RECONSTRUCTION.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE-THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINA-

TION FOR GOVERNOR. Mr. Etheridge has written the following letler accepting the nomination:-

DRESDEN. Tenn., April 19 — Gentlemen:—I bave this day received your communication of the leth instant, informing me of my nomination as the candidate of the Conservative party for Governor of the State. While I am sincerely distrustful of my ability to meet the just expectations of those who composed the Convertion, I will not decline the nomination, nor will I hesitate to say that, in my judgment, the principles enunciated by the Convention should satisfy all who prefer a government of law, of justice, and equal rights for all the people of the State, to the foul domination of an ignorant, brutal, and irresponsible despotism. I am, therefore, "in favor of immediate restoration of our disfranchised fellow-citizens to all rights, privileges, and immunities of full and tion of our disfranchised fellow-citizens to all rights, privileges, and immunities of full and complete citizenship." This, I am sure, will be accorded by every man in the State, regardless of color, who is himself fit to be free. I will enter upon the canvass early in May, and I shall endeavor to perform my whole duty. I ask the co-operation of those only who feel themselves deserving the name and privilege of entizens. If all such will exert themselves as duty and honor demand, we can end effectually duty and honor demand, we can end effectually

and forever the meanest tyranny which was ever hatched in the foul air of distempered times. Very truly, etc.

EMERSON ETHERIDGE.

Bon. J. W. Leftwich, Hon. W. W. Coleman, and Sam. H. Jones, Esq., Committee, etc., Memphis, Tennessee. phis, Tennessee.

KENTUCKY.

The Hon, Aaron Harding, the candidate for Governor of the Union Democratic, or "Third Party," has declined to run, and his place on the ticket has been filled by Judge W. B. Kinkead, the late candidate for Lieutenant-Governor. The Hon, Harrison Taylor fills Judge Kinkead's place for Lieutenant-Governor.

VIRGINIA.

THE RICHMOND "TIMES" RECEIVES A NOTE OF WARNING FROM HEADQUARTERS-GENERAL ECHOPIELD DOES NOT LIKE ITS BOMBASTIC UTTER-ANCES, AND REQUESTS THE EDITOR TO BE MORE REASONABLE IN FUTURE - EXTRAORDINARY CATERING TO THE COLORED POPULATION IN THE INTERIOR-DINNERS GIVEN TO THEM, AND CHURCHES BUILT FOR THEIR BENEFIT, ETC.

RICHMOND, Va., April 28.—The Richmond Times has attained a notorious prominence of late for its blood-and-thunder articles against reconstruction. Yankee rulers, and a host of other imaginary ills which affect the South, and shich, in the excited brain of its editor, are enough to make the heavens weep and Congress hide its head for shame. General Schofield, disapproving of this obnoxious and combustible style of literature, has addressed the following order to the editor, in which is embedied a paragraph from yeardary editor; in bodied a paragraph from yesterday's editorial illustrative of the unreconstructed spirit of the

The people of Richmond disapprove altogether of this obstructive and incendiary policy of an organ which claims to possess their confidence; and as for the people of the State, they utterly repudiate newspapers of this stamp. A few—of course, political fanatics and worn out factionists—still adhere to the suicidal doctrines of a dead and defeated party, the resurrection of which is certainly beyond all possibility. The paragraph alluded to has reference to the efforts of Senator Wilson and similar Northern politicians, who seek to unite the colored with politicians, who seek to unite the colored with the white race of the South in one great Repub-

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIR-HRADGUARTERS FIRST DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, Va., April 27.—Mr. Charles H. Wynne, proprietor of the Richmond Times, Richmond, Va.—Sir.—The Commanding-General directs me to call your attention to an editorial article in the Richmond Times of this morning, headed, "A Black Man's Party in Virginia," and to say that while he desired not only to permit, but to encourage the ulmost freedom of discussion of political questions, the character of the article referred to calls for severe consure Expecially the following words—"It is a proposition Especially the following words—"It is a proposition which implies that they are ready to grasp the following the discount of the authors of our ruin"—are an intolerable insult to all soldiers of the United an intolerable insult to all soldiers of the United States army, and no less so to all true soldiers of the late Confederate army, as they have long since extended to each other the corollal hand of friendship, and pladged their united efforts to restore peace and harmony to our whole country. The efforts of your paper to foster eumity, create disorder, and lead violence, can no longer be tolerated. It is hoped this warning will be sufficient. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, Assistant Adjutant-General.

To-morrow, it is expected, the Times will come out with an ingenious retraction; but its guiding spirit is sure to make himself heard rain in a similar bombastic tone.

In remote portions of the State the utmost good feeling exists between the negroes and whites, where radical influence has not been used to promote dissention. The negroes of Fluvanna county had recently a meeting at Columbia to hear the report of their delegate to the convention. The delegate's speech on the occasion appears to have been by no means rabid; and several prominent white gentle-men who followed him were heard with repect and approval. The citizens of Halifax ave the colored people of that town a complientary dinner last week, as a mark of appre-Woodson's hotel. The colored people of Dan-ville have bought the large Government building on Tunstall Hill for their chapel. They circulated a petition for subscriptions for this purpose on Monday last, and in a few hours purpose on Monday has, and it a few hours raised the necessary amount, a number of the whites contributing. At a large meeting of the colored people of that town, held on Monday, the following resolution was proposed and unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That our thanks are due and are hereby tendered, through the newspapers of Danville, to all the white people of the town who aided us by contri-bution in the purchase of a house of worship.

THE CRY OF "LET US ALONE" DIRECTED AT SENA-TOR WILSON-THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES AT HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA, CONSIDERED ALL RIGHT. The Danville Times of April 27, rejoicing at the harmony prevailing between blacks; and whites in that section of Virginia, in the absence of angry political discussion, says in deprecation of a v. sit from Senator Wilson:—

sence of angry pointed attacks of says in deprecation of a v-sit from Senator Wilson:

"No, Mr. Wilson, we intend to reconstruct under your bill; we shall obey all your military orders; we shall give the freedmen perfect political equality, but we cannot love you, and if you were the proper sort of asiman, you would neither expect nor require it. Stay away if you have any feeling of sympathy for a fallen foe; let us alone in our helpless condition."

A petition has been gotten up in Huntsville, Ala, for the removal of the Judge of Probate and Sherilf of Madison county, and the Mayor of Huntsville, and supplant them with men of the radical stripe. It is said, however, that the post commandant, Major O. C. C. Lester, disapproved the object of the petitions, because he knew of nothing to justify the action asked for, and that General Sprague declined to act unless charges of official malfeasance or misfeasance were made and sustained by proof.

were made and sustained by proof. VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE.

RICHMOND, Va., April 28.—A call for a State Convention of Union men at Charlottesville, on May 29, is being circulated among the members f the Legislature, The Legislature has passed, to be engrossed, a ill appropriating \$80,000 for the education of bill appropriating \$80,000 for white and black children.

THE MICHIGAN ELECTION.

The Lansing State Republican, of the 24th inst. gives the following result, judging by the last returns received, of the election in Michigan:-The next week after election we stated that the The next week after election we stated that the Republican State ticket had received 15,000 majority. But the Republicans have done better than that. The efficial majority, so far, is 21,874 on Justice of the Supreme Court, and the net Republican majorities on delegates to the State Convention are 21,934. There are still eight counties to hear from, which will increase the majorities at least 1800, giving, in the whole State, over 23,000 Republican majority. This, upon the light vote cast, is full as large a majority as was given the Republican ticket last November. Who says there has been any reaction in Michigan?

GENERAL SICKLES AND THE AME-RICAN FLAG.

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27.—The annual parade of the Fire Department of Charleston was to have taken place this morning at 10 o'clock. The procession was about starting, but there being a total absence of an American flag in the column, notwithstanding the great number of all sorts of other banners, General Sickles addressed the Post Commandant, Brevet Brigadier-General Clitz, the following letter, and ordered the column not to move until the requirements of this letter were complied with:-

General:—You remember the regrets we expressed to prominent citizens on the day of the last firemen's parade, that the American flag was not to be seen in the column. It was then said to have been an inadvertent omission. It is reported to me this morning that among the various emblems borne by the several companies at the rendezvous on the citadel parade ground, the flag is not there. I desire that you will at once send for the Chief of the Fire Department, and inform him that the national standard must be borne in front of the column: that an except of honor, to consist of General:-You remember the regrets we exnational standard must be borne in front of the column; that an escort of honor, to consist of two members of each company present, will be detailed by himself to march with the colors; that the colors be placed opposite the reviewing personages on the ground designated for the review, and that every person in the column shall salute the colors by lifting his hat or cap on arriving at a point three paces distant from the colors, and, carrying the cap uplifted, march past the colors to a point three paces distant past the colors to a point three paces distant from the same.

The Mayor of the city, the Chief of the Fire

Department, and the foremen of companies will be held responsible for the observance of this order, and they are hereby authorized and re-quired to arrest any person who disobeys it. You will take such measures as you may find to to will take such measures as you may find to be necessary to insure the execution of this order. Very respectfully, D. E. Sickles, Major-Gen. Commanding. To Brevet Brigadier-General H. B. Clitz, United States Army, Commanding Post of Charles-

ton, S. C.
Official—J. W. Clous, Captain Thirty-eighth Infantry, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

When informed of this order by General Clitz, the Chief of the Fire Department expressed, on behalf of the Fire Department, cheerful obedience, and the procession is now waiting until an American flag can be pro-

A flag has been procured, and the procession

THE POLITICAL WORLD.

HON. GEORGE H. PENDLETON ON THE SITUATION. Hon. George H. Pendleton, by invitation of the Democratic Club of Urbana, Ohio, made a political address in that city on Thursday evening last. In the course of his remarks he said:-

The old political system passed away in 1861, and another was adopted. Its little finger is heavier than the whole body of that which it heavier than the whole body of that which it superseded. No longer do we ask, Have we a Government? Its Argus eyes seek everywhere the accumulations of labor and capital, and its Briarean arms are ever grasping all those eyes can see. Its vast mittary and naval establishments have risen with pertentous mien and overshadow the civil administrations in nearly one-half the country. There is no doubt that we have a Government—a strong one—strong in the number of men whom it can conscript—strong in the treasure it can raise by taxation-strong in its power to invade rights of the States and the liberties of the izens—strong in its capacity to override the Constitution—strong as Rome was strong, both east and west, under the Emperors—strong as France was strong under the Reign of Terror and the guillotine—but we k as they were weak when the Goths and Vandals avenged on the seven-hilled city the wrongs of Germans, or seven-hilled city the wrongs of Germans, or when the blood of the murdered Danton choked

the despairing Robespierre.

After reviewing the political history of the country for the past six years, he contended that the party in control of the Government, having become revolutionists, will still go on from one point to another, from the reconstruc-tion of 1867 to the confiscation scheme of Thaddeus Stevens, and from that to whatever worse the frenzy of the times may prompt, till the reaction shall come, and the people, sated and wearied, shall drive them from power, even though it be through blood. Continuing, he

I see among many good men a tendency to despir. I see among my own friends a disposi-tion to give up all for lost. They have lost hope, they have lost courage—their despondy counsels inaction. The newspapers, the lie speeches, but above all, the private conversations, indicate this feeling. Gentlemen, I do not sympathize with it. I have high hopes for the future. I see the dangers which are before us. I see a long and weary way. I see a long and exhausting struggle, in which success will vary from the one side to the other. I do not conceal from myself that it may be a struggle of the sword. Many of us may go down with the harness on in the midst of the fight, but hope fills my heart, and the magnitude of the prize nerves my arm.

BREACH OF MARRIAGE CONTRACT. SUIT TO RECOVER ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

From the Cincinnati Commercial, There has been pending, for some time, in Chicago, a suit for damages in the sum of \$100,000, on account of an alleged breach of marriage contract, wherein Miss Amanda J. Craig of Cincinnati, is complainant, and Elisha C. Sprague, of Chicago, defendant. Mr. Sprague is a man of large wealth, and has spared no pains or expense in his efforts to make out a stron defense. For several weeks last summer h had lawyers and detectives employed in Cincinnati and vicinity to obtain, if possible, evidence as to the lady's character that might operate against her in court. We believe that he was not at all successful in this entersful in one little scheme in which he endeavored, through a female detective, to obtain

certain assistance from a physician of Cincinnati. The case is upon the trial calendar of the Circuit Court of Chicago.

The defendant's counsel recently came into Court to enforce a motion for a rule upon the piaintiff and her counsel to submit to his inspection all letters written by the defendant. spection all letters written by the defendant to the companing party. In support of this motion, the defendant states that "for a long time he corresponded with said plaintiff," and that all the letters are within her control; that these letters "contain the evidence of what the plaintiff claims to be a marriage contract, and he says "that certain of said letters contain statements which, of themselves explained, might, and deponent believes would, work great injury and injustice to him." He also states that certain other letters contain a full defense to the action. The motion was opstates that certain other letters contain a full defense to the action. The motion was opposed—first, upon the ground that the defendant, acknowledging the writing of the letters, ought to be aware of their contents, and by his affidavit shows that he is acquainted with their purport; and secondly, that the affidavit does not bring the case within the legal rule which requires a specification of the documents desired to be placed on view. The Court (Judge Williams) decided that this was a most unusual application, and one which he could not grant. It was, in effect, to ask the Court to make a rule that the plaintiff shall come into Court and develop to the opposing counsel her entire case, that she may opposing counsel her entire case, that she may especially enable the defendant to meet her case on its specific points. Beyond this, it was, in effect, asking the Court to cause to require the production of letters which the counsel for the plaintiff may not seek to introduce at law. The law presumes the writer of letters knows their contents, and if he does not copy them he is held to remember their purport. The motion was overruled, also, on the ground that if the defendant saw the letters, and had them in his possession, they would not be evidence in his

THE FASHIONS.

NEW BRIDAL COSTUMES AND WEDDING WREATHS-DESCRIPTION OF THE PRETTIEST SPRING DRESSES AND STYLES-AN ELEGANT VARIETY-ANOTHER GARIBALDI-EUGENIE'S TOILET AT THE OPENING OF THE EXHIBITION-CONCERTS AND EQUES-TRIANISM, ETC.

Paris, April 12.—The prevailing fashionable costume is at present the bridal wreath, robe, and yeil, and the walk that is enlivened by the most elegant toilets is that narrow path between two rows of benches leading through the nave of churches up to the altar. Gaily attired wed-ding parties are daily assembled in little groups round every place of worship, chapels being the endezvous given by spring in this famous year of Universal Exposition. Some of the brides are all beaming smiles, others are streaming tears; the former are told that their tuture lives will be one continued series of unbroken felicity and cloudless serenity; those who are lachrymose are told that tears are omens of plenty-im-

mense abundance.

The prettiest bride I have seen had on a white poult robe, with a very long train, and no other trimming beyond white silk orange leaves of the same material, placed down the front by twos, with a bouquet of wax orange flowers and bads in the middle of each two ends. The ensemble was like flower bows. There were ten from the neck down to the ground in front, and two on the waist behind. The silk leaves were fringed round with white curty silk. The wreath was made of wax, forming a diadem in front, under a splendid lace veil, with cordons of flowers en-

twined in and out of the chignon and falling down over the shoulders.

The guests who followed wore plainsilk in all the new shades. One of the toilets was very elegant, though only foulard; the ground was light blue, and the pattern gorgeous bees hovering all over. The bonnet was made of holeysuckle. Another new style of bonnet as the "Marguerite," or daisy. The top forms the heart of a china aster, and as the flower widens the petals unfold into larger sizes, till the fan-chon is large enough. The strings are made of tulle, dotted over with torn leaves. All bonnets are tied on behind under the chignon, and chignons are even being put on higher and rounder and flatter than ever. They are also being en-circled with bands of cut jet, and all the front hair is brought over the forehead, where it is cut and frizzled and looks pug-like. There is no teiling where all our new spring costumes come from, but they are all very fascinating. They go running about (much curtailed, by-the-

way) in the most inconceivable shapes.
I have counted no less than thirty differently shaped overskirts on underplisses. Some are tied up in a bundle behind; some are drawn back tightly from the front, leaving a very flat surface, and giving off in a slope and tail behind; others are looped up in fantastical folds; some are short on the sides, square in front and pointed behind; but the prettiest and most advisable are gored widths with jet, chenille, or silk fringes round the bottom, over silk under petticoats trimmed with cluny insertions and Garibaldis to match these under petticoats.

There is also a new Garibaldi, made of black tulle, and dotted all over with particolored chemitle balls, yellow, blue, red, and green. Another Garibaldi is made of blue sik, worked over with white China beads. White high chemisettes are to have high sik mousquetaire sleeves and collars to match the skirts they are

worn with.
Pinin walking dresses, not costumes, are being very practically looped up, which is a most useful bit of intelligence; for if trains are graceful in drawing-rooms, they are cumbersome on the public streets, and mark a certain demi-monde vie which every one does not care to adopt.

Bottons are sewn up the gored seams from the hem to the middle of the skirt; small loops connect them, and, according to the different degrees of longitude a lady wishes to sail under, she can loop up a few noothes. Nothing gets crushed, and the loops are easily let down when a different surface necessitates an alteration. And now something about the Empress' toilet

at the Exposition. Some surprise has been expressed by all at the sombre style of her dress at the opening, as many expected to see her in splendid robe, which she had given orders for to the usual court tailors. This robe they themselves ordered at the Compagnie Lyonnaise her Majesty had desired a material exhibited at the Exposition by the said compagnie.

The latter presented a splendid straw-colored ilk, brocaded with carnations in all the natural tints. The piece I held yesterday at the Ex-position was of the same. It is the richest that ever came out of a loom.

The robe was made, but the Empress did not hink she ought to wear it, at the very last moment. The Prince was not well; she did not care for the opening being a state affair, and the carnations are laid by for another fete at the Exposition.

Concerts are being forced on the public whether they will or not, and there will be no

end to them before Easier.

The Sunday races at the Bols de Boulogne have recommenced, and the following are the regulations observed in the Vic Parisienne:—On eaving their homes they bend over the necks of their steeds, draw the reins up to their waistcoats with both hands, and spur onward. Coats are fearfully short, trousers light drap, light violet, or light aguline. When they meet a lady in her barouche they start up straight on their spurs and wave their hats in a perpendicular line over their middle partings; but should they meet a gentleman friend, they are content to knock the rims of their hats with their short riding sticks. As they ride before their respec tive clubs they make their quadrupeds rear tremendously, and keep on till some one exclaims, "That young fellow will break his neck one of these days," which prediction satisfies their you."

When the races are over a phaeton is in readiness at the end of some open avenue, into which the llops of la jeune France spring, taking the reins from the most transparent of small boys, known as "tigers" A triumphant whirl down the Champs Elysees, between hedges of spectators, who all admire the young drivers' feats, and wonder how these slim tigers can hold on, so excites the owners of phaeton and high stepping grey that when they jump off their scats they fancy they are Americans or English, and pompously order the tiger to "come back ' in excruciating British vernacular,

The clothing department is progressing very fast at the Champ de Mars, but it is far from complete, and it is wise not to expatiate on that subject before some method can be followed in a tashion writer's perambulations. One thing it is to admire a rich texture, and another to compare the different processes of different nations before the texture is manufactured. Analysis may be prosy, but without analysis one can scarcely draw safe conclusions.

Convention of Manufacturers.

A circular signed by fifty of the leading manufacturers of New York, Philadeiphia, Pittsourg, and Boston, among whom are Peter Cooper, Hon. John A. Griswold, or Troy, John Jewett & Sons and Cabot & Co., of New York, William Sellers & Co., Benjamin Bullock & Sons, and others of Philadelphia, Cunninghams & Imnsen and others of Pittsburg, E. B. Ward, of Petrolt, and the Boston Lead Company of Boston, with others, has been issued, calling a conference of the manufacturing interests of the country, to meet at the Astor House, New York, on the 8th day of May next, to deliberate upon the present condition and prospects of the material interests of American industry, and to decide upon some method of pects of the material interests of American industry, and to decide upon some method of
arousing public attention to this subject. The
success which has attended the efforts of the
Free Trade League in affecting public sentiment by the wide-spread distribution of popular documents through the country, is cited by
the call as demonstrating the necessity of adopting some means equally efficient to counteract
the evil it is alleged to be working. This is the
first note of the coming great struggle for yet
higher duties. higher duties,

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day. London, April 29-Noon.-Consols, 911

United States Five-twenties, 72; Eric Railroad, 40½; Illinois Central, 76½. Frankfort, April 29—Noon.—United States

Paris, April 29-Noon.-United States Bonds, 80; Rentes, 67f. 50c. LIVERPOOL, April 29-Noon.-Cotton active

and excited; sales to-day will reach 25,000 bales. Middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12dd. Breadstuffs firm. Wheat, 14s. 6d. for California white; 13s. 9d. for No. 1 red Western. Corn, 43s. 9d.

Provisions quiet and unchanged. Produce unchanged. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

Commercial Report of 2 o'clock P. M. London, April 29-2 P. M.-American securities are quoted at this hour as follows:-U. S. Five-twenties, 71½; Erie Railroad shares, 41½; Illinois Central, 76½.
Southampton, April 29.—The steamer Hermann, from New York on the 18th, has

LIVERPOGL, April 29-2 P. M.-Since the

noon report Cotton has been very active, and an advance of # a id. has been established. At this hour, quotations are as follows:-Middling uplands, 121 a 121d.; middling Orleans, 125 a 127d.

Breadstuffs and Provisions are quiet and unchanged. The ship from San Francisco December 15.

rrived to-day. THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF ENGLAND. NO BATLLE BETWEEN O'BALDWIN AND WORMALD-O'BALDWIN NOT ON HAND-BETS OFF, AND WOR-

MALD POCKETS THE STAKES. London, April 27 .- The anxiously expected pugilistic event, the prize fight for £400 sterling and the champion's belt of England, which was to have taken place to-day, be-tween Joe Wormald and Ned O'Baldwin, the "Irish giant," has not come off. The men did not meet, and, consequently, there has not been a battle. O'Baldwin was not present this morning at the place appointed, which had been duly made known to him from the proper quarter in seasonable time. His absence is accounted for by the statements of his friends and backers to the effect that he missed the train which left London bound in the direction of where the ring was to have been pitched. The entire prize-ring fraternity of the city are utterly disgusted because there has not been a fight. Wormald will be awarded the stakes, and all the bets which were pending on the issue are declared void. The championship of England and the belt are held in abeyance.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, April 29.

The Mississippi Railroad Election. Governor Hahn's effort to induce General Grant to authorize General Sheridan to set aside the recent election of the Mississippi Central Railroad, because Beauregard and other managers refused to allow the stock held by the State of Louisiana and city of New Orleans to be represented in the election, has not been successful. General Grant declines to intere, and refers the applicants to the President.

will be remembered that the managers of the road held that the officers of the State and city being only provisional, they could not legally cast the vote represented by the stock. It should be added, if that vote had been cast, Beauregard and his confederates would have been ejected from the management of the road. The Peter Force Library.

The great Peter Force Library, which was prchased for \$100,000 at the last session of the Thirty-ninth Congress, has been removed to the library of Congress at the Capitol, and Librarian Spofford is now engaged in arranging, cataloguing, and classifying it generally. The volumes proper number about 30,000, while the literature, in which it ounds, will carry it up to 60,000 or 70,000 more.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 27 .- Major H. R. Putnam, Captain Madison Earle, Captain Fes-senden, and Lieutenant F. A. Day, some of the officers who have been detached from the garrison to perform registration duties in Virginia. left here this morning, in the steamer John Syl vester, for Richmond. They were escorted to the steamer by numerous friends, and the Post band assembled on the wharf, and discoursed

the farewell music.
The United States gunboat De Soto, whose arrival in Hampton Roads from Havana has been before reported, sailed from Port au Prince for the latter port on the 15th inst. The gunoat Marblehead, which had arrived from Cane Haytien, laid at anchor in the harbor, and the flagship Susquehanna was to sall the next day for Kingston, Jamaica. The United States gun-boat Winooski was at Havana when the De

oto salied. Several of the ladies of the recently appointed gistering officers belonging to the garrison, k their departure for the North this evenng. The post band, which has been quite nergetic in its musical efforts of late, ecompanied the ladies to the steamer, and gave them an entertaining serenade prior to

B. Buckwalter, Esq., a resident of this place, as been appointed Registering Officer for

Lancaster county,

A board of officers which recently convened at the post, by order of General Burton, unanimous y acquitted Lieutenant S. A. Day from all blame in the rencontre between nimself and Lieutenant Zalinki. The attack which was made by the latter officer upon him, in the presence of loutes was greatly deprecated by the officers of the garrison.

The English steamer Propontis has arrived

Norfolk to load for Liverpool. The schooner General Grant, from Philadel hia, with coat, has also arrived at Norfolk.

Arrival of the Steamship Malta. New York, April 29.—The steamship Malta, from Liverpool, arrived here to-day. Her news is anticipated.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, April 29.—There is less activity in the Flour Market, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased about 600 bbis., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at 600 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$13@14.25, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$13@15; California at \$16.50@17; St. Louis at \$17@17.50; extras at \$10@11.25; and superfine at \$9@10. Hye Flour—The offerings are small, and the demand fair; sales at \$8.50 @ barrei. No transactions are reported in Corn Meal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this description is in fair demand, but common grades are not much inquired after. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3 10@3 15, and California at \$3 40. Rye is unchanged. and California at \$3.40. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western and Pennsylvania at \$1.65@ 170. Corn—The offerings are light, and the demand is fair at Saturday's quotations. Sales of 4000 bush. yellow at \$1 23@1 30. Oats are quiet and lower. Sales of 4000 bush. Pennsylvania

at 75@76c.

Bark is scarce, and in good demand. We quote No.1 Quercitron at \$42 \(\tilde{a} \) ton.

Whisky—The "contraband" article is seiling at \$1.00\(\tilde{a} \) 70\(\tilde{a} \) gallon.

THE FIGHTING AT QUERETARO-GENERAL MIRAMON REPORTED MORTALLY WOUNDED-MAXIMILIAN SADDENED BY HIS LOSSES-IMPERIAL GENERALS QUARRELLING, ETC.
MATAMORAS, April 17 —I am enabled to send

you news to the 6th from Escobedo's camp before Queretaro. On the 5th inst, the Imperialists made another sally against the hill. San Gregorio, which was defended by General Rochs. The fight which followed lasted two hours, resulting in the repulse of the attacking party, who were driven back ir side of their intrenchments. It is stated that in this action General Miramon was shot

through both legs, and that the wound is considered morial.

Maximilian is reported very sad at the prospect of losing almost the whole of his constitutions. auxiliaries.
On the 2d instant, the Liberal Colonel Cepuda,

commanding the brigade of Coahulla, charged on the enemy, wounding a few. Prisoners or deserters report that after the fight of the 1st instant, Mendez and Castillo accused each other of incapacity, and were upon very bad terms.

The Liberals were everywhere glorying over their victory on the 1st, the repulse of the enemy on the 5th, and the capture of Puebla.

A private letter received here from Monterey says that between the 1st and 5th the besteged

made three sailles, and were each time re-A report that Porfirio Diaz had murdered a

A report that Porfirio Dlaz had murdered a large number of prisoners taken at Puebla, including several general officers, has reached here. It is sincerely hiped that the United States Government will interfere to prevent these wholesale assassinations.

The Monterey Periodico Oficial confidently predicts that April will see the termination of the present conflict in favor of the Liberal arms. We have nothing further in reference to the pronunciamento of Ascension Gomez at Tampico, in favor of Ortega. It is not thought that it will have any effect upon the peace of the State.

THE SECOND DEPEAT OF THE IMPERIALISTS-TAM-

PICO FOR ORTEGA. Letters and newspaper advices from Mexico comprise dates from Escobedo's camp in front of Queretaro to the 6th of April. The second reof Queretaro to the 8th of April. The second repulse of the Imperialists, while attacking the
hill of San Gregorio in front of the town, and
the woundirg of Miramon in both legs, is confirmed. It is believed the latter's wounds will
prove mortal, and Maximilian is saddened at
the expected loss of one of his most able generals. The Monterey Periodico Oficial says the
war will be ended in April in favor of the Liberals. Despatches from Porfirio Diaz, dated
April 2, and received at Matamoras, confirm the
capture of Puebla. The troops at Tampico re-April 2, and received at Matamoras, confirm the capture of Puebla. The troops at Tampico reinsed to reinforce Escobedo according to his order, for the reason that a gunboat flotilia belenging to the French was fitting out at Vera Cruz to attack Tampico. The citizens of the latter place are in favor of Ortega, but have not pronounced for him, as they believe there is no chance of his success. Gomez and Canales have possession of the town for the purpose of receiving the customs revenue. The messenger receiving the customs revenue. The messenger sent to Juarez by Minister Campbell with the intercession of the United States for Maxi-milian's safety, was warned at Matamoras to avoid Tampico, on account of the presence there

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER — Judges Pierce and Brewster.—William B. Mann, District Attorney: T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The April sessions of the Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced this morning. A large assemblage of people, as is usual on such occasions, crowded the Court House to learn the minute details of the homicide cases.

George N. Kerns and John T. McCormick, charged with killing Henry Hartman on the 9th of September, 1866, were arraigned, and plead not guilty.

John O'Toohill, charged with killing John Murray on the 25th of December, 1866, was arraigned and plead not guilty.

plead not guilty.

plead not guilty.

The Grand Jury entered at this point and presented a bill. Mr. Mann said:—May it please the Court, the Grand Jury have this morning brought in a bill of indictment against George Winnemore, charged with the murder of Dorcas Magliton. The prisoner is in the deck, and I ask now that the bill may be read to nim, in order that he may be arraigned and asked to plead to this bill of indictment. The bill was then read to the prisoner, and he plead not guilty.

Mr. Mann said:—May it please the Court, I have directed the winesses in this case to be in Court, and the Commonwealth is now ready to proceed to the irial of this cause. Our preparations are all made. I presume that proper time will be allowed the prisoner to make all the preparation he desires to make for trial, and for the purpose of having a speedy trial fixed, I desire that the time be now assigned by the Court, and I would name Wednesday morning.

The officers of the Court are at his command, and he can suggest the names of any witnesses he desires, The officers of the Court are at his command, and he can suggest the mames of any wilnesses he desires, and they will be brought into Court, and he can try his case. There is no reason why, with the aid of the Court, he should not be able to prepare his delense and get ready for trial at the same time the Commonwealth can prepare to try its case in. The same machinery is at his command. All the officers of the Court and the police officers of the city are at his command, to obtain any witnesses that he may desire, and I am confident that Mr. Lamon, the chief of the detectives, and the officers around the Mayor's office, will furnish whatever is necessary in the way of officers and attention to procure the persons of whomsoever he may desire upon his trial; and while we have all that machinery, it cannot be better employed than to prepare a trial like this. cons of whomsoever he may desire upon his trial; and while we have all that machinery, it cannot be better employed than to prepare a trial like this. All that he wishes, and all that can be done for his ismily wil be done for him. I have no doubt he will be prepared to try the case on Wednesday morning. I hay mon T. Kilgore, Esq., counsel for defense, said: May it please the Court, I think the District Attorney has rather overstated the matter, when he states that all can be done by Wednesday morning. I have sever seen him (the prisoner) until this morning, and i now but very little of the case. I am satisfied that he cannot be tried at present with safety to himself and to the cause of justice.

It is not true that he has all the power at his command that the Commonwealth has at her command. In the first place, the Commonwealth has a lawyer as her representative of twenty years' experience, who understands all the intricacles of a trial, and he can prepare a case with all the machinery at his command at once.

It is not so with me. This would be the first case of importance in which I ever engaged as counsel, and I am satisfied that before this case shall be through, you will be satisfied it is one of the most important cases that has been tried in this Court. I ask, not for myself, for I am willing to do the best I can by day and by night, that the case be postponed, so that, I shall have a fair opportunity for doing for him what I think ought to be sone.

I am certain that I cannot do myself justice in the case—I cannot do what I might otherwise do, if I had not line for preparation; therefore I ask that the case may be continued. I do not see why it should be tried this term.

The dock is full of persons from day to day charged

this term.

The dock is full of persons from day to day charged with the same offense, and why should he be singled out, and be brought up as the first case, without experienced counsel, without any preparation, I think that the cause of justice will be advanced by having those who are charged with the same crime committee hitherto, tried first. I ask, therefore, that the

mitted hitberto, tried first. I ask, therefore, that the case be continued.

Mr. Mann—There is a slight error in the suggestion of the counsel about the trial of persons. There is no person to be tried for cutting an old lady's throat for it. If there was, I would give it precedence.

Judge Brewster—The order in which criminal business shall be tried is entirely within the control of the District Attorney, and the case is to be tried at any day or hour that he sees it. If counsel moves for a continuance, and there is no ground therefor, the motion is of course not considered. If the District Attorney informs the counsel that this case will be tried on Wednesday morning, the same rule will be achered to in this case which is applied to all other cases.

Mr. Vicens of your Honors please if the case is to

cases.

Mr. Kilgore—If your Honors please, if the case is to be tried this term, I would ask that it be postponed week.
Judge Brewster—The term expires with this week.
The witnesses in the case were then instructed to n

a week.

Judge Brewster—The term expires with this week.

Judge Brewster—The term expires with this week.

The witnesses in the case were then instructed to be in Court on Wednesday morning at to o'clock.

The case of Oscar J. Crozier (colored), who is charged with killing Annie Minton (colored), on the 19th of January 1807, at No. 718 Spafford street, was fixed for this morning.

The venire was exhausted after securing tan jurors, and a special venire of sixty jurors was ordered, returnable at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The Court met this morning to resume jury trials, but there being no case ready for trial, adjourned again, discharging the jury from further attendance.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—A. & P. Roberts vs. Battdorf et al. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$20103.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—William B. Cottman vs. Edward S. Cotton. An action to determine the boundaries of two pieces of land. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludiow.—Paul vs. Paul. An action of divorce. The wife alleged lil-treatment. Upon the part of the hisband this was denied, and the wife's departure without cause was alleged. And it was said by a wigness that Mrs Paul had as aid she intended to leave Mr. Paul, because he was not her spiritual husband, On trial.

Fire at La Crosse, Wis. LA CROSSE, April 29.—The Wastcott House was burned yesterday morning. The loss is \$20,000, with an insurance of \$10,000,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELESRAPH, Monday, April 29, 1867. The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change. 110\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for 1862 5-20s; 109\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 6s of 1881; 99\(\frac{1}{2}\) for 10-40s; and 105\(\frac{1}{2}\)@106\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June and August 7-30s. City loans were in fair demand; the

new issue sold at 102@102i, an advance of i.

Railroad shares continue the most active on
the list. Reading sold largely at from 51i@52, an advance of 1 on the closing price of Saturday evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 581, an adevening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 584, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Little Schuylkill at 28, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28\$\frac{1}{2}\$\text{@28}\$, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 130\$\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 56\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Catawissa preferred; and 44\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20, and Heston-

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20, and Hestonville at 13\$\frac{1}{2}\$, no change. 47 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut, and 64 for Tenth and Eleventh.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 233; 139 was bid for First National; 107\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Fourth National; 106 for Seventh National; 155 for Philadelphia; 137\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 68\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

Central National.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 135; 11 A. M.

134\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 135\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 135\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\)
on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA 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. 68 of 1881, 109§ @109§; do. 1862, 110§@111½; do., 1864, 108§@1099; do., 1865, 1099@1099; do., 1865, new, 1077@1077; do. 58, 10-408, 98§@08§; do. 7'30°, August, 106@106½; do., June, 105½@105½; do., July, 105½@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118½@119½; do., July, 1864, 118½@118½; do., Aug. 1864, 117½@118½; do., October, 1864, 116½@117½; do., December, 1864, 115½@116½; do., May, 1865, 113@113½; do., Aug., 1865, 112@112½; do., September, 1865, 111½@111½; October 1865, 111½@111½; Gold, 135½@135½. Silver, 130@131½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

—Messrs. William Painter & Go., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881, or exchange to-day at 12 octock:—U.S. 68, 1881, coupon, 1094@1094; U.S. 5-208, coupon, 1862, 1104@111; do., 1864, 109@1094; do., 1865, 1094 @1094; do. new, 1074@4074; 5s, 10-40s, 984@99; U.S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1054. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 154; May,1865,124; August, 1865, 114; September, 1865, 114; October, 1865, 114; 1865, 111; October, 1865, 111.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, April 29.—Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week at about former rates; 1240 head sold at from 1734@1834c. for extra; 16@17c. for fair to good; and 13@15c. w tb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particular

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

55 head Owen Smith, Western, 163/481834.

35 "A.Christy & Bro., Lan.co., 91/461014, gross, 18 Jones & McClees, Ches.co., 71/46919, gross, 18 Jones & McClees, Ches.co., 71/46919, gross, 18 Jones & McClees, Ches.co., 71/46919, gross, 18 Jones & McClees, Ches.co., 09/461014, gross, 19 Jones & McGlees, Lancaster co., 91/461014, 19 Jones & Jas. McFillen, Lancaster co., 16/61714, gross, 19 Jones & Willman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 16/61714, 19 McGlees, 19 Jones & Willman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 17/618, 10 Martin Fuller & Co., Lan'r co., 16/618, 150 McGlees, 19 Jones & Bro., Lan'r co., 18/618, 150 McGlees, 19 Jones & Bro., Lan'r co., 18/618, 150 H. Chain, Penna, 81/269, gross, 12 L. Frank, Lancaster co., 16/6171/2, 16/60 Hope & Co., Lanc. county, 16/6171/2, 16/61 H. Miller, Lancaster co., 9/61014, gross, 19 J. Seldomridge, Lancaster co., 16/618, Cows were in fair demand, 150 head sold at from \$50/680 for springers, and \$60/6110 % head for cow and caif.

Sheep were unchanged. 5000 head sold at 8@ wool, and 7@8 4c. F pound, gross, for the different yards from \$10 to \$10.35; and a few extra at \$10.50 \(\text{p} \) 100 pounds net. Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 29.—Stocks excited and very strong. Colcago and Rock Island, 89½; Reading. 102½; Canton. 44½; Erie, 69½; Cleveland and Toledo. 113½; Cleveland and Pittsourg, 72½; Pittsourg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 91½; Michigan Central, 188, do. Southern, 63½; New York Central, 93½; Illinois Central, 113½; Cumberland preferred, 31; Hudson River, 94; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 111; do. of 1864, 102; do. of 1865, 110; do. new issue. 107½; Ten-for. tless. 85½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106£; all others. 104½; Sterling Exchange, 9½; at sight, 10. Money 8 per cent. Gold 1855.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING THE 7 A. M......48 | 11 A. M......54 | 2 P. M.....

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Rarque Maria, Kiliam, London, via Darien, Ga., E. A.

Souder & Co.

Brig A. J. Ross, Small, Cuba, Warren, Gregg&Morris,
Schr Mary Price, Garrison, Boston, L. Audenried&Co.

Schr D. S. Siner, Huntley, Roston,
Schr E. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon &

Clouds. Chougs. St'r W. Whillden, Riggins, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

Steamship Roman Parking MORNING. Steamship Roman, Baker, 39 hours 42 minutes from Boston, with mdss, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Steamship Chase, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mdss, to Lathbury, Wickersbam & Co. Brig Hazard, Cottrell, 17 days from Mansanilla, with molasses to Harris & Stotesbury. Brig M. T. Trumau, Thompson, 19 days from Ponce, P. R., with sugar and molasses to J. Mason & Co. Schr Dirigo, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with mdss, to captain. Schr Susan, Sears, from Portland, with mose, to schr Mary Price, Garrison, from Fairhaven, in ballast to captain.

Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Ruoff.

Barque Adele, Jaburg, bence, at Falmouth 18th inst. Brig Rio Grande, Bennett, hence, at Portland 28th Brig Rio Grande, Bentanan, and Julia E. Pratt,
Schra Charles Hill, Cheeseman, and Julia E. Pratt,
Schra Charles Hill, Cheeseman, and Julia E. Pratt,
Nickerson, sence, at Boston Tith inst.
Nickerson, sence, at Boston Tith inst.
Schr M. F. Garrison, Floyd, from Boston; Mary E.
Schramoss, Gandy, from Salem; and B. Tuttle, Sannders, from Gioscester, all for Philade phia, at Holmer'
ders, from Gioscester, all for Philade phia, at Holmer'
Hole Tith inst. and saited again same day.
Hole Tith inst.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, for Philadelphia, cleared
at Boston 27th inst.
Schr Artie Garwood, Godfrey, for Bridgeton, N. J.,
cleared at Boston 27th inst.

cleared at Boston 27th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS,
New York, April 25.—Arrived, Swedish sloop-ofwar Gefle, Thomsen, from St. Barts.
Steamship Cimbria, Trantmann, from Hamburg,
Steamship The Queen, Crogan, from Liverpool,
Steamship Gen, Grant, Couch, from New Orleans,
Steamship Gen, Grant, Couch, from New Orleans,
Steamship Gen, Barnes, Morton, from Savannah,
Steamship Moneka, Libby, from Charleston,
Steamship Moneka, Libby, from Charleston,
Steamship E. C. Knight, Denz, from Washington,
Barque Gabaiva, Way, from Shanghae,
Barque Veritas, Gerrard, from Bordeaux,
Brig Belle, Shapter, from Cape Town,
Brig T. Turull, Thompson, from Mayavnez,
Brig Elena, Moses, from Bemedios,
Schr W. S. Hilles, Thompson, from Sagua,
Returned—Barque Coro Coro, Hewitt, for Cork, with
Cargo skilles.