# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--- No 93.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS

### THE SITUATION.

Lecture by Wendell Phillips at the Brooklyn Academy of Music.

The last of the "Fraternity" course of lectures in Brooklyn was delivered at the Academy of Music in that city last evening by Wendell Phillips. The Academy was about half full. Mr. Phillips commenced his speech, which occupied nearly two hours, by a eulogy upon the system of public lectures that had come nto vogue in the Northern States during the past few years as a means of educating the public mind. At first they were regarded as a mere literary entertainment; but during the last ten years the Lyceum had vindicated its claim to deal with the great problems of political life, and had done more than aught else to prepare the North for the great struggle it had just passed through. In this country thought was greater than law; statistics were nothing when not sup-ported by public opinion. Who should direct this public opinion which rules and is to rule the country? There were only four sources of national education—the press, the pulpit, poli-tos, and agitation. Editors could not afford to offend their patrons; politicians could not afford to imperil parties; the pulpit dared not enter a to imperil parties; the pulpit dared not enter a crusade against a popular sin or iniquity—there was always a tacit partnership between p-ws and pulpit. It was only the Lyceum inat could afford to be independent, and express its honest views. Here was taught the courage that dared to listen to an opponent. If we, as a nation, were to be what we pretended to be—if republicanism were no sham—it was indispensable that there should be a platform where thought could be represented untrammelled. Since a platform was the Lyceum. It was thought could be represented untrammelled. Such a platform was the Lyceum, it was a sufficient compilment to the Lyceum that it had educated the public mind up to a point where it could go through the great national struggle of the last five years. Less than eight years ago John Brown's blood was shed in the cause of freedom in Old Virginia. Since that time the soil of Virginia had been trodden out in blood to the music of that old man's name. (Applause.), Standing under the inspiration of such a platform, he feit it his daty to press upon his audience vigilance, patience, perseverance, and self-devotion in meeting the daty of the hour. God summons us to prove perseverance, and self-devotion in meeting the duty of the hour. God summons us to prove the reality of republican Institutions. Europe is looking towards us, confidently believing that our masses will be like hers, that what she believes to be the gentry of the South will yet balk the North out of its purpose; and it is our duty to see that what 20,000,000 of loyal fremen have determined on shall be done despite all chicanery and trick. It is our duty to plant the seeds of civilization in ten States—to plant a Government, not to build one—and to wait for the growth. Our difficulty has been that we had two contradictory ideas in and to wait for the growth. Our difficulty has been that we had two contradictory ideas in one Government. Seward told us what the difficulty was in 1858, before he lost his brains. (Laughter and applause.) It was hoped that we could surmount this difficulty without war; but we could not, and war came, The cannon burst, and now men like your eloquent pastor of Plymouth Church ask us to load up the gun with the same powder, put the same plug in, and hope that it won't burst again. (Laughter.) The South commenced the war to carry out its idea. We fought to maintain ours. The two ideas met in conflict to determine which should control the Government. It was like two men bringing a suit for ment. It was like two men bringing a suit for a house, to decide which shall have the house to i imself. The South said in 1860:—"There are to i inself. The South said in 1860:—"There are 18,000,000 votes behind Abraham Lincoln; unless we can press back liberty our civilization is gone." They fought to maintain their idea of inequality. They expected to succeed. Toombs predicted that he would call the roil of his sisves on Bunker Hill. Now war is not a pastime, a picnic, a sport; it means something, it decides something. It decides that he idea which prevails shall have the right to put the other idea where it can do no further harm. When the South falled in their resort to harm. When the South falled in their resort to arms they gave us the right to dominate this continent. Nevertheless, all rights are not always to be exercised. It depends on whether the rights are founded on justice. Whence do the rights are founded on justice. Whence do we derive the right to dominate this continent? Simply because our civilization is best. Having then, by our victory, the right, and our lices of liberty being the best, we have a right to enforce if. Here comes in the idea of conciliation. We are conciliatory, but magnanimity and conciliation have their law, and duty has its law, and our first duty is to take a bond and make it doubly sure that out of this conquered idea war shall never come again. The war has decided that the root of all this past bitterness shall die forever. (Applause.) I have never heard any of these advocates of concilia-tion offer to sacrifice any of their own rights, but they always offer the negro as the sacrifice. Artemas Ward once said toat he was so patriotic that he felt as if he was willing to offer up as a sacrifice all his wife's male relatives on the aliar of his country. (Laughter and applause.) So it is with these men—they are willing to sacrifice 4,000,000 of negroes on the willing to sacrifice 4,000,000 of negroes on the altar of conciliation. (Applause.) Radicals were advised to lay aside their "animosity." No man or party or journal was entitled to preach moderation or prudence or charity to the old anti-slavery men of this country. No party has suffered as they had suffered, or been so forgiving as they. For twenty years they have been persecuted, lied about, abused, and yet they forgave their persecutors when they found them in the right. There was not a prominent man in the nation to day whose re-cord, it it were examined, would not be found sinful in the highest degree against his fellowcitizens who twenty years ago held the same views which he holds now. He flung back then with contempt and indifference the advice of any journal or pulpit orator who talked to him about conciliation or prudence. In ten Southern States were 1,000,000 educated men. They had lways ruled there; they ruled now, and they would continue to rule until other educated men superseded them. These men believe just as they believed in 1880. Wade Hampton and Jeff. Davis hold the same views as they held in 1859. They believe it is not safe to trust the masses. Battles don't change men's opinions. You might stamp Massachusetts with a hundred Bull Runs and she would continue to cry out, the same as now, "All men are created equal." So you may smite South Carolina with a hundred battles and she will still cry out, "All men are not created equal." Davis is a man of convictions the same as I; he has given evidence convictions the same as I; he has given evidence of it. One man with a conviction and God on his side is a majority, and one man with a conviction and the Devil on his side is not to be despised. (Laughter.) Now to take that trembling jelly we call Seward and pit him against Jeff. Davis, is like petting the Rocky Mountains with Cologne water. (Laughter and applause.) In the South the millions must be taken into account in any problem of Reconstruction as an unchangeable quantity. Reconstruction as an unchangeable quantity,
We cannot trust the South yet; there is not a
single change of idea in the leading element of
Southern thought. God once treated this very Southern thought. God once treated this very problem. Cansan was the territory, and God led the Jew up to her boundary and let him look over. God wished to bring Cansan to the worship of one God. Did He preach conciliation? He said, exterminate every living being in the land. The Bible was not given us for literal truttation, but to furnish as with an interest truttation. eral imitation, but to furnish us with an idea.
We can't exterminate the South; we can't banish them. During the one hundred days after Lincoln's death we might indeed have sent any of them to Europe and never have seen the whites of their eyes again (applause); but it was too late now. I said, two years ago, that cou-ciliation would yet offer us General Grant and General Lee as candidates for President and General Lee as candidates for President and Vice-President on the same ticket. I was laughed at and ridiculed for the statement. Last month the Herald announced them as its candidates. What we must do is to plant Northern ideas in Southern soil; graft the South on to our root; in other words, send down the ballot-box, equality of landed tenure, and education. There were, he said, three ways for us to proceed: one was to get down on our knees and beg pardon of the South; another, to govern it by the sword, which would certainly be as effectual as a man's cutting his throat to cure the consumption; and the tainly be as effectual as a man's cutting his throat to cure the consumption; and the third was to hold the South firm for five or seven years until new ideas take root. This last was the natural and proper mode of reconstruction. No Northern man could walk Southern soil safely to-day. There were ten millions of dollars in Boston to-day that were in the South in 1860. Why was it not there now? Because capitalists dare not trust it there. Canicause capitalists dare not trust it there. Capi-

tal was the most delicate thermometer. If capital were flowing South, it would show that there was said ty there—that there was civilization and a State. Show the man from Alabama or Florida or Mississippi or Georgia that could come to Wall street and borrow a dollar. Solong as this capped by dome there was no State no as this cannot be done, there was no State, no safety, no civilization there. The South knows

this well.

They want capital. There is an immense cry from the South for money. "Give as money," they say, "but bar out the Yankee;" and by Yankee they mean the ideas of the nineteenth century. Why does not Philadelphia and New York, both of which are gorged with capital, send it South? Because no capitalist will give a dollar where he knows ne will not get it back again; no patriot will trust his capital to men whom he thinks are his enemies. The South still cries for money, but are not willing to take still cries for money, but are not willing to take the ideas of the nineteenth century. And this brings me to the Johnson policy. I say Andrew Johnson is a traitor. (Laughter and applause.) Greeley advises me to be more generous in my judgment. Now, nature intended Greeley for a simple hearted and honest man, and when he judgment. Now, nature intended Greeley for a simple-hearted and honest man, and when he has followed nature he has done nobly, and deserves the thanks of his country; but an ox is not a fox. (Laughter and applause.) In an unfortunate moment Greeley conceived the idea that he was made for a Talleyrand, and since that he has been trying to trade principles for immediate results. He is always parading his tact. Now, a man who has tact does not talk about it. The ass made himself ridiculous by imitating the spaniel. After some further comments on Greeley, the speaker recurred to Jonnson, and said he did not intend by calling him a traitor to say that he would betray the flag to the British, but he had been a traitor to the idea he espoused when he took sides with the North in the late conflict. As soon as he came into power he sought to a traitor to the idea he espoused when he took sides with the North in the late conflict. As soon as he came into power he sought to restore the oligatchy of the South; he did this knowingly and intentionally. The speaker then referred to the national debt, and said that if the South were allowed to come back to Congress with their present ideas, they would say to the North:—"You told us in 1835 that the Constitution could not be amended without our help; now, if you could not do that you could not contract a debt, and the national debt is invalid unless we ratify it. There is the Confederate debt, if you will ratify that we will ratify yours," etc. After a few words about the Fortieth Congress, which, he said, was not composed of saints, and a word or two in avor of impeachment of the President, Mr. Phillips came down to the Presidential election of 1888, which, he said, was the great danger ahead. Whoever took the helm of state in 1868 would decide the fate of this country for the next fifty years. If the Democrats succeeded, we would lose one-haif; but if Thaddeus Stevens was elected we would save 99 per cent. Public opinion drifted strongly towards General Grant. Grant, he said, had no ideas, and was not the man for a nation struggling for ideas. Grant was not even a soluier. No soldier would have kept away from New Orleans when its streets ran red with Union blood. If after the Duke of Wellington had subdued Ireland and returned to London, he had heard that a man was murdered in the streets of Dublin for cheering the Queen, he would have been in Dublin in six hours, and henceforth it would have been safe for any man to cheer the Queen from morning till night. would have been in Dublin in six hours, and henceforth it would have been safe for any man to cheer the Queen from morning till niggt. He would not have first gone to the Highlands of Scotland to lay the foundation of a monument. The Duke of Wellington was a soldier. But it was said by the friends of Grant that he wanted to protect Union men of the South, but was not allowed to. If that were so, Grant owed it to the people to say who prevented him. If it were Andrew Johuson, he would not remain in the Presidential chair thirty days after it became known that he had dismissed Grant for doing his duty. Congress would have impeached him long ago. Mr. Phillips closed by warning his audience, as they remembered the graves of 500,000 Union soldiers, to be vigilant and watchful, and see to it that no one was allowed to take the helm of state no one was allowed to take the helm of state who was not true in every drop of his blood to the principles which inspired the loyal men of the North in the late war.—N. Y. Times.

# THE HAYTIEN REVOLUTION.

Salnave Elected President-The Decree Expatriating Geffrard - Interesting Particulars about the New President.

By late arrivals at New York we have further intelligence from Hayti, via Jamaica, received at the latter place by her Majesty's ship Cadmus. General Nissage Saget had at length been induced to accept the Provisional Presidency, and General Salnave had been elected President by the Senate, but had not yet arrived at Port-au-Prince from the North.

The following is the decree expatriating Presideat Geffrard, and calling upon the people to pursue and capture him should he land in Hay-

Considering that General Geffrard has violated the provisions of the Constitution, and become a traitor to the country, and absconded from the Capital, followed by his emissaries, on the night the 13th of March, taking with them the public moneys, it is decreed-1. That General Geffrard, his wife, his chil-

dren, and his sons-in-law, A. Dutey, N. Corset, A. Windsor, and B. Coginone, are banished forever from the territory of the Republic. 2. Also for ten years the following:-A Canie, Tiberius Zamor, B. Namise, St. Macary,

St. Amand, and Cadet Jemise.
3. In case the decree should be violated, any citizen is authorized to tteat them as traitors. 4. General Geffard, and all those who have een his ministers from the dissolution of the House of Representatives in 1863, to the 23d February, 1867, are included in the act of expatriation, and their properties are provisionally

confiscated. 5. Such parts of their property as are perishable will be immediately sold.

The revolutionary army of St. Marc entered Port-au-Prince on the 20th of March, and were enthusiastically received by the inhabitants. They visited the Cathedral, where a Te Deum was chanted in honor of the revolution.

Salnave had written Saget approving of all that the Provisional Committee had done con-cerning the revision of the Constitution and the sending away a great part of the army to their firesides. He had also written General Chevalier, in command of the troops at Port au Pr'see, expressing his approval of the steps he had taken. These letters had been read to the soldiers, and it is said that the greatest concord

prevails between the three chiefs. The following interesting particulars of the new Haytien President are given in a letter from a gentleman at Cape Haytian to a friend at Port-au-Prince, under date of April 1:

"General Salnave arrived at Cape Haytien on the morning of the 27th of March from Turk's Island, with about twenty followers. He was received with the greatest enthusiasm. The wherves and principal streets were crowded, and salutes were fired in his honor from the shore, and also from the American vessel of that was in port. Flags were flying in all the windows. All the Consuls went to the wharf to receive him. His return was comparable to the return of Napoleon from Elba. He is evidently a fine tellow; quite a young man, of thirty-three, and no more. He looks much better than he is and no more. He looks much better than he is represented in his photograph. He is not yet disposed to come over (to Port-au-Prince); he wishes to put things in order first. He does not

wish to see any of Geffrard's people."

The Provisional President, with the consent The Provisional President, with the consent of the Executive Council, had published a decree discontinuing the Consulates at Kingston, Jamaica, and Turk's Island. These appointments were held by adherents of Geffrard's.

The Financial Department had published a notice that from 1st of April the import and tonnage duties would be received at the Treasury in national currency at the Treasury rates.

When the Cadmus left Port-au-Prince the French war-steamer Temis and gunboat Bowat French war-steamer Temis and gunboat Bowat were at anchor there. The United States steamer of war Mackinaw had left Port-au-Prince for St. Marc, with the United States

## NEW YORK CONSTITU- SECOND EDITION TIONAL CONVENTION.

State Election Yesterday.

A Light Vote and a Republican Victory.

The Tribune of to-day says:-

"The want of any general excitement in the election yesterday resulted in a light vote, and will also delay the completion of the returns. From those which we return to-day we estimate the majority of the Republican delegates at large as at least 20,000. It may possibly be more, for the Democratic majority in this city is greatly lessened by the indifference of voters, and in five Senatorial Districts, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-seventh and Twentyand in five Senatorial Districts, the Sixteenth, Seventeenth. Twenty-seventh, and Twenty-ninth, no Democratic nominations were made. This should make a difference of several thousands. But from the imperfect returns the full vote of the State cannot yet be ascertained. In this city one Republican delegate is chosen, Norman Stratton. Brooklyn has elected the Democratic ticket, and we regret that Henry Ward Beecher Will not be a member of the Convention, and that the voters of the Second District had so little regard for the claims of independence and ability, so much for those of party. In Albany and Bufficio there are Democratic gains, but throughout the State the Republican gain appears to be decided, and the convention will probably have 97 Republican members to 63 Democrats."

But the World, by some accident, fixes the matter up more favorably for the Republicans, as follows:--

DELEGATES ELECTED AT LARGE.

Augustus Scheil,
George Law,
Henry C. Murphy,
Homer A. Neison,
David L. Seymour,
Jacob Hardenburgh,
Smith M. Weed,
Alonzo C. Paige,
Francis Kernan,
George F. Comstock,
John Magee,
Henry D. Barto,
Sanford E. Church,
Henry D. Cheesboro,
Joseph G. Masten,
Mar, B. Champlin.

Republicans.

Republicans.

Waldo Hutchins,
William M. Evarts,
George Opdyke,
A. J. H. Duganne,
George W. Curtis,
Horace Greeley,
Joshua M. Vancott,
Ira Harris,
Erastus Cook,
Martin J. Townsend,
William A. Wheeler,
Charles Andrews,
Tracey Bendle,
Charles J. Folger,
Erastus Prosser,
Augustus Frank.

Delegates from Senatorial Districts. SELOMON TOWNSEND, 17.
SELAR B. STRONG, 18.
S. J. COLAHAN, JOHN J. SCHUMAKER, 18.
TUNIE G. BESCEN, 2.
JOHN P. ROLFE, 18.
W. L. LIVINGSTON, CHARLES LOWERY, DANIEL P. BARNARD, 18.
LAWRENCE, JOHN S. BURBILL, CHAS. P. DALLY, 18.
JAMES MONCHIEF, 18.
SELEMENT, democrats in small caps; Republicans in Roman.) William C. Brown,
Leslie W. Russell,
Edwin A. Merritt,
Joel J. Seaver,
William H. Merwin,
James A. Bell,
Marcus Buckford,
Edward A. Brown,
Richard W. Sherman,
Theodore W. Dwight,
Benj, H. Huntington,
George Williams,
E. C. Ferry,
John Eddy,
Edgar Graves, John Eddy,
John Eddy,
John Eddy,
Edgar Graves,
A. B. Beeles,
U. Lindsley M. Lee,
Elius Root,
Loring Fowler,
Lester M. Case.
2. Thomas G. Alvord,
L. Harris Hiscock
Patrick Corbett,
Horatio Ballard.
5. Elezius H. Prindle,
John Grant,
Samuel F. Miller,
Hobart Krum,
Milo G. Goodrich,
Stauton D. Hand,
C. E. Parker,
O. D. H. Kinney,
George Bathbun,
Chas, C. Dwight,
Ornon A reber.
Leander S. Ketchum,
Moietlah H. Lawrence,
E. G. Lapham,
Angus McDonald,
Sterling G. Hatler 5. James Bionester,
Norman Straton,
Eldridge T. Gerry,
Henry Rogers.
6. A. D. Russell,
F. W. Leow.
Gideon J. Tucker,
Magnus Gross.
7. Ed. Pierrefont,
A. L. Robertson
James Brooks,
Hamilton Fish.
8. R. L. Labramore,
John E. Deviln,
C. W. Monell.
WM. Hitchman,
9. A. B. Tappan,
Robert Cochran,
A. B. Congre, forman Strattor

9. A. B. TAPPAN,
ROBERT COCHRAN,
A. B. CONGRA,
WM. H. MORRIS,
10. Gideon Wales,
C. V. R. Luddington,
Stephen W. Fullerton,
Wm. H. Houston.
11. John S. Gould,
Francis Silvester,
B. Platt Carpenter,
Wilson C. Sheldon.
12. John M. Francis,
John P. Armstrong,
Cornelius L. Allen,
Adolphus Hichcock,
13. Erastus Corning,
WM. Cassidy,
AMASA J. PARKER,
JAMES ROY,
14. MANLY B. MATTICE,
E. P. MOORE,
M. SCHOONMARER,
SOLOMON G. YOUNG.
15. Horace E. Smith,
Hezekiah Baker,
Judson S. Landon,
Alembert Pond.
16. George M. Beckwith,
N. G. Axtell.
Matthew Hale,
A. J. Cherretree.

Recapit L. B. Ely. Wm. A. Reynolds,

Wm. A. Beynolds, Freeman Clarke.

9. Levi T. Bowen. George T. Flagler, Seth Wakeman, Benjamin Field.

1. Wm. H. Merrill, Isaac L. Endress, John M. Hammond, Ed. J. Farnham.

Israel T. Hatch, George W. Clinton, John L. Talcott, John Wilkeson. George Barker, Augustus F. Allen, Norman M. Allen, Henry Van Campen.

A. J. Cherretree Recapitulation.

Dem. Delegates at large. Delegates from districts Rephlican majority, 40.

# IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Puebla Assaulted and Captured-Massacre of Imperial Officers Confirmed -Vera Cruz Summoned to Surrender by General Diaz-Reported Flight of Maximilian, Etc. Havana, April 15.—Letters from Vera Cruz to

the 13th inst, confirm the capture of Puebla by the Liberals. It was taken by assault on the 2d. Two demands were made for the surrender by Porfirio Diaz, who promised to give quarter to the defenders of the city, if his demands were promptly complied, with. They were, however, ejected with scornful and insulting language. Is the assault, Diaz lost about two taousand

killed and wounded, and the Imperialists about one thousand. As Diaz had threatened, he refused to give quarter to all officers charged with the defense of the city, from the rank of lieutenant up, and caused them to be executed. Some accounts say that the number was twentynine: other accounts say that it was sixty-three others eighty-five, and still others one hundred

Some one hundred and forty officers who had strengthened themselves in the defenses of Guadaloupe and Loretto were allowed to capitulate at discretion, and their lives spared to them,

Immediately on the capture of Puebla, Diaz sent 3000 men and a battery to attack Vera Cruz. On the 12th instant a messenger was sent by the Liberals to demand the surrender of Vera Cruz. He returned to the Liberal camp on the 13th inst. On that day the Imperial chiefs in that city held a council of war, and no doubt is entertained but that they would agree to capitu-

The expected arrival of the new Mexican manof-war from Tampico, and the battery under General Alatorre, sent by Diaz, it is expected. will induce General Landero, the Imperial com mander at Vera Cruz, to surrender uncondi tionally, so as to avoid bloodshed.

Maximilian is reported to have escaped from Queretaro in disguise to the city of Mexico, but this report is not credited. The Imperialists had made another sortle from Queretaro, and were defeated.

# Murder in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 23.—Izador Atleinger, a well-known citizen of this place, was found murdered in his store this morning. He was robbed of three hundred dollars in money. No clue to the murderers has been obtained.

Snow in Western Pennsylvania. HARRISBURG, April 24 .- Four inches of snow falling at nearly all points along the line from Pittsburg to this city.

Baltimore, with European dates of the 11th inst., arrived this morning. Her news has been anticipated by the cable despatches.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Prussia Declines to Leave Luxembourg.

She Can Protect Her Own Rights.

The "Great Powers" Ignored.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Berlin, April 23 - Evening .- The official Press of to-day in an editorial says, in relation to the proposition recently submitted to the Governments of Prussia and France by the great powers of Europe:-"This Government did not find it necessary to appeal to the powers for the protection of her rights, and she will not leave Luxembourg."

FRANKFORT, April 23 - Evening .- United States Five-twenties closed at 73.

ANTWERP, April 23-Evening .- Petroleum has declined to 45 francs.

## EUROPEAN NEWS BY STEAMER.

The Periere at New York.

NEW YORK, April 24.—The papers by the steamer Periere, from Havre via Brest, on the lith inst., furnishes the following items of

The "Official Organ" Silent. The Paris Moniteur had maintained absolute

lence regarding the report that an ultimatum had been addressed to Prussla by France. War With Prussia Possible.

The possibility of a war with Prussia was admitted by the most pacific of the Paris press. The most moderate of all, La France, declares that the Government has hitherto shown a spirit of prudence which has with difficulty kept down the emotions and aspirations excited by the ambition of Prussia. La France says:—"We have reason to believe that the Luxembourg question will not be considered by the dignitaries of the treaty of 1859, at a conference, but simply by diplomatic notes, The two propositions to be discussed are said to be—Has the King of Holland the right to cede Luxembourg? and is Prussta justified, after her

Luxembourg? The Lexembourgians Like France. The inhabitants of Lexembourg had presented an address to the King of Holland, asking to be

recent aggrandizement, in continuing to occupy

annexed to France.

The Berlin journals say in case of war, the North German army could be completely furnished with needle-guns as well as the new Federal corps of the Saxon troops. The fortifications of Kiel Bay, Alsen, and Sandewill are to be considerably extended, and rapidly carried on to a provisional completion.

Hard on Napoteon. The Times' Paris correspondent says the persistent silence of the French Government on the Luxembourg affair has produced more uneasiness, disgust, and enervating discouragement than has been experienced since 1848.

An Opinion. The Paris Etendard has an article which predicates that Prussia must evacuate Luxembourg or there will be war.
The London Standard's Paris correspondent

says there is great talk of war there, and among other things it is said the camp of Chalons is to be formed immediately, and that 100,000 men are to be concentrated there. The Strasburg papers state that Germany is

making great preparations, and that Mayence is being made ready to stand a seige. The semi-official North German Gazette says the decision of the question of preserving the peace does not rest with the Cabinet of Berlin, for the character of a Federal State is solely defensive.

The same journal adds:—"It is, perhaps, the greatest triumph of the Emperor Napoleon's Government, that it has brought the French nation to admit that they can serve their own and the general interests of civilization better. by giving the hand to an opponent, and in place of humiliating him, joining with him in endea-voring to promote the accomplishment of the great work of progress.

Prussian Legislature. The Prussiau Government will convoke the Chambers soon after Easter,

De Moustier on the Muss.

The Marquis de Moustier, in his announcement on the Luxembourg question to the French Legislative body, said:- "The Government, guided by the interests of France, which required the preservation of peace, has brought to the consideration of this question, thoughts only of conciliation and peace. Nor was it the that raised French Government discussion of the question. The undecided situation of Luxembourg and Lunburg, gave rise to diplomatic communications between France and Holland, but these communications had no official character. When the Dutch Cabinet consulted Prussia, and when the latter replied by appealing to the treaty of 1839, the French Government had always considered this question from three points of view, namely:-As connected with the free consent of Holland, the loyal examination of the treaties by the great powers, and the con-sultation of the wishes of the inhabitants by means of universal suffrage. The French crument is disposed to examine the question in concert with the great powers, and believes. erefore, that the peace cannot be disturbed.

EVENING TELEGRAPH.) The Vienna Press contains an article recom mending Austria, in the event of war breaking out, to adopt a policy of the strictest reserve.

We published this speech on Monday .- ED.

# FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political - Archbishop Spalding - The Queer Storm, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, April 24 .- The Democratic Con-

ention last night adjourned until to-night, unable to make nominations. There was much excitement and wrangling,
Archbishop Spalding is rapidly recovering,
He departs for Rome as soon as he is sufficiently One Tomogre, First Commissioner. well to travel.

The weather is cold to-day, with rain, and Tauda Senya, Interpreter. some snow and hail. Seky Senpaty, Interpreter, Ginno Sinnodio, Oga Sawara Kendo, First Lieutenant. Arrival of the City of Baltimore. New York, April 24 .- The steamship City of

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 23. - The following FORTRESS MONROE, April 23.—The following officers attached to the garrison of the forthave been detached to perform registration duties:—Brevet Major H. R. Putman, Captain of the 21st Injustry, for Lancaster county: Brevet Colonel F. S. Guenther, Captain of the 5th United States Artillery, for Floyd county: Captain James W. Piper, Captain of the 5th United States Artillery, for Prince George county: Brevet Captain E. L. Huntingdon, First Lieutenant of the 29th Infantry, for Fluvanna county: Brevet Captain Madison Earle, vanna county; Brevet Captain Madison Earle, First Lieutenant of the 21st Infantry, for Giles county; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Reed, First Lieutenant of the 5th Artillery, for Rockingbam county; Brevet Capt. A. Fessenden, First Lieutenant, 5th Artillery, for Highland county. Lieutenant S. A. Dare, First Lieutenant S. A. Dare, F Several other civilian appointments have been a ade from this county, principally ex-army officers. The detachment of the above officers from the garrison will result, for a time, in a scrious inconvenience, but this, it is presumed, can be easily remedied. The necessary registration instructions have not yet been forthcoming from Bichmond, and are daily anticipated by the officers, who, when they arrive, will leave as early as possible for the designated condies, and enter upon the the designated counties, and enter upon the registration duties. In the meantime applica ons for the position of Registers and clerk ships are becoming more numerous, and keep officers busily engaged in answering and making final disposal of them. These positions which are opening up a sure source of a good dary as long as they last, are being eagerly ought for by young men out of employment in be different counties in this section of the State, but their applications are in every case care-fully examined, and they must produce good evience of being themselves reconstructed before they are tendered the positions. In many cases, the chief registering officer deemed it advantageous to procure assistants who are thoroughly acquainted with the country he has been assigned to, and makes a judicious selection from among the applicants; but, as a general thing, these subordinate positions will be filled

Colonel William Emerson, a New Hampshire politician, is here on a visit to the Peninsula. ie designs making a general tour through the State, with the view of becoming acquainted with the financial and agricultural prospects of the people, and the progress being made towards reconstruction, prior to a probable large investment in lands and projected railroad improve-

by the personal friends or acquaintances of the

The body of an unknown colored man was washed up on the beach at an early hour this morning. It was taken up by the soldiers, and decently interred.

# Sailing of the Asia. Boston, April 24.—The Asia sailed this morning, taking seventy-four passengers for Liverpool and nine for Halifax.

Markets by Telegraph.

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Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 24.—Stocks active and very strong. Chicago and Rock Island, 86%; Reading, 101%; Canton 41%; Erie, 26%; Cleveland and Toledo, 111%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 65%; Patsburg and Fort Wayne, 92%; Michigan Central, 107%; Michigan Southern, 66%; New York Central, 96%; Hilnois Central, 113%; Cumberland preferred, 27; Virginia Sixes, 64; Missouri Sixes, 98; Hudson River, 90; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 110; do, of 1864, 104%; do, of 1864, 106%; Go, of 1865, 108%; do, of 1864, 104%; do, of 1864, 104%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 196%; all others, 165%; Sterling Exchange, 95%; Sight, 10%, Money at 6 per cent; Gold, 188%.

# THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Movements of the Commissioners Yesterday-Presents for the President and the Heads of Departments from the Japanese Government-Official Visit to the Custom-House-Interview with Mr. Chilton, of Washington,

The movements of the Japanese Embassy resterday were comparatively unimportant. Thoroughly fatigued from their efforts on Monday, and their trip from California, they remained during the morning and a portion of the alternoon in their rooms at the Metropolitan Hotel, where they create almost the amount of interest which was bestowed on their predecessors in the same establishment seven since. Their politeness and courtesy to all who notice them has won for them the respect and attention of the guests.

Yesterday several of the Commissioners appeared in American attire, having and aside their native costume. Seky Senpaty, one of the interpreters, wore a suit of black, and seemed much pleased at the change he had He was supplied with a stock of men and paper collars, and some of the other electeras of masculine dress, which he will probably introduce in Japan, where they may the means of creating innovations on the imremorial attire of the natives. He is a shrewd, tellectual man, who boasts that he is inteately acquainted with Japanese Temmy, wno was one of the lions of New York shortly be-fore the war. He states that Tommy was about to leave Jeddo for Shanghai, as a Government interpreter, before the embassy departed from

VISIT TO THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. Charlton, who accompanied the Embassy, with Oyasawara Kendo, who holds he rank of First Lieutenant in the Japanese Navy, and Uwata Haisaku, Second Lieutenant, roceeded in a covered barouche to the Custom couse, where they were conducted to the cham-per of Mr. Smythe. The Collector received them courteously, and promised them every possible facility at his command to resume their ourney. Mr. Charlton then stated that the blect of his visit was to obtain the necessary permission to have the baggage of the Embassy forwarded to their hotel, or to Washington. The Collector at once furnished the necessary order, and the property of the Commissioners and their suite will be sent wherever they may

VALUABLE PRESENTS FOR THE PRESIDENT, ETC. Included in the bargage of the Embassy are everal boxes filled with costly Japanese curiositics, porcelain, and other valuables, which are to be presented to the President and the heads Departments at Washington. They were sent ty the Japanese Government for that purpose, and they are accompanied with a letter from the principal officer who occupies a position imme-diately under the Tycoon—being the Secretary of State. VISIT OF MR. CHILTON.

Shortly after the party returned to the hotel, Mr. Chilton, of Washington, was conducted to their rooms by one of the interpreters and Mr. Charlton. He welcomed them to this city, and expressed the nope that their stay in this country might be as agreeable and happy as it had been; and he assured them that they would receive the courtesy and consideration which would make their tour as pleasant as they could

possibly desire. OFFICIAL LIST OF THE EMBASSY. Mr. Chilton was then introduced to the Emwhose names are thus officially given:-

Matsamotojudayoo, Second Commissioner. Pokasawa Ukity, Secretary.

Uwata Hrisaku, Second Lieutenant. The Embassy remained in the hotel through out the evening. To-day they will visit the Navy Yard .- N. Y. World.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday. April 24, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. August 7:30s sold at 106, no change, and July, 1865, 5-20s at 1071, no change. 981 was bid for 10-40s; 1091 for 6s of 1881; and 110 for 1862 5-20s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1001, an advance of i. the new issue sold at 100%, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 50\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130\frac{1}{2}\$, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57\frac{1}{2}\omega57\frac{1}{2}\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and Lohigh Valley at 57, no change. 60\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawisea common; 27 for Catawissa preferred; and 284 for Phila-

lelphia and Eric. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was otning doing.

nothing doing.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½, a slight decline, and Delaware Division at 56, no change. 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 30½ for preferred do.; and 15½ for Susquenanna Caual.

Quotations of Gold—105 A. M., 138½; 11 A. M., 138½; 12 M., 139; 1 P. M. 139½, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

on the closing price last evening. HILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS,

-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 @109½; do. 1862, 109¼@110‡; do., 1864, 108¼@108¼ @1094; do. 1862, 1094@1104; do., 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1865, new, 1074@1074; do. 5s, 10-40s, 974@974; do. 7-30s, August, 106@1064; do., June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@1054; do., July, 1864, 1184@1194; do., July, 1864, 1184@1184; do., Aug. 1864, 1174@1184; do., October, 1864, 1164@1174; do., Dec., 1864, 1154@1164; do., May, 1865, 113@1134; do., Aug., 1865, 112@1124; do., September, 1865, 114@1112; do., October, 1865, 1114@1114. Gold, 1384@1394. Silver, 133@135.

\_Messrs, William Painter & Co., Dankers, No.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: - U. S. 68, 1881, Coupou, 1094@1094; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1094@1104; do., 1864, 1084@1083; do., 1865, 1084@1084; do. new, 1074@1074; 5s, 10-40s, 984@984; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1052. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 15‡; May, 1865, 12‡; August, 1865, 11‡; September, 1865, 11‡; October, 1865, 11.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, April 24.-The market for Cloverseed continues excessively dull, and the only sales reported were in small lots at \$8:50@ 9:50 7 64 pounds. Timothy ranges from \$3:25 to \$3.40. Flaxseed is selling in a small way at \$3.60. 305. The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at \$42 p ton. The Flour Market continues extremely quiet,

The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, there being no demand except from the nome consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$9@10 for superfine; \$10@11 for extras; \$1275@14\*25 for Northwestern extra family; \$13@15 for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do.; \$18\*50@17 for California; and \$17@17.50 for St. Louis. Rye Flour commands \$8\*25@17.50 for St. Louis. Rye Flour commands \$8\*25@17.50 for St. Louis. 8.50 a barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.
The market is poorly supplied with Wheat,
and prime lots are in fair demand, but common grades are not much wanted. Small sales of Pennsylvania ed at \$3 20@3 40, and California at \$3 40, 1500 bushels Western Ryc sold, to arrive, at \$1 65. Corn is in moderate supply and in good demand; some holders are asking an advance; sales of 4000 bushels yellow at \$1.28, in store, from the cars, and affoat. 1500 bushels Pennsylvania (late solid at 740.

sylvania Cats soid at 74c.
Whisky is unchanged. Sales of the contraband article at \$1.50@1.70. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

FORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 28 

For additional Marine News see Third Page, CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig S. C. Shaw, Landers, St. Thomas, E.A. Souder&Co.
Brig Alma Jaue, Flynn, Hallfax, C. C. Van Hors.
Schr Cornella, Warthinau, Richmond, Cabeen & Co.
Schr K. E. Rich, Van Lawn, Salem, Hammett & Neal.
Schr W. Walton, Reeves, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr Montrose, Grierson, Newburyport, J. J. Conner
& Co.

or Lizzle Maul, Buehler, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Schr Lizzle Maul, Buehler, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutting.

Schr Mary E. Coyne, Facemire, New Bedford, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Rockland.
Schr Goddess, Kelly, Rockland.
Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, Norwich, Preston Coal Co, Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Fall River.
Go. Schr W. P. Coz, Houck, Medford, Quintard, Ward&Co. Schr S. Morris, Hewlit, Boston, New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, Boston, Go. Schr John Beatty, Henderson, Haverhill, Blakiston, Grseff & Co.
Schr E. B. Wheaton, Little, Salem, Rommell& Hunter, Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston, W. H. Johns & Bro.

& Bro. St'r Mount Vernon, Kerst, New York, Tyler & Co. St'r Millville, Renear, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co. St'r W. Whiliden, Biggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr J. J. Spencer. Fleming, 8 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to order. 20th uit, on the patward passage, J. Holmes, aged 45 years, first mate, during a heavy gale from NE, was washed overboard and lost. d lost. Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 7 days from Portland,

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 7 days from Portland, with moise to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Kate Rich, Babcock, 5 days from Fairhaven, in ballast to capitaln.

Schr Arladne, Thomas. 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J. L. Bewiey & Co.

Schr Lizzie Maule, Buehler, from Boston.

Schr W. Walton, Reeves, from Boston.

Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Poston.

Schr S. B. Wheeler, McGlaughlin, from Providence.

Schr Free Wind, Frisbee, from Beverly.

Schr A. E. Safford, Hanson, from Pawincket.

Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, from Newport.

Schr E, B. Wheaton, Little, from Salem.

Steamer Millville, Resear, I day from New York, with moise, to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Brig Sinclos, Steel, for Philadelphia, at Ponce, P. R., Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy, hence, at Fall River Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, and J. H. Moore, Nicker-Schr barah Purves, Jones, and J. H. Moore, Nicker-son, hence, at Boston 220 inst. Schr Lottle Beard, Perry, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 22d inst. Schra R. Borden, Borden, and T. Borden, Wright-ington, hence, at Fall River 20th inst.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, April 2s.—Arrived, steamship Pereire, from Havre 17th, via Brest 12th inst.

Steamship Western Metropolis, from Bremen 4th

Steamship Western Metropolis, from Bremen 4th ipstant.

Steamship Borussia, from Hamburg 7th inst.

FORTHESS MONKOE, April 22.—The weather has been used ided during the pass five days, constantly furnishing indications of rain, but the wind always chifted, and cleared off, while sequalls would 1 is a few hours suddenly arise, and then pass away. A strong westerly breeze prevailed at an early hour this morning, and was succeeded this afternoon by a heavy squall from the SW. The small boats from the war vessels in the harbor experienced great difficulty in making headway against the current and wind, the sea at times washing over them.

The barque Emperor, from Richmend, bound to Rio Janeiro, with flour, has anchored in Hampton Roads.

The steamer Daffodil, Howland, from Savannah for New York, put into Norfolk inls morning, and salled again.

Eiston, April 24.—Salled, steamship Asia, with 7a passengers for Liverpool, and 9 for Halifax.