#### RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S CAMPAIGN. SENATOR WILSON'S RECEPTION IN NORTH CAROLINA

-HIS SPEECHES TO THE COLORED PEOPLE-IN-DIFFERENCE OF THE WHITE MEN-THE COLORED MEN THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED, RTC.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 30. - Senator Wilson arrived here yesterday. He was met at the railroad depot by General Miles, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, the officers of the 8th Infantry, and Mr. Holden, late Provi-

A crowd of two or three hundred colored people were assembled to greet him, and they followed him, with cheers and music, to the Yarborough House. There he was presented to them by Mr. Holden, and he made a short speech from the balcony, in which he said he had received kind attentions from all classes in North Carolina; that they must all learn to be friends again, and that there was nothing now to quarrel about.

Senator Wilson also spoke in the evening to a large gathering at the African school house. There were some officers and white citizens present. The colored people were more demonstrative than they had shown themselves elsewhere. They cheered many of his sentiments, and responded enthusiastically to his appeal to vote for Republican principles.

He was followed by two colored men. One of them is an aspiring youth named Harris, who expects to represent the District in Congress. The other is a respectable preacher named Brodie. Harris declared himself proud of his color. He said that the blacks did not want to get any closer socially to the whites. The motley crowd before him indicated that they had been too close already. (Laughter.)

Senator Wilson spoke to-day in front of the

hotel. Here again the great majority of his hearers were colored. In fact, everywhere he has spoken the white citizens have kept aloof, as if they had no concern in the matter. The general complexion of the audiences is as it the tour were being made through Jamaica or Hayti. Very few. if any, whites have been converted to Republicanism. They are polite, but indifferent.

The blacks are thoroughly organized, and will all vote on the Republican side. That may drive the Southern whites to combine on a white man's party. Senator Wilson speaks in Wilmington to-

THE CHARLESTON FIREMEN'S PARADE. THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER MUTILATED BY AN EX-RESEL SOLDIER-THE OFFENDER ARRESTED AND LODGED IN CASTLE PINCKNEY BY GENERAL

CHARLESTON, S. C., April 30.—On Saturday last, when the firemen's parade took place, the Charleston Hook and Ladder Company, composed of ex-officers and soldiers of the Union army and other Northern men, borrowed from the military authorities a large flag to decorate their truck. After the process. In was over, and the engines were playing for the prize, this company helped a Charleston engine company to work their apparatus.

While thus engaged, the truck being unguarded, some miscreant cut a piece out of the flag, and boasted of his act among some exconfederates. Great excitement ensued among the Northern element, and the prominent Southern men condemoed the cowardly act. Steps were taken to discover the scoundrel. Through the exertions of Northern men he was discovered, arrested, and General Sickies caused him to be sent to Castle Pinckney for safe keeping. His name is Stephen Calhoun Smith, a Rebel, formerly of the Hampton Legion. He confessed his guilt, and is now very penitent.

#### LYNCH LAW IN KENTUCKY. TWO NEGRO BOY MURDERBRS TAKEN FROM JAIL

AND HANGED BY A MOB. CINCINNATI, April 30.—A terrible lynching affair is reported from Jessamine county, Kentucky, on the 24th instant. A negro boy of 18 shot through the head and instantly killed a white boy of similar age, named Richard Crowl. The murderer had an accomplice, and both were arrested and lodged in jail at Nicholasville. About two o'clock on Saturday morning a mob entered the jail, took out the two prisoners and hung them, on a tree in a neighbor-

# VIRGINIA.

THE RICHMOND STREETCAR DIFFICULTY ADJUSTED -COLORED PEOPLE TO RIDE IN THE VEHICLES-INSTRUCTIONS TO REGISTRARS.

RICHMOND, Va., April 30 .- The street car difficulty has at last been settled, so far as granting permission for colored people to ride. Mr. Waiker, the President, and three Directors of the Company, waited, by request, on General Schoneld to-day, to interchange views in reference to an amicable settlement of the trouble, and, after many suggestions, it was ultimately agreed by the company to throw the cars open

to the public, irrespective of color.

The General simply expressed his opinion that public vehicles ought to be thus thrown The company intended some time ago to adopt this very same course, but the question whether the experiment would pay being a doubtful one, influenced them up to this time in retaining things as they are. According to the arrangement which has been determined on, four cars will be open to the general public, whites and blacks alike, and two other cars, comprising the entire number on the line, will be appropriated exclusively for ladies and children. The company reserve the right to say who are ladies—a clause in the arrangement which evidently aims at excluding colored females. This will be productive of another

The cars for the ladies will be designated by a ball raised above the level of the root. The conuctors received instructions this evening to treat blacks and whites with the same courtesy, to endeavor as much as possible to seat the colored folks in the forward part of the car, and to observe that passengers who enter are at least cleanly in person and attire.

There is a prevailing impression that quite a number of employes will quit their employment on the line in consequence of this measure. Some of the conductors are men who were once wealthy, but were reduced to daily labor by the

It is believed all over town this evening that this step will be the ruin of the car concern. To-morrow the blacks are expected to indulge their newly-fledged privileges in large numbers. The whites protest they would rather walk the length of the line then ride with the "niggers," That is the general feeling; but it is quite possible it may undergo some modification under the necessity of avoiding much pedestrianism in this warm weather.

Instructions from General Schodeld to the

registrars of districts, expected to be issued in a day or two, will require three lists to be made of voters classified under the Military bill. The first list will comprise those whose right to vote is undisputed; the second, those whose right has been challenged but decided affirmatively; the third, those to whom the decision has been adverse. In the last two lists the grounds of the decision in each case will be noted for review at headquarters in Richmond,

TEXAS.

GEN. GRIPPIN AT WORK IN THE LONE STAR STATE. WASHINGTON, April 30,-Special advices re-Caived from Texas to-night state that General Griffin has entered upon the reconstruction work in that State. The registration order differs in no material point from that issued by General Sheridan for the guidance and instruction of registers in Louisians. Until a local tion of registers in Louisiana. Until a legal definition of the disfranchising clause of the Reconstruction act is received and promulgated, no doubtful names will be earolled. The order

states that the list of the registers will be announced in a few days,
A special order from the same authority de-

clares that, in accordance with instructions received from the headquarters of the Fifth Military District, no elections of any kind will be permitted for the present in Texas. The Governor is authorized to fill all vacancies which may occur in the Executive Department of the Government where the appropriating powers of the Government, where the appointing power is by law vested in him. Such appointments, however, to be submitted to the [Commanding General for approval. All vacancies occurring in elective offices must be reported to head-quarters for such action as the military authori-ties may see fit to take. This action shows that it is not contemplated at present to remove Governor Throckmorton.

MOVEMENTS OF MR. PEABODY. ME SAILS TO-DAY FOR ENGLAND-HE DECLINES THE NOMINATION FOR THE PRESIDENCY ON ACCOUNT OF HIS AGE, AND RECOMMENDS A NEW CAN-

A correspondent of the Newark Journal gives the following in connection with an interview with Mr. George Peabody, the banker and

view with Mr. George Peabody, the banker and philanthropist:—

Do not understand me to intimate that I consider this allusion to my name in connection with the Presidency as disrespectful; on the contrary, it is most kind and complimentary. Were I but forty, and could I be elected to the position, not as a partisan, but by a united people, I should like it. But I am seventy-two years of age, and my chief desire, so far as I am personally concerned, is to preserve my health. The climate of England admirably agrees with me, and on Wednesday next I sall for England in the Scotia, for a three years' absence. There I can pass my days in the open absence. There I can pass my days in the open air, without suffering from the exposure. The rays of the sun do not prostrate me there as here. If cold weather comes I can reach a

milder atmosphere in twenty-four hours. I shall pass much of my time in salmon fishing. The exercise is just what I require, and I enjoy it. It gives expansion to the lungs and freedom to the circulation. On Wednesday just one year will have elapsed since I arrived in this country. All the plans connected with the object of my wints have more arranged in England hefore. visit here were arranged in England before my departure, and have been accomplished with slight modification. The gut of \$140,000 to the Essex Society was not contemplated, but will, I am satisfied, be productive of much good. In all my charities I have been favored with the valuable advice and co-operation of Mr. Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, whom I highly honor and respect. If the choice of President of the United States were left to me, that office would fall on Mr. Winleft to me, that office would fall on Mr. Winthrop. A gentlemen by education and instinct,
a ripe scholar, possessing every statesmanlike
attribute, with an unblemished reputation, he
would honor the position, and my
countrymen would elevate themselves by
the selection. Tell Mr. Fuller that the
mention of my name in connection with
the Presidency was not original with him. Ten
years ago a bright little lad, a son of Mr. Samuel
Wetmore, pinned my name upon an American Wetmore, pinned my name upon an American flag and marched around, announcing me as his candidate. He is now sixteen, and one of the noblest youths I have ever seen. The other day I introduced bim to President Johnson, and asked that he be appointed to a cadetship at West Point.

West Point. My request was instantly granted, and the joy of the little fellow was complete. Speaking of his recent visit to Washington, the financial condition of the Government was incidentally alluded to. He expressed the con-viction that our large national debt would prove no barrier to our progress if the country could but be once more united. But with separation, spirit of rebellion still existing, the heavy bur-den of taxation would be illy borne, and civil warfare might be again renewed. His dearest wish was that his country might go in the career of progress, which every ele-ment, save that of internal discord, would be powerless to prevent, and that the Government and nation should become, as would be the case if wise counsels prevailed, the most powerful under the sun. He expressed the most un-bounded confidence in the wisdom and ability of Secretary McCulloch, whom he had learned to esteem as a noble man and a far-seeing statesman. "Depend upon it," said Mr. Pea-body, "that Secretary will take no backward step. The resumption of specie payments, and the diminution of the public debt, are the objects of his profoundest solicitude. He ade-quately comprehends the injury and confusion which would result from suddea contraction. or an abrupt return to the specie basis; but he will recommend no measure which tends in the other direction, and will lose no opportunity to

make a point in isyor of resumption.

On my making some allusion to his vast London charities, Mr. Peabody informed me of a gratifying letter just received from one of the house of Baring Brothers, of London, and after-wards favored me with its perusal. It stated that a meeting had been called by the Lord Mayor of London to take into consideration the subject of erecting a memorial in honor of Mr. Peabody, at which meeting the writer was appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions limited to ten guineas each, for the erection of a statue of the distinguished American, and that he had secured one hundred names in a single day. A copy of the subscription list was enclosed, headed by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in whose behalf the ten guineas rule had been waved, the sum affixed to his name being twenty-five guineas. The writer further remarked that Mr. Story, the American sculptor, had been suggested as the artist to whom the work should be entrusted, but that a decision upon this and all other details would be postponed until Mr. Peabody's arrival in don. A beautiful and touching letter from the Empress Eugenie, under date of the 4th ult. was also gladly shown me, the body of the document as well as the signsture being in the handwriting of the Empress. In it she ex-pressed her gratification at his noble deeds of charity, and the hope that his benevolence would be imitated by others possessing the power to relieve the poor and suffering. The letter closed with the warmest expressions of regard for Mr Peabody, both as an American and as one whose benevolent acts and purposes were not limited by national or sectional boundaries. As I arose after our prolonged, and to me very instructive and memorable interview, Mr. Peabody detained me for a moment while he wrote his name upon some photographs of himself, and begged my acceptance of them, desiring at the same time that I should forward one to you. While writing he remarked that his hand trembled somewhat, usually during the day, and that he accomplished all his correspondence at a late hour of the night, finding that he could handle the pen with greater facility towards midnight. MR. PEABODY'S PORTRAIT OF THE QUEEN.

There was given yesterday, at the house of a gentleman in this city, a private view of the portrait of Queen Victoria, which Mr. Peabody ceived in Washington a few days ago. What ver may be thought concerning the congruity of presenting an expensive portrait—it is said to have cost \$75,000—to a benefactor of the poor, the picture itself is interesting and curious, both as a work of set and as to showing to what a high pitch ministere painting can be carried. It is hardly appropriate to speak of it as a "miniature," nor does that word give a correct impression as regards the size of the likeness, for though only half-length, the painting is four-teen inches long by nearly ten inches wide. At the taking of the likeness, for the first time for the presentation of her portrait to a private indi-vidual, the Queen sat in the only robes of state she has worn since the death of the Prince Consort-the costume in which she opened Parlia-It is a black silk dress trimmed with ermine, and a long black velvet train similarly

adorned. Over her Mary Stuart cap is the demi-crown, while the Koh-i-noor and one rich jewelled cross, presented by Prince Albert, form her only ornaments. To complete the portrait, she gave the artist many and long sittings. It is said that in fidelity of portraiture the likeness is not to be surpassed, and the Onsen has expressed her uncombined approach Queen has expressed her unqualified approval

of it.
The portrait is done in enamel, on a panel of pure gold. Enamel paintings, to bring out all the brilliancy of their colors, have to be burnt in a furnace at least five, and generally six times. The heat to which they are subjected is times. The heat to which they are subjected is so intense as to be only short of that which would fuse gold. The most exquisite care is necessary neither to let the picture heat too soon, nor, above all, cool too rapidly, as in either case the enamel would crack. So large an enamel portrait was never before attempted in England. It was, therefore, found necessary to build a small heating furnace specially for the execution of this work. The burning was successfully performed, and the result is the most exquisite enamel painting ever seen.

The picture is mounted in a most elaborate and massive chased frame of pure gold, surmounted with the royal crown enamelied on the

mounted with the royal crown enamelled on the same metal in colors.

It is Mr. Peabody's intention to exhibit it publicly here and in the Provinces, one-half of the proceeds being destined to go to the South-

### ern Relief Fund, and the remainder to some local charity.—N. Y. World. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Brewster.—William B. Mann, Dis-trict Attorney. J. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

THE CROZIER HOMICIDE. The defense argued the drunken condition of the defendant, his evident sorrow for what had occurred, and the absence of medical attendance upon the deceased; and held that if the defendant was guilty of any crime, it would be manslaughter. Judge Brewster delivered the charge of the Court.

The jury, after being out about five minutes, returned a verdict of murder in the second degree.

THE KERNS AND M'CORMICK HOMICIDE. George W. Kerns and John J. McCormick were charged with having killed Henry Hartman, on the 9th of September last, at Thirteenth and Wood streets. A jury was empannelled and the trial commenced.

Mr. Dwight opened the case for the Commonwealth.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that he made a post-morfem examination upon the body of deceased, and found a contusion on the head behind the left ear, and a large clot of blood resting upon the right hemisphere of the brain: the deceased came to his death in consequence cict of blood resting upon the right hemisphere of the brain; the deceased came to his death in consequence of compression of the brain.

Z. F. Hartman testified it was between 4 and 5 o'clock that the affair took place; the two men came to the bouse and asked if my father was in, and I toid him he was out; father then came out; Kerns struck me, and I struck him; McCormick struck my father; and they began to fight, I knocked both Kerns and McCormick down; Kerns struck my father, who held up his arms and fell in the gutter, striking his head on the curbstone; the defendants then ran.

Helen Martin testified substantially as her brother, and in addition stated that Mr. Hartman remained unconscious for forty-eight hours, when he died he said he had taken a crutch from a soldier who struck him.

The Commonwealth then closed.

The defense alleged that the parties were drunk, and that a peaceable demand was made for the crutch, but it was refused. They were attacked by the Hartmans, and struck Mr. Hartman because they thought their lives were in danger.

Gordon Gavitt testified that he saw Smith, the wounded soldier, strike Hartman twice at Race and Juniper streets.

Charles Smith testified he was the wounded soldier

Juniper streets. Charles Smith testified he was the wounded soldier referred to, and that he struck him on the back of the head with a cane.
The defense here closed, and the court adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING. Mr. Kilgore, counsel for Winnemore, who is charged with killing Dorcas Magliton, and whose trial was fixed for to-day, said:—
May it please your Honor—I now move that this trial be postponed until the next term of this Court. My reasons for this are as follows:
There are several witnesses who are acquainted, as the prisoner alleges with material feature. as the prisoner alleges, with material facts, and whom we have not been able to find. There are others residing out of the city, witnesses whom we expect to be able to produce npon the trial—one or two living near Dover, Delaware, and perhaps some others in the West. There are several also in the city, two of whose names I learned for the first time this morning, and whose places of residence it has been impossible to find. But we are assured that the the city and control that the city and control the city and control that the city and control the city and city are city and city an sured that they are in the city, and can be pro-

We cannot show all the facts which these witnesses will testify to, for we have had no oppor-tunity to examine them in reference to what they know. All our information comes from the prisoner and his immediate friends, It may be known to your Honors, perhaps from the public press, that the accused has not been long a resident of this city, although a Philadelphian by birth. He has been away most of his life, and being thus unacquainted with a great many persons who have known him, and whom w have recently seen, and who know some facts with regard to him, he has been unable to pro-

with regard to him, he has been unable to produce them here as witnesses.

I have examined about seventy witnesses in regard to this triat, and I might ask, on personal grounds, for a continuance of this case, I might, in view of all the circumstances of this case, ask the protection of this honorable Court for myself; but I assure you I will make no such appeal for myself; I only ask that this be done as a matter of justice to the man charged with crime, whom I represent.

There is a public excitement at the present

There is a public excitement at the present time, which in my and my learned associate's opinion, is prejudicial to an immediate trial. If your Honors please, I will call your attention to an extract in the Press of yesterday, one of the leading papers in this city and in this ration.

"Yesterday the Grand Jury returned a true bill against George H. Winnemore, committed for the murder of Mrs. Magliton, and to-morrow was fixed as the day for his trial. In cases of growing and repaisive crime, the machinery of justice in this city works with ease and velocity. To reach the minds of murderers like Williams and Probst, and the criminal in this case, retribution should come swift and complete; and it is just such brutal and utterly deprayed characters as these who seem now to peculiarly endanger the peace and asfely of the community."

If this trial is to be pushed through without three days' notice to secure the witnesses and prepare a line of defense, I endorse most heartily the latter part of this clause.

In the case of murderers like Probst or Wil-

In the case of murderers like Probst or Williams, retribution comes swift and complete,

and it is just such brutal and deprayed cuaracters as they were which seem now to endanger the peace and safety of the city.

I protest in the name of public justice, in the
name of that man in the dock charged with
this great crime, in the name of the rights of
every citizen in this Commonwealth, against
such unjust assertions in the public press. What such unjustassertions in the public press. Wha right has an editor or a writer in the public press to say that man is a criminal? He stands charged with a crime, it is true, but the law presumes him to be innocent until he is proven guilty. The law and the administration of it

It is true, I think, that in this country jurors It is true, I think, that in this country jurors are as much, and perhaps more, influenced by public sentiment as In any other country on the globe, and it may be also true that some officials oftentimes are as regardless of public sentiment as jurors are influenced by it. In a democratic country like our own, with the people influenced, thus to place men in the jurybox, it would be unsafe to proceed with baste in a case of this great magnitude.

I submit that I have nowhere found, in the laws of this Commonwealth, that it is entirely at the discretion of the District Attorney to say that this trial shall be harried; but it must rest in the discretion of your honors.

that this trial shall be hurried; but it must rest in the discretion of your honors.

I have been told that it was necessary that this case should be tried speedily, because the people need to be educated that crime should be punished immediately. That seems to me to be a sad mistake. The more we familiarize ourselves with crime, and the more the people are educated in revenge and in a disposition for vengeance, the more crime we must expect in our community. I ask that, instead of having a dispatched quickly, like a military trial, at

postponed until a calm and sober sentiment shall be in the minds of the people of this

shall be in the minds of the people of this goodly city.

It cannot be that the public prosecutor in this case, who is the Gollath of this bar, and of the bar of this State in criminal jurisprudence, can desire to make capital for himself on the ground of promptness in trying this unfortunate man, within six days, without counsel, and without an opportunity to secure to him a fair and calm and a full and impartial trial.

Interval.

I implore, therefore, the authority of this Court to postpone this case. I implore the District Attotney, whom I know to be generous and of good heart. I invoke these in behalf of the rights of the man I represent. I ask it in behalf of the principles of liberty and justice, which are vouchsafed to every citizen in this Commonwealth.

District Attorney Mann. The application is

Commonwealth.

District Attorney Mann—The application is not based upon any legal ground, and, therefore, needs no answer,

Judge Brewster—We could make no distinction between this case and any other.

Mr. Kilgore—We ask that the prisoner may be examined.

be examined.

Mr. Dare, then swore him, and he testified that there was a man in Fairmount Park on the day of this murder with whom he had a conversation, and whose name he didn't know; he knows some facts, material and necessary in the case; Mrs. Woodhall, widow of Henry B. Woodhall, of Delaware, knows of facts which would be material in the trial of this case. If gave for the first time, this morning, the names would be material in the trial of this case. I gave for the first time, this morning, the names of two witnesses to my counsel, who know some material facts. There are some of my associates in this city, but whose names I do not recollect, but who know of facts important in this case.

Cross-examined by District Attorney Manu—I desire to prove by the man I saw at Fairmount that I didn't leave him until 2 o'clock. By the other witnesses I desire to prove character.

acter.
Judge Brewster—Does the prisoner desire to prove an alib!?
Mr. Kilgore, for the prisoner—He says he was at the place where this woman was murdered a little after 3 o'clock, and she was then murdered, and he wishes to prove by this witness that he was not at the place of the murder at the time it was committed.
The Court held the matter under consideration.

THE KERNS AND M'CORMICK HOMICIDE. Mr. O'Byrne opened for the defense.
The point of defense was that there was a conflict in the early part of the day. There was testimony to prove that Hartman was hit violently upon the head at the time, and cut very

learing upon the head at the time, and cut very badly.

All of the testimony proved that he was struck on the top of the head, and the best medical authorities, Hastings, Wharton, and Stille, state that a blow upon the top of the head frequently produces fracture of the bone of the skull; second, that according to the best medical authorities, concussion of the brain produces immediate insensibility, whereas, compression of the brain, which Dr. Shapleigh testified this man died of, rarely produces a fatal insensibility for some time afterwards.

The convulsions that were connected with the blow, as testified to, was a natural result of compression of the brain, which existed for some hours previous. Finally, that inasmuch as the defense raises a theory sufficient to account for Hartman's death, that until that theory is destroyed and rebutted it is impossible for a jury to convict.

Mr. Golorth then made a very able speech to the jury, asking for the accused the same justice which that body would ask for themselves.

Judge Brewster at this point said; We have

Selves
Judge Brewster at this point said; We have
a continuance a very Judge Brewsfer at this point said: We have given the motion for a continuance a very careful consideration, and have concluded to allow until Friday morning at 10 o'clock to secure the person of the man whom the prisoner alleges he met in Fairmount Park.

Mr. Mann closed for the Commonwealth in Kerrs & McCormick's case.

Judge Brewster charged the jury, reviewing the evidence at length, and said if they had any doubts to give the defendant the benefit of them.

hour, rendered a verdiet of not gullty.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Patrick
Gillis vs. Patrick Connolly. An action to recover money paid for a horse sold by plaintiff
to defendant by means of afleged false repre-

to defendant by means of alleged false repre-sentations. On trial.

Krautier vs. Goetz. An action on a promis-sory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$807:18.

District Court—Judge Hare,—Cottman vs.
Cottman. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Johnson vs. Bruner. Before reported. Ver-Johnson vs. Bruner. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$977-25.
Mackey & Beattle vs. William A. Miller & Co.
An action to recover for goods sold and delivered. On trial. Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow. -Paul vs. Paul. An action of divorce. Before reported. Verdict for libellant.

James Day vs. George F. Otto. An action to recover for board and medical attendance. On

Arrival from Desolation Island.

New London, Conn., April 30. - Tue schoquer Roswell King, Captsin Glass, arrived this evening, with a cargo of oil. She is from Desolation Islands, via St. Helena, and brings from the latter place despatches for Assistant Secretary of State Seward and Rear-Admiral Davis, of the National Observatory at Washington, and also a large mail. Late Cape Town papers have been received by her, but contain no news of importance. The Roswell King has shipped fitteen hundred barrels of oil home since leav-

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr H. B. McCauley, Dorman, Trinidad, D. S. Stetson

& Co. Schr E. A. Bartlett, Smith, Clenfuegos, Madeira & Schr B. Steelman, Steelman, New London, C. V. Cornell, Schr Reno, Chase, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris, Schr E. Doran, Jarvis, Providence, Westmoreland Coal Co. Coal Co. Schr Ann S. Brown, Fisk, Boston, Captain, St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, 70 hours from Savannah, with coston, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. 25th ult., 5 A. M., 30 miles S. of Intteras, passed steamer Mariposa, and a schooner, with loss of Jibboom. The Wyoming had heavy SE. gales for 48 hours.
Schr J. Price. Nickerson, 8 days from Portland, with headings to S. & W. Welsh.
Schr C. E. Elmer, Haley, from Boston, with mose. Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 14 hours from Balti-nore, with mose, to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW
Barque Charlotte, from Liverpool,
Barque J. E. Ward, from Matangas,
Barque Arizona, from New York,
Three others, unknown.

MEMORANDA. isin ult. Steamship Melita, Sumner, from Liverpool for Phi-ladelphis, at Queenatown 14th inst. Brig Maria White, Bryant, hence, at Cardenas 19th ultimo.
Schrs T. N. Tower, Perry, for Philadelphia, cleared
at Havana 23d ult.
Schr Yermliton. Davis, hence, at Bristol 28th ult.
Schr Lizzie D. Smail, Tice, hence, at Danvers 21th Schr S. L. Simmons, Gandy; Minerva, Jefferson; J. B. Johnson, Smith: and Willow Harp, Davis, hence, at Fall River 25th ult.
Schr Ada A. Andrews, Kelley, hence, at Newport Schr d. Woolsey, Parker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 20th uit. Schrs J. B. Smith. Williams, and Pathway, Haley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmeuth 25th uit. Schr Hattle, Carter, from Salem for Philadelphia. at Newport 25th uit.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK. April 50.—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, Halcrow, from Liverpool.

Steamship Gen. Sedgwick, from Galveston.

Steamship Victor, Gates, from New Orleans.

Steamship F. Wright, Bolger, from Tampa Bay.

Steamship San Jacinto, Atkins, from Savannah.

Ship Belvidere, Jackson, from Manila.

Ship Bavaria, Smith, from Havre.

Barque Emblyn, Cummings, from Palermo,

# EDITION THIRD EDITION

## FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES,

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day. London, May 1 .- The Stock Board is closed to-day.

FRANKFORT, May 1 .- U. S. bonds, 763. Paris, May 1-Noon .- U. S. Five-Twenties, 80. Rentes, 67f. 50c.

LIVERPOOL, May 1-Noon.-Cotton opens easier, and prices have declined. Middling uplands 11fd. The sales will probably reach 8000 bales.

Peas have declined to 44s. 6d. Pork 77s. 6d.; refined Petroleum, 1s. 3/d.; common Rosin, 7s. 3d.; tallow, 44s. 3d.; Linseed Oil, £39 per ton. Other articles are unchanged. SOUTHAMPTON, May 1 .- The steamer Alemannia, from New York, arrived yesterday.

# FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Election for City Judge-Thunder Storm, Etc.
[SPECIAL DESPATOR TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, May 1 .- The election to-day for City Judge is progressing quietly. The vote will be very small, and the division of the Union party renders Scott's election for Judge, and Mr. George's for Clerk, sure.

We have had heavy thunder showers this

#### Fire at Crittenden, Ky.

CINCINNATI, May 1 .- A fire occurred at Critenden, Ky., on Monday night, which destroyed the Masonic Hall, Mound's tin shop, Radeliffe & Mansfield's dry goods store, and other buildings. Nearly half the business portion of the town is in ashes. The loss is not stated.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Office of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

There was very fittle disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held; July, 1865 5-20s sold at 108½, no change; and August 7:30s at 106½, no change; 110½ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 110½ for 6s of 1881; 99 for 10-40s; and 105½ for June 7:30s.

June 7 30s.

City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102, no change; and old do at 96½, an advance of 2.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52@52½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58, no change; Lehigh Valley at 56% no change; and Philadelphia and

Valley at 56%, no change; and Philadelphia and Valley at 56%, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 28%, a decline of 4; 130% was bid for Camden and Amboy; 27 for Little Schuylkill; 61% for Norristown; 56% for Munchill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 28) for Catawissa preferred; and 444 for Northern

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20, no change. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh: 28 for Spruce and Pine; and 13 for Hestonville. In Canal shares there was nothing doing, 214 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common;

364 for preferred do.; 53½ for Lehigh Naviga-tion; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Union sold at 63; 116 was bid for Third National; 1074 for Fourth National; 1044 for Seventh National; 234 for North America; 155 for Philadelphia; 1364 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 562 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 324 for Manufacturers; 110 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; and 45 for Consolidation.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135; 11 A. M. 134;; 12 M., 135;; 1 P. M., 1354. -The Warren and Franklin Railway Com-

pany give notice that the coupons of that Com-pany falling due May I will be paid at the banking-house of Jay Cooke & Co. -The Directors of the National Bank of the Republic have this day declared a dividend of

four per cent., clear of taxes, payable on PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following lates 56 SOUTH THIRD Street, report the following fates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U.S. 6s, 1881, coupou, 110}@110}; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107‡@107‡; do., 1864, 105‡@105‡; do., 1865, 105\$@105‡; do. new, 107‡@107‡; 5s, 10-40s, 99@99‡; U.S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106‡@106‡; do., 2d series, 105‡@105‡; 3d series, 105‡@105‡. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 13; August, 1865, 12; September, 1805, 11½; October, 1865, 11½. 1805, 114; October, 1865, 114.

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 1.-There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a steady demand from the home consumers, but no inquiry for ship, ment. The receipts continue small, and there is no probability of an increase before the next Wheat crop makes its appearance. Sales of 1500 barrels, including superfine at \$9@10; extras at \$10@11:50; Northwestern extra family at \$1175@1450, the former rate for unsound; Paun. sylvania and Ohio do.;at \$13@15; California at \$10.50@17; and St. Louis at \$17@17.50 Rye Flour commands \$8.50 p bbi, Nothing doing in Corn The Wheat Market continues quiet, there

being no inquiry except for prime lots, which are in small supply and held firmly; small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3@3-30; and Calisales of Pennsylvania red at \$3@3:30; and California at \$3:40. Rye ranges from \$1:60@175 for Western and Pennsylvania; 1100 bush. Western solf on secret terms. Corn—The white is scaree, and in good request at full prices; sales of 3500 bushels yellow at \$1:29@1:20 aftest and in the cars, 5600 bushels do. f. o. b. at \$1:30; 4600 bushels mixed Western at \$1:27; and 25,000 bushels do. do. on private terms. Oats are unsettled; sales of 5000 bushels at 70@80c.

Whisky—The contraband article sells at \$1:60 at \$1:70 @ gallon.

# FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TRIBGRAPH.]

#### WASHINGTON, May 1. The Trial of Surratt.

The Criminal Court of this District yesterday adjourned until the 27th inst., when it is understood that Surratt will be tried, the Court and counsel for the prosecution having so agreed. Indian Affairs.

L. V. Bogy, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in a card published this morning, denies that he purchased two million dollars' worth of Indian goods when in New York, but, on the contrary, did not purchase one dollar's worth. He states that he went to New York in company with two other parties detailed from the Indian Bureau as special agents to receive and see to the packing and forwarding of the goods brought from the contractors, and every dollar's worth received by them was obtained from the three persons having the contracts, and the whole bill will be less than \$300,000, about onehalf of which is for blankets and cloths.

### FROM CONNECTICUT.

Nomination of Officers in the Legislature.

HARTFORD, May 1 .- At a Republican caucus last evening one hundred and twelve members of the House were present. Hon. John T. Wait, of Norwich, was nominated for Speaker by acclamation. On motion of Hon. Charles Ives, of New Haven, who had declined, James U. Tainter, of Colchester, was nominated for Clerk, and Dwight Marcy, of Plainfield, Assistant Clerk. Hon. W. J. Gallup, of Sterling, was nominated Speaker pro tem, of the Senate, and John M. Simons, of New Haven, for Clerk. All the Republican Senators were present.

The Democrats, at their caucus, nominated Hon. William James Hammersley, of Hartford, for Speaker, and Frederick A. Willoughby, of New Haven, Clerk. Frederick Belden, of Newtown, was nominated for Clerk of the Senate.

Murder of a Telegraph Operator. Indianapolis, May 1.—John S. Janes, telegraph operator at Gosport, Indiana, was murdered in his office last night. The particulars have been received, as therether no telegraph operator there.

### Fire in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, May 1.—This morning a fire broke out at No. 26 William street, communicating with several dwellings on both sides, which were totally consumed. Loss, about \$10,000; insurance, \$5000. Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 1.—Cotton duil and declining at 28c, Flour 10:015c, higher; sales of 8000 bbis State at \$10:50:061380; Ohio, \$12:60:0615-10; Western, \$10:50:0615-06; Southern, \$12:00:015-10; Western, \$10:50:0615-06; Southern, \$12:00:015-06; Wheat quiet; sales 15:000 bush, white California \$2:40; Corn active and 20:3c, higher; sales of 40:000 bush, mixed Western, \$1.375:061-40. Oars active and higher; sales of \$5:000 bush. Western, 75:067-6c.; State, \$30:0846. Provisions quiet and dull, new Mess Pork at \$22:75. Whisky dull and nominal.

\$2275. Whisky dull and nominal.

New York, May I.—Stocks strong and active. Chicago and Rock Island, 89%; Reading, 104; Canton, 44%; Erie, 65; Cleveland and Toledo, 190; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 73%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Michigan Southern, 70; New York Central, 1034; Michigan Southern, 70; New York Central, 1934; Illinois Central, 114; Comberland preferred, 31; Virginta 68, 65%; Missouri 68, 93%; Hudson River, 65%; Five-twenties of 1863, 111%; do. of 1864, 160%; ex-coupon; do. of 1865, 160%; ex-coupon; hew issue, 107%; Ten-forties, 69; Seven-thirties, first issue 160%; all others, 105%; Sterling Exchange, 9%; sight, 10%; Money 6 per ceux. Gold, 136.

MEETING OF THE PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR meeting was held this morning at the rooms, No. 702 Walnut street, at 1145 A. M. The Society was called to order—Mr. Biddle in the chair. There being no communications to be read, the Association went into election of members. The following names were presented:—Edward S. Morris, Thomas E. Longshore, W. G. Morehead, James Thornton, A. L. Felton, John M. Rowe, A. W. Harrison, S. G. Collins, and Charles Anderson. These gentlemen were unanimously

The following persons were then nominated:—C. J. Hoffman, flour and feed merchant, No. 304 N. Delaware avenue; Henry Simons, wagon-maker, No. 1510 Girard avenue; James M. Wade, Abington, Montgomery county, Pa.; and Professor Fairman Rogers, of the University. be University.

Dr. Thompson spoke on the potato question, and remarked that, next to the bread question, the potato demanded the consideration of the

the potato demanded the consideration of the Society, and mankind at large.

Mr. Sharpless presented several very fine specimens of the Monitor potato. Mr. Emerson discoursed on the disease of the potato, and the decline of the Mercer.

Dr. Elwell stated he had been informed that a disease among cattle had broken out in West Chester, and the animal which spread it had been purchased in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, and requested that it might be inquired into, in order to prevent the spreading of the disease.

of the disease.

Dr. McClure spoke in reference to the rot among sheep, and assigned as the cause their feeding on low and marshy ground. He stated it is an affection of the liver, and the symptoms are a yellowness of the membranes of the eyes, and effusions on the breast and throat; to remedy this the sheep should be removed to the high lands.

The Treasurer then handed to the President a certificate of membership dated 1785 two

a certificate of membership, dated 1785, two months after the organization of the Society. which was quite an interesting document, or account of its age and the parties it referred to The following is a copy:-

On the 27th day of April, 1785, his Excellency John Dickinson, Esc., was elected a member of the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, the Society inviting his assistance.

TIM PICKERING, Secretary.

Mr. Coleman suggested that an essay be read at each meeting, and after much discussion a motion was made that the President appoint at each meeting a person to deliver an essay at the next meeting of the Society. Dr. Emerson was named to deliver the first, in June next. After some further discussion, the meeting adjustment journed.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE .- The following stocks and real estate were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

the annexed result:—

607 shares Youghlogheny Iron and Coal Co...

1000 shares Missouri Railroad Co...

200 shares Peter Bell Iron Association

2 shares Mercantile Library

No. 913 Catharine street—three-story brick

dwelling, 13 by 46 feet...

No. 806 Washington street—three-story brick

dwelling, 25 by 17 feet...

No. 1972 Frankford road—a three-story brick

dwelling, 17 by 120 feet...

No. 117 Lombard street—three-story brick

dwelling, 18 by 754 feet...

No. 118 by 754 feet...

SOLD SINCE LAST MERCANT AS ASSOCIATION.

Sold on the promises—a dwelling and lot, 25 by 106 feet on Leiper atrees, near Sellers, Frankford

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT .- Policeman Vandegrift, of the Eleventh District, was accidentally at about 2 o'clock this morning. He drew his revolver to shoot at a mad dog, when the weapon by some means was prematurely discharged, and the ball entered the groin of the officer, and passed through his body. The wound is considered dangerous.