the pre-mises. This morning, between 5 and 6 o'clock, there appearing to be some obstruction to the machinery, James H. Kennedy, the Treasurer and Superintendent, accompanied by H. H. Doubleday, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., and L. B. Moss, clerks in the office, went into the basement-room, where the gasometer is located, to examine into the cause of the difficulty. They carried a light with them, and as the flame came in contact with the unconfined gas, an explosion occurred, and these gentlemen were at once enveloped in flames. Mr. Kennedy, as soon as he could recover

his presence of mind, ran for assistance, while Mr. Doubleday, although his own clothes were on fire, remained to assist in suppressing the burning clothing of his companion, Mr. Moss. The last named is badly, perhaps mortally, injured. The others, though burned in the face and hands, are not, it is believed, inter-nally affected. The explosion was like that of gunpowder. It jarred a fourteen-inch wall thirty or more feet from the gasometer to such an extent as to detach the plastering, and blew open a locked door, splintering the wood. The unconfined gas only exploded—that in the gasometer was not affected.

#### The Appointment of Registers in Bankruptcy.

It is alleged here that the appointment of legisters in bankruptcy was imposed upon the Chief Justice through the influence of Speaker Colfax, with a view to kill him as a andidate for the Presidency. It is certain that Mr. Chase opposed the provision with all his own influence, and all the outside pressure he could command, and that, being at last ompelled to perform the task, he is in no very agreeable mood. Undoubtedly the duty a delicate one, and from the fact that there will be at least twenty candidates for each place, the selection of the one who is to have the appointment will be considered invidious by the other nineteen; and the Chief Justice will, therefore, of necessity, as "seen by a man up a tree," make nineteen enemies where he makes one friend. This, it is said, was the view taken of the result by those concerned in putting up the ob. It is consequently expected that Mr. Chase will be as considerate and crafty in the matter of the appointments as the position will admit of, and that he will attempt to make a trump card out of the power intended to injure him. It is certain that he who proposes to outwit Salmon P. Chase must needs be wise as a serpent and wary as a wizard.

Presentation of Queen Victoria's Por-trait to Mr. Peabody.

The presentation of the portrait of Queen Victoria to Mr. George Peabody, it is understood, will be private and informal. It is thought that the remarks to be made on the on of the portrait will be sent to

several Paymasters assigned as aforesaid, are directed L keep the two classes of disbursements entirely d stinct. Separate and independent abstracts and accounts current for each class must be transmitted in separate anges, the envelopes marked so as to indicate the nature of their contents. H. W. BRICE, P-y-sater-General.

Threatened Money Panic in Richmond. Information received here from Richmond

to-day, states that in the House of Delegates to-day, the bill making certain bank depositories of public money being brought up, Mr. Baldwin, the Speaker, said he had learned that during the recess certain officers of the banks which are depositories of the public money in the city of Richmond, had been attempting to create the impression that the act of the Legislature providing for the payment of the interest on the public debt could not be executed, and had threatened a financial crash in this city if the money of the State was withdrawn from the depositories. He hoped the bill would be recommitted, with instructions to the Finance Committee, with the investigate where any officers of the institution had been guilty of the al-leged misconduct. Whatever they might do, the banks should be taught that the public and the banks are also be the state of the s credit shall, not be tampered with. At the suggestion of Mr. Crump, Mr. Baldwin agreed that the bill should be committed to the Committee on Banks, with instructions to inquire whether any depository of public moneys, or any officers thereof, have been guilty of any impropriety in connection with the proposed payment of interest upon the public debt, or any attempt to obstruct such payment or otherwise to impair the public credit, and that the said committee have authority to send for persons and papers. The Richmond banks, by the bill referred to, would be deprived of the use of the funds required to pay the State debt and a percentage of two and half per month.

#### Popular Meetings in Virginia.

A radical paper in Smyth, county, Virginia, in its issue of to-day says:— The Congressional Uniou citizens of this county having been prevented, by the unwarrantable inter-ference of others, from carrying out the objects con-templated by the meeting which was called to assem-ble at the March court, it is recommended that all the members of the party meet at the Court House on the 18th day of April, for the transaction of such business as may be presented for the action of the meeting. meeting

In Russell county a meeting of Union citizens was recently held, at which the follow-

Resolved, That they he instructed to unite all true Union element of the state, il possible. On motion, Mr. William Dickerson, a member of the General Assembly, and James S. Bayse. Jr., were appointed to represent the Union men of Rus-sell county in the above named Convention.

Armed State Forces in Richmond.

A despatch from Richmond to-day says, notwithstanding the order of General Schofield, disbanding all military organizations, there is now in that city an armed force, known as the "Public Guards," which was reorganized by the present General Assembly, which made an appropriation of \$40,000 for their expenses. Their duty at present amounts to nothing more than to guard the penitentiary, which can easily be performed by the military without any tax on the impoverished people. Gov. Pierepont has always been opposed to this organization, on account of its comparative essness and heavy expense.

#### REV. MR. CATHER'S ADDRESS.

Washington be uttered this that when he was in have kept me in the Patent Office tooking at things I do not care to see, and have kept me from the school examination, the very thing I came all the way to this country to see."

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#### GENERAL MUZZEY'S ADDRESS.

General Muzzey was then introduced. He spoke nubstantially as follows:-He felt incompetent to pre-sent properly the claims of 4.000 000 of people, cover-ing an area of aquare miles measured by the hundreds of thousands. What am I that I should be their repre-mentative and plead for them, Look at the fact that

e Government could never have attended t ded as they were attended to by these Comm wounded as they were attended to by these Commi-sions. One took care of the temporal weifare of the soldiers, and the other, in connection with/the, looke after their eternal weifare. If it had not been for to noble women and the noble men who alded them many of the men would have gone to that sleep from which they would never have awoke, who are to day worthy American citizens, (Applause.) The work of educating the freedmen, then, is to be done best to the afforts of individuals co-operating, and we mu always co-operate if we would make our efforts awail. We care not what the outward creed may be All that we ask is that there shall be the love of Ge and the love of man. All who have these characte istics can stand upon our platform, and ye and the love of man. All who have these character-stics can stand upon our platform, and we welcome them as co-laborers. When Christians of di-ferences of their creeds, and only find those parts of their creeds upon which they all agree! Let us forget that in which we differ, and find that in which we agree, and upon that basis let us act. The speaker entreated them, in conclusion, to send men and women to these people, who are glad, willing, and anxious, and long with prayerful eyes to receive and welcome them, and profit by their instruction. He appreciated to his hearen, by every principle of political geonomy, and by every principle of Christian duty, to age that these people are educated. HEV, FRILLEPS BROOKS' ADDRESS.

#### REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS' ADDRESS.

Rev. Philips Brooks was then introduced. He felt proud that he could say a lew words in behalf of the reedmen. If there is anything a man relolces in it is Rev. Phillips Brooks was then introduced. He felt product that the could say a lew words in behalf of the freedmen. If there is anything a man rejoices in it is in speaking a word, whenever he has an opportunity, in theor of doing good. Mr. Brooks then related the story of the first negro who, having run away from his master in rebeidom, was taken into the tent of General Butler, who said he was contraband of war, and that was the origin of the word 'contraband," which has been incorporated into our dictionaries. The work of educating the negro has been going on since the Emacipation proclamation of Janu-ary is 1833. If was then that the shave's chains were struck off and slavery ceased to be an institution in this country. We have in times past believed that slavery as it excisted in our country was a wretched, a fearitul wrong. We believed in anti-slavery long ago. We were Abolitonists almost trom our cradies, and we began to see, when we were able to disfinguish between right and wrong. That slavery was wrong. If we believed that then, now is the time to show the reality and thoroughness of our belief, and carry on the work of freeing those men who are yet slaves, although personally free. Take a man in the Felee Islands; he is a free man when his links are not bound; by his maxcular force he puts himself upon a level with his neigh-bors. Eut it is different with the free man of Virginia. He is not free in mind, only in body: and a man is not really free unless he is free in both. This race is only it years old. The only years of their life worth counting are those in which they have been standing in the true light of freedom. There is something remarkable in the way in which they have adapted themselves to their new life. Schools are needed to educate them. It costs but \$500 to maintain a school; and a ommunity like this could easily subscribe \$3500, which would put in operation six schools. There was a time when the men and women were ashamed to it, that they did nothing for their country in the hour of

the salvation of their country and the cause of

Christ. A collection was then taken up, and about \$550 realized. Many expressed a desire to con-tribute larger amounts, and in order to tacilitate its collection, Mrs. William F. Wyers, Mrs, Davis Reece, Miss Hannah Paxson, and Miss Virginia Wright were appointed a Committee to wait upon them at their places of residence. The meeting then adjourned.

# Aid for the South-Letter from General

Ald for the South -Letter from General Sherman. A large number of clergymen and other pro-minent citizens of Chicago have called a meet-ing to provide means for assisting the destitute of the South. Au invitation to Lieutenant General W.T. Sherman to attend elicited the

following reply:-CHICAGO, April 8.-Dear Sir:-I cannot be present at the meeting, but I know that the people of the South are in want, and the chari-table cannot do a better act than to supply food and clothes to our fellow countrymen until they have time and season to provide for

themselves. W. T. EHEBMAN, Lieut.-General.

-A statue of Adam Smith has lately been executed by M. Gasser, an artist of Vienna, from the only two existing portraits. A small fac-simile of it is now on exhibition at the reading-room of the Bodleian Library.

THE MILITARY POWER OF FRANCE. From an Article in the Union, by the French General Trochu.

The new law for the reorganization of the army makes the following dispositions:-Con-tingent voted annually (ordinary amount) 100,000 men; with the duration of service in the active army five years, the legal service to count from the date of incorporation. Duration of service in the reserve, three years, with authorization of marriage during the last year. In this system, which fixes the term of service, active and reserve, eight years, the increase of one at year, as referable to the seven required by the law of 1832, is compensated for by the reduction of two years in the term of active duty. The whole economy of the plan rests on the conviction I feel that five effective years of service, with a well-prepared programme of education and instruction, will amply suffice in France to form, even for the special corps, excellent soldiers. Eight contingents of 100,000 men do not give, as might be supposed, a total of 800,000.

Each of them, by the force of circumstances too long to be here enumerated, undergoes considerable reductions, and the amount of the land army in the eight contingents (after rigorous reductiods) would scarcely 670.000 exceed. o that figure (considered as a minimum, must be added that portion of the army not recruited by the calls-minimum...... 50.000

Total effective ... 

the enemy, I make the enormous defaication

of Representing the garrisons of Algeria, the corps or portions of corps which remain at home during the war, etc., and I thus obtain the de-linite figure of.

This last estimate represents the mass of combatants who will, if necessary, pass the frontier. If we suppose the pre-existence of the solid elements of constitution and organization which I have already enumerated (good finances, special corps prepared, arsenals well supplied, depots fit for use), we arrive at this result:—That France can easily and effectively form five armies of more than one hundred thousand men each.

ARMED PEACE IN EUROPE.

The Belgian War office having instituted an nquiry respecting the armaments which are going on in Europe, the following information has been obtained :--

FRANCE,-480,000 Chassepot rifles are in course of manufacture, the gr-atest portion to be inished before the 1st of March, 1868. PRUSIA.-The needle-gun and rifled-cannon system to be maintained. The gun manufac-

tories are very busy in completing the stores fer the arsenals. 1,100,000 breech-loading steel barrels have been ordered since the war.

AUSTRIA.-The alteration of 600,000 guns en the Wanzi principle; 300,000 to be completed by

the end of the year. RUSSTA - 600,000 guns are being converted on the Carle principle (a modification of the needle-gun). 300,000 will be ready by the beginning of next year. Nine hundred breech load-ing cannons are in course of construction to complete the field batteries. DENMARK.—The Chambers have voted a large

DENMARK.—The Chambers have voted a large sum for the conversion of the present guns into breech-loaders, but the model gun has not yet been decided upon. HOLLAND.—The conversion of the present arm into guns on the Suider principle. TALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, GREECE.—The breech-loading gun adopted. Spain and Greece have ordered cannon from the manufactory of M. Krupp, of Easen, in Prussia. BELGIUM will continue the juse of the rifled Prussian cannons adopted in 1864, and will bring into use the breach-loading small arm. SoUTH GERMANY.— Bavaris, Wurtemberg, Baden, and Hesse-Parmstadt adopt the breech-loading gun, on the understanding that the system may be changed if the experiments which are going on at Munich are not found to be satisfactory. The Prussian rifled cannon is

MEXICO.

Prospect of Horrible Distress in Vera Cruz-The Imperial Commander Abaudons the Cause-A General Dissatisfaction Likely to Follow-Probable Speedy Fall of the City, Etc.

VERA CEUZ, April 1.—Since my last, of March 30, there have been some little changes here. The enemy still remain outside the walls, and have materially rendered us uncomfortable by utting off the old supply of water from the Laguns, and in consequence we are relying upon a spring inside of the wall, which is exhaustible, and must soon fail us. Our market is completely bare of meat and vegetables, and we are looking tor worse times. There has been a serious disagreement be-

tween the Imperial Commissioner and General Gomez, commanding the Imperial forces in Vera Cruz, which has resulted in the resignation of the latter officer, and has abandonment of the cause. He will sail to-day, it is reported, by an English steamer for Havans.

It is rumored that the disaffection will extend to other military officers high in authority, and arose from a disagreement as to whether an imbecile Mexican who deserted should be summarily shot to death or not. The Imperial com-mission thought not. The military commander tavored immediate sacrifice, and, not being susained, gave up his command It is said that desertions are constantly occurring from the Imperial garrison to the Liberals, and many look for an early occupation of the city by the latter troops. It is reported that Puebla has been taken by the Liberals. As I close this, prisoners are being taken to the harbor for removal to San Juan de Ulloa or Yucatan.

#### THE PRIZE RING.

The Match for the Championship of California and \$10,000 in Gold Between Dooney Harris and Tommy Chandler-The Fight Interrupted by the Authoritles. SEVENTEEN MILE HOUSE, NEAB SAN FRAN-

cisco, April 11.-The prize fight for the cham-pionship of California and a purse of \$10,000 in pionship of California and a purse of \$10,000 in gold, between Dooney Harris, of New York, and Tommy Chandler, of this State, was to have been decided to-day; but when the pugi-lists and their friends reached the battleground the authorities interfered and prevented the conflict. The fight will, however, certainly come off as soon as a localty convenient for the

purpose can be selected. The excitement regarding this event is in ense, the "fancy" from all parts of the Pacific coast congregating to withe s the contest. An amphitheatre, accommodating five thousand persons, had been erected on the ground, and scale sold at fabulous prices. The San Jose Railroad ran special trains, and every kind of chicle was in use, carrying the throng of people to the fighting ground.

#### Parliamentary Prize-Fighters.

Commenting on Mr. John Morrissey's entrance into Congress, Euglish papers realind their public of the fact that the immediate predecessor of Lord Houghton in the House of Commons was Mr. John Gully, who, early in life, was one of England's celebritles in the prize ring. Mr. Gully, by-the-by, made an ex-cellent and very useful legislator. He fairly carned and enjoyed the respect of all England through the manner in which he discharged his public duties. We may not inappropriately add that no other new member became more popu-lar with the House at the last session than Mr. Morrissey, whose entire demeanor in the Hall was a model of gentlemanly dignity, frankness, and modesty. While entirely unobtrusive, he was among the most attentive of the members, and displayed an amount of practical sense and tact in legislating that would have done infinite credit to members of a dozen years' experience in the Hall.- Washington Star.

Sir Frederick Bruce along with the portrait. Nothing is known at the British Legation as to when the portrait will arrive, but as soon as it does notice of the fact will be given to Mr. Peabody, who will receive the valuable gift from the hands of the British Minister at the residence of the latter in this city.

#### The Trial of Surratt. It is becoming very doubtful whether Sur-

ratt will be tried at the present term of the court, notwithstanding the fact that his coun-sel; Messrs. Bradley and Merrick, have repeatedly stated their readiness to proceed. It is said Attorney-General Stanbery is not prepared to proceed to trial yet, and is anxious for a postponement till the next term. It is even rumored that grave doubts are entertained as to whether there is a sufficiency of legal evidence on which to sustain the charges of which he is accused.

# Paymasters Appointed for the Five Southern Military Districts.

The following is the order from the Paymaster-General's Office, issued to-day, appointing Paymasters for the five Military Districts, and publishing their instructions:---

WAR DEPARTMENT. A DJUTANT-GENEBAL'S OFFICE WAE DEPARTMENT.ADJUTANT-GENERAL'SOFFICE: WASHINGTON, ADTIL 10, 1867.-Ordered-That the ap plot riation of five hundred thousand dollars, by the kind resolution of Congress, approved March 20, 1867, he disbursed under the direction of the Pay-muster-General, and that he assign an officer of his burean in each of the five military districts to make such disbursement, under regulations to be prescribed by the Paymaster-General and approved by the Sec-riary of War. By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

By order of the E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General, CIRCULAR NO. 56.

CIRCULAE NO. 58. PAYMASTER-GRNERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, April II, 1867 — The segretary of War directs that, in carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act for the more efficient government of the Rebel States," passed March 2, 1867, and the act supple-nentary thereto, passed March 22, 1867. General ("ders Nos. is and 24, 1867, and the joint resolution of Congress approved March 20, 1867, the disbursements ier the expenses of carrying into full effect the act entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient g vernment of the Rebel States," shall be made by and through officers of the bureau designated for that purpose. To this end the following detail and assign-ment is hereby ordered:— First District-Headquarters Richmond, Va., Pay-messer T. H. Stanton.

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vious to the war, been keep in existence on account of fears of an insurrection among the negroes, and was used to guard the armory. These necessities no longer require a State guard, and are amply provided for by the Military bill. It is said that General Schofield will, upon the arrival of some troops, shortly expected, disband this supernumerary organization.

#### Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, April 12.—Stocks strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 87%; Reading, 99%; Eric Rall-road, 55%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 69%; Pitts-burg and Fort Wayne, 91%; Michigan Cen-tral, 107%; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Central, 100%; Cumberland preferred, 28; Vir-ginia 68, 62; Missouri 68, 94%. United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109%; do. 1864, 107%; do. 1865, 108; do. new issue, 107%; Ten-fortles, 82; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; all others, 105%; Money, 7 per cent.; Gold, 136%.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Brig R. Sheppard, Beaston, Fernandina, D. S. Stetson

& Co. Brig J. W. Spencer, Whiting, Trinidad, E. A. Souder

Brig Regina, Webber, St. John, P. R., Warren, Gregg

& Morris. Schr E. A. Comant. Foss. Belfast, via Holmes' Hole, Warren. Gregg & Morris. Schr M. Holmes, Tapley, Bangor, J. E. Bazley & Co.

#### ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 4% days from Havana, with sugar, etc., to T. Wattson & Sons. Ership Goshawk, Lawson, & days from Liverpool, with mase, to P. Wright & Sons. Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, & days from Charles-ton, with lumber and old iron to captain. Schr Dilvia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Princeton, Wells, from Providence, Schr Schroeitt, McDevits, from Norwalk. Steamer W. C. Pierpont, Shropshira, 24 hours from New York, with möse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamurg America, Virdia, 12 hours from Delaware Breakwaier, having in tow ship Goshawk. Passed of the Brown, brig Milo, trom New Orieans for Barce-lona, in distress, bound to Philadelphia for repairs; off the Mide, barque Lizie Raymond, from Liverpool, and a foreign full-rigged brig, coming up under cap-via. Captain Virden also reports alto Washington, hence for La Paz, having gone to sea at 4 P. M. 10th Instant.

Correspondence of the Philadetphia Exchange. LEWIS, Del., April 10-7 P. M.-Weather very black to day, and at intervals could not discern the Break-water from the beach. There are a few light schooners at the Breakwater, among which are the Ellen Forrester, from Winter Fount, and R. S. Warren, from Bellist, both for Balti-Point, and S. A. Reed, from Portland for Washington, more: and S. A. Reed, from Portland for Washington.

MEMORANDA. Barques Tobal Calo, Durkee, and Union, Heard, for Philadelphia, were loading at Trinidad 30th alt. Barque Tempiar, Sherman, for Philadelphia, sailed rom Cardenas 4th inst. Brig E. D. Barnard, Crowell, hence, at Matanzas 4th patent

Instant. Brig Cheviott, Whitney, for Philadelphia, satied from Trinidad 27th ult. Brig Effes B. Emery, bence, at Cienfuegos 35th ult. Brigs E. Allen. Allen, and Fidelin. Stone, for Phila-Brigs E. Allen. Allen, and Fidelin. Stone, for Phila-delphia, were loading at Trinidad 35th ult. Sohr Ethan Allen, Blake, hence, at Matanzas 4th

Sonr Linka E. Folsom, Orlando, for Philadelphia, sailed schr B. F. Folsom, Orlando, for Philadelphia, sailed from Trinidad 30th ult. Schrs Jas. Aliderdice, Jackaway, and R. E. Pecker, Sherman, hence, at Boston 10th Inst. Schr M. G. Farr, Moloy, for Philadelphia next day, at Trinidad 30th ult. Schrs Clara Davidson, Jeffries, and Northern Light. Ireland, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th Instant.

Instant. Schr 5 A. Hammond, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 10th lust.

DOMESTIC PORTS. NEW YORK, April 11.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, Tibbetts, from Liverpool. Bicamship Helvetla, Thompsoe, from Liverpool. Sicamship St. Lancent, Bocsade, from Havre. Sicamship Mercedita, Smith, from Poerto Cabello Steamship Mercedita, Smith, from Richmony Steamship Misgara, Biakeman, from Richmony Steamship Matteras, Alexander, from Richmony Steamship Matteras, Alexander, from Richmony Steamship Matteras, Alexander, from Boston, Bbip America, Morse, from Manila. Ship R. L, Lane, Amildon, from Liverpool.