## EUROPE.

MOVING TOWARDS WAR.

Count Bismark's Speech on Napoleon's Negotiations for Luxembourg.

Negotiations for Luxembourg.

In the session of the North German Parliament, April 1, Herr von Bennigsen rose to question the Government relative to the rumored cession of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to France, Count Blemark having previously announced his readiness to give immediate reply to the interpellation.

Herr Bennigsen said:—A disquieting rumor is current that Germany is to lose Luxembourg, a birthplace of German princes, and Parliament wishes to learn what attitude the Governments of the Confederation intend to adopt in the matter. The question is here of a Federal German fortress and of a German frontier territory, with an essentially German population, which never dreamed of wishing to become French. The speaker then read a letter from Luxembourg, which was described as a cry of distress to the Parliament, and in which it was asserted that out of 200,000 inhabitants there were not two hundred whose language was other than German. Herr Von Bennigsen then continued as follows:—Before this question all party differences disappear. When the integrity of Germany is threatened, all parties will unite and support the Minister President against foreign powers to the utmost. We wish for peace, but will not sarrink from war if it be necessary to repel the very first attempt of France to attack our honor. Let us give a speedy and resolute answer to the warm actendencies of France, and we shall stiffe them in the bud; to be silent would be weakness. The promise given by the king that not even a German vilof France, and we shall stifle them in the bud; to be silent would be weakness. The promise given by the king that not even a German village shall be lost, is preserved by the people in grateful remembrance. Let him call upon them, and he will find that they are one. The work of the new Constitution can be concluded within a few days if foreign intervention threatens. We do not seek war, and if it breaks out let France be answerable. The German and the French nations could live side by side in peace and prosperity, whereas war would inflict deep wounds; but if France attempt to hinder the work of our reconstruction, we will show her that Germany is united.

her that Germany is united.

her that Germany is united.

Count Bismark in reply said:—By the dissolution of the old Confederation the King of Holland acquired full sovereign rights over Luxembourg. There provails in the grand ducby a disinclination to enter the North German Confederacy on account of the military burdens that slep would entail. In the higher and hignest circles a bad feeling is entertained with regard to the victories of Prussia, and in a desputch addressed to the Prussian Governand highest circles a bad feeling is entertained with regard to the victories of Prussia, and in a despatch addressed to the Prussian Government last October Holland demanded the evacuation of the fortress of Luxembourg. The Government, not wishing to have foreign Princes in the Northern Confederation, has not put any pressure upon the Notherlands. Prussia values amicable relations with France, and has respected her susceptibilities so far as was consistent with her own honor. The Prussian Government does not adopt the opinion that an arrangement has been entered into between Holland and France; but cannot, on the other hand, assert that the contrary is the case. The question was first officially brought forward by a communication made by the King of Holland to the Prussian Would take up in case his Majesty should in any way cede his sovereign rights over the Duchy. In reply, Prussia declared that she would leave the responsibility of such a step to the King of H liand. Sofar as Prussia is concerned there is no rea on to make any declaration on the subject. Prussia will assure herself of the views entertained by the Powers which signed with her the treaty of 1839 and by her Federal allies, as well as of the state of public opinion as represented by the North German Parliament. Holland has offered her good offices to further negotiations between France and Prussia, but they have been declined. Count Bismark went on to declare that he was prevented from giving any further explanations by the nature of the affair, and concluded as follows:—The North German Federal Governments believe that no foreign power will endanger the undoubted rights of Federal Governments believe that no foreign power will endanger the undoubted rights of Germany, and they hope to protect those rights more safely by peaceful means, and preserve good relations with foreign powers the more the debates in Parliament shall show the indissoluic ties that exist between the Government and

Excitement at Luxembourg.

A telegram from Luxembourg of March 30 The current rumors of the cession of the grand duchy of Luxembourg to France are offi-cially declared to be devoid of foundation. Numerous handbills are being circulated here, headed Vive Napoleon, Vive la France, and instigating the inhabitants to acts of violence against the Prussians. Four regiments of roops belonging to the garrison, composed of Nassauers, have revolted. The Governor has been compelled to make the most serious representations on the subject to the civil authoritles of the town.

Prussian Precautions.

Berlin (March 30) Corres. of London Times. While cautiously trying to put off the day when a final and definite answer will have to be returned to the Franch proposals respecting the cession of Luxembourg, Prussia has thought it as well to protect the coveted orige against a coup de main. Orders have been sent to Luxem-bourg to prepare the casemate for the recep-tion of troops. The posts in the advanced works have been reinforced and provided with diummers and trumpeters. A strong detach-ment has been told off for work in the fortress arsenal, and all the smithles in the town have received pressing orders from the command-Some persons, who manifested their French sympathies in the public thoroughfares by eries of "Vive la France?" "Vive Napoleon III!" were arrested by Prussian patrols.

In the meantime the language of the Berlin Government papers continues as ambiguous."

Government papers continues as ambiguous as ever, and it is impossible to tell whether the measures above specified are merely intended to prevent the French from bringing pending negotiations to a forcible and premature end, or whether they are destined to usher in the adoption by this Government of a resolute and truly national policy.

Commercial Auxiety in Paris. Paris (April 1), Correspondence of London Times, Trade in Paris, and generally throughout France, is far from being active. Disquiet and the apprehension of further political complications suffice to account for the stagna-People are unwilling to embark in an undertaking of importance, because they look with doubt and misgiving on the future, Among the upper commercial classes the belief is that an aillance between Prussia and Russia. spoken of vaguely for some mouths past, is as certain as the alliance of Prussia with Bayaria, the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Wurtemberg; in fact, that France has before her what is termed a "tacit coalition." In such circumstances it is not surprising that French capitalists. never remarkable for great boldness, should be cautious and timid.

## THE DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG.

The negotiations which have been initiated by the Emperor Napoleon for the acquisition of the territory of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg to France may, as indicated by our cable despatches, in the end constitute a main cause, if not the main cause of a war in Europe, Consequently a history of the territory will be found very interesting to the readers of the TELE-

GRAPH:—
Originally a county, Luxembourg was made a duchy in 1354, and remained under the dominion of its dukes during the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. Louis XIV seized the southern part of the duchy and incorporated it with France, the remainder being left under the rule of Austria until the French revolution, when the whole of Luxembourg became a French recession.

OBSESSION.
The Congress of Vienna again restored its eparate existence, and the King of the Nether-

ands became its Grand Duke, In 1830 it joined the Belgians in their revolution, In 1830 it joined the Belgians in their revolution, and the London Conference divided it between Belgium and Holland, the portion falling to the latter State being the territory now known as the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. The right of maintaining a garrison in Luxembourg was conceded to Prussia by the treaties of the 31st of May, 1815, the 8th of November, 1816, and the 12th of March, 1817. The population of the Grand Duchy in 1866 was 205,074.

The present King of Holland claims the personal right of disposing of the Duchy, if he so choose, with reference to the legislative body. In this connection it is not premature to mention Clauses 1 and 37 of the Constitution under which Luxembourg is held by its sovereign:— Clause 1. The Grand Duchy of Luxembourg is an independent, indivisible, and inalienable

State.
Clause 37. No portion of the Luxembourg territory can be ceded and exchanged for, and no portion of foreign territory added to Luxembourg, except by virtue of a law.
Hence it follows that the cession of the country to France could not be legally sanctioned by universal suffragel, but requires the ratification of the Chambers.

#### RECONSTRUCTION.

IMPORTANT ORDER BY GEN. SICKLES.

CIVIL PROCESSES IN CERTAIN CASES TO BE STAYED -A RESERVATION TO HEADS OF FAMILIES OF PROPERTY TO THE VALUE OF \$500-THE CARRY-ING OF DEADLY WEAPONS AND THE DEATH PEN-ALTY FOR BURGLARY AND LARCENY PROHIBITED -THE GOVERNORS OF NORTH AND SOUTH CARO-LINA AUTHORIZED TO GRANT REPRIEVES OR PARDONS, AND REMUT PINES AND PENALTIES, ETC. Charleston, S. C., April 14 .- The following

Charleston, S. C., April 14.—The following order was issued by General Sickles to-day:—

Headquarters Second Millitry District. Charleston, S. C., April 11. 187.—The general destitution prevailing among the population of this Millitary District cannot be relieved without affording means for the development of their industrial resources. The nature and extent of the destitution demand extraordinary measures. The people are borne down by a heavy burden of debt; the crops of grain and garden produce failed last year: many ismilles have been deprived of shelter, and many more need food and clothing; needfai implements and auxiliaries of husbandry are very scarce; the laboring population in numerous localities are threatened with starvation unless supplied with food by the Government of the United States the lnability of a large portion of the people to pay taxes leaves the local authorities without adequate means of relief, and the gravity of the situation is increased by the general disposition shown by creditors to culorce upon an impoverished poeple the immediate collection of all claims. To suffer all this to go on without restraint or remedy is to sacrifice the general good. The rights of creditors shall be respected, but the applical of want and suffering must be heeded. Moved by these considerations, the following regulations are announced, and they will continue in force, withsuch modification as the occasion mayrequire until the civil government of the respective States shall be established in accordance with the requirements of the Government of the United States. The commanding General carnestly desires and confidently believes that the observance of these regulations and the co-operation of all persons concerned in employing fairly and justly the advantages still remaining to them, will mitigate the distress now existing, and that the avenues of industry, enterprise, and organization thus opened will contribute to the permanent wellare and future happiness of the people:—

the permanent welfare and future happiness of the people:

First. Imprisonment for debt is prohibited unless the defendant in execution shall be convicted of a fraudulent concealment or disposition of his property with intent to hinder, delay, and prevent the creditor in the recovery or his debt or demand; and the proceedings how established in North and South Carolina respectively for the trial and determining of such questions may be adopted.

Second. Judgment or decrees for the payment of money on causes of action arising between the 19th of December, 1860, and the 18th of May, 1865, shall not be enforced by execution against the property or the person of the defendant. Proceedings in such causes of action now pending shall be stayed, and no said or process shall be hereafter instituted or commenced for any such causes of action.

Third. Sheriffs, coroners and constables are hereby directed to suspend for twelve calendar months the sale of all property upon execution or process on habilities con racted prior to the 19th of December, 1860, unless upon the written consent of the defendants, except in cases where the plaintiff, or in his absence his agent or attorney, shall, upon oath, with corroborative testimony, allege and prove that the defendant is moving or intends fraudulently to remove his property beyond the test iltorial jurisdiction of the Gaurt. The sale of real or personal property by foreclosure of mo tgage is likewise suspended for twelve calendar months, except in cases where the foreclosure of mortgage is likewise suspended for twelve calendar months, except in cases where the payment of interest money according sluce the 15th day of May, 1865, shall not have been made before the day

Fourth. Judgments or decrees entered or enrelled

Fourth. Judgments or decrees entered or enrelled on causes of action arising subsequent to the 15th of May, 1863, may be endorsed by execution against the property of the defendant, and in the application of the money arising innder such executions regard shall be had to the priority of liens, unless in cases where the good fatth of any iten shall be drawn in question. In such cases the usual mode of proceeding adopted in North and South Carolina respectively to determine that question shall be adopted.

Fifth, All proceedings for the recovery of money under contracts, whether under seal or by parole, the consideration for which was the purchase of nogroes, are suspended. Judgments or decrees entered or enrolled for such causes of action shall not be enforced. Sixth, All advances of moneys, subsistence, implements, and fertilizers loaned, used, employed, or required for the purpose of aiding the agricultural pursuits of the people, shall be protected, and the existing laws which have provided the most efficient remedies in such cases for the lender, will be supported and enforced. Wages for labor performed in the production of the crops shall be a fire on the crop, and payment of the amount due for such wages shall be enforced by the like remedies provided to secure advances of money and other means for the cultivation of the crop.

vances of money and other means for the cultivation of the soil.

Seventh. In all sales of property and execution, o by order of any court, there shall be reserved out of the property of any defendant who has a family dependent upon his or her labor a dwelling house and appurtenances and twenty acres of land for the use and occupation of the family of the defendant, and necessary articles of furniture, apparel, subsistence implements of trade, husbandry, or other employment of the value of \$500. The homestead exemption shall inure only to the benefit of families—that is to say, parent or parents and child or children—in other cases the exemption shall extend only to clothing implements of trade or other employment usually followed by the defendant, of the value of \$100. The exemption hereby made shall not be walved or defeated by the act of the defendant. The exempted property of the detendant shall be ascertained by the Sheriff or other officer enforcing the execution, who shall specifically describe the same and make a report thereof in each case to the Court.

shall specifically describe the same and make a report thereof in each case to the Court.

Eighth, The currency of the United States declared by the Congress of the United States to be a legal tender in the payment of all debts, dues, and demands, shall be so recognized in North and South Carolina, and all cases in which the same shall be tendered in payment and retused by any public officer will be at once reported to these beauquarters, or to the community officer of the post within which such officer resides.

payment and retused by any public officer with be at once reported to these beauquarters, or to the communing officer of the post within which such officer resides.

Ninth. Property of an absent debtor, or one charged as such without fraud, whether consisting of money advanced for the purposes of agriculture or appliances for the cultivation of the soil, shall not be taken under the process known as foreign attachment, but the lien created by any existing law shall not be disturbed, nor shall the possession or the use of the same be in any wise interfered with, except in the execution of a longment or man decree in cases where they are authorized to be enforced.

Tenth. In suits brought to recover ordinary debts, known as actions or contracts, bail, as heretofore authorized, shall not be demanded by the author, nor taken by the sheriff or other officer serving the process; in anits for trespass, libet, wrongful convertion of property, and other cases, known as actions or defect, bail, as heretofore authorized, may be demanded and taken. The prohibition of bail in cases excontracts shall not extend to parties about to leave the State; but the fact of intention must be clearly established by proof.

Eleventh. In criminal proceedings the usual recognizances shall be required and taken by the proper civil officers heretofore authorized by law to take the same, provided that, upon complaint being made to any magistrate or other person authorized by law to lasue a warrant for breach of the peace or any criminal officers, it shall be the duty of such magistrate or officer to issue his warrant on the recognizance of the complainant to prosecute, without requiring him to give security on such recognizance.

Twelfith. The practice of carrying deadly weapons, except by officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, is prohibited. The concealment of such weapons on the person will be deemed an aggravation of the offener amounted to trial and punishment by nilitary commission. Whenever wounding or killi

victed and sentenced by a civil Court, and to remit fines and penalties.

\*\*ixteents. Nothing in this order shall be construed to restrain or prevent the operation of proceedings in bankrupicy in accordance with the acts of Congross is such cases made and provided for the collection of any tax. Impost, excise, or charge levied by authority of the United States or of the provisional Government of North and-South Carolina; but no imprisonment for overdue taxes shall be allowed, nor shall the order or any law of the provisional Governments of North and South Carolina operate to deny to miner children or children coming of age, or their legal representatives, nor to suspend as to them any right of action, remedy, or proceeding against executors, administrators, trustees, grardians, masters, or cierks of equity courts, or other officers or persons holding a fiduciary relation to the parties or the subject matter of the action or proceeding.

Sevenicenth, Anylaw or ordinanceheretofore in force in North or South Carolina incassistent, with the provisions of this general order is hereby suspended and declared inoperative.

By command of Major General D, E. SICK LES.

J. W. CLOUS, Captain 3sth United States Infantry, A. D. C, and A. A. A. G.

## LETTER FROM C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

His Opinions of the Situation-The Con. necticut Election-The Impeachment-The Louisville Convention, Etc.

mecticut Electios.—The Impeachment—The Louisville Convention, Etc.

Dayton, Ohlo, April 2.—Leenard H. Miller, Esq., Ottawa, Ohlo—My Bear Sir,—Yours of the 27th uit., Inviting me, on behalf of your Central Committee, to andress a mass meeting of the Democracy of the Tenth and Fatth Congressional Districts of the Irent to have Vallandiphan senek." was duly received. Having twice failed, because of accident or siekness, to fill my appointment in your county, I am fairly under obligation to accept, and I do throat concerning. But of the accident or siekness, to fill my appointment in your county, I am fairly under obligation to accept, and I do throat cheerfully. But it cannot be at an early day, as you request; nor, indeed, earlier than September, inasmuch as my nro-tessional engagements, to which I now devote all my time and attention, will not permit. The market for me indeed, earlier than September, inasmuch as my nro-tessional engagements, to which I now devote all my time and attention, will not permit. The market for my indeed, earlier than September, inasmuch as my nro-tessional engagements, to which I now devote all my time and attention, will not permit. The market for my indeed, earlier than September, inasmuch as my indeed, earlier than September, inasmuch as my indeed, earlier than September, in part of the annual interest which I owe to the Democracy of Ohlo, as well for political favors and support as upon that "heavy pecuniary advancement," so called by some, and by shallow fellows referred to very wittilly ever and anon as the "ten-cent fund;" but which I regard as the most honorable testimonial ever bestowed urany public man in any country. Meantime, allowing which is my under the days have been, and certain as the most honorable testimonial ever bestowed urany public man in any country. Meantime, allowing the days have been, and certain as the times in the days have been, and certain as the fundamental days and the angular than the service of the care, had only the certain as the care in the days

As to the Louisville Convention, a word. The Demo-

As to the Louisville Convention, a word. The Democratic party of Ohio, by formal resolution of the recent State Convention, has committed itself to a General Delegate Convention, suggesting Louisville as the place for it. The State Central Committee has, therefore, no discretion in the matter. Indeed, the movement originated in Ohio, by the action of our Committee in July last. I have myself in no other way been concerned in it: but am not able to perceive any good reason why it should not be held. It is designed only, as I understand, for consultation and expression of opinion, and with no view to candidates for the Presidential campaign of 1808. Neither can it bind any one by a "platform."

But why not meet and consult? What better means of promoting concert and organization than a general convention? "Warn the Committees," were the dying words of Jefferson. Let us first have Committees and organization everywhere. Suggesting respectfully that the Convention be postponed till the Fourth of July, I trust that whether "National" Committees or State Committees and the Democratic masses will see to it that delegates are appointed, and that the galiant and intely oppressed Democracy of Kentuckey, under whose immediate suspices the Convention is to be held—they who, list summer, first taught that Hannibal might be conquered—are not coldly and ungenerously resulted to the conquered—are not coldly and ungenerously resulted.

## TENNESSEE AND ALABAMA.

Large Mass Meeting of Colored Men at Nashville-Appointment of a Negro to be Register of Voters at Jackson County, Alabama.

NASHVILLE, April 13 .- A large and enthusinstic mass meeting of colored radicals was held here to-day in the open air, no hall being able to contain the crowd. Resolutions endorsing Brownlow, and denouncing Andy John-son and the conservative party, were adopted

In Jackson county, Alabama, a negro schoolteacher named Carter has been appointed Register of Voters under the Military Reconstruction bill. The appointment was made at the request of a number of the prominent white citizens of the county.

## ANOTHER INDIAN MASSACRE.

A Mail Party of Thirteen Soldiers and a Scout Killed by Indians near Fort Reno-Fears Entertained for the Safety of Fort C. F. smith.

FORT MCPHERSON, Nebraska, April 13.—A mail party from Fort Phil Kearney to Fort Laramie, in charge of Mr. Van Valsey, a Government scout, and a Sergeant and twelve men of the 2d Cavairy, were killed, scalped, stripped, and mutilated by the Indians, eighteen miles east of Fort Reno, on the 9th. None of the

narry escaped. It is feared that the Crows will join the hostile Sloux, in which event Fort C. F. Smith would

THE DUC D'AUMALE AND THE FRENCH ARMY. A pamphlet has just appeared from the pen of the Duc d'Aumale, entitled "Les Institutions de la France." The opinion of the duke is that the military institutions of France are not so defective as some persons would represent, but that they require to have their sincerity, their unity, and their effectiveness restored to If a change is to be made in them it should be by their vigorous development in a national sense, and by placing them under the ægis of liberty. "Liberty," he says, "doubles the power of military institutions; it regulates and moderates their use; it has nothing to fear from them as long as the people do not abdi-cate their rights; its guarantee is in the force of opinion, and not in the weakness of the mili-

# SECOND EDITION

Financial and Commercial Advices to

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Noon To-Day. LONDON, April 15-Noon.-Consols opened at 90%; Krie Railroad shares, 384; Illinois Central, 76%; United States Pive-twenties, 74. FRANKFORT, April 15-Noon.-United States

LIVERPY OL, April 15—Noon.—Cotton quiet, with sales of 10,000 bales; middling uplands, 11 al.2d.; middling Orleans, 12 d.; Corn, 93s. 6d.; California wheat, 14s.; Barley, 9s.

8d.; Oats, 3s. 6d.; Peas, 45s. Provisions—Pork, 77s. 6d.; Beef, 125s.; Cheese, 60s.; Lard, 49s.; Bacon, 40s. 6d. Produce—Petroleum—Spirits, 1s.; Refined, 1s. 5d,; common Rosin, 8s. 3d.; fine, 16s. Oils—Linseed, 8s. 10d.; Sperm oil, £131; Whale, £39; Cloverseed, 56s. 6d.; Linseed, 65s.; Ashes, 34s.; Pig iron, 52s.; Tallow, 44s. Linseed cakes, £9 10s.; Spirits Turpentine, 37s.; Sugar, 24s. for No. 12, Dutch standard.

## WASHINGTON

#### HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

CONGRESS SUSTAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT.

The Court is Without Jurisdiction in the Case of Applications to Enjoin the President from Executing the Military Bill.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, April 15-1 P. M.—The Supreme Court has just decided not to receive the Walker-Sharkey Bill, asking for an injunction against the execution of the Military bill, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction. Chief Justice Chase delivered the opinion of the Court in a remarkably forcible and positive manner.

Attorney General Stanbery making no objection, the Court ordered the Jenkins-Georgia petition to be filed, and appointed Thursday next for the argument. It will meet the same fate that has fallen upon the Mississippi

[ANOTHER DESPATCH.] The Reconstruction Question in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has denied the motion for eave to file the bill for an injunction in the Mississippi case, but granted leave in the Georgia case, the Attorney-General not objectng to the latter. The case will be argued on its merits on Thursday. The difference is that in the Georgia case the President is not made a party to the suit.

The Senate To-Day.

The Senate, shortly after meeting, without transacting any public business, went into Executive session.

The Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs will, after the present session, visit the territory west of Kansas, with the view of selecting a location for the Indians of that State, and their prompt removal thither. The Committee coni sists of Mesers, Henderson, of Missouri, Chairman; Corbett, of Oregon; Thayer, of Nebraska; Dooiittle, of Wisconsin; and Buckalew, of Pennsylvania. They expect to leave Lawrence about the 20th of May. This action on their part is in accordance with a resolution adopted by the Senate.

An Incorrect Report. The published list of the vote on the confirm-

ation of Lovell H. Rousseau as Brigadier-General is incorrect, not having been received from an official source.

Presidential Nominations. At the instance of Representative Glossbrenner, the President, on Saturday, nominated Colonel Levi Marsh to the Senate as Assessor Internal Revenue for the Fifteenth District of Pennsylvania. Colonel Marsh bears in his pody a bullet received while gallantly leading his regiment into action during the late war.

## FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Death of a Well-known Citizen-Arrest of a Person Charged with Murder. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 15 .- Timothy Kelly, one of our well-known citizens, died yesterday, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. James Arnoid has been arrested, charged with the murder of James S. Tarr, at Hillsboro, in Caroline county, Maryland, some weeks ago. ome of the deceased's money was found on his person. He also implicates two other men, named W. H. Harper and George E. Ford, of Hillsboro, in the same murder.

## FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The National Cemetery at Vorktown-Arrest of a Forger-Naval Items, Etc. FORTRESS MONROE, April 13 .- A detachment

of the United States Burial Corps arrived in Hampton Roads to-day from Yorktown, Vs., and embarked with all their camp equipage on vessels for Portsmouth, Va. The detachment under the direction of Superintendent Charles Hitzelberger recently completed a large na-tional cemetery at Yorktown, which is placed in the charge of a keeper, who will furnish all nformation to the friends or relatives of the older interred there. Upon the arrival of the ierschment at Portsmouth, they will commence to locate a still larger national cemetery, probably just outside the suburbs of the town. grounds of this cemetery will be laid out in a very tasteful manner, and every care will aken to procure all the bodies of soldiers which may have been buried in out-of-the-way places, or in the fields around Noriolk, Portsmouth, Suffolk, and vicinities. The cemetery will be

completed in about five months.

A man named Obie F. Taylor, a resident of Richmond, was arrested in Norfolk yesterday, on the charge of forgery, just as the steamer John Sylvester arrived from Richmond, and was landing at the whart. A telegram from Richmond, received in Norfolk late in the afternoon, gave notice that the forgery had been committed, and also a minute description of the suspected party. A partial examination of his effects was made yesterday, which resulted in finding only \$150. He refused to recognize his baggage, and further investigation was postponed until to-day.

About forty marines, attached to the marine

ship St. Lawrence, were paid off yesterday in Portsmouth, and departed for the North on a The naval steamer Harcourt will be sold at the Navy Yard, Gosport, on the 18th, at public Ten large anchors will also be sold at

The sailing frigate Savannah is undergoing

thorough repairs at the Gosport Navy Yard.

the same time.

New York, April 15.—The iron bridge re-cently erected at the intersection of Broadway and Fulton street was opened for traffic this morning, and the facilities it affords are being

availed of extensively. It is doubtful how-ever, whether ladies, for whose accommodation it was more especially intended, will make use of it as a means of crossing to any extent.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 15.—Chicago and Rock Island, 85;; Cantion Longary, 48; Eris, 57; Cleveland and Pitabuli, 70%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 23%; Michlegan Central, 1674; Michigan Scottier, 68%; New York Central, 99%; Illnots Central, 146; Cumberland preferred, 28; Vinguia 6a, 62; Missauri 6a, 91; Hudson River exciledent, 91; Pive twenties of 3862; 160%; do, of 1884, 167%; do, of 1884, 168%; Sterling Exchange, 94; attight, 169%, Gold, 185%;
New York, April 15.—Cotton steady, Sales of 500 barrels State at \$10.2561440; Ohlo, \$12.3561476; Western, \$12.3561476; Western, \$12.3561476; Western, \$12.3561476; Western at 306031c. Oats firm; sales of 25,000 bushels mixed western at 306031c. Oats firm; sales of 21,000 bushels State at 78c; Western at 73673c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork beavy; new Mess at \$22.87%. Lard dull and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

#### MEXICO.

The Fight at the Zelaya Road -Official Account of the Liberals-The imperial-ists Completely Routed Etc.

Account of the Liberals—The Imperialists Completely Routed Etc.

Army of Operations, General in Chief's Headquarters. Front of Querktaro, March 22—This morning the enemy made a sortic with about 10% men of the three arms in the direction of the hackinda of San Jushico, situated on one side of the road from Querterro to Zelays. Yesterday afternoon there had arrived at the above named hadenda some cartical of provisions sent from Zelays to curarmy, which were carefully disposed of by General Gaadarrama, and were not left there over night; they were afterwords sent on to the Commissary General after ashort delay. It appears that the enemy made a sortic with the Liteation of capturing this train, believing itstill to be in San Juanico. They were undoubledly notified of its arrival there; but General Gaadarrama, Chief of Cavairy, well prepared, awaited the first column of the enemy, attacked it, and forced it is cretife almost routed. The enemy lost many in killed, among whom may be recognized twelve foreigners, and the remainder traitors, he captured from sixteen to eighteen prisoners, all of them traitors. Upon our side there has been but one soldier killed and four or five wounded. The other two columns of the enemy were driven back to the plaza, passing within range of our artillery, on the cerro of San Gregorio, which raked them with good success, causing considerable losses, throwing them into confusion and forcing them to retreat precitately into the plaza. One shell from our artillery fell upon a magazine belonging to the enemy, and blew it up.

M. ESCOBEDO.

Headquarters, Front of Querketaro, March

HEADQUARTERS, FRONT OF QUERETARO, March 22.—In an official communication Escobedo also informs the Minister of War, that the birthday of the President, the 21st of Marcu, was duly solemnized in the camp in front of Queretaro; that twenty-one slotted guns were fired upon the city as a sainte, and that there was general rejocing throughout the army. All the officers, through Escobedo, sent their compliments to the President in honor of the day.

—Miss Manning, the author of "Mary Powell," has returned to the scenes of her first triumph by a volume in her peculiar vein of fictitious autobiography—"The Masque at Ludlow, and other Romanesques"—which, of course, is the story of the writing and playing of "Comus." She makes Milton himself an actor in his famous masque, which he may have been-albeit the fact has escaped the notice of his biographers. It is a pity that Miss Manning does not lay aside her pen, for, truth to say, her later works are all failures.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brew-Edward W. Masson was charged with rrying concealed deadly weapons. The evidence was that the defendant had frequently been seen with a pistol, and had been heard to threaten the lives of certain persons. Verdict

guilty.
Gottlieb Cherrer was charged with assault and battery upon John Kertzler. The prosecutor and defendant are employed at a brewery stable, the defendant as driver, and the procutor as hostler. The allegation was that about two months ago the defendant attacked the prosecutor, knocked him down, and kicked him, breaking a rio, and inflicting other injuries so serious that he has not since been able

The defense alleged that the prosecutor attacked the defendant with a pitchfork and the latter acted only in defense of his own life, But the witness who was to substantiate this defense

the witness whowas to substantiate this defense by his testimony, saw neither the beginning nor end of the fight, nor did he see a blow struck. Verdict guilty.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—John C. Uhle vs. Oakland Coal Company. An action to recover for services rendered in organizing a coal company. Verdict for plaintiff, \$393.75. Cornella K. Doty vs. Cornella Hoffman and Miles Walton. An action of repleyin for rent of Miles Walton. An action of replevin for rent of On trial.

District Court-Judge Stroud .- J F. Clew vs. George Ashton, et al. An action to re-cover for subscription money paid for oil stocks. Verdict for defendants. Theodore L. Beall vs. James Gallagher. An action on a check. Verdict for plaintiff for

Rowland Gibbs vs. Albert Garret. An action to recover for a cargo of ice shipped in defend-art's vessel, and alleged not delivered. On trial. Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.— Mordecal Bevan vs. Ema Carter. An action to ecover for a breach of contract. Verdict for

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, \

Monday, April 15, 1867.

The New York Herald this morning says:—
The scarcity of money, to which and the hardpean he was the depression on the Stock Exchange was chiefly due, has given place to abundance, and the banks at this centre are in daily receipt of funds from the interior, including the West. The supply of capital gradually increased during the week, and at the close loans were made freely at seven per cent, on ordinary mixed collaterals, with exceptional transactions at six, while on Governments the general rate was six, with a few exceptions at five. First class commercial paper was discounted at 707% per cent, although inferior grades were cut of favor at the banks. The forthcoming bank statement will show an important degrease in lo-ds and deposits, but an increase of about two millions in the legal tender reserves, including gold, harly in the ensuing month the disbursement of the coin interest on the five-twenty ions many create some little monetary activity, but the prospect generally is favorable to continued ease."

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were rather firmer. In The New York Herald this morning says:-

morning, and prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice; 5-20s of 1865 sold at 1034; 98 was bid for 10-40s; 1074 for July, 1865, 5-20s; 1094 for 1862 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 1054@1054 for June and August 7:30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold largely at 100s, a slight decline; and sld do. at 98@98s, an advance of 4. Railroad shares continue the most active on

the list. Reading sold at 504, an advance of 4; Catawissa preferred at 29½, no change; Pennsyl-Catawissa preferred at 29, no change; Pennsylvania at 56, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 28, a slight advance; and Camden and Amboy at 131, no change. 30 was hid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 321 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Mmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 44 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 14, a slight advance; and Second and Third at 782, an advance of 4 192 was bid for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 27 for

19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 28 for Girard College; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Northern Liberties sold at 190½. 115 was bid for Third National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56½ for Commercial; 100 for Kensington; 100 for Southwark; 32½ for Manufacturers'; and 69 for City.

In Canal shares there was nothing Joing. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 53½ for Lebigh Navigation; 15½ for Susquebanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quetations of Gold-104 A. M., 1354; 11 A. M.

1345; 12 M., 135; 1 P. M., 1345. a decline of 5 on the closing price of Saturday evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third stre

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, April 15.—There is a fair home consumptive inquiry for Flour, and holders are firm in their views, but there is a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. The sales reach 1000 bbls. including superfinent \$9@10\*25; extras at \$10\*50@11\*26; Northwestern extra family at \$12@14\*25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$13@15; and fancy at \$15\*50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and wanted. Sales at \$8@8\*50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but common grades are not much

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but common grades are not much inquired after. Sales of Peonsylvania red at \$3:63:35, and California at \$3:40. Ryeranges from \$1:65:61:67 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand, and prices are rather lower. Sales of 15:000 bushels yellow at \$1:22:201:25 in store, from the cars, and \$1:24 aftoat, including 33:000 bushels Western on private terms. Oats remain without change. Sales of 3200 bushels Pennsylvania at 76:678c.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at \$1:50:61:60.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. Monday, April 15.—Beef Cattle were less active this week, but prices were without any material coange. About 1600 head sold at 17%@18% cents for extra; 16@17 cents for fair to good; and 12@15 cents per pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars

as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

28 head Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 9\( \)\( \text{0.6} \)\( \)\( \text{0.6} \

65 for springers, and \$50@75 ? head for cow Sheep were in demand at full prices: 8000 head Sold at 734@914 % lb. gross, as to condition.

Hogs were unsettled and lower, 3000 head sold at the different yards at from \$100 il 50 % 100

#### lbs, net, including a few choice at \$12. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 15. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELES-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque John Matthews, Laughlin, St. Jago, Geo. W.
Bernadou & Bro.
Brig Kossack, Eillett, Sombrero, Warren, Gregg &
Morris.

Morris. Brig Mary Snee. Creighton. Boston. Borda, Kellar&Co. Schr L. Phieger, Woodington, Norfolk, Davis, Fales Edwards, Weeks, Boston, Noble, Caldwell&Co. Woolsey, Parker, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co. Schr Neille Potter. Somers, Lynn. Schr Manantico, Claypoole, Charleston, R. D. Wood

& Co. schr Chas. P. Stickney, Mathis, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Weilington. Schr A. H. Cain, Simpson, Boston, L. Audenried &Co. St'r W. Whillden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

St'r W. Whiliden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Roman, Baker, 41 hours from Boston,
with midse, to H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Chase, Harding, 30 hours from Providence, with midse, to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Barque Meaco, Wortinger, 62 days from Rio Janeiro,
with iron to Madeira & Cabada.
Barque Ellen Stevens, Howe, 13 days from Matanzas,
with sugar and molasses to A. Merino.
Barque Maximilian, Elchards, 15 days from Mayaguez, with molasses to John Mason & Co.
Brig Ellen Anna, Blanche, 12 days from Caibarien,
with molasses to John Mason & Co.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, 8 days from Sagua,
with molasses to S. & W. Weish.
Br. brig Venus, Pinkey, 57 days from Palermo, with
fruit, etc., to S. S. Scattergood & Co.
Br. brig Clyde, Winers, 14 days from St. John, N. B.,
with lumber to order.
Schr M. Van Dusen, Corson, from Quincy Point, in
ballast to D. S. Stelson & Co.
Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, from Boston, with midse, to
Crowell & Collins.
Schr Annie May, May, from Portland, with midse, Schr Annie May, May, from Portland, with mdsc. o Crowell & Collins.

Schr J. Buchanan, Kallahan, from Fort Powhstan, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets, Schr James Ponder, Hudson, from Salem in ballast o cantain. Schr James Fonder, Husself, from Boston, with to captain, Schr George Edwards, Weeks, from Boston, with mode, to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Manantico, Claypoole, from Salem, with mode, to R. D. Wood. to R. D. Wood, Schr Fly, Fennimore, from Lanesville, with stone Schr Express, Brown, from Salem, in ballast to cap-Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 15 hours from Balti-more, with mase, to J. D. Ruoff.

Ship Conqueror, Stirilog, hence for London, sailed om Queenstown Soth ult.

Ship W. H. Moodle, Durkee, for Philadelphia, cleared Ship W. H.; Moodie, Durkee, for Philadelphia, Salied from Laura, Hill. from London for Philadelphia, Salied from Gravesend 21st ult.
Ship Ocean, Dickson, for Philadelphia, salied from Cardiff 27th ult.
Ship Tameriane, Curits, hence, at Bremen 27th ult.
Ship Tameriane, Julius, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 28th ult.
Steamship Wyomios. Teal, hence, at Savannah 10th Steamship Wyomios. Teal, hence, at Savannah 10th Instant. Barque Eledora, Smith, hence, was below Antwerp h uft. Sarque Olivia Davis, Shourds, hence, at Valparaiso all.
Barque Brabo. Vander Hayden, from Newcastle for illadelphia, with coal, was ashore on Scroby Sand Brig Onesiphorus, Maine, hence, at Calbarten 26th Brig H. J. Burton, Burton, for Philadelphia, sailed om Messina löth uit. Brig H. J. Burton.
from Mesalna 16th uit.
Brig Ellen Anna, Blanche, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Calbarien 29th uit.
Schr J. T. Price. Young, for Philadelphia, sailedfrom Salem 12th inst.

B, W. corner of NINTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, 18th lint., & o'clock P. M.
Pn-me-gah-bowh, of the Chippowa tribe, and others, will address the meeting.
Friends of Justice and Peace are invited.
Joseph H. Truman, Jr., | Repry T. Child., M. D., Alfred H. Love,
John M. Wetherill, | George W. Taylor,
Edwin H. Coates, and others, 12 216