THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII No. 89.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY APRIL 19, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

citing nature, there being a wide division of sentiment among the members as to the propriety of adopting resolutions invoring confiscation of hebel property. Resolutions to that effect were finally, atter a warm debate, referred to a committee.

The colored men had nearly all the talking to themselves, and in most instances showed a marked superiority of expression and insight into political matters over their white confreres who occupied the attention of the Convention on the preceding day.

The platform will be found embraced in the following address. Confiscation has a majority of supporters, but the more conservative and intelligent colored men deem it unwise to urge extreme radical measures, as they fear it would tend to disrupt the whole party:-

The Platform.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF VIRGINIA:-On the 17th day of April, 1861, a convention, which had been elected by a large majority of Union men, was, in this capital of the Old Dominion, overawed by a band of volunteer conspirators in the interest of slavery and treason, and driven to pass an ordinance of secession, to trample the flag of our country in the dust, and to bring upon us all the horrors of a civil war, which for four years was waged with remorseless cruelty on the part of our enemies, unequalled in the annals of any civilized people on the face of the globe. It was marked with ferocity such as no human beings could manifest who had not learned their lessons and formed their characters under the land-monopolizing, labor-hating, man-selling and woman-walpping institutions of our slavery coursed Southern State stitutions of our slavery-cursed Southern States. The starvation of prisoners of war, the assassina-tion of colored soldiers, the firing of peaceful towns and cities filled with helpless women and children, the spreading of pestilence among the poor, and the martyrdom of the kindest and best of Presidents, Abraham Lincoln, are amone the peculiar atrocities which the faithful historian has been compelled to charge upon the leaders and authors of our American Repelllon. But such consummate wickedness, in a world governed by an overruling and beneficent Providence, could not triumph, and was only permitted to exhibit its malignity in order to make its guilt more manifest, and, therefore, more abhorred by the wise and good, and its retribution and overthrow more signal and complete. We can now say, almost in the lan-guage of the delivered Israelites:—

"The horse and his rider are whelmed in the sea;" The rebels are conquered, our people are free. On the sixth analyersary of that day of wrath and folly the loyal people of Virginia have as-sembled, under the auspices of a loyal Congress of the United States, to congratulate each other on our common deliverance, to thank the repre-sentatives of the American people for the emancipation and enfranchisement of our colored cilizens, and to consider our own duties with reference to the future government of the State. While arraigning as we do, at the bar of public opinion, the Catalines of this great conspiracy, let it be distinctly understood that we do not assail those just and patriotic citizens who opposed secession as long as they could with safety to their persons and estates, and who from their domestic and business relations not being able to escape from the reward of the Rely Lipon seemed for a from the power of the Reb llion, seemed for a time to yield to its vlotence, but who, always at heart for the Union, are now willing to desert the lead of men hostile to the principles of the Declaration of the Independence of the United states, and to place themselves upon the republican platform of universal liberty and equality. To such we say, let the past be forgotten, and, like a band of brothers, let all our contests be only to excel in mutual efforts of conciliation and in trying to carry forward the greatest and best plans for promoting the material, mental best pians for promoting the material, mental, and moral interests of our whole people. Detesting as we do the authors of the work of blood and crime, we would make every just allowance and discrimination, and never involve the innocent with the guilty. The great Republican party of the country, which is but another name for the Government, is so strong that it can well afford to be magnanimous, and will never inflict unnecessary punishment upon even the flict unnecessary punishment upon even the most guilty. It will certainly not harm those who have underduress, been compelled against their will to serve its enemies. Nor will it their will to serve its enemies. regard any act as ctiminal which was not yeluntary and deliberate. Nor should those be ignored who were conscripted into the Rebei armies, or who paid only forced taxes and loans to support the Rebellion. For the same reason no disqualification can possibly apply to those who in good faith opposed the Rebellion, and with hearty love of the Union may, in obedience to the Divine command of the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, and to the holiest feelings of our nature, have ministered to some of the six great physical necessities of our common humanity-hunger, thirst, nakedness, honelessness, sickness and slavery, though the persons relieved may have slavery, though the persons relieved may have been our worst enemies. Such acts are re-quired by religion, and are in every great day of trial and final judgment the surest tests of human virtue and of service to God and our fellow men. We cheerfully welcome all these good citizens to our hearts, and to the stern duties which we are all now called to discharge. Our slaveholding and land monopolizing aris-tocracy, who have heretofore ruled the State, have not only killed, banished or proscribed those who at any time boldly declared the truth of freedom and equality, but have filled our code of laws with injustice and inequality, imposing the great burdens of making and repair-ing the roads and highways, not, as in the more Northern and civilized States, upon the property and farms they benefit, or upon the land-owner by whose door they pass, but in a large degree upon the poor laborer who lives in some neighboring hovel. In order to relieve land taxation, exorbitant poll-taxes and license-taxes are demanded, oppressing the poor, and depressing every branch of trade and all industrial occupations, until the most of our legiti-mate commerce is driven to other and wiser States. Our criminal laws are still more repre-hensible. Instead of proportioning ment and accountability, like the Divine law, to intelligence and capacity, they have reversed this natural order, and impose the penalty of death upon many acts when committed by the poor and ignorant, at the same time their edupoor and ignorant, at the same time their edu-cation was declared criminal, while the same acts are punishable only by fine and imprison-ment if committed by persons of higher social standing. With a penny wise and pound foolish policy they have ignored the great truth so well stated by Edmund Burke, that the edu-cation of the people is the notiest economy and the cheapest national defense, and have ne-elected the great duty and interest of statesthe cheapest national delense, and have ne-glected the great duty and interest of states-manship and philanthrophy, of providing means for public education. Now, then, we should learn wisdom from these errors of the past, and learn wisdom from these errors of the past, and in future adopt a system of common and free school education approved by all wise and good men, and by the experience of the most civilized and enlightened States. Nor should we shrink from collecting the necessary taxes from real estate to build school-houses, purchase libraries, and pay teachers. Let us look for a moment at the amount of ignorance by which we are surrounded, and the terrible evils it has already inflicted. By the census of 1860 we find that more than 74,000 men and women of the white race over twenty years of age, in this State, could neither

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Virginia Colored State Convention—

A New Power in the old Dominion

—Platform of Principles of the Virginia "Black" and "White" Republicans, Etc.

Richmond, April 18.—The Republican Colored Convention met again this morning, and adjourned finally this evening. The delegates assembled in the African Church in full numbers. The proceedings were at times of an execiting nature, there being a wide division of been the universal experience of every State that has made the experiment, in ten-fold ratio to the cost, but we will receive immensely greater blessings in moral influences, in elevation of purpose, in dignity of character, in diffusing all the peaceful and gentle and elevating and ennobring qualities of mind and heart through all the activities and departments of social and domestic life. Under the old aristocracy the degradation of labor was a great and natural evil, and, until corrected, we cannot reasonably expect greatly increased prosperity. In any government the rich can take care of themselves, while the poor and helpless must need protection. It should be the aim of every one in anthority to be able to say, with the good ruler in the Bible, "I was a latter to the latherless, and the cause which I knew not I searched out." We are especially called upon to secure the safety of the destitute among us. We should secure the laborer, and make it easy for him to build a home of his own, as well as to obtain a free and cheap education for his children. There must be a new-born spirit of respect for the laborer, and appreciation of his children. There must be a new-born spirit of respect for the laborer, and appreciation of the dignity and worth of labor. We must feel

"Honor to him whose sharpened axe cuts down the tree or hedge, Honor to him whose sturdy arm swings forth the pon-

with the poet-

dergus sledge." To every one who striveth to beautify the earth, be praise and favor far greater than to those of princely birth. Let us consider, with a wish of imitation, the ceaseless activity of the Almighty Father, whose power upholds the earth and sends the planets in their orbits—who spreads the curtains of the sky, and kindles and keeps alive these countless fires that and keeps alive these countless fires that sparkle with external brilliancy in the far blue arch above—whose beneficence clothes the ground with flowers and verdure, and feeds and sustains all animated nature. Nor should we forget the example of His Son, who, spending His life in the service of mankind, has said. "My Father worketh bitherto and I work." What a text for our aristocratic dandles, who, leading lives of idleness, seem to suppose the world owes them a living whether they work or not! What a Divine radiance do these considerations throw upon work and workmen! Labor must not be taxed as it has been and now is by the Rebel autho ities in this State; but it must be honored, protected, and educated, and then, and not till then, can we hope for the devolopment of our then, can we hope for the devolopment of our great natural resources. Then we may hope to see our neglected hillsides converted into vinesee our neglected fills des converted into vine-yards, and our desolated velleys into gardens of beauty. The music of our wild waterfalls will be mingled with that of the wheel and loom they propel. Then, forgetting the cruel-ties of partial legislation and class privileges, we may hope to see our whole people unite in mutual love and thankfulness to Heaven for the changes that have been wrought. Then incense changes that have been wrought. Then incense of praise shall ascend from a thousand school-houses and a million happy hearts for the benefits and blessings of the good time coming, when the bowie-knife, the revolver, and the cross-road groggery of the Rebel regime shall be superseded by the republican pen, printing press, and processions of children on their way to the public schools. With malice to none, and with charity to all, but in a voice of warning, we desire to say to the disloyalland monoing, we desire to say to the disloyal land mono-polists of this State who may be disposed to oppress the laborer in his wages, and impro-perly to prevent or control his votes or to burn more school-houses, and further to molest the teachers and friends of the freedmen, your best interests will be promoted by moderation; for if the course of violence encouraged by the disloyal press of the State is continued, you may soon expect confiscation, now hanging over you, will be enacted and en-forced by all the power of the great Government on insult. And, finally, we here and now unurl our banner, bearing the inscription:— 'Honor and rewards to labor; homes for the homeless who are willing to work; property and not polls shall bear the burden of taxation; the property of the State must educate the children of the State: free schools and universal education as the supplement of emancipation and enfran-chisement." We here and now declare our alle-giance to that great Republican party which has delivered us from the power of our uncient and life-long enemies, which holds that the only permanent peace-makers on earth are truth, freedom, and justice, which is, like God him-self, no respecter of persons; which proclaims that character and not complexion is the only standard of worth, and that every citizen in all the future shall be judged, not by the accidents of birth or fortune, but by the character his

deeds have established among his fellow-men. EDWARD J. UNDERWOOD, CHARLES W. BUTTS, JOHN OLIVER, JOHN MARSH WILLIAM P. LUCAS, D. O. WHITE, JOHN W. JENKINS,

This evening an open air meeting was held in Capitol Square, and addresses of a highly flavored radical nature were made by several delegates. A good deal of enthusiasm was manifested, but no ill-feeling prevailed. The white citizens generally are indifferent.

University Examination of Women .- The new charter for the University of London, concerning the examination of women, is drawn with such a breadth of expression as to admit not only of examinations such as those of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, which would be useful to governesses and others, and test general education, but also of special examinations for degrees. The British Medical Journal says: - "This would, of course, be opposed, under present circumstances, although we believe that the legal members of the University are willing formally to admit ladies to examinations and diplomas in law, and the medical members would not oppose their admission to degrees We understand that many more in medicine. ladies are desirous of admission to the bar than seek as entrance into medical practice.'

Morals of Memphis. - The Memphis Avaanche says that there are in that city fourteen gambling houses, each of which pays \$100 monthly blackmail to the police. There are nineteen brothels. Their contribution to the police is \$25 each a month. Each inmate pays an additional \$10 every month. A short time ago a very bold robbery was committed-\$1400 were stolen. By appointment a policeman met the robbers at a gambling house, to obtain the share of the police. It being difficult to effect a division, the money was sent out and changed, the policeman waiting the return of the messenger.

HATS IN MADAGASCAR .- The Queen of Madarascar is said to have issued a terrible prolamation, forbidding civilians to wear hats with brims. Government officers, of the Malgache type, are alone allowed to retain the old-fashioned head-piece. The poorer citizens continue to wear their old hats-simply proving their loyalty by tearing off the brim.

A TERRIBLE RECORD OF CRIME.

The Jefferson Street Murder-A Phrenologist Shot Dead in a Bar-room-The Perpetrators Secured by the Police-Deceased Killed by his own Pistol-Investigation Before Coroner Wildey, and Verdict of the Jury.

The particulars in relation to the murder which occurred in Jefferson street at a lake hour on Wednesday night, mention of which has already been made in the Herald, were obtained yes erday at the Seventh Precinct Station House. In Madison street. It appears that shortly after midnight, Vincent Cody, a prize-fighter, and Edward Alien, both well and un avorable known to the police, were in the drinking saloon of Mr. Marcius M. Tailman, No. 17 Jefferson street, known as "The Library," when John R. Livingston, a phrenologist, some years ago employed in the American Museum, entered the place much under the influence of liquor. A round or two of drinks were indulged in, after which it was proposed to throw dice for more drinks. During the progress of the game Cody and Alien, who were also partially intoxicated, accused Livingston of cheating, at which he got angry and made use of offensive language towards them. Directly afterwards Cody and Alien made an assault on Livingston, kicking and striking him about the head and I ody. Mr. Tailman attempted to separate them, but did not succeed, and during the struggle it is alleged that Cody took a four-barrelled (Sharp's) pistol from the poeket of deceased, and, levelling it at his head, pulled the trigger, the bail taking effect in the forehead, over the left eye, and passing into the brain. Livingston sank to the floor in a state of insensibility, and expired in a few moments afterwards. Cody and Allen then left the bouse, against the wishes of Mr. Tailman, who had sent for an officer, but, declining to leave the neighborhood, were soon afterward secured by the police and committed to a cell. The pistol with which Cody shot deceased was found in his possession, and he stated that Livingston frst attempted to shoot him with it. The remains of deceased were conveyed to the police station, where Coroner Wildey yesterday empanelled a jury and held an inquest. Below will be found a report of the most important testimony and the verdict of the jury:—

Marcius M. Tailman, being The particulars in relation to the murder which occurred in Jefferson street at a late hour

empanelied a jury and held an inquest. Below will be found a report of the most important testimony and the verdict of the jury:—

Marcius M. Taliman, being du'y sworn, deposes and says:—I keep an ale nouse at No. 17 Jefferson street: at about twelve o'elock last nigut some eight persons were there, including the deceased and the two prisoners; there were some five or six in the place when Marley, deceased, and Sharp came in; they took a round of drinks: Marley paid for that round; it was proposed that they should take a second round, for which Cody paid; a dice box was then asked for by Marley. I think, to throw for the next round; deceased towards the front room; Cody said, "Oh, he's got no money, let him stay out;" he took umbrage at this, and the next I heard was that he called Cody a "list," and other hard names: at that time he was leaning on the counter; he then walked away again; as he started to go Allen hit him somewhere about the face; Cody then struck him and clenched him; deceased stooped down either to escape the blows or from their weight, and while deceased was in that position Allen and Cody continued to Strike him; I went to them to interfere: I caught hold of Allen and tried to pull him away; at that time deceased got partly loose from them, and apparently made an effort to get behind my counter, but got wedged between it and the refrigerator; they took hold of him, pulled him out and turned him around, when Cody keid a pistol about a foot from his head and fired; somebody before that—I thing thus thave been Cody or Allen—said, "he'll shoot," and just befored Cody freed he said, "he'll shoot," and just befored Cody freed he said, "he'll shoot," and just befored Cody freed he said, "he'll shoot, and inst befored to detain them, but Cody unfastened the door, and they both went out; deceased made an attempted to detain them, but Cody unfastened the door, and they both went out; deceased made an attempted to detain them, but Cody unfastened the was about pointing it at deceased; the others of the

he took me to a small back room, where I saw a man cronched up in a corner, with his head hanging over; he was dead: I had the body removed to the station; Allen was with the party that first gave the informa-tion of the man being shot: I don't know whether Cody was with him or not the pistol case shown, and two pawn tickets, were found on deceased's person.

erson. Edwin P. Whitcomb. roundsman of police, deposed o requesting Allen. Cody, and others to go to the tation House after the shooting and tell what they new of the matter; Allen sald he knew nothing of it, and Marley made a similar remark; on reaching the Station House, Cody had the pistol in his possession: on being searched for another pistol he remarked, "I shot the man with his own pistol;" he said he got into trouble to save Allen; that the man was going to shoot Allen and that he shot him. shoot Allen, and that he shot him MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Wooster Beach, Jr., M. D., testified to making a post mortens examination on the body, and finding a rup-ture of the brain, caused by a pistol shot wound, which in his opinion was the cause of death. The case was then submitted to the jury, who rendered the VERDICT.

That John R. Livingston, the deceased, came to his death by a pistol shot wound at the hands of Vincent Cody, at No. 17 Jefferson street, on the 18th day of April, 187; they further hold Edward Allen accessory before the fact.

On the above verdict the prisoners were ar raigned and examined.

Cody is twenty-nine years of age, a native of Ireland, lives at No. 393 Cherry street, and Is a painter by occupation. He pleaded not guilty to the charge preferred against him, and said "deceased pulled a pistol, and in attempting to get it away it snapped in his hand and shot him."

Allen is twenty years of age, also a native of Ireland, lives at No. 201 East Twelfth street, and is a boatman. He said that "deceased cocked the pistol at me, and Cody attempted to get it away, when it went off," Coroner Wildey committed both Cody and

Coroner Wildey committed both Cody and Allen to the Tombs to await the action of the Allen to the Tomos to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Deceased was a well-built, fine-looking man, about thirty-five years of age, and said to have been a native of Western New York. Deceased was married, but did live with his wife. Her home is in South Fifth street, Williamsburg.

Livingston boarded at No. 31 New Canal street. Up to the closing of the inquisition, none of his relatives or friends had appeared to claim the body, but it was thought they would do so during the afternoon or evening.—
N. Y. Herald of to-day.

CANADA.

Reported Resignation of Ministers. Montreal, April 18.—It is reported that the three Reform members of the Government, Hon. Messrs. Blair, McDougall, and Howland, are going to resign, in order that they may be free to follow the policy of the new Reform party in Canada West. This would break up the coalition. The fact that confederation, for which a coalition was formed, has been carried, gives an air of correstness to this report. which a coalition was formed, has been carried, gives an air of correctness to this report.

M. Mederic Lauclot, editor of L'Union Nationale, is to oppose Mr. Cartler at the next election for Montreal East. Landot runs in the Republican interest.

Mr. Brydges, manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, has, it is said, been appointed manager of an English railroad.

—The London Examiner says: — "Five volumes have now appeared of the issue of the famous literary history of France, begun by the Benedictines of St. Maur, and continued in these days by a literary committee, that in the twenty-fourth volume has only worked its way into the fourteenth century."

Significant News from France-Napoleon Preparing to Hight-New Schemes of Count Von Bismark, Etc. Etc. Etc.

The well-informed Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette writes, on the evening of the 5th instant:-"There is a report that Russia and England advised Prussia to proclaim herself disinterested in the question of the cession of Luxembourg, but great agitation prevails in Paris, and stock has fallen again at the Bourse. The beilef is that the negotiations, from one cause or another, will fall through, and that war must ensue. The Memorial Diplomatique says that Lord Stanley has expressed himself in the clearest manner to Count Bernstorff staffing it as the output of the British himself in the clearest manner to Count Bernstorff, stating it as the opinion of the British Government that the province of Luxembourg belonged to the King of Holland, and that he had a perfect right to dispose of his property as he liked. It is observed that the Government suppressed that part of the Havas despa ches in London in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in asking the House of Commons to vote the budget, indulted in gloomy speculations of the future. Warlike rum of still continue to circulate through the city, and there is even a rumor that Marshai McMahon has been sent for, and that Marshai Niel has informed the Emperor that the army is ready to strike a blow."

Later Advices by Cable.

From Berlin and London we are advised that France; and Prussia are in active preparation for war. The Berlin despatch intimates that Napoleon already threatens the frontier of Germany, and that the French reserves of 1803 will be called out on the lat of May. A London telegram states that despatches received in that city announce that "negotiations between the Governments of France and Prussia have been broken off." imprisonment for debt is abolished in France. The Tornado case is still unsettled between Spain and England.

Another Alliance Between Prussia and Italy Spoken Of-Movement to Restore Savoy and Nice to Italy.

An alarming rumor is in circulation that the Prussian Government, in view of the contin-gency of war with France, has made overtures to the Italian Cabinet analogous to those which it addressed to King Victor Emmaouel before the war with Austria. These overtures are said to comprise an alliance, offensive and defen-sive, Prussia undertaking not to suspend hostilities until Savoy and Nice are restored to

This news requires confirmation, and is at all events only so far true that pourpariers may have taken place with the view to such an alliance in the event of France insisting upon the annexation of Luxembourg.

The fort of Luxembourg is being quietly but continually reinforced. Goben is to be placed in

PRUSSIA.

The Secret Treatles-How they were Concluded. Paris (April 5) Correspondence of the London Times,

In an article occupying more than two columns, the Journal des Debats gives what purports to be a sum-

mary of letters from corre-pondents at Berlin, ex-plaining the treaties of alliance, offensive and deplaining the treaties of alliance, offensive and delensive, which Prussia has recently concluded with
the Southern States of Germany. The article is
signed "Secretaire de la Redaction," and the
writer, more suo, prays his readers not to consider
him responsible eitner for the statements or the
commentaries of these who write to him. Though
much of what the summary contains has been
already known, yet the motives by which the
Southern States were actuated in signing these treaties deserve to be noticed. They had, it seems, no
alternative but to accept M. Bismark's proposition.
They yielded to the force of circumstances, and to
escape the dangers which they believed impended
over them. Indeed, the pressure of circumstances
was irresistible. The fortune of war had placel Bavaria, Wurtemburg, and Baden at the mercy of Prussia;
and when the Governments of these States sent their
Plenipotentiaries to Berlin to treat for peace, every
one knew that they had been recommended to do
their timost to obtain parden for the grievances,
real or apparent, which Prussia complained of,
and to recenter lito her good graces. During the
conferences Bavarla was informed that it was possible France would demand certain territorial concessions by way of compensation; and that as these their numost to obtain parson for the grievances, real or apparent, which Prussia complianced of, and to re-enter into her good graces. During the conferences Bayaria was informed that it was possible France would demand certain territorial concessions by way of compensation; and that as these concessions could be granted only at the expense of German provinces on the left bank of the Rhine, they could only have reference to the old Palatinate—that is, to Rhenish Bayaria. A similar communication was made to the Grand Duke of Hesse, who thereupon began to feel considerable alarm about the city of Mayence; and both were given to understand that the only means of preserving their territory intact was to place themselves under the protection of Prussia, and to secure her co-operation by a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive. Those considerations, based on the read or supposed pretensions of the French Government, had great influence on the Southern Government, had great influence on the resolution of delivering themselves tup to Prussia, in order to maintain the iterative of the resolution of delivering themselves tup to Prussia, in order to maintain the iterative of the resolution of the small readed and resolved simultaneously, those which related to the re-establishment of peace, as those which concerned the alliance. The alliance was demanded as the tailiance, and the would listen to no terms that dd not include it. There was nothing for it but resignation to his influence of the same day, and ratified at the same treaty; or, more co to keep the secret, it transpired in certain politic circles at Berlin; and some persons thought then selves obliged to ask M. Bismark whether the rumor selves obliged to ask M. Blamark whether the rumors touching the alliance with the Southern States were well founded. What reply M. Blamark then gave is not added; but he now makes no secret of the fact that, without violating official reserve, he gave to such of the Ambassadors and Ministers as wished to obtain "in a discreet miner" information from him, explanations sufficiently clear—at least sufficiently so to warn them, so that no one has a right to reproach him with taking them by surprise. However well kept, the secret soon became too heavy a burden for them in whose Keeping it was. The Southern Governments were greatly them by surprise. However well kept, the secret soon became too heavy a burden for them in whose kneping it was. The Southern Governments were greatly embarrassed by it; and, towards the close of January last, they entreated M. de Bismark to remove the interdict which he had iald upon them. He refused at tirst, because he did not think the moment come for revealing it. He at last consected, for two reasonsfirst the results of the conference of stuttgart, the results of the terminates were officially published there no longer existed any reason for remaining silent; secondly, the debates in the Northern Parliaments. M. Blamark was convinced that the publication of the treaties would strengthen his authority in the Assembly, and facilitate the settlement of certain complex and delicate matters on which the Parliament was called upon to prononner, and he therefore resolved to publish them. Before doing so, however, he thought it would be well to communicate them officially to the Foreign Cabinets, not as demanding their assent, which he did not need, but as an act of courtesy, and to save them embarrassment from the publication. These communications were made from March 16 to March 15, according to the distance: and, the last reply having been received on the 18th, the treaties were published the following day

THE NEW WAR. SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, April 19. Hon, Thaddeus Stevens-His Views on

Universal Suffrage.

Hon. Thaddens Stevens is getting stronger, and receives calls, but is not out of his room. James M. Scovel, of New Jersey, spent an hour with him yesterday. Mr. Stevens warmiy approves the movement for equal suffrage in New Jersey, and has written a letter, in which he says, "New Jersey will disgrace her sister republics if she leaves the word 'white' in her i onstitution." Baron Stoecki, many of the United Sistex Senators, and Secretary Seward have called on the Great Commoner this week. Universal Suffrage. The Southern States Becoming Radical

General Grant said in conversation recently, that South Carolina and other late Rebel States are bent on forcing negro suffrage on New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and other hesitating free States. It is thought they will accept the coming situation, without being forced by the Scattle to do it.

south to do it. Senator Sumper has written'a letter, giving his views that the discriminating word "white" should be at once expunged from all the State

The Spanish and Spanish-American In-ternational Convention.

No steps have been taken towards the international convention between Spain, Chill, and Peru which was to have been held at this city, the two latter powers not yet having met the advance of the Spanish Government in this respect. Senor Gonl, however, the new Spanish Minister, is in daily expectation of news which will warrant the three powers, either by their Plenipotentiarels or by special commissioners Plenipotentiarels or by special commissioners to avail of the arbitration of the United States.

Maximilian Again in Mexico City-He is Reported Wounded at the Battle of

Queretaro.

A gentleman who arrived by the steamer Eagle, from Havama, and left the City of Mexico on the 8th instant, informs the Mexican Legation that Maximilian was at that time enroute from Queretaro for Mexico, accompabled by about three thousand troops. He was wonned in the right arm by a spent ball in the fight at Queretaro, and narrowly escaped capture in one of the mountain passes. The capture of Pueblabey the Liberals was not generally believed in Vera Cruz, but duly celebrated by the Liberal forces outside the city. The Imperialists regarded the report as a ruse of the enemy. The stage routes between the capital and Vera Cruz are entirely cut off, and it is with the greatest difficulty that any conveyance through can be obtained, the roads being infested with independent marauding parties and robber bands claiming no connection with the regular republican forces.

Intercession in Favor of Maximilian.

Intercession in Favor of Maximilian. The manner and style of the recent appeal made to the State Department by the Austrian Minister for intercession with Juarez for the safety of Maximilian, are generally disliked by safety of Maximilian, are generally disliked by Austrians in this city and elsewhere in the United States, as calculated to prejudice the cause of their prince in Mexico. It is alleged that the application was intended as a joint appeal of European Governments to prevent, if possible, the continued massacre of prisoners of war—such as that at Zacatecas—and that the United States being the only power maintaining diplomatic relations with the Juarez Government, the appeal was male through our state Department, the Austrian Legation having been selected as the most appropriate medium. The special intercession in favor of Maximilian was not the original intention.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Serious Illness of Archbishop Spalding-

SPUCIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, April 19.—Archbishop Spalding is still lying dangerously ill. It was feared be would not survive through last night, but he is still alive at 12 o'clock to-day, with slight hopes of his recovery. There is intense auxiety felt for his fate by all classes, with whom he is a

for his fate by all classes, with whom he is a general favorite.

This being Good Friday, all the churches are open and fully attended. Prayers were offered in the Catholic churches for the recovery of Archbishop Spalding. All the courts have adjourned in respect to the day.

The case in the United States Court against General Wool will be resumed to-morrow. The impression now is that he will be mulsted in small damages.

mall damages.

There is a regular split in the conservative and Democratic party here. It is a real Kilkenny cat affair.

The Massachusetts Legislature. Boston, April 19 .- The House Committee on mailroads and Canals have unanthously re-orted a bill in favor of granting the Stat-redit to the amount of \$3,000,000 to the Boston

Judge Lowell, of the United States Distric-ourt, decided that the Clyde-built steamer yren, captured in Ashley river, Charleston, when Charleston surrendered, and which was rought to this port and condemned as a prize, was a prize to the Government to the blockading fleet as claimed. The Government claimed that er capture was as much the result of the army esteging Charleston as the navy.

End of the Miners' Strike in New Jersey. DOVER, N. J., April 18 .- The miners' strike is believed to be at an end. The employers are not disposed to yield to the demands of the men, many of whom are very destitute, and ave returned to their work. A demonstration mace by a few drunken men and boys against be men who had returned to work at the lyram mine, gave rise to absurd rumors of a riot; but the men are at work to-day, and as soon as the water subsides it is believed all the strikers will return to their old positions,

The Wheat Crop of the United States. WASHINGTON, April 19 .- The monthly report of the Department of Agriculture says that there are favorable indications of a good wheat

ASYLUM FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS .- The Board of Managers of the National Asylum for Disabled Soldiers met in Washington recently The old officers were re-elected, viz.:-President, General B. F. Butler; First Vice-President, General J. H. Martindale; Second Vice-President, Jay Cooke; Secretary, Hon. L. P. Gunckel. Reports were received showing the donation of the Ohio Soldiers' Home near Columbus, Ohio, by the Legislature, to the National Asylum, and the purchase of a site and buildings near Milwaukee, Wisconsin. Three asylums will hereafter be opened to all disabled volunteer soldiers. Nearly one thousand such have been cared for or assisted by the National Asylum within the last quarter. A committee was appointed to issue proposals for new buildings at Milwaukee, and to select either White Sulphur Springs or Dayton for the selection of a new asylum in Ohio. Executive Committee to take charge of the asylums and administer out-door relief was appointed for the year, consisting of General Butler, Governor Smyth, Mr. Gunckel, and General Martindale. The report shows that the number of disabled soldiers having neither money, home, nor friends, is much larger than was supposed, but the Board are determined to make full and ample provision for all. fund estimated at \$5,000,000, placed by Congress in their hands for this purpose, will enable them to do this work.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }

To-day, being good Friday, there was no meeting of the Board of Brokers. A few outside sates were made, including Reading R. R. at 50 @ 50 i. no change; Camden and Amboy at 1304, a decline of \$\frac{1}{4}\$; New City 6s at 1004, no change; and Lebuch Navigation at 534, no change. The money market continues easy, call loans are made on the best stock collaterals at 6 @ 7 per cent., and upon Government securities at \$6 \(\emptyset 6 \) per cent. First class commercial paper, ranges at from 7 \(\emptyset 8 \) per cent, per annum. Quotations of Gold—10\(\emptyset 4 \), M., 138\(\emptyset; 11 \) A. M., 138\(\emptyset; 12 \) M., 138\(\emptyset; 12 \) P. M. 138, an advance of \(\emptyset 0 \) on the closing price last evening.

-The return from the Bank of England for the week ending April 3 gives the following results when compared with the previous week:-

The amount of notes in circulation is £23,217,-380, being an increase of £879,665; and the stock of bullion in both departments is £19,508,938, showing a decrease of £118,294,

when compared with the preceding return. -The New York Herald this morning says:-"The loan of thirty millions to the Mexican Republic, as represented by Juarez, when was advertised for sale by Corites & Co., in this city, some time ago, promises to prove an unprofitable investment for those who were induced to purchase the bonds by the large discount and high rate of interest offered. The semi-annual interest due on the 1st instant has not been paid by the agents, their plea being that they have no funds to the creat of the Republic of Mexico—an announcement which will be likely to surprise few beyond these who were creations enough to subscribe to the loan originally."

-The New York Tribune this morning says :-"Money is abundant on call at 5@5 per cent. for leading houses, and at 7 on ordinary collaterals. Commercial paper is not in favor, and full legal rates are paid upon the best names, and 8@10 upon second grade.

grade.

*Exchange is firm, and best 68 day Sterling is sold

*109½. We quote:—London, prime bankers', 60 days,
109½6. He quote:—London, prime bankers', 109½6.
110½; Paris, bankers', 1045, 5-18½65-18; Paris, bankers',
8hort, 5-18¾605-12½; Antwerp, 5-2665-17½; Swiss, 5-226
5-17½; Hamburg, bankers', 28½; Amsterdam, bankers',
41½641½; Frankfort, bankers', 41½661½; Bremen,
bankers', 72½672½; Berlin, bankers', 72.

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

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange today at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 109 @1094; do. 1862, 1094@1094; do., 1864, 108@1084; do., 1865, new, 1074@1074; do. 58, 10-408, 984@984; do. 7'304, August, 1054 @1064; do., June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@1054; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 1184 @1184; do., July, 1864, 1184 @1184; do., Aug. 1864, 1174@1174; do. October, 1864, 1164@1164; do., Dec., 1864, 1154@1154; do., May, 1865, 113@1134; do., Aug., 1865, 112@1122; do., September, 1865, 1114@1114; do., October, 1865, 1114@1114. Gold, 138@1384. Silver, 132@134.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 19.—There is a firm feeling in the Four Market, and a good home consumptive inquiry, but no demand for shipment. Sales of 1500 bbis, including superfine at \$9000; extras at 10001150; 1000 bbis. Northwestern extra family at \$13.75001450; 2000 bbis. Pennsylvania do, at \$1450; 100 bbis. California at \$1550; and fancy brands at \$155001750, according to quality. There is no new leature to present in the market for Ryo Flour; sales at \$550. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but common grades are not much wanted. small. A cargo of 45,000 bush. California has arrived part of which was consigned to nullers. Sales o Pennsylvania red at \$120,65,40; and California at \$3,40 A lot of choice Western Rye sold at \$188, and so bush, Canada at \$172. Corn is scarce and wanted at resterday's quotations. Seles of yellow at \$125, in tore, from the cars, and affoat, and see bush, white at 1722. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 1600 bush, Penn-viyanin at 750. Whissy-The "contraband" article is selling at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... ...APRIL 19. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Lorena, Berry, Sombrero, Warren, Gregg & orris. g A. B. Patterson, Wilkee, Laguayra, John Dallett Sc. C. W. Welsh, Watson, Clenfuegos, S. & W. Welsh, srig E. P. Swett, Lawrence, Portland, Warren, Gregg Grig E. P. Swett, Lawrence, Lucusta, & Morris, Chr. & Morris, Chr. Willie Martin, Noyes, Augusta, do, chr. M. Reinhard, Hand, Boston, Audenried, Norton

& Co.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, Richmond, do.
Schr J. H. Wainwright, Morris, Boston, Captain,
Scor L. F Smith, Crie. Boston, Rommeil & Hunter.
Schr J. McAdam, Willard. Portland. do.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, Salem, Castner, Stickney & Weilington.
Schr Expedite, Rackett, Providence, Street & Co.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoli, Pawtucket, Borda, Keilar & Nutting. Nutting, Schr Brandywine, Henderson, Providence, L. Audenried & Co. Schr C. Davidson, Jeffers, Malden, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co. Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Schr S. Hotchkiss. Rackett, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co. Schr Grace Girdler, Smith. Boston, Sinnickson & Co. St'r W. Whillden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

arrive W. Whiliden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr Gov. Burton, Ludlam, 5 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Julia, Delany, 5 days from Norfolk, with shingles to S. Bolton & Co.
Schr Commerce, Evans, 4 days from Newburyport, with mose, to Curtis & Knight.
Schr J. H. Gallagher, Gallagher, from Richmond.
Schr M. Reinhard, Hand, from Providence.
Schr C. Davidson, Jeffers, from Providence.
Schr Cornella, Carroll, trom New Haven.
Schr Reading RR. No. 77, from New Haven.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Boston.
Schr Charles Moore, Ingarsoll, from Wilmington.
Schr Brandywine, Henderson, from Wilmington.
Steamer W. Whilidia, Riggans, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Rooff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Erchange.
LEWES, Del., April 17—5 P. M.—The brig E. H. Rich,
from Philadelphia 7th inst., bound to Trinkiad, Ouba.,
returned yesterday, dismasted from the effects of a gale
from NW, which she encontered 12th inst., in the
Guit Stream. She is now off the Ledge Light, and will
start to-morrow morning for Philadelphia, to undergo
repairs. repairs.
The brig A. J. Ross, from Cardenas, and schr Annie Grieve, from Porto Bice, passed in this morning, and

Grieve, from Porto Rice, passed it that Revisiting, and Grieve, from Porto Rice, passed it is a filliant, for Brigs S. V. Merrick, for Key West: Brilliant, for Brigs S. V. Merrick, for Key West: Brilliant, for Rotterdam; and Rebecca Shepherd for Fernandina, Rotterdam; and Rebecca Shepherd for Fernandina, West to sea this afternoon, Wind N.W. JOSEPH LAFETRA. MEMORANDA.

Ship Uncle Joe, Sewall, from Antwerp for Philadelphia, is stated in a cable despatch to have been damaged by collision at Antwerp.

Harque Imperador, Kerlin, hence, at Richmond 15th Instant. MEMORANDA

Brig G. E. Prescett, Mills, from Vinaihaven for Phi-ladelphia, at Gloucester 13th inst. Schr Leonard Myesrs, Hicks, hence, at Rio Janeiro 25th Feb. Schr Baltimore, Dix, for Philadelphia, cleared at Schr Baltimore, Dix, for Philadelphia, cleared at Calais litth inst.
Schr C. V. Williams. Thompson, for Philadelphia, salled from Trinidad 9th inst.
Schr Dirigo, Baker, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 17th inst.
Schr W. B. Darling, Baxter, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 17th inst.
Schr Hudson, Tinker, from Calais for Philadelphia, ad Gloncester lith inst. at Gloucester 13th Inst.

NEW YORK, April 10.—Arrived, steamship Hibernia, from Glasgow athinst, Her news has been anticipated,