were a score or two of colored men there, and one offthem tried to get up a cheer for the mild-locking, portly gentieman who, carpet-bag in hand, got out of the cars, on the chance of his being Senator Wilson, but he did not succeed. The Senator, however, was taken in charge by Mr. Barnes, a New York gentleman, who has recently nurchased a fine plantation near the recently purchased a fine plantation near the viliage, and by a New York army officer, Captain McNulty, who controls the freedmen

in this region.
About So clock Mr. Wilson came to the Court About 3 o'clock Mr. Wilson came to the Court House, in front of which were assembled some four or five hundred colored people—men, women, and children. Their black faces beamed with satisfaction at sight of one whom they esteemed as a friend of their race, but they were not noisily demonstrative. The introduction was to have been made by Dr. Terrel, a much respected citizen of Union sentiments; but the duty was taken out of his hands by Major Lee, who is said to have boasted, as the war was about to open, that he could drive the Yankees out of Washington with cornstalks, but who, nevertheless, kept out of the Rebel army, and who now represents the District in the State Senate.

The introduction speech of Major Lee was

The introduction speech of Major Lee was rather wordy, but it came to an end. He informed his hearers, rather unnecessarily, that they were no longer slaves, but free citizens of the United States, and he asked them to give

Sengior Wilson as respectful a hearing as he would get in Fancuil Hall.

No cheers greeted Mr. Wilson as he prepared to speak. The colored people seemed to have too much reverence for him to manifest their foo much reverence for him to manifest their feetings in that way. They gathered upon and around the stairs leading to the porch from which he spoke, and looked up to him as to a superior being. A muscular female, with a military jacket on her back, and a white hand-kerchief worn turbanwise on her head, squatted herself at his feet. Some few white men were on the portico, and a few others stood on the street to listen to the speech, seeming to regard it, however, as a matter in which they had no cern. Over the scene the sun shone bright

and warm.

Senator Wilson's speech was addressed almost exclusively to the colored people. Having briefly sketched the anti-slavery agitation from 1832 to 1831, and the events which led immediately to the war, he declared that he was among those who believed that the war was hevitable; that in the straggle between freedom and slavery neither would quietly give way to the other, and that the war was one of God Almighty's great contests. They knew the result, Four millions of bondmen had been raised to citizenship; every man and woman before him was as free and had the same rights as himself, and those rights they would have so long as the nation lived. Addressing himself to the white Virginians, he declared that notwithstanding the great sacrifices made clared that notwithstanding the great sacrifices made in order to support the Government and press we the nation, the people of the loyal States had no teeling of nation, the people of the loyal States had no teeling of hatred or revenge towards any portion of their countrymen. They rejoiced at the close of the contest. They wanted the whole controversy settled on the eternal basis of justice. They betieved that it should have equal rights before the law. They wanted to selevate the lowly, but not to pull down any-body or to forge chains or fetters for any. He declared his belief that if within a few months after the close of the war the terms now proposed had been submitted to the South they would have been joyfully accepted, and the Government would have been regarded as liberal to a elevate the lowly, but not to pull down any, bedy or to forge shaits or reters for any. He declared his bellef what if within a few months and above half if within a few months are also been submitted to the South they would have been by fully accepted, and the Government would have been regarded as liberal to a fault. Mr. Lincoin had, during the war, laid down eight conditions. To these Air. Johnson had, after the war, added a taken off six then added them on. He had thought the twenty thousand dollar exception objectionable, and had so told Mr. Johnson at the time. What was wanted then and what was wanted now was for all classes to go resolutely to work to require you could give employment to the freedmen and pay them good wages that would help to settle many difficult questions. He had, therefore, thought that provision an unwise one, and detrimental to the interests of the whole country. No man had continued the provision and unwise one, and detrimental to the interests of the whole country. No man had continued the west of the whole country. No man had country pardon that he had not cheerically done so. He would have excepted from pardon a few of those Southern Senators and members of the House of Representatives who, while sitting in the national councils, had plotted the Rebellion, and then he would ask every person, white and black, equal before the laws. General Sherman had asid to him at that time that he would as soon trust the them. I legislature would make every person, white and black, equal before the laws. General Sherman had asid to him at that time that he would as soon trust the them. Legislature provides many the would be soon that the same and laws, and make every person, white and black, equal before the laws. General Sherman had asid to him at that time that he would as soon trust the them. He would be supplied to the provides of the Southern States of the Southern States and the supplied of the Southern States and the supplied of the supplied of the supplied of the supplied of the suppli

BECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR

Bis Opening Speech at Orange Court
House, Virginia—The Audience
Composed Entirely of
Negroes, Etc.

IBICHKOND, Va., April 21.—Senator Wilson, of
Massachusetts, started yesterday on his political with those men who adhered to the ideas, the measures and the property belonged, and to accomplicate which the limit was the most contemptation of the two armies to accomplished block house; Union Mills, with their blackened rains, standing by the stream across which the Union army marched to Buil Run, Manssass the two armies, he arrived shortly before moon at Orange Court House, where his first speech was to be made.

There are but few white people in this ancient, stunded town, and those few have no love for politicals of the Europe and one offthem tried to get up a cheer for the mild-look ling, porily geniteman who, carpet bug in hand, got out of the cars, on the chance of his party on the ling of the few armies, standing by the stream across which the Union army marched to Buil Run, Manssass the terminal content of the two armies, the content of the cars, on the chance of his first speech was to be made.

There are but few white people in this ancient, standing by the stream across which the Union army marched to Buil Run, Manssass that the was army and the stream of the two armies, the major of the two armies, the army and the stream of the two armies, the army and the stream of the few hands of the two armies, the army and the stream of the few hands of the two armies, the common at the properties of the month of the stream of

setts was the first State to engage in the slave trade and the last to give it up; that Fred Doug-lass could not get a seat in the New York Con-stitutional Convention, and that the people of Rochester would not allow Fred Douglass' son-in-iaw, John Sprague, to keep a hack for hire. A smart, bright looking mulatto named Wil-liam Lucas, who teaches a colored school in Gordonsville, came forward and made a short, sensible speech, advising the men of his race to sensible speech, advising the men of his race to vote for those whom they knew to be their friends, and not for those who would put the handcuffs on them again if they had the power. Senator Wilson came forward to answer some points made by Major Lee. He declared his belief that nineteen-twentieths of the colored beitef that nineteen-twentieths of the colored voters would vote for the men who had secured to them their liberties. A white man in the crowd asked Mr. Wilson in reference to confiscation. Mr. Wilson replied that if the Southern States refused to settle the question on the basis of equal rights and justice confiscation might come. He would not say that it would come; but he would say that if they accepted the Constitutional amendment, reconstructed their State Governments, and elected men to Congress who could honestly take the oath, they had heard the last of this matter of confiscation.

At the close of the speaking, Dr. Terrill pro-posed three cheers for Senator Wilson, to which the colored people responded heartily. Senator Wilson is to speak in this city to-morrow, in compliance with a written request to that effect by Governor Pierpont and many members of the State Legislature, which is now in session. His objectappears to be to encourage the formation of a new party in this State, to be composed chiefly of members of the old Whig party, and to be sustained by the colored vote, which is expected to be cast as a unit. The absence of John Minor Botts from the meeting at Orange vesterday occasioned some remarks. yesterday occasioned some remarks.

### NORTH AND SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Important Order of General Sickles.

General Sickles has issued the following order providing for the establishment of a Provost Court for the trial of freedmen accused of Court for the trial of freedmen accused of crimes other than murder, arson, or rape:—
HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT. CHARLESTON, S. C., April 18.—1. It having become apparent that justice to freedmen cannot be obtained in the Civil Courts within the military post of Alken, S. C., consisting of Edgefield and Barnwell Districts, a Provost Court is hereby established at the post of Alken, S. C., to consist of First Lieutenant William Stone, 6th United States Infaurty, presiding, together with Second Lieutenant Edward P. Doberty, 5th United States Cavairy, and A. Ramsay, Esq., of Edgefield District, S. C., associates.

2. The Court is all have jurisdiction of any case to which a person of color is a party, except murder, arson, and rape. Sentences imposing fines exceeding \$100, or imprisonment exceeding two months, will not be executed until approved at these headquarters.

The Court will carefully observe the requirements of Gederal order No. 16, current series, from these head-

Gederal order No. 10, current series, from these head quarters.
3. The Provost Court may, upon application of any

Tennessee-The Congressional Field. The following nominations of candidates for Congress have been made thus far:—Fourth District, Edmund Cooper, conservative; Sixth District, David H. Kunn, radical; John W. Leftwich, conservative. In the Fifth District the radical nomination is being actively contended for by the friends of the Hon. John Trimble and Judge Lawrence; and Messrs. Stokes and Hawkins will probably be candidates for re-election in the Third and Seventh Districts.

### THE INDIAN WAR.

General Hancock's Expedition Out of Forage at Fort Larned-Eleven Thou-sand Warriors Ready for War-Move sand Warriors Ready for War-Move of General Augur with Six Thousand Men from Fort Phil Kearny-Arrival of General Sherman at Leavenworth. Leavenworth, Kansas, April 20.—Advices from the Plains state that General Hancock's expedition is at Fort Larned, unable to move, the supply of forage being exhausted, and there being no grass. The animals were suffering being no grass. The animals were suffering greatly. About eleven thousand warriors are camped on Tongue river, midway between rt Fall Kearny and Fort C. F. Smith, waiting for the grass before commencing hostilities, General Augur will scon move from Fort Phil Kearny with a strong force, composed of the 2d Cavairy, and the 18th, 27th, 12th, 20th, and 19th Infantry, in all about six thousand men. Troops are constantly arriving, and being sent West as rapidly as possible. General Sherman arrived to day from Omaha.

Matters in Louisville and Vicinity-Matters in Louisville and Vicinity—
Easter.
Louisville, April 21.—The body of an unknown weman was found in the suburbs of this
city yesterday. It appears that as she was
crossing a fence her bønnet-string caught and
strangled her to death.

A rabid dog was killed here yesterday, and a

A ratif dog was killed here yesterday, and a general slaughter of canines has communeed. The Young Men's Christian Association propose to raise by subscription \$20,000 to establish rooms and provide a library.

Easter was observed in this city to-day by the churches of all denominations, with wonderful unanimity. Rev. W. A. Smith, an eminent divine of St. Louis, preached to a targe congregation at the Walnut Street Methodist Church to night.

gation at the Wainut Street Methodist Church to-night.

Half's dozen daring burglars, supposed to be from Cincinnati, opened several establishments in New Albany, Ind., on Friday night. Two of them were discovered by the police in the yard of a bank cashier. Upon attempting their arrest they were fired upon, and Policeman Johes was wounded. One of the burglars, mamed Harris, was shot in the leg by Policeman McBarron, and esptured.

# SECOND EDITION Green and Coates, 28 for Girard College, and 40 for Union. Bank shares were in good demand for invest. Bank shares were in good demand for invest.

## FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LIVERPOOL, April 22-Noon.-The steamer Chicago, Captain Harris, from New York on the 10th instant, arrived at this port yesterday.

Intelligence has been received here that the bark Annie Ramsey, Captain Phillips, from New York on the 8th of March, for Bristol, England, has been abandoned at sea. No date

or other particulars are given. On account of the continuance of the Easter holidays, the markets are generally closed. Cotton is very irregular, and the quotations are merely nominal; middling uplands are quoted on the street at about 11d. Corn firm

LONDON, April 22-Noon .- The stock board and markets here are all closed.

From Fortress Monroe.

From Fortress Monroc.

Fortress Monroc. April 20.—The steamer Thomas Appoid, from Norfolk, bound to Boston, touched here this morning, and toek on board a large number of fron gun-carriages, which were made at the arsenal here, and consigned to Fort War, en, Boston harbor. The manufacture of these fron gun-carriages keeps a large force of mechanics in consumt employment, and requires the stiention of several officers of the ordinatoe department, besides a very great expenditure in procuring the wrought-fron places and rails. The rails are obtained by contract, principally from But falo, New York, and the fron plates from the different foundries in the North.

In reality, however, the carriages and chasses are merely put logether at this Arsenal, and the freight alone on the material for their manufacture, which is heavy and difficult to handle, amounts to no inconsiderable figure. In consequence, the cost of each gun-carriage, with its chassis, by the time it is ready for shipment to any fortification in the country, realizes a pretty heavy sump but, notwithstanding this fact, they are being rapidly shipped off and taking the place of the artique and cumbersome wooden patterns so long it use. It was rumored some days since, that the Arsenal would be closed until the investigation of some iron contracts was made by General Butter and the other members of a committee appointed by Congress to examine into the expenditures of the Ordinance Department, but no such action has yet been taken, and it is hardly likely any such is desired by the Government.

The Freedmen's Bureau also shipped on the Appold a party of some firty colored people, expenditures of the Ordinance Department, but no such action has yet been taken, and it is hardly likely any such is desired by the Government.

The Freedmen's Bureau also shipped on the Appold a party of some firty colored people, expenditures of the Sureau. The depopulation of the negroes on the Peninsula is taking place at a very encouraging rate, through the exertions of the su

The farmers and laudholders in the counties of the peninsula are gradually beginning to appreciate the real status of the race, and are not backward in offering them assistance in securing work and farming the lands which they have rented. This liberal spirit, fostered by the wise policy of Gen. Armstrong, the superintendent of the Freedmen's Bureau affairs in this district, begins to be more apparent. And it is acknowledged, even by all of the former bitter Rebels, who proudly cherished their natred towards the negro, that it is only by their education and proper culture the desired end of peace and tranquility can be secured.

The disturbances among the land-owners and the colored lenants are growing constantly less every

The disurbances among the land-owners and the colored lemants are growing constantly less every day, and the agricultural prospects this season of those engaged in farming, both white and colored, look far more hopeful and encouraging than even the most sanguine bad reason to expect. The negroes are being studiously impressed with the main idea of being self dependent, and with the stoppage of rations, which was commenced last October, the strongest incentives to work and provide for themseives, without the assistance of the Freedmen's Bureau, have thus been created, and, fortunately, with a very gralifying effect.

In the former administration of the Freedman's Bureau, the negroes naturally looked forward to their regularly issued rations, with an assurance of being comfortably provided for as far as the inner man was concerned, and in many cases the Government farms

regularly issued rations, with an assurance of being comfortably provided for as far as the inner man was concerned, and in many cases the Government farms and confiscated buildings furnished them shelter, but now this order of things has been very perceptibly changed, and yet they are as tractable, and far happier, than under the old regime. Those supposed to be conversant with the character of the Peninsular colored oppination, strongly predicted that riots and general starvation and disturbances would ensue when their rations were stopped by the Government. These have, curiously enough, been dissipated long ago, and now furnish evidence of the unjust policy which characterized the incipient programme adopted by its officers when the Bureau first came into existence. The work of regenerating and improving the negro population is actively being pushed forward by General Armstrong and his assistants, and in the near future there will be great reason to rejoice among the white population of the Peninsular, in the prospect that their civit and social status will be placed upon the same conditions as they hold in their normal attitude in the North.

A spirited game of base ball, the first match of the season, was played in the Fortress this aftersoon, between the first place of the Old Point and Fortress

eason, was played in the Fortress this afternoon, etween the first pines of the Old Point and Fortress Monroe Clubs. The former club, after a strongly con-tested lunings, won the match by a handsome score.

### From St. Louis.

St. Louis, April 22.-The Mayor and City Controller have arranged with the National Bank of the State of Missouri for a temporary loan of \$600,000, which will enable the city to pay the interest due on her bonds in June, July, and August, and also meet all their obligations. This loan was considered necessary by the hange of the law in assessments, by which the change of the law in assessments, by which the city now receives the tax in November, instead of June, as heretofore. The State banks are all made the agents of the city for the sale of bonds and deposition of the city funds.

The Fenians serenaded General Pile on Satur-

lay night, in compliment of his advocacy of the ions of sympathy for the struggling Irish passed at the late session of Congress. The General responded in an eloquent speech in favor of

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court - Judge Sharswood. - The second period of the present term of this Court commenced this morning.

In the case of Couklin vs. Adams, before reported, the jury returned a verdict for plainiff for \$39,920. John C. Bullit and Geo, Junkin,

Esqrs., for plaintiff; and Thomas Elwell and George Earl, Esqrs., for defendant. William J. Byrnes vs. the Schuylkill Centre Coal Company. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff \$794.56. William McAleer vs. Andrew S. McMurray. et al. An action to recover for stocks in the Olive Branch Oil Company, alleged to have been sold by defendant to plaintiff by means f fraudulent representations. On trial. District Court—Judge Hare.—Weld & Minor

s Twells, Kibby & Co. An action on a proory note, On trial. Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow. George Peters vs. Frederick Rogers, An ac-tion to recover for work and labor done. On

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewster.—The new venire of jurors was returned and called this morning, and the Court adourned until to-morrow.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, April 22, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morn ing, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107], no change; and 6s of 1881 at 109½, no change; 109½ was bid for old 5-20s; 98½ for 19-40s; and 105½@ 106 for June and August 7'30s. City loans were rather dull; the new issue sold at 100½, a slight

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading soid at 504, an advance of 4; Camden and Amboy at 1302, no change; Penn-sylvania Railroad at 564, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 57, no change; 564 was bid for Minehill; 324 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 26; for Catawissa preferred; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44; for North-

ern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 76 was bid for Second and Third, 19; for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, 28 for Spruce and Pine, 13 for Hestonville, 30 for

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 136 was bid for First National; 107 for Fourth National; 106 for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 225 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 56 for Girard; 68 for City; and 45 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were firmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53\$, an advance of \$\delta\$; and Morris Canal at 65\$, no change. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 15\$ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware

Quotations of Gold—103 A. M., 1384; 11 A. M. 1374; 12 M., 1384; 1 P. M., 1384, an advance of on the closing price Saturday evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

rechorsen of remeaten or	Diet's vice an St Truth age of
FIRST	BOARD.
\$500 U S 6s, '81cpc109%	160 ah Read R 505
\$500 U 8 7-30m_Jy2d10554	
\$2400 Pa 6s, 3d series10/M	
\$1000 Pa 58 '88 97 %	260 dob10 505
\$200 City 68, New 100%	
\$600 do. New100%	
\$100 do. New100%	100 doban. 503
\$2000 C & A 68, 89 85_ 98	300 do b30. 503
\$2000 do 98	2 sh Morris Cul 602
\$3000 do53 98	4 sh Cam & Am
\$1900 Ch & Del 6s.sown 93	to ah Leh V R 57
\$1000 Union Cl Bs 22	100 sh Pa R.opg∈ is 567
400 sh St Nich Cl., 1	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

Cp.Jy 1072 20 sh Leh V R 57
108.cc 9836 20 do 57
d series 1013 5 sh Pa R cccp 5634
58, 68, 974 100 sh Read R 030, 504
8, 62 77 100 do 500, 503 16
9 R 4015 206 do 810, 504
stk 533, 100 do 85, 504 82500 5-208 '65.cp\_Jy 10.75; \$1000 U S 10-408.cp ... 985; \$4000 Pa.6; 2d series ... 1013; \$1000 Gu.5s, 68. 973; \$1000 Gu.5s, 68. 973; \$5000 Sch N 68, '82. 77 25 % Union P R. 40); 5 % Leb N 88 ... 533; 24 ... 533;

\$ECOND BOARD. \$2500 5-208 45.Jy.cp...10734 \$50 U S 7-308\_Au\_c.108 \$500 City 6s. munic...10014 \$600 City 6s. munic...10014 -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109 @1094; do. 1862, 1094 @1094; do., 1864, 1084 @1083; do., 1865, 1084 @1084; do., 1865, new, 1074 @1074; do. 5s, 10-40s, 974 @974; do. 7'30s, August, 1054 @1064; do., June, 1054 @1054; do., July, 1054 @1064; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 1184 @1194; do., July, 1864, 1184 @1184 do., Aug. 1864, 1184 do., Dec., 1864, 1154 @1164; do., May, 1865, 113 @1134; do., Aug., 1865, 112 @1124; do., September, 1865, 1114 @1114; do., October, 1865, 1114 @1114; Gold, 1384 @1384. Silver, 133 @1344.

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, April 22.—The Flour Market is devoid of spirit to-day, there being no inquiry except from the home consumers, yet holders manifest no disposition to accept lower figures. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at \$96,10, extras at \$106,11.25, Northwestern extra family at \$11.756,14.25, Pennsylvania and Ohio do, at \$136,18, California at \$16.506,17, and St. Louis at \$17.17.50. Rye Flour is selling at \$8.356,8.50 p barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is no falling off in the demand for prime Wheat, but owing to the paucity of the receipts and stocks the transactions are limited. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3.206,340, and California at \$3.40. Rye ranges from \$1.65 to \$1.68 p bushel. The offerings of Corn are light, Sales of 1000 bushels yellow, in the cars, at \$1.256,1.26, and 6000 bushels, afloat, at \$1.26. Oats are quiet. Sales of Pennsylvania 74.675c.

In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Querities.

In the absence of sales we quote No. I Quer-citron Bark at \$46 per ton.

Whisky—The contraband article is scarce, and commands \$1.60@1.80 % gallon.

### Philadelphia Cattle Maket.

Monday, April 22.—Beef Cattle were in good demand this week, at full prices, 1250 head arrived and sold at from 1734@1834c. for extra; 16@17c. for fair to good, and 12@15c. with for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

0 head Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 17@18. A. Christy & Bro., Lanc. co., 9@10, gross. A Kennedy, Pennsylvania, 7@8, gross. P.McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@9%, gross. P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 17@18. Jas. S. Kirk, Lancaster county, 16@1 Jas. McFillen, Lancaster co., 9@94. E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 18@18. Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 17@18, Martin Fuller & Co., Lan'r co., 16@18/4, Mooney & Smith, Penna, 15@18/4. T. Mooney & Bro., Lan'r co. 81/6914.; H. Chain, Lancaster co., 15@1614. Frank & Shomberg, Chester co.,

65 "Frank & Shomberg, Chester co., 15@16.
56 "Hope & Co., Chester county, 18@17½.
20 "S. Dry foos & Co., Lan'r co., 8@10, gross.
60 "D. Smith, Pennsylvania, 9@10, gross.
75 "H. Miller, Lancaster co., 9@11, gross.
Sheep were in good demand at an advance;
5000 head sold at 7½@8c. for clipped, and 9@10c.
© pound, gross, for wool Sheep, as to condition.
Cows were nigher; 150 head sold at \$50@85
for Springers, and \$70@120 @ head for Cow and
Calf.

Hogs were dull and rather lower; 3000 head sold at the different yards at from \$10@11.50 a 100 pounds, net.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Mary, Moore, Havana, Workman & Co,
Brig E. Ashcraft, Quirk, Londonderry. do.
Brig Euros, Ackley, Boston, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr Hamburg, Sprague, Thomaston, do.
Schr B. C. Scribner, Burgess, Aspinwall, Merchant&Co.
Schr Tennessee, Casey, Milton, J. McDonald.
Schr Trace, Ireland, Millville, W. Rowland & Co.
Bt'r W. Whillden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr I. S. Levering, Corson, 5 days from Wilming-on, N. C., with lumber to S. Bolton & Co, Schr Madonna, Holmes, 7 days from Portland, with schr Madonna, Holmes, 7 days from Portland, with moise, to captain.
Schr E. N. Perry, Hamilton, 5 days from Providence, with moise, to captain.
Schr E. Richardson, Thompson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co. Schr Metta Pierce, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with flour to Perot, Lea & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, for Philadelphia, salled from Charleston 21st inst.
Steamship Peruvian, Glover, hence for Liverpool, alled from Fortress Monros 20th inst.
Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, hence, at Savanish i7th inst.

Barqoe Annie Augusta. Davis, hence, was discharging at St. Jago de Cuba 2d inst.

Barque Angenora, for Philadelphia, via Sagua, at datanzas litti inst.

Barque Lena Thurlow, for Philadelphia, Baltimore, ir Portland, at Matanzas litti inst.

Barque Savannah, hence, at Boston yesterday.

Brig Hazard, for Philadelphia in 8 days, at Manzasilia ist inst.

lla ist inst. Brig Kate Stewart, Paddock, bence, at Rie Janeiro Brig Basel Brig Basel Brig H. Leeds, Whitmore, for Philadelphia, salled from Bockland 12th inst.
Brig Let Her Be, Hyland, was at Barbados 30th ult.
Brig Princeton, Wells, hence, at Boston 20th inst.
Schr Leonard Myers, Hicks, for New York, at Rio aneiro 28th inst, Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, for Philadelphia, cleared t Boston 20th inst, Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, for Philiadelphia, cleared at Boston 20th lost.

Schr M. E. Smith, Smith, hence for Trinidad, was passed lith inst., lat 27 10, 100, 70.

Schr Sparkling Sea, hence, at Norwich 17th inst.

Schr Gampa, Johnson, hence, at Barbados 20th ult.

Schr G. Taulane, Adams; M. Haley, Haley; and A. E. Valentine, Bayles, hence, at Boston 20th inst.

Bohr D. Holmes, Hayward, for Palladelphia, cleared at Savannah 17th linst.

Schr E. A. Granmer, Cranmer, hence, at Newbury-vort 17th inst.

port 17th inst. Stephenson, hence, at Norfolk Schr Jane Maria, Jone, and S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, tence, at Dighton 19th inst. Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathla, hence, at Fall River Schr C. P. Steamer, Radios, at Fall River in the sast. E. Dodge, Ereeman, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 19th inst.
Schr Susan, Sears, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 18th inst.
Bohrs Nightingale, Beebe; W. Collyer, Taylor; H. W. Benedict, Case: and M. H. Carlinie, Potter, hence, at Providence 19th inst.

Providence but inst.

[BY THLEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, ADVID 22—Arrived, steamship Bremen, rom Equipampion 5th inst.

### FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, April 22.

The New Territory. The statements that an expedition of explora-tion to Russian America is being organized at the State Department are premature and erroneous. The trenty of cession, though rati-

fied by the United States, has not yet been ratified by Russia. The cossion, therefore, is an incomplete proceeding, and to explore the Territory at present, would, therefore, be in every way improper, besides being discourteous to

Senator Summer is engaged in writing out his speech in executive session on the Russian treaty for publication.

Vacant Offices.

There are not more than twenty official va-cancies left over by the Senate. Most of these are Post Offices and Internal Revenue offices in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. It is held by the President that under the tenure of office bill, the Post Offices unprovided for by the

Universal Suffrage in the North. Senator Summer has written a letter for onb-lication on his bil. establishing universal suf-frage at the North.

## The July Meeting.

There seems to be no expectation on the part of members of Congress of a July session, and most of them have made other arrangements for the occupation of their time.

The Senate Adjournment-Numerous Offices Enfilled-The Mediation Reso-Yesterday was a quiet, uneventful day in the National Capital. The Senate having adourned, the office hunters fixed or unfixed, the lobbyists gone home, the full about the Capitol, hotels, and public places is very recessing.

The Senate on Saturday had dwindled down to less than a quorum, and adjourned size die without filling all the vacancies, which, with two exceptions, are in the West, thus leaving nine offices without Postmasters in Illinois, and one in Pennsylvania—the latter believed to be Million—and four or five vacancies in the offices of Internal Revenue in Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin. No Consul General at Havana was confirmed under the Tenure of Office act. The vacancies cannot be filled, as they could previous to the passage of the law, by the President during the recess of Congress. It is said that Charles S. Abeil was confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania, after having once been rejected for the same office. Alexander Cummings having been confirmed as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of the State, leaves the Governorship The Senate on Saturday had dwindled down

District of the State, leaves the Governorship The last hours of the Senate, it will be noticed, were devoted to the humane work of at-temping mediation in Mexican and European affairs. Sumner, Henderson, and Johnson each had a resolution proposing friendly inter-ference, or rather advice, to unhappy Mexico; but each met the same fate, namely, to lay on

The resolution of Senator Johnson, advising and requesting the President to offer to the contending parties in Mexico the friendly mediation of the United States, which was offered in open Senate Saturday, is precisely the same as the one submitted in executive session on the 16th instant, and which had been confidentially printed.

tially printed.
Senator Cole broached a new topic when he offered a resolution for mediation between France and Prussia. The idea is not regarded favorably here among people in general. There is a feeling that the United States can very well let Europe severely alone, but that it would be proper and well timed to adopt some plan of mediation in the affairs of the much shaken and perpetually disturbed Mexican republic.

Probability of No Quorum in July. The Chronicle of to-day says:—When the Senate adjourned the impression seemed to be almost universal that there would be no quorum in either House on the 3d of July next. The feeling between the Senators and the Exe-cutive was so comparatively cordial, and the intelligence from the South promising submis-

sion to the terms of reconstruction so aus-picious, that very few doubted that the great measures of Congress had anticipated and fore-closed all chance of difficulty and dissension. The Case of Jeff. Davis-A Rumor Contradicted. The statement which obtained general publicity a few days ago that Attorney-General Stanbery had said to District Attorney L. H. Chandler that the case of Jeff. Davis must be disposed of at the coming May term, is autho ritatively denied. The Attorney-General has given no such instructions to Mr. Chandler, and it is probable that Mr. Davis will be permitted

### From the West - General Hancock's Indian Expedition.

to continue his lessons in painting unmolested

for some time longer.

St. Louis, April 22.—The Democrat's special correspondent with General Hancock's Indian expedition, gives an account of a council held at Fort Larned on the 12th inst., between General Council Counc

val Hancock and fifteen Cheyenne chiefs.

The Council amounted to nothing; only a part of the chiefs of the tribe was in attendance and those present gave but an equivocal reply to General Hancock's speech to them. The next day General Hancock moved to-

wards the Cheyenne camps, and when about half-way, was met by over three hundred chiefs and warriors, who professed peace; but that night the whole tribe abandoned the village, leaving their wigwams, but taking everything of value. General Custer's command was sent in pursuit, but had not returned when the letter closed. The indications point to a confederation between the Cheyennes and the Sloux for evil purposes. General Hancock intended to burn the Cheyennes' village on the 14th.

### Burning of the New York and Eric Elevator at Buffalo. From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser of saturday we gather the following particulars of the destruction by fire of the New York and Erie Elevator in that city, early on the morn-Ing of that day:— The elevator, which was owned by George W.

The elevator, which was owned by George W. Tiffi, and was leased for a term of eight years to Cyrus Clarke, A. J. Holt, O. L. Nims, and others, contained about 149,000 bushels of grain, owned by these and other parties.

The grain is all damaged. The building is a mass of ruins, though the tower and fragmentary portions of the walls remain. The origin of the first which the contained the con

ary portions of the walls remain. The origin of the fire, which was first discovered in the tower, is unknown, but it is not probable that it was the work of an incendiary. We incline to the opinion that it was occasioned by spontaneous combustion, as the elevator, after having been idle all winter, was started yesterday for the first time, unloading, during the day and even-ing, the Golden West. Work was stopped at 9 o'clock, and everything was at that time re-ported as gool and safe.

o'clock, and everything was at that time reported as cool and safe.

There were stored in the e.svator, as nearly
as can be ascertained, between 133,000 and
140,000 bushels of grain, composed for the most
part of corn and oast, together with a small
quantity of rye. This grain, though all more
or less damaged is by no means spoiled. A
great part of it has been wet by water from the
engines; much of it has failen into the creek,
while large quantities have failen with the
walls, becoming partially burned and badly
enoired. Competent and prominent insurance emoked. Competent and prominent insurance men, however, give it as their opinion that a salvage of 25 per cent, will be effected.

The elevator building entire was valued at \$75,000, on which there is an insurance to the amount of \$59,000.

In addition to the elevator, Mr. Tifft's private office is considerably charred and damaged, to-gether with a large pile of lumber standing adjacent to it. The elevator was surrounded adjacent to it. The elevator was surrounded on the Ohio street side by large wooden sheds, which are entirely consumed. Of these sheds Mr. Tifft owned one-half and Mr. Ganson the other; the latter has an insurance of \$2000 on the sheds. Mr. Tifft has none.

The insurance on the grain (140,000 bushels) must go very far toward covering the loss upon it.

## THE CITY PULPIT.

## "THE WORLD OR YOUR SOUL."

Sermon by Rev. J. W. Schenck, preached by request of the Young Men's Christian Association, at the Third Dutch Reformed Church, Eleventh and File bert Streets, Last Evening.

SPECIAL REPORT FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH. "What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the chole world and lose his own sout" - Mark vill, 38.

"What shall it profit a man if he shall gain the whole world and lose his own sout?"—Mark viii. 38.

"What shall it profit a man?" The very question which men put at the bottom of all the enterprises of life. The consideration on which hinges every outlay of capital, every investment of possessions, every exertion of energies, every decision with respect to life's calling and life's aims. And here is a practical proposition given, the acquisition of the whole world, with the loss of your soul, to find the profit attained. Your every day arithmetic is equal to the solution of the problem. And this proposition is not only practical, but most solemn and momentous in issue to every one. Every one has a soul ever to exist in one of two states. Every one has more or less of the world before him open to his acquisition. To every one the salvation of his soul is offered. And every one has access to that reveiation which makes known the magnificent provision made for his soul's salvation, the grace that bestows that priceless benefit, and the conditions requisite necessary to attaining it. This proposition is made to each and at, with the view to bestows that priceless benefit, and the conditions requisite necessary to attaining it. This proposition is made to each and at, with the view to prompt them to a careful consideration of its bearings on their moral relations and their eternal destinies. Shall not this very hour be devoted to the momentous calculation? The spirit of truth guide us, and held us to a

The spirit of truth guide us, and held us to a decision. Let us proceed to gather the items of profit on one side and loss on the other, foot them up, and strike the baiance. And this, with the understanding that our future spiritual ways shall be governed by that balance. And first, "gain the whole world," and what have you? What does the world afford? Silver and gold, houses and lands, sumptuous living and a brilliant equipage. Yes, it can cover you with honors surfeit you with pleasures, surround you with fawning sycophants. It can endow you with power, load you with cares, distress you with anxieties, harass you with fears. It can send you with pride, freeze you with haughtiness, stiffen you with selfishness! Here ends the catalogue, as far as our observation exten.s. We have never heard of the widest possessions bestowing anything different. We have heard of these things accompanying occupancy of the world in full proportion to the amount in hand. And now, let us see what we have here.

see what we have here.

Silver and gold. Conveniences, indeed! Useful gifts of a kind Providence. "Treasures laid up on earth." however, "where moth and rust corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal." And the constant dread of this rust and moth and thieves, is their sure entailment. Sometimes, too, "they take to themselves wings," and their tenure becomes very uncertain. Houses and lands. Comforts, indeed; necessary blessing, for which their possessor owes a debt of gratitude to the gracious Giver not easy to pay. Yet they furnish their comfort to the flesh only, nor go beyond the coufines of this life; of earth they are, to earth adapted only, with earth remain. The spirit goes away without them, leaving them behind, then they are of no worth. Sumptuous living and brilliant equipage. Neither conveniences, nor necessary comforts. The first, a magnificent plague of body, decaying its functions, ruining its symmetry, and rendering its working pain! The other, a grand, pompous corrosive of the soul, eating out sensibility, poisoning the springs of thought and the motives of action, and breeding a self-consequence that closes the avenues of benevolence, and makes man a disproportioned monster. Honors and pleasures. A brilliant shadow the one, the other, an imaginary ened monster. Honors and pleasures. A brilliant shadow the one, the other, an imaginary entertainment. Neither seems what it is. Neither satisfies. With both at command, the head aches, the heart burns, the life becomes a weariness, the past is a blank, the present, sorrow; the future, nothing but darkness and hideous apparitions, so fearful, as to make it a dread to take one step into it! Fawning syco-phants. The obsequious "friends," the hungry parasites of the rich and honored, while they have blood for them to suck and fatten on! Beyond that, the enemies who delight in their fall and contribute to their anguish! Power, Remember the sycophants, and know this ability to seem to sway as many as you can will pay for making a fool of you! But enough. To gain the world we see is to obtain some things, temporally considered both necessary and sub-stantial; some things, in any light viewed, empty, frivolous, vain; some things perplexing, burdensome, dangerous! And all you attain and use, in their fullness, and exclusively only by contracting with the prince of this world to "fall down and worship him!" You thus mort-gage your existence, assured of foreclosure, just at that stage of it when you most need some at that stage of it when you most need some tungs to furnish you the relief "adrop of water" could afford! For you cannot take a single one of these things with you when you exchange workly.

Grant them, then, the power of serving your purposes and securing your peace while you have them (which latter all experience affirms is not the case), the time is surely coming when that power shall be wrested from them. They are of the world, and the benefit of them is only for the world. But man wants more! He goes further, and he wants something to carry with further, and he wants something to carry with him; something to breast the waves of death; semething to stand upon and refer to when a righteous judgment shall make its requisitions? But when we remember that their natural influence upon man's spirit is to make it earthly, sensual; to put it into bondage to the Prince of this world, debarring it from that association and those exercises which alone can satisfy the cravings of its nature, and develope its true vitality and powers, we can truly see what profit the gain of the whole world is. We need not underrate the real value of the possessions of this world, nor condemn the pursuit of lawful temporal gains as either improper or destructive; to see, after all, that the best the world
can give, of itself, is visionary, transient, unsatisfactory, ruinous! What, then, is the
world's all, viewed as an offset to that "better
and enduring substance" which a gracious God
offers, to faith, the price of which to Him is the
blood of His well-beloved Son?
But let us look at the other side before we
decide definitely. This is,
Secondly. The loss of one's own soul. And
what does this involve? To snorien the matter
we might combine it all in one sentence: Exof this world, nor condemn the pursuit of law-ful temporal gains as either improper or de-

Secondly. The loss of one's own soul. And what does this involve? To shorten the matter we might combine it all in one sentence: Exclusion from the blessedness of Heaven and consignment to the bitterness of hell, forever and ever! For the loss of the soul is its remaining without the salvation which is by Jesus Christ. But there are items here too.

To lose the soul is is to be forever cut off from communication with God. There is a pleture of a lost soul drawn by the blessed Redeemer. One feature of that picture is given in this language:—"Between us (the saved) and you (the lost) there is a great gulf fixed!" An impassable chasm of separation! And look: this is the chasm of separation! And look this is the chasm of separation water could not be given for its in the presence of the series of beauty on the water can be benefits, not the visic of a drop of water can be benefits, not the visic of a drop of water can be benefits, not the visic of a drop of water can be benefits, not the visic of a drop of water can be benefits, not the visic of series of sealing on the last of the sacrification of the series of the last of the sacrification of the lessed tedeemer. That society is companionship with "the being of slory." There, royal courtiers, all "sous of God." "brethren" of the exalted Immanuel, hold holy converse, and walk in saintly white, and wear crowns of life! That contemplation, the exercise of powers sanctified and eadowed to discuss "the things of the Spirit of