RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR. SENATOR WILSON'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT RAIMIGH, N. C .- HIS SPEECH AND MR. ROBIN-SON'S REPLY-A GALA DAY FOR THE COLORED

Wilmington, N. C., May I.—Senator Wilson arrived here early this morning, and addressed a large colored assemblage this afternoon. The national flag waved from the public buildings, and banners with patriotic mottoes were strung across several streets. A large procession of colored men. strung across several streets. A large procession of colored men, with marshals on horse-back, with bands of music, flags and banners, organized at the Town Hall, and marched to the place of meeting. This was Dudley's Grove, on the bank of the Cape Fear river, outside of the city. A stand was erected there under the shadow of a spreading oak. It being May-day, the youthful colored population and some white children kept it as a holiday. Refreshment booths were on the ground. The women and children wore their gayest attire; boys located themselves in the forks and on the branches of the fine oak trees to hear the speaking, and the girls got up games and picnics in other portions of the ground. Men formed a dense mass around the platform, and all went in for enjoyment.

There were some white persons present, but in very small proportion to the blacks. The

in very small proportion to the blacks. The former included Northern residents here, Federal soldiers in blue, city police in grey, and several ladies occupying wagons and amoulances. Although the audience was so dusky the general effect of the scene was extremely include the scene was extremely picturesque. One the banners carried in the procession bore the motto:—

EQUAL RIGHTS BEFORE THE LAW-WE'LL ASK NO MORE, WE'LL TAKE NO LESS.

One of the ambulances was labelled:-

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN EXPRESS COM-PANY-THE ONLY DIRECT ROUTE TO THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The meeting having been organized by electing General L. G. Estes as President, resolutions were adopted thanking Congress for the Military Reconstruction bill, promising to reconstruct North Carolina with loyal men, to give the colored men a right to sit on juries, and to extend rights and privileges to the poor white men by the establishment of a Republican party in the State.

Senator Wilson then addressed the meeting for nearly two hours. He dec ared that the Re-

for nearly two hours. He dec ared that the Re-publican party was not responsible for one life lost in the war, but before God and history, the supporters of slavery were responsible for every life sacrificed and every dollar spent in it. He invited the colored people to vote with the Republican party, knowing that they were voting with the unconquered and unconquerable power of the country. He declared it vitally important that there should be no black party or white party formed.

power of the country. He declared it vitally important that there should be no black party or white party formed.

Benjamin Robinson, editor of the Wilmington Despatch, then spoke for nearly an hour, endeavoring to throw the blame of the war on the slavery agitators, and charging on them the design to make the South dependent on the North financially and industrially. It was the old argument, but was not strongly presented. He read an extract from a speech of Mr. Wilson's, in 1856, sustaining the doctrine that slavery was an institution of the States, and could not be interfered with; also the letter of December, 1860, from Abraham Lincoln to Alexander H. Stephens to the same effect. This was to show the falsity of the Republican party, and to prove that the negroes had no great cause for gratitude to that party. He declared himself in favor of their education, but not by Northern schoolmasters or mistresses, and he told them that, with all the Republican pretensions of placing them on terms of equality with the whites, there were no colored officers in the army. (Shouts of denial.) Mr. Robinson spoke by previous arrangement, and received a fair hearing.

When Senator Wilson rose to reply he was

When Senator Wilson rose to reply he was when Senator Wilson rose to reply he was greeted with three cheers, and three more were given for the Republican party. Mr. Wilson justified his own speech in 1856 and Abraham Lincoln's letter, and showed that non-interference with slavery in the States was then the avowed doctrine of the Republican party, and that the about the states was the states was the states when the states was the states when the states was the states was the states when the states were states when the states was the states when the states were states were states when the states were states when the states were states were states when the states were states when the states were states were states when the states were states when the states were states were states when the states were states were states when the states were states were states when the states were states when the states were states were states when the states were states when the states were states were states when the states were states when the states were states were states when the states were states when the states were states when the states were states were state that the abolition of slavery by the general Government was the result of the Rebellion, He congratulated Mr. Robinson on the change already effected in his views, as shown by his willingness to have the colored people educated, and thought that in a few months more Mr. Robinson would be fully affiliated with the Research of the colored men not holding publican party. As to colored men not holding any commissions, he declared that his own son, recently dead, had served as Lieutenant, Captain, and Lieutenant-Colonel in a regiment whose Major was as black as any man in the

audience.
The meeting was further addressed by Mr. Robinson, who got ten minutes more to respond, and by Mr. Harris, the colored man mentioned in my Raieigh despatch yesterday.

Atterwards the procession marched back to the town. Everything passed off quietly and

harmoniously. Senator Wilson was waited on yesterday at Raleigh, by Governor Worth and other promi-nent citizens, and was also the recipient of like attentions here to-day. He leaves for Charles-

SOUTH CAROLINA.

GENERAL SIGKLES EXPLAINS ORDER NO. 10.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND MILITARY DIVISION, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27, 1867.—In reply to letters received at these headquarters, asking information as to the operation in particular cases of General Order No. 10, current series, from these headquarters, I am directed by the Commanding-General to state that the provisions of the order will be interpreted and enforced by the courts. The order is to be deemed and taken as an ordinance having the sanction and authority of the United States, for the regulation of certain civil affairs therein specified within so much of the territory occupied by the military forces of the United States, lately the theatre of war, as is embraced within the Second Military District created by act of Congress.

Although some of the former political relations of the inhabitants are in abeyance, their private rela-GENERAL SICKLES EXPLAINS ORDER NO. 10.

Although some of the former political relations of the inhabitants are in abeyance, their private relations, their persons and property, and their remedies for wrongs, remain, as heretotore, within the cognizance of the local tribunals, and subject to the laws of the Provisional Government hitherto in force, except so far as such laws are in conflict with the Constitution and laws or the United States, or with the negulations prescribed by the Commanding General.

Among the consequences necessarily incident to the military authority established by Congress, and indispensable to the objects for which the anthority is established, is the appointment and control of the civil agents by whom, and the measures by which, the Government ad interim is to be confucted. In the exercise of this authority, such regulations and appointments will be announced from time to time as may become necessary; and so far as these regulations concern the ordinary civil relations of the inhabitants, they will be administered by the courts and by the proper civil officers in the usual course of procedure.

While it will not be convenient to respond to par-

course of procedure.

While it will not be convenient to respond to particular inquiries made by citizens as to the interpretation and application of these regulations, such interrogatories will be answered when addressed to the General Commanding by the appellate cours of

Jaw and equity.

J. W. CLOUS, Captain Thirty eighth Infantry

A. D. C., and Acting Assistant Adjutant-Genor

NORTH CAROLINA. ORDER FROM GENERAL SICKLES.

ORDER FROM GENERAL SICKLES.

HEADQUARTEES SECOND MILITARY DISTRICT, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 27, 1867.—1, The election for Mayor and Councilmen, and for Trustees of the Academy of Newbern, North Carolina, appointed to be held by the act of incorporation on the first Monday in May next, is hereby suspended.

The following appointments are announced for the city of Newbern, North Carolina:—
John H. Washington, Esq., Mayor of the City, present incumbent. MEMBERS OF THE CITY COUNCIL.

First Ward-A. H. Foster, to fill an original First Ward—A. H. Foster, to hit an original yearship.
Second Ward—A. H. Ssymour, wice Alexander Justice, whose term of office expires.
Third Ward—Benjamin Jasobs, vice William H. Oliver, whose term of office expires.
Fourth Ward—Eam of office expires.
Figh Ward—E. Huubs, vice James Osgood, whose term of office expires.
Bigth Ward—Edward R. Stanley, present incumbert. Beventh Ward-H. J. Memminger, present incam-

TO BE TRUSTEES OF THE NEWBERN ACADEMY. # Edward R. Stanley, present incumbent. H. J. Memminger, vice J. T. Hough, whose term of office expires.

The officers hereby appointed, and all persons holding office under the Corporation of Newbern or the Trustees of the Newbern Academy, will, before

entering upon the duties of their respective offices, in addition to the eath of office required by the laws of North Carolina and the ordinances of the Corporation of Newbern, take and subscribe the eath set forth in General Orders No. 33, War Department, A. G. O., Washington, 28th March, 1867. (Section 1 of the act supplementary to an act to provide for the more edicient government of the Rebel States, and to facilitate restoration, passed 23d March, 1867.) The eath of office shall be subscribed in duplicate, and one copy of said eath or affirmation, duly subscribed by the party and attested by a magistrate of other officer authorized to administer eaths, will be filed in the Mayor's office, and another copy with the post commander.

The commanding officer of the post of Newbern is charged with the execution of this order.

By command of Major-General D. E. SICKLES, Official—J. W. Clour, Captain 38th Infantry, A. A. A. G.

NEWS FROM JAPAN AND CHINA.

JAPAN.

THE WAR WITH CHOZIN SUSPENDED-BRITISH TROOPS FOR REINFORCEMENTS - INSULTS TO BRITISH OFFICERS AND AN APOLOGY-CON-PERENCE WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTERS, ETC.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, April 3, via San Francisco April 30.—The ship Cordillera arrived here (San Francisco) this morning from Yokohama, Japan, with advices to the above date. Affairs Japan, with advices to the above date. Adairs in Japan were quiet, politically and financially. The Tycoon has given notice that the war with Chozin shall not be prosecuted further, although the movement has been in practice a successful one.

The authorities of Chozin, against the wishes

The authorities of Chozin, against the wishes of the Tycoon, will not open the port of Simonski to foreign trade.

A detachment of the 37th Regiment of Infantry, with some men of the Royal Artillery, had arrived to reinforce the british troops in the camp near Yokohama.

In consequence of native insults offered to British officers, and even to the representative of Queen Victoria, Sir H. Parkes, in the Mikado's territory, the British Minister, in his official capacity, demanded an apology from the Japanese Government, which was duly made. In one instance the English officers, when out on horseback, met a Japanese nobleman attached to the court of the Mikado, and, when about to pass, the Englishmen were compelled to dismount and stand aside while the native officer pursued his way.

The Japanese Government has invited all the foreign ministers accredited to the empire to

foreign ministers accredited to the empire to meet the Tycoon at Osaka at an early date, and the time of assemblage is now fixed for the last days of the month of April.

The American Minister will proceed to the imperial interview accompanied by the whole force of the United States squadron serving in

the waters of Asla.

It is reported in Yokohama that the French have contracted to supply the Japanese Government with four hundred thousand stand of small arms and a large quantity of ammuni-

tion.
The French Minister is now on a visit to the

The French Minister is now on a visit to the Southern princes.

There is very little doing in freights in Yokonama, and vessels are leaving in ballast.

Another disastrous fire has destroyed a large portion of the Japanese town, and there is much suffering in consequence. Several incendiaries have been discovered at work.

From the first of the Japanese new year—the 5th of February—next year all officials of the empire will be required to appear in European costume. The laboring population must clothe themselves and relieve their wants, in sickness or otherwise, from their wages.

A theatre is to be erected here, at a cost of eight thousand doljars, with a view to the espe-

eight thousand dollars, with a view to the especial benefit of artists expected to come from

CHINA.

THE PORT OF PEIHO OPENED TO TRADE-THE COURSE OF COMMERCE UNFAVORABLE TO FOR-EIGNERS, ETC.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30 .- The Chinese news received by the last mall is unimportant.

Peiho was opened on the 28th of March, when communication was established with Tiensin. consignment after the opening of the port having been made exclusively to Chinamen trading abroad,

The United States ship Wachusetts has gone up the Yang-lze river.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

VICTORY OF THE LIBERALS-GENERAL MARQUEZ DEPEATED AND QUERETARO CAPTURED-MAXI-MILIAN ESCAPED, OR SECRETED IN THE CITY-DEATH OF GENERAL MIRAMON, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, May 1 .- The despatch agent of the Juarez Government has arrived here, and has forwarded a telegram to Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister at Washington, announcing the news that the Liberal forces have gained possession of Queretaro, and that the Imperial orces have disbanded.

General Miramon died of the wounds he had received in the late encounters, and the lorcer under General Marquez had been completely cut to pieces by Diaz. These disastrous occurrences hastened Maximilian's determination to give up the contest. On entering the city he was no where to be found by the Liberals.

OFFICIAL DESPATCH TO THE MEXICAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, May 1. Senor Romero, Mexican Minister, received to-day the follow-ing telegram from the Mexican Consul at New

NEW ORLEANS, April 30 .- M. Miramon, Mexican Minister, Washington, D. C.: Miramon dead. Imperial forces disbanded. Marquez completely defeated. Queretaro taken. Maximilian hidden. RAMON S. DIAZ.

SKETCH OF GENERAL MIGUEL MIRAMON.

This Mexican officer, whose death is an-nounced as having resulted from the wounds which he received in the recent Imperialist attack on the Liberal lines before Quaretare was born in Mexico City about the year 1830 He was feducated for the army at the Military Academy of Chapultepec. He first came into notice in 1856 by his pronunciamento against Comonfort, the Liberal President. In this revol he was unsuccessful, but Comonfort pardones him and took him to live with him in the palace. When Comonfort was obliged to fice the country, after having betrayed his party, Juarez, Judge of the Supreme Court, became President by virtue of the Constitution

But the Church party, so called, having posession of the capital, made Zuloaga President, and placed Miramon in command of his army. He fought and won two battles against the Liberals in the very portion of Mexico where this last campaign of the empire has been going on. Zuloaga was eventually torced to leave the country and abandon the Presidency to Miramon. While in this position he forcibly took possession of a large sum of money, the property of British bondholders, which was in particular of the British Consular in the central custody of the British Consutate in the capital, made a ruinous contract with the French banking house of Jecker & Co., and brought about the Mon-Almonte treaty with Spain.

These three actions of his afforded the basis

on which England, France, and Spain rested their right to intervene in Mexico. After a protracted struggle with the Liberals, he was de-feated on the 13th of August, 1860, and forced to shut himself up in the city of Mexico, which he at length abandoned, and retired to Spain in 1861. There he labored assiduously to engage foreign Governments to interfere in Mexican affairs. Still, on the establi-hment of the empire it was deemed a matter of policy to keep him and Marquez abroad, owing to the charac-ters which both had earned for high-handed measures and turbulence.

The events connected with the reappearance of Miramon en the scene in Mexico are too fresh to need repetition here. Suffice it to say that the death of Miramon and rout of Marquez left the Empire without a leg to stand upon. In person Miramon was about the middle height, site built, and of fair complexion for a Mexican, He was restless and impulsive; had

the faculty of winning the confidence of those under him, but relentless with his enemies. As a soldier he has shown some military ability, and not a few think that in any other country he would have risen to high rank, and won leavele in his profession. laurels in his profession.

FROM NEW YORK.

FIRE ON THE EAST RIVER-BURNING OF THE PACKET BHIP HIBERNIA-POLICEMAN SERIOUSLY INJURED-HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE COLORED STEWARD-LOSS ABOUT \$100,000.

At half-past 7 last evening the packet ship Hibernia, Captain Janssen, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was immediately sounded, and in less than fifteen minutes the active fire department were on hand at the Black Ball dock, foot of Beekman street, where the Hibernia was moored, and fifteen streams of water were directed upon the vessel.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PIRE is not known, but Captain Janssen reports that it first broke out amidships; that a number of caulkers had been working upon her during the day, and it is probable that the fire originated from some matches or combustible matter having been dropped in the vessel between decks. At the time the vessel took fire the Captain was absent at his residence, and the vessel was in charge of the first mate. The flances burst forth amidships and forward almost simultaneously, showing that the fire must have attained considerably headway before its discovery.

fore its discovery. THE EXERTIONS OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT to save the vessel were all that could be expected. Ladders were thrown from the wharf to the bulwarks, and the brave hosemen mounted her decks and directed the water into the hold, in the vain hope of extinguishing the fire and saving the hip. For an hour hopes were entertained that they would be successful, but at half-past 8 o'cock the noble craft suddenly "leered" and careened ever on the straboard side, and the lurid fismes mounted up board side, and the lurid fixmes mounted up through the hatchways, and enveloped the

HEROIC CONDUCT OF THE COLORED STEWARD. At this time several members of the Metropolitan and water police were on the vessel assisting the officers and crew to remove their personal effects. Among the number was Policeman Whithall, who was thrown down and severely stunned. The flames were rapidly surrounding him, and a few moments later he would have been beyond the possibility of rounding him, and a few moments later he would have been beyond the possibility of escape, had not he fortunately been discovered by the steward of the ship, Smith Sawyer, a gigantic colored man, whose presence of mind, even at this trying moment, did not desert him. Lifting the wounded policeman in his arms as he would achild, he hurled him into the water, and jumping after him, selzed him and swam with him to a log, where he secured him until the firemen rescued both men from a watery grave. Sawyer's brayery was from a watery grave. Sawyer's bravery was loudly applauded by the policemen on the docks, who witnessed his gallant featin behalf of the life of one of their number, and they declare that they will give him a more substantial proof of their appreciation of his services.

ACCIDENT TO A FIREMAN. When the vessel leered and injured Policeman Whithall, a number of firemen were on her decks and bulwarks. Among the number was James McKay, of Engine No. 1, who had his leg broken, and was otherwise injured, but it is believed not seriously.

A FIREMAN MISSING.

Benjamin Dunlap, of Engine No. 4, was seen to fall into the water, but whether secured by the police and firemen who were near, or drowned, is not positively known. His comrades of No. 4 say it is possible that he was picked up and conveyed home, but at a late hour last night nobody had positive knowledge of his rescue from death.

HISTORY OF THE HIBERNIA. The Hibernia was built at Thomaston, Maine, in 1861, at a cost of about \$125,000. She is 1516 tons register, 180 feet long, 37 feet beam, 24 feet depth of hold, a well-built ship, and ranked Al. She is owned by Tapscott & Co., and has been employed in the New York and Liverpool trade. She stood well as an emigrant and trately ship, and has done a prespectus business. freight ship, and has done a prosperous busi-

Originally her name was the E Piuribus Unum, an American vessel, but her owners registered her during the war as a British vessel, and named her the Hibernia, to avoid the ravages of the Shenandoah and other Confede rate pirates.

APPEARANCE OF THE SHIP THIS MORNING. At one o'clock this morning, the firemen were still putting forth almost superhuman efforts to save the hull, and confine the fire to the Hibernia. At hat hour she had settled over on per starboard side until it was on a line with the dock. All her masts and rigging were still standing, but the fiery element had triumphed over the large volume of water that for six hours had been directed upon it, and burst out through the decks and surrounded the masts. and rigging. Much anxiety was felt lest the flames should extend to several small craft lying alongside, one of which is loaded with coal oil. Should the falling masts of the Hibernia communicate the fire to this vessel, which is immediately under her bow, all the efforts o the Fire Department cannot prevent the fire extending to the adjacent wharf and store nouses.

THE INSURANCE.

It was impossible last night to learn the amount in which the Hibernia is insured. The Captain professes ignorance on the subject. From appearances presented by the vessel at one this morning the null will be saved.

THE LOSS cannot fall far short of \$100,000. Fortunately the snip had been unloaded, with the exception of fourteen hundred tons of pig iron and four-teen bags of salt, or the loss would have been much more serious.

The officers and crew lost everything they possessed, including their clothing. It is said that some indiscreet person cut the hawsers on the larboard side, which was the immediate cause of the burning of the ship, which made it very difficult for the firemen to direct the water

nto the hold. The police of the Second Precinct, under Ser-The police of the Second Precinct, under Sergeants Blair and Latty, assisted by reserves from First and Fourth precincts, are deserving of praise for the efficient manner in which they performed their duty.

Officer Doyle, of the Harbor Police, was slightly injured by a plank.—N. Y. Herald.

LARGE FIRE IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

LOSS \$75,000. From the Charleston News, April 29,

About 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the north store of Prioleau block, on East Bay, corner of Brown's wharf. The store was occupied by Mr. L. F. Koester, and used as a wholesale grocery establishment. There was fortunately but little wind, and that was from the south. Mr. Thomas H. Dewees, who owns and occupies the store next adjointer to the south austained but little damage who owns and occupies the store next adjoining to the south, sustained but little damage either in stock or building. The building in which Mr. Koester did business was entirely destroyed. It belonged to Messrs, Hart and J. E. Wolf & Co., of London. There is insurance on it for \$20,000 on store and stock. Mr. Koester's stock is insured for \$10,000. The fire next leaped across the street, and burned the large store at the corner of East Bay and Vendue range for many years occupied as an auction store at the corner of East Bay and vendue range, for many years occupied as an auction and commission store by Messrs, A. Tobias & Co. and A. Tobias' Sons; insured for \$8000. The building is owned by the estate of James Ross; no insurance. The store next east on Vendue range, in the same building, and owned by the same parties, was occupied by Mr. E. J. White, whose stock was nearly all destroyed. Loss estimated at about \$5000; insurance, \$10,000. Messrs. Jeffords & Co. occupied the store next

covered by insurance.

need as a pleasure yacht.

estimated at about \$5000; insurance, \$10,000. Messrs. Jeffords & Co. occupied the store next east, and sustained a loss amounting to about \$20,000; insurance, \$10,000. Mr. A. J. Salinas owned and did business in the store adjoining. The house was not much injured, and the store comparatively empty. Loss covered by insurance. The entire loss is estimated at from \$50,000 to \$75,000, of which the greater part is covered by insurance. THE SHENANDOAH .- The ex-pirate Shanandoah having resumed her old name of the Sea King, is now in Bombay harbor. She has

are now under Democratic Southern rule.

The Republicans hold ward meetings to night.
looking to a call of the Union Constitutional been bought by the Sultan of Zanzibar, to be

SCUTH AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA

Military Enlistments in Panama-Arrest of a Bank Teller in New South Wales -The American Consul at Sydney-The Government of Chili Endorsed, Etc. New York, May 2 .- The steamship Mary

Chauncey, from Aspinwail April 24, has arrived, bringing \$206,215 in specie, and advices from Panama to the 23d ult. The Star and Herald says that General Olarte

President of the State, in view of the expected invasion by the forces of Leve de Goda, has issued orders to organize the militia and place them on a war footing, and in Panama the enlistment is carried on with energy.

The United States steamer Osceola arrived at Aspinwall on the 16th ultimo, to relieve the

The Star and Herald denies the report put forth by the Surgeon of the United States steamer Jamestown, that the yellow fever prevailed at Panama, and says there had been no disease of the kind there except what was brought to the harbor by the Jamestown.

The same paper says that, owing to the prevalence of the cholera to an alarming extent in Nicaragua, the steamers of the Panama Railroad Company have ceased, for the present, to take either cargo or passengers for Cerinto.

The steamer Ruobine, several days overdue from Australia, arrived on the 16th ult., having been detained by easterly gales.

R. Johnston, chief teller of the Commercial Bank, Sydney, New South Wales, had been arrested for embezzlement.

M'me Escott had met witn great success there Much trouble was still experienced with

bush-rangers. Great dissatisfaction existed among American residents at the recent appointment of the Con-

sul at Sydney. Dates from South America to the 19th of April have been received at Panama. The election of deputies for the coming Congress had resulted in a Government majority in Chili. A very tem-

pestuous session was anticipated, and much attention will be devoted to a reform of the The relations between Peru and Chili are far from cordial, and a termination of the Spanish

question is all that is needed to lead to an open rupture. Peru was considerably excited by the resigna-

tion of the Ministry. There is little news from Central America. Peace was thoroughly established in Guatemala, and the country was progressing favorably.

The Asiatic cholera is carrying off many victims in the principal cities of Nicaragua. In Leon one hundred deaths occurred in one day.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

ITALY.

DEATH OF CARLO POERIO, THE NEAPOLITAN STATES-MAN AND ITALIAN EXILE.

London, May 1 .- Poerio, the Neapolitan statesman and exile, is dead. The deceased was born at Naples in 1803. He belonged to a family distinguished for the ability and patriotism of its members. He received an excellent education, and when yet a youth followed his father into exile. On his return he studied law, was admitted to the bar, and subsequently defended gratuitously many persons charged with political offenses before the High Court of Justice in his native city. He was frequently arrested under the old regime in Naples, discharged, rearrested, imprisoned, and otherwise persecuted. When King Ferdinand was compelled to proclaim a constitution, in 1848, Poerio was taken from prison and raised to honors of state. He represented the city of Naples in Parliament.

For ten years subsequently he defended Italian liberty, but was finally thrown again into prison, from which he was released in 1859, and placed, with other political prisoners, on board a vessel bound to the United States. On the voyage, however, the exiles overpowered the crew and compelled them to steer to Cork, Ireland, where they landed, and from whence they made their way to Bristol and London. In London Poerio made many friends. Returning to Italy he, in the year 1860, represented the city of Turin in Parlia-

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON. SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, May 2. The Public Debt.

The public debt statement will not be ready for publication until Friday or Saturday. will show a contraction for the month of from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 in greenbacks, compound-interest notes, and certificates of in-debtedness, about \$3,000,000 of the amount being legal-tenders. It will also exhibit a reduction of debt of about \$7,000,000. The coin balance in the Treasury is \$116,000,000, inclusive of \$13,000,000 of gold certificates. The currency balance is \$35,000,000, and the aggregate cash balance in the Treasury does not materially vary from the April statement, The Seven-thirty conversions have been very large, and the course of the Treasury indicates that Mr. McCulloch, with what he can employ from the three per cent, certificates authorized by Congress, will have no difficulty in meeting

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

all his maturing obligations.

The Election Yesterday-Causes of the Democratic Triumph-Another Constitutional Convention to be Called.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) BALTIMORE, May 2 .- The vote of Baltimore yesterday was altogether only eighteen thousand one hundred and fifty-two, being over thirteen thousand short of the number of registered voters. Most of those who stayed away were Union men, who took no interest in the election in consequence of two Union candidates running, and there being no hopes of electing either. It is certain, however, that we

Convention and the establishment of negro

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

nothing doing. 64 was hid for Tenth and Eleventh; 194 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 134 for Hestonville. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 1114 was bid for Sixth National; 1044 for Seventh National; 2334 for North America; 1554 for Philadelphia; 1374 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 324 for Manufac-turers'; 113 for Tradesmen's; 60 for City; and 444 for Consolidation. Snow Storm This Morning-Damage to the Fruit, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] INDIANAPOLIS, May 2.-There was a slight fall of snow here this morning. The weather is cold, and it is raining. The damage to the fruit is considerable.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court-Judge Sharswood,—Henry Fifield vs. R. Easterbrook & Co. An action to recover damages for injury sustained by an alleged breach of contract. It was alleged that lecover damages for injury sustained by an alleged breach of contract. It was alleged that there was a contract between the parties, by which plaintiff was bound to work for defendants three years, and defendants were to pay him that length of time; and defendants turned him off before his time had expired, and refused to pay him. The defense alleged that the plaintiff went away from his work one day during business hours without the permission of his employers, and thereby broke his part of the contract; also, that he had endeavored to entice others of defendants employes away, to start business in opposition to them, a id thereby broke his contract in point of fidelity; defendants then had the right to take him back or turn him off, and they did the latter. Verdict for defendants.

Charles Gallagher vs. Mary Gallagher, administratrix of Bernard Gallagher, deceased. Verdict, by agreement, for plaintiff, \$207.

Sarah V. Wilson vs. Christopher Binder. An action to recover money paid defendant to perform services as conveyancer, which, it was alleged, he falled to perform. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—W. B. Thomas to use vs. Enoch W. C. Greene. An action on a due bill, Jury out.

Ulman vs. Ottenheimer. An action of replevin. No defense. Verdict for plaintiff.

Court of Common Pleas—Judge Ludlow.—James Day vs. George F. Otto. An action to recover for board and attendance, Fletcher for plaintiff, Parsons for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Pierce and Brewster.—William B. Mann, Dis-

plaintiff, Parsons for defendant.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges
Pierce and Brewster.—William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant
District Attorney.

In the case of Thomas Hagan, for whose custody a requisition had been issued by Governor
Fenton, of New York, to ex Governor Curtin,
of Pennsylvania, upon the charge of obtaining
money under false pretenses in the city of New
York, Charles W. Brooke, Esq., on the part of
the defendant, made application to the Court
to prevent Detectives Taggart and Smith, who
had him in charge, from taking him to that had him in charge, from taking him to that effy, or at least continue the matter a week. The Court granted the application, and required Hagan to enter bonds in the sum of \$10,000 for

THE ELLINGER HOMICIDE. THE ELLINGER HOMICIDE.

The case of Henry K. Ellinger, who is charged with killing Charles Serad, in Second street, near Wharton, on the 25th of December last, was fixed for this morning.

Lewis C. Cassidy and John Cochran, Esqs., appeared as counsel for defendant.

Only eleven jurors were secured out of the regular panel, and the Court issued an order for he drawing of ninety names from the wheel

he drawing of ninety names from the wheel for a special venire, returnable at half-past 3 o'clock this aft-rnoon. The Court then ad-journed until that time.

CURIOUS CASE-A FISH BONE IN A MAN'S NECK FOR TWENTY YEARS.—A few days since a laboring man, who works in Woodruff's plaster mill, in this city, called upon one of our surgeons for the purpose of having a tumor upon the neck, just under the angle of the jawbone, removed. The tumor was about the size of a large hen's egg, and had been there about ten years. After getting a history of the case, the surgeon suspected that the tumor had been occasioned by some foreign substance such as a bone. Before attempting to remove the tumor it was laid open, and a fish bone, about three-quarters of an inch long, and an eighth of an inch in diameter, of irregular shape, was discovered and removed. The patient had attempted to swallow this bone over twenty years ago, but it had lodged in his throat, occasioning more or less trouble ever since. Nature had attempted to remove it, but had failed, as the bone had travelled through the neck about an inch, in a direction outward and downward, where it became encysted and remained. The tumor has since been removed, and the patient is doing well, and attending to his daily labor. It seems strange that a foreign substance should remain so long imbedded in the flesh without decaying; Nature prevented this by enveloping it in cystic membrane. - Albany Argus.

THE SANCY DIAMOND .- The Bombay papers mention the transmission to England, by letter post, of the celebrated Sancy diamond Although the story of the Sancy diamond i not as remarkable as that of some other his toric gems, it is sufficiently noteworthy. was found on the body of Charles the Bold, Duke of Burgundy, after his defeat at Gran son, in 1476, by the Swiss. It was purchased in 1479 by the King of Portugal, and ten years later it was sold by him to Nicholas de Bailly, Baron de Sancy, from whom it derives its name. The Baron de Sancy sent it as a present to the King of France, and the servant who had charge of the gift being attacked by robbers, proved himself equal to the occasion, and swallowed the diamond. We must assume that his death speedily followed on this act of devotion, for, according to the story, the stone was found in his body. It afterwards came into the possession of James II England, by whom it was sold for £25,000 to Louis XIV. During the French Revelution the Sancy diamond, as well as the more celebrated blue diamond, disappeared. The latter has never been recovered, but the former was purchased by Napoleon I, by whom it was afterwards sold to Prince Paul Demihoff. It is valued at \$100,000 to \$150,000, is pearshaped, and weighs 53% carats.

Conversions in Russia. - The Russian 'journal of the diocese of Lithuania' reports that, during the year 1866, 25,194 Catholics, 9 Lutherans, 36 Jews, and 2 Mohammedans were "converted" to the Russian Church.

PATRIOTIC BANKERS .- Three of the richest bankers of Hamburg, MM. Garrison, Schroder, and Olsmann, have renounced their rights as burgesses, so as not to be obliged to submit to the orders of Prussia.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

O: FICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Thursday, May 2, 1867. There was very little disposition to operate it

stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held; June 7:30s sold at 105f; 99 was bid for 10-40s; 107 for 1862 5-20s; 1104 for 6s of 1881; and 106 for August 7:30s. City toans were in tail demand. The new issue sold at 192, and old do. at 964, no change, Railroad shares continue the most active on

the list. Pennsylvania sold at 58, no change; Minchill at 56‡, no change; North Pennsylvania at 32‡, no change; Philadelphia and Eric at 28‡, no change; Camben and Amboy at 131, an advance of 4; L. high Valley at 564 @562, no change; and Reading at 51.69, no change; fil was bid for Norristown; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 28 for Catawissa preferred.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was

44½ for Consolidation.

In Canal shares there was little or nothing dong. 21½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 36½ for preferred do.; 53½ for Lehigh Navigation; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

—The Directors of the First National Bank have declared a dividend of six per cent., clear of tax, payable on demand.

of tax, payable on demand.

—The Directors of the Philadelphia National

Bank have declared a dividend of seven per cent.

for the past six months.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135½; 11 A. M.

135½; 12 M., 135½; 1 P. M., 135¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—U.S. 68, 1881, coupon, 1101@110½; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107@107½; do., 1864, 105½@105½; do., 1865, 105½@105½; do., 1865, 105½@105½; do., 1865, 105½@105½; 3d series, 106½@106½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@106½. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 13½; August, 1865, 12½; September, 1865, 11½; October, 1865, 11½.

1865, 11#; October, 1865, 114. -C. McKibbin, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, furnishes the following busi-ness statement of the office of the Assistant Treasurer in Philadelphia for the month of

\$11,727,267:43 Payments during the month, viz.:—
General Treasury \$2,040,093*72
Post Office 32,868*63
Interest 92,054*43 . 1,233,939 54 \$3,398,956-22

Disbursers . Balance at close of business this \$8,328,311.21 TEMPORARY LOAN DEPARTMENT.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, May 2.—There is a steady demand from the home consumers for Flour, and holders are firm in their views, but a total absence of any inquiry for shipment. The sales reach 600 barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$13@14.50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at \$13@15; California at \$16.50@17; St. Louis at \$17@17-50; extra at \$10@11-25; superfine at \$9@10. Rye Flour is scarce and higher; sales at \$8.62½. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is not much doing in Wheat the demand being entirely confined to prime lots, which are in small supply, and held at full prices. It is evident that the extreme rates demanded by holders restrict buyers from operating; small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.60. rating; small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$320 3:30; and California at \$3:40. Rye—The receipts continue small, and the article is in fair request; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at \$1:65@1.70. Corn is in active request at yester-terday's quotations; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1:30 in store from the care and effect. at \$130 in store, from the cars, and affoat. Oats meet with a steady inquiry, and prices are rather better; sales of 5000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 75@80c., the former rate for inferior; and 2000 busnels Ohio to arrive at 77c. Whisky—The article is getting scarce, but prices are nominally nuchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA....

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Alliance, Kelly, Charleston, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.
Brig S. P. Smith, Veazie, Sagua le Grande, S. & W
Welsh. Welsh,
Brig Nellie Mitchell, Dunphy, Bavannah, Merchant
& Co.
Brig A. Rowell, Fanning, Salem, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr H. M. Wright, Eiddell, Washington, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.
Schr.Clipper, Griffith, Washington, R. D. Jones.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Meilta, Hardie, from Liverpool 18th, via Queenstown 18th uit., with indee, and 220 passengers to A. R. McHenry & Co. Was off Cape Henlopen 30th uit., and was detailed in the river by fog; experienced strong westerly winds during the passage.

Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J. E. Basley & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship King Oscar, Sorenson, from London for Philadelphia, anchored at Deal 16th ult,
Ship Mohongo, McGooagle, for Philadelphia, cleared at Londonderry 15th ult.
Ship Samoset, McCobb, for Philadelphia, sailed from Queenstown 16th ult.
Steamship Stars and Stripes. Holmes, hence for Havana, was spoken 28th ult., off Carysfort Light.
Barque Resiless, Sheidon, for Philadelphia, via Barbados, cleared at Demerara 5th ult.
Brig Don Chisciotte, Paolillo, hence, at Falmouth 16th ult. icth ult. Brig Blue Wave, Carroll, for Philadelphia, at Sombrero 8th ult.
Brig M. J. Goddard, Goddard, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 29th ult. B., at Holmes' Hole 19th ult. Schrs I. C. Runyon, Mathis and Ellza and Rebecca Price, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 30th Bobr Bonny Boat, Keily, hence, at Boston Soth uit. Schr S. Flah. Davis, from Waldooro for Philadel-phia, at Holmes' Hole 30th uit., and salled again. Schr Mattle Holmes, Tapley, hence, at Baugor 29th ultimo. ultimo. Schr Joseph H. Meore, Nickerson, for Philadelphia cleared at Boston 50th uit.

NEW YORK, May 2.—Arrived, steamship Medway New York, May E.—Arrived, steamship Medway from Antwerp.

Steamship H. Chauncey, from Aspinwall,
Barque Lucy and Paul, from Glasgow leth ult. In lat. 40, lon. 58, fell in with the Norw, barque Bessel,
Captain Jacobson, from Liverpool for New York, in a sinking condition. Took off the captain and crew, eighteen in number, and brought them to this pork.

DOMESTIC POETS.

New York, May 1.—Arrived, steamship Folion fowneed, from Havre, Harque Kosmos, Wierichs, from Bremen. Barque Inca, Reales, from Bremen. Barque Jasper, Avery, from Messins. Barque Elba, Drisko, from Matansas.

Barque Elba, Drisko, from Matansas.

Brig C. F. Eston, Currie, from Messins.

Brig C. F. Eston, Green, Mayaguez, Brig Saxon, Green, from Messins.