AN EX-REBRI LECTURER REPRESSED AT LYNCH-

BURG, VIRGINIA-EQUALITY OF COLOR IN THE

CHARLESTON RAILROAD CARS-SENATOR WIL-SON'S SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN. CHABLESTON, S. C., May S.—Senator Wilson was called on to-day by quite a number of citizens. Their intercourse was pleasant and

agrecable.
In compliance with a numerously signed re-

quest be delivered an address this evening in Citadel square. An immense assemblage of colored people was on the ground, probably five thousard. A few hundred white persons were also among the audience. Mr. Wilson spoke from a stand which was hung with flags and

from a stand which was bung with flags and evergreens.

Directly facing him was the large pile of building known as the Citadel, and which was used before and during the war as the State Military Academy. From its flagstaff floated the national banner, and half-a-dozen large field guns were trained in front of its wide portal. It is used as the headquarters of the garrison. The tents of a colored company are pitched in one quarter of the treeless and shrubless square, and sentries, white and black, paced up and down their respective posts. Soldiers loitered around and made part of the audience, and occasionally the beat of a drum or a bugle note interrupted the Senator's speech, recalling the fact that the Government here is essentially military. It was near five o'clock essentially military. It was near five o'clock when Mr. Wilson came on the stand. The sun was then thining flercely on the scene, but be-fore the speech was finished the sun had gone

Dr. A. G. Mackey, formerly a practising physican here, now Collector of the Port, presided over the meeting, and introduced Mr. Wilson as a profound statesman and distinguished

as a profound statesman and distinguished legis ator, from whom the people wished to learn something of the objects of recent legislation. It was in order that they might have that opportunity that he had reluctantly consented to preside.

Prayer was offered by Mr. Randolph, a colored clergyman, and then Mr. Wilson, who was loudly cheered, proceeded to address the large assemblage of black men and women before him. He commenced by stating that he was here by invitation, and that no one but himself was re-ponsible for what he should say. He then proceeded to recount the history of South Carolina and of her leading men in championing the existence, perpetuity, and extension of slavery in America. The conflict, he said, continued from 1776 till the opening of the Rebellion.

Up to that time it was a conflict of sentiment and opinion, but with the opening of the Rebeilion it became a conflict of arms. After four bloody years liberty had triumphed, and slavery had died to rise no more forever. (Loud bloody years liberty had triumphed, and slavery had died to rise no more forever. (Loud cheers and expressions of gratifications by the colored people.) During the past two years, he continued, since the surrender of Lee's armies, and since the old flag went up again over Sumter, we have had again a conflict of opinion, and it required no foresight to see to-day that freedom cannot be conquered, and that the rolley of equal rights, equal privileges, and equal immunities, of all men in America, is hereafter to be the policy of this republic. (Jubilations by the negroes.) In all the conflict South Carolina has borne a leading part, and has borne the flag of slavery proudly defiant as the Ark of the Covenant. Mr. Wilson referred, in this connection, to the efforts and declarations of Rutledge, Pinckney, Butler, Waddy Thompson, Hammond, Calboun, Keitt, Boyce, and Bonham, in Congress, and to the forcible expulsion from Charleston of Mr. Hoare, who was sent by the State of Massachusetts to test the constitutionality of a South Carolina law, and imprisoning colored sallors in her ports. Continuing his remarks, he said—I do not refer to this by way of reproach; I state it to show the position which your State —I do not refer to this by way of reproach; I state it to show the position which your State occupied under her lead. The faith and creed of the Revolutionary fathers was disowned, the doctrines of Washington, Jefferson and Madi-son were repudiated. Bold and able young men, accepting the theories of Mr. Calhoun, became the enthusiastic champions of numan bondage, and drove the moderate men, the old Jackson Democrats and the Henry Clay Whigs, out of the public councils. They boldly and defiantly proclaimed in Congress their right to carry slavery into the Territories, and to maintain it there by rositive law. And when we, fearing it there by positive law. And when we, fearing God, fearing the verdict of future ages, refused to accede to their demands, they raised dused to accede to their demands, they raised the standard of revoit, and inaugurated the Rebt. 'ton, We fought for four years the men of the South. They exhausted their possessions, sent their young men to battle-fields, and made sacrifices which cannot but win the respect of the world. Their sons fought with heroic valor on more than six hundred fields; but the cause of the country, the cause of humanity, of Christian civilization, triumphed, and slavery sank into a traitor's grave, to leave a traitor's name in the history of the republic. (Applause by colored men and women.) This is a brief record of the contest of ideas from 1776 up to this hour. The fruits of women.) This i-a brief record of the contest of ideas from 1778 up to this hour. The fruits of your ideas and principles are now clear to the comprehension of the whole Christian and civilized world. You realize that your ideas have perished. You may go in yonder street, and gaze on the spot where stood the hall in which your great proclamation of disunion was made, and you see dust and ashes, but you cannot ever see dust and ashes where the ideas and principles and policy of the Rebellion are to-day. They

ples and policy of the Rebellion are to-day. They are gone, glimmering amid the dreams of things

that were. You are further from them to day than you were yesterday, and you will be fur-ther from them to morrow than you are to-day.

Cheers.) No action of yours, no power on God's

(Cheers.) No action of yours, no power on God's earth, nothing but the power of Almighty God—and He will not exercise it—can bring back again the policy associated with human bondage in America. (Applause.) These men around me and about me are free to-day—as free as the Governor of South Carolina or the Mayor of Charleston. (The colored men and women cheered and waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and a negrous to illustrate her view of the status ex-

and waved their hats and handkerchiefs, and a negress to illustrate her view of the status excitaimed "Free as de frogs.") Mr. Wilson continued:— They are not only free, but they are citizens of the great all-conquering and unconquerable republic of united America. (Cheers.) Their rights, privileges, and immunities are as sacred as those of the oldest families of South Carolina, and no power in South Carolina or out of it can bring back slavery—can deny citizenship to these black men, or place them before the law in a position of inequality, (Cheers.) This is achieved. It is the will of the North American republic. I trust you will see to it that the constitution and laws of South Carolina are made to conform to these vital,

to it that the constitution and laws of South Carolina are made to conform to these vital, triumphing, and loving principles of liberty and right. I trust that the State of South Caroline, which led in this great contest, will turn her back square on the past and face the coming future. Every word spoken, every line written, every act performed, to preserve for a moment longer snything connected or associated with human slavery, and with the policy of South Carolina in the past, is only a burden on South Carolina in the future. I say to you, men of Charleston, your cause is lost,

public councils. Commission them to speak and to yote for liberty, for justice, for education. I believe I express the wish of the people of my State and section, when I tell you to-day that our people do not want your lands, your blood, or anything else you possess. They only want these poor enfranchised bondmen to be forever secured in their equal rights; they only went to see your State a great free property.

RECONSTRUCTION. | can separate you now. (A negress, "No, my Lord, they cannot." Another said, "That is a glorious thing") Your rights have now been secured, and are hereafter to be secured, in the Constitutions of all the States. Never vote secured, and are hereafter to be secured, in the Constitutions of all the States. Never vote unless you vote for your country, which made you free. (Expressions of assent.) Register your names. ("We will.") Vote for a united country, ("We will.") Vote for the old flag. ("We will.") Vote so to change the Constitution of this State that your libertles may be consummated and made secure, ("Yes, bless the Lord.") Cherish no hates nor prejudices growing out of your past relations. Never say or do anything to provoke a war of races. Do not bate your late masters. No body of men since the world began has ever been punished more than they have been punished in this great contest. Their brave leaders! Where are they? Defeated; some of them are in exile, their ideas all lost, every object in their lives gone, never to come back again. As the country grows and becomes the foremost nation of the globe, their record will grow darker and darker. It is a terrible fate. God knows I would not lay any more burdens upon them. If the people of South Carolina honestly, faithfully, in the right spirit comply with the terms and conditions of reconstruction, I believe that their Senators and Representatives—If they can take the oath, and they must take it—will be admitted into Congress, and that the if they can take the oath, and they must take it
—will be admitted into Congress, and that the
whole controversy will be settled. Lay down
your platform of principles, invite everybody
to stand upon it, give to all the right hand of
fellowship, and you can carry South Carolina
for the grea! Republican Union liberty-loving party of the country by twenty or thirty thou-sand majority. (Cheers.) The freedmen of South Carolina hold in their hands the destisand majority. (Cheers.) The freedmen of south Carolina hold in their hands the destinies of the State. They can place it abreast of the most liberal and progressive States in the country, or they can be false and recreant, and let it linger behind the age, the derision of its enemies and the pity of its friends. Will you do the first? (Shouts of "We will.") All of you in favor of doing it hold up your hands. (Thousands of dusky hands were here elevated.) All opposed to doing it hold up your hands. (The same number of hands were again raised, to the great amusement of the wille portion of the audience.) Mr. Wilson set himself to correcting the blunder of the colored people, and again put the affirmative and negative of the question in a way that could not be misunderstood. This time all hands were raised in the affirmative and none in the negative. In the course of some further remarks, Mr. Wilson declared that the loyal people of the country would keep the Government in the hands of its friends, North and South, and that if the persons who are now disfranchised assist loyally in the work of reconstruction their disabilities would be removed. franchised assist loyally in the work of recon-struction, their disabilities would be removed. This he stated as his own opinion and belief,

and not by any authority.

Mr. Wilson spoke again in the evening at a colored mass meeting in Hibernian Hall.

He leaves to-morrow for Beaufort, and will be in Savannah on Monday.

EQUALITY IN RAILROAD CARS.

CHARLESTON. May 3.—The directors of the Charleston City Railway Company have voluntarily adopted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the cars be thrown open to the public, and that instructions be given to the several conductors to recognize the right of all persons to ride therein.

public, and that instructions be given to the several conductors to recognize the right of all persons to ride therein.

CHARLESTON, May 3-8 P. M.—The resolution of the Charleston City Railroad Company, sent you to-day, was transmitted by the President of the Company, J. S. Riggs, to Major-General Sickles, who wrote the following in reply:—

DEAR SIR:—I have great pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of your communication of this date, transmitting a resolution of the Board of Directors of the Charleston City Railway Company, by which it is declared that the cars of the Company are open to the public, and that the right of all persons to ride therein is recognized. I trust this action of your Company will be appreciated in the right sense. You have removed an occasion for collision and disorder. You have added further and emphatic testimony of the disposition of the people of the South to accept in good raith the legitimate consequences of the enfranchisement of the colored race, in the concession of a common right to share privileges conferred for the benefit of all citizens. You have discharged a plain dury in the manner most conducive to the public interests, It is more gratitying to see the citizens themselves take the initiative in measures tending to promote tranquilitity, concord, and peace, than to find myself constrained to exercise authority to sectire those ends; hence, I have not yielded to the impatience of those who desired to press this question upon the attention of the military authorities, feeling confident that in this, as in other similar matters, a more satisfactory and permanent solution would be found in the voluntary action of those most interested in doing equal justice to the freed people.

I am, sir, very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES, To John S. Riggs, Esq., President of the City Rail-way Company.

A REBEL LECTURE SUPPRESSED. RICHMOND, Va., April 3.—Again has military authority interposed to check the exuberant sentiments of the unreconstructed chivalry of District No. 1. In this instance no ordinary character in this community has fallen under the notice of the military commander. The most belicose and unsubdued fire-eater in the literary fraternity of the Old Dominion has been literary fraternity of the Old Dominion has been, in the very commencement of a brilliant lecturing career, brought to the full stop. A lecture on "The Chivairy of the South," aunounced to be delivered last evening at Lynchburg, by H. Rives Pollard, former editor of the Richmond Examiner, was prohibited by order of General Wilcox, commendant of the post. Mr. Pollard, in company with the Mayor of the city, waited on the General to ask him to rescind his order, stating that the lecture was simply a pagration of his-General to ask him to rescind his order, stating that the lecture was simply a narration of historical events; but the General persistently refused to allow of its being delivered. The irrepressible Pollard came out with a card this morning in the Lynchburg papers, stating that he intended referring the matter for consideration to General Schofield, and if unfavorably decided upon, of submitting this question of free speech to the President, who, on a former occasion, permitted the republication of his occasion, permitted the republication of his paper. He is determined, he states, to deliver this lecture at any cost, and if denied an audience in the South to go to the North or to

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN GENERALS SHERIDAN AND GRANT IN RELATION TO THE PROHIBITORY

CLAUSES OF THE RECONSTRUCTION LAW. NEW ORLEANS, La., April 29.—The following correspondence between Generals Sheridan and Grant in relation to the registration of voters under the Military bill is of importance, as it proves that General Sheridan did make application for instructions in the prohibitory clauses of the Reconstruction law. auses of the Reconstruction law:

"In consequence of diversity of opinion, I have the bonor to request an authoritative decision showing who are prohibited from voting under the military bills, covering all cases." A second despatch was sent by General Sheridan to General Grant, under date of April 6, a

I am now in readiness to commence registra tion in this sity. Will in a few days commence throughout the whole State of Louisiana. "A reply to my telegram asking an authoritalicy of South Carolina in the past, is only a burden on South Carolina in the future. I say to you, men of Charleston, your cause is lost, and lost forever. Your state, which had her fortune invested in lands and bondmen, has become, in proportion to her numbers, the poorest State in the Union. No State has feit the effects of this Rebellion more than South Carolina. You want capital here to make your fields biossom again. You want farmers here; you want diversified industry; you want a new acting, living policy, to place South Carolina slongside of the advancing and prosperous States of the Union. Then, in God's name, be as brave in the right as you were in the wrong. Send your able men to the public councils. Commission them to speak and to yote for liberty, for justice, for education. tive decision on what classes are disfranchised

s very important,"
The answer to the first despatch was sent from The answer to the first despatch was sent from Washington by mail, but was not received by General Sheridan until after the second despatch had been seut. The following is a copy:—War Department, Adultant-General's Oppice. Washington, April 2, 1887.—General U. S. Grant, Communding Armies of the United States—General—The Secretary of War acknowledges the receipt of copy of a telegram from Major-General Sheridan, dated April 1, in relation to prombition from voting, and directs me to inform you that it was submitted to the President in Cabinet, and Instructions deferred until the Attorney-General completes his opinion upon the same point heretofore presented by Major-General Schofield, and on reference by the President, now under consideration of the Attorney-General.

I have the honor to be, General very respectfully, your obedient servant,
E. D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant General.
Official copy respectfully intuished for the information of Major General Sheridan.
GEORGE K. LEET, Acting Adjutant General.

GEORGE K. I.E.T., acting Adjustin General,
The second despatch from General Sheridan
to General Grant, dated April 8, was answered
by the latter under date of April 8, as follows:—
Your question as to who are ineligible for registration was submitted to the Attorney-General. No
answer has been received. Go on, giving your own
taler pretation to the law until answer is received.
U. B. GRANT, General United States Army.

forever secured in their equal rights; they only want to see your State a great, free, prosperous, proud Common wealth again. Addressing himself specially to the colored people, he said:—You are now the peers and equals of every other man in the country in your rights, and I trust you will be the equals of every other man in devotion to country, in love of liberty, of juntice, of education, and of industry. You have been made free. No man can now enter your cabin, and take from you the wife of your bosom or the children of your love. (Sensation, and marmans of "No, good Lord.") Moone RECONSTRUCTION IN SOUTH CAROLINA—LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR PERRY, CHARLESTON, S. C., May 3.—Ex-Provisional Governor Perry has written another letter

against calling a Convention under the Military act. He argues that if called it will be the first step towards a general division of landed pro-perty among the negroes. He says it is against nature and reason to suppose that an against nature and reason to suppose that an ignorant majority will not pursue their own interest regardless of right. Thousands of unprincipled whites will unite their destiny with the negroes for the sake of spoils and plunder. He thinks it better that Congress should confiscate the lands, than that such degradation should be voluntarily accepted, and says he will like under a military. such degradation should be voluntarily ac-cepted, and says he will live under a military government, no matter how absolute and des-potic, sooner than vote a negro government for south Carolina, which every man will do who votes for a convention. He advises every man, not disfranchised, as he values his life, honor, and property, and the peace of society, to register promptly and to vote, indorsing on his ticket, No Convention."

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

HIS PETITION TO UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

HIS PETITION TO UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia. The petition of Jefferson Davis, by George Shea, his attorney in fact in this behalf, respectfully showeth:

That he is, and ever since the 19th day of May, in the year 1865, has been restrained his liberty and held in close custody as a prisoner in jail in that certain strong place of and belonging to the Government of the United States called Fort Monroe, within the said District of Virginia; and that Brigadier General Henry S. Burion is now the Commander of said Fort Monroe, and as such holds your petitioner in Monroe, and as such holds your petitioner in his custody. That no ground of detention is alleged to the

That no ground of detention is alleged to the knowledge of your petitioner, or his said attorney in fact, unless it be a certain indictment presented against your petitioner, at the May term of the above entitled court, held in the year 1866, of which a copy is hereuntoannexed, marked A.

Your petitioner further shows that the said May term was adjourned to meet at Richmond, on the 4th day of June, in the year last aforesaid. That at said adjourned term your petitioner appeared by his counsel, and urged a trial at said adjourned term, offering to proceed without delay; but that the Government declined to proceed on said indictment. Your petitioner further shows that at the subsequent term of this Court, your petitioner appeared in term of this Court, your petitioner appeared in like manner; but the Government did not bring on the trial, Your petitioner further shows that his impri-

sonment aforesaid has greatly impaired his health, and that the continuance thereof through the ensuing summer would involve serious danger to his life, as your petitioner

Your petitioner further says that ample sureties for his appearance to abide judgment on said indictment can be given, if your petitioner shall be admitted to bail. Your petitioner further shows that his deten-

tion, imprisonment, and custody aforesaid, always have been and are exclusively under or by color of the authority of the United States, and that he has reason to apprehend that the Government may not proceed to the trial upon said indictment at the next ensuing term of

said Court, which is to be held in Richmond on the first Monday of May, 1867.

Whereupon your petitioner prays that a writ of habeas corpus may issue from the Honorable Court, to be directed to Brigadier-General Henry S. Burton aforesaid, and whomsoever may hold your petitioner in gustedy. Henry S. Burton aforesaid, and whomsoever may hold your petitioner in custody, commanding him or them to have the body of your petitioner before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, on the first Monday of May, 1867, at the opening of the Court on that day, or at such other time as in the said writ may be specified, for the purpose of inquiring into the cause of the commitment and detention of your petitioner, and to do and abide such order as this Court may make in the

Premises.
And your petitioner will ever pray.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By GEORGE SHEA, his Attorney in fact.

United States of America, District of Columbia,
ss.:—George Shea, being duly sworn, says, that
he is attorney in fact for the petitioner in the preceding petition named; that he is acquainted with the said petitioner, and saw him in close custody, as a prisoner, in Fort Monroe, in the month of March last; that he, this, deponent, has a general knowledge of the facts in the above petition stated, and that he verily believes the said petition to be in all resp true. George Sai true. Subscribed and sworn before me, this 1st day

of May, 1867, at Alexandria, Va.
John C. Underwood, District Judge.

LOSSES BY FIRE IN APRIL, 1867. The following is a list of fires in the United States during the month of April, 1867, involving a loss of \$20,000 and upwards:-

Place. Descript n of Property Loss.

3			
1	Buston	Cotton and wood store	www.
		houses	\$50,000
1	Γoledo	Livery stable and	
****	K.557.56-9652111111111111111111111111111111111111	dwelling houses	25,000
1 13	Philadelphia	Woollen milis	180,000
1 1	Dark M. V	Hotel	20 00
wite:	Bath, N. Y		
Ser.	Burlington, Vt	storehouses	20,000
4	N. Philadelphia, O.	Foundry	20,000
5	Eastport, Me	Grocers, etc,	25,000
5	ChleagoLitchfield, Iii	Stores (two fires)	20,000
6	Litchfield, Itl	Stores	30,0tk
7	Lawrence, Mass,	Hat 'actory	40,000
0.11	Wilkesbarre, Pa	Twenty buildings	20,000
Marris	Chalane lane Chile	Buildings	30.00
0	Columbus, Oblo		20.00
	Freeport, Me	Building	
	N. Providence, R.I.	Dyewood mill	20,000
1	Circinnati	D'stillery, etc	800,00
2	Chicagoa	Book Establishment	
		etc	250,00
9	St. Louis	Drug store	60.00k
8	Terre Haute, Ind	Stores	20,00
Our	New York city	Canned fruit factory	40.00
	Erie Raliroad	Express train	20,00
	savannah, Ga	Cotton warehouse	100,00
D	Buffalo, N. Y	Elevator	250,00
0	New York city	Picture frame factory	20,00
	Providence, R. I.	Union Oil Company	
		(amount insured)	80,000
1	Savannah	Cotton, etc	100,000
	Philadelphia,	Paper mill at Mana-	4007.50
tool.	r minagerpumpini	rather will us wrome.	
	Datus Islan Class Da	yunk	TO SO
	Petrole'm Cen., Pa.	Hotel, oil works, etc.	50,00
	San Francisco	Cosmopolitan Hotel.	#W/ W/W
	Auburn, N. Y	Method. Epis, church	75,00
23	Dedbam, Mass	Woollen mill	30,00
4	Brenham, Texas	Stores	100,00
56	Indianapolis	Madison depot, chair	
		factory, etc	20,00
18	La Crosse	Westcott House	20,00
	Charleston, S. C	Stores	70,00
H),	Matteawan, N. J	Stove factory	20,00
	Rockland, Del	Paper mill	800,07
	Chicago	Cattle Fair Hotel	60,00
	Crittenden, Ky		50,00
10	St. Louis		200,00
9	otal loss in April		3,000 00
	lioss in March		2,960,00
1.84	" February		4,405,00
.16	" " January		4.043.00
			2000000000
- 7	Solul since January	1, 1867	E AME I'V

LETTER FROM SENATOR CRESWELL The following letter was received from ex-Senator Creswell, in response to an invitation to attend the meeting at Douglas Institute on

Monday evening last:— Elector, Cecil County, Md., April 30, 1867.— Messrs. John H. Butler, George A. Hackett, and Others-Gentlemen: -Absence from home prevented an earlier reply to your kind invitation to be present on the occasion of the pre-sentation of the "Simpson" portrait to the wido w of the late Hon, Henry Winter Davis,

It would have given me great pleasure to have joined in your tribute to the memory of the honored dead, had I received an earlier intimation of your purpose. No more becoming testi-monial could have been chosen than the glowing canvas, which at once immortalizes the noble features of the hero champion of univer-sal freedom, and successfully vindicates the patient skill of that long-suffering race whom he especially labored to serve.

Cherish his every word; review with tearful cherish his every word; review with tearnit gratitude his burging orations; treasure in your memories his tollsome years of service; above all, practise invariably his precepts, modelling your lives upon the high standard which he established for himself; and as sure as justice pays her debis, the near future will bring from all the world a universal recognition of the merits and the rights of the colored men of

Wishing you all happiness and prosperity, I

JOHN A. J. CRESWELL.

am truly yours,

THE EIGHT-HOUR SYSTEM.

PENIAN RIOT THERATENED IN CHICAGO-GENERAL SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS - AN ARMED MOB PARADING THE STREETS, ETC.

CHICAGO, May 3.—The trouble caused by the attempted inauguration of the eight-hour system by the laboring men of this city is on the increase. The malcontents have received large additions to their members. Nearly all of the laboring classes have joined the movement.

To-day bands of men armed with clubs have paraded the streets of those sections where the manufacturing establishments exist, and wherever labor is active, notifying employers

wherever labor is active, notifying employers to employ no men but on the eight-hour plan, and threatening workingmen with violence in case they should persist in performing the full

case they should persist in performing the full amount of work.

Meetings have been held of laboring men in various parts of the city, at which it has been unanimously resolved to work only eight hours per day. In some cases, willingness has been shown to submit to a reduction of wages for the present. The employers stand firmly, warning the discontented, and offering protection to the workmen. The latter, however, have in most cases thrown up the r work.

workmen. The latter, however, have in most cases thrown up the r work.

This morning a mob of two hundred closed all places of labor in Bridgeport. The mob was finally dispersed by a police detachment, by whom nine of the ringleaders were arrested.

The authorities are making every exertion to quell any disturbances that may occur. The entire force of the city has been specially detailed, and one hundred and sixty special policemen have been sworn in.

The Dearborn Light Artillery holds itself ready to proceed to any quarter at a moment's notice. Owing to the great activity and determination of the police, no serious disturbances have occurred to-day.

have occurred to-day.

The lumber yard, mills, and workshops generally throughout the city are closed, and labor mostly suspended. It is feared that to-morrow will witness an outbreak of the spirit of law-lessness and rlot,—N. Y. World,

Failure of a Stock Operator in Boston-Arrest of the Principal.

Arrest of the Principal.

Boston, May 3.—A smartearthquake in financial circles disturbed the equilibrium of operators in State street and its vicinity to-day, occasioned by the failure of one of the most extensive manipulators in Franklin, Humboldt, Hancock, Huron, Copper Falls, Heela, etc., in this city, and Corydon in New York. At about 3 o'clock this afternoon, Mr. John Leighton was arrested on a process sued out by New York parties, and conveyed to confortable quarters, where he will be confined, awaiting a requisition from the Governor of New York.

His failure is moderately estimated at a million of dollars, one house having a chaim

lion of dollars, one house having a claim against him of near \$580,000, while his assets are inconsiderable. He was well known as one of the most dashing outside operators in the financial arena of the Hub. He was afraid of nothing, and had the nerve and confidence of a lion, as he was among the bears and buils. His failure is now the only theme of remark in the streets and at all public places of resort, and at present it is impossible to estimate how serious the disaster may be in quarters where his tracks are not covered up.

Arrest of a Boy Accused of Five Murders.

Arrest of a Boy Accused of Five Murders.

A boy named Fitzgerald, seventeen years old, has been arrested in Lexington, Miss., charged with five murders. The Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser, speaking of his arrest, says:—

"The premises of his father were surrounded, and in a short time he was discovered emerging from an open field, endeavoring to reach the woods, some distance off. He was notly chased, and was captured after having been struck by a pistol ball from one of the pursuing party, which made a slight flesh wound in his face and brought him to the ground. He was carried to Noxubee county, the scene of his last crime. It seems young Fitzgerald killed a negro in De Soto county, in this State, a white man in Tonnessee, a freedman on his father's premises since the surrender, and assassinated Mr. John W. Shilcutt on the 28th of February last, at the residence of Colonel Richard Cooper, in this county. His crimes culminated in the murder of Mr. Nunn, of Summerville, on the 12th, and his capture on the 18th." 12th, and his capture on the 18th."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, May 4, 186 The Stock Market opened rather dull this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds continue in fair demand; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107‡@107‡, a slight advance; and June 7-30s at 105‡, no change; 107‡ was bid for 1862 5-20s; 110; for 6s of 1881; 106 for August 7:30s;

and 99 for 10-40s. City loans were also in fair demand. The new issue sold at 1011, a decline of 4; and old do. at

964, no change.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52, no change; Minehill at 57, a slight advance; and Lehigh Valley at 56s, no change, 130s was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 67½ for Pennsylvania; 13 for Catawissa common; 27 for Catawissa pre-ferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 444 for Northern

City Passenger Bailroad shares were un-changed. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 193 @20; 76 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 13 for Hestonville; and 304 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 321@33,234 was bid for North America; 137 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 69 for City: 45 for Consolidation; and 624 for Union. In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 38½, a decline of ½; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 53‡ for Lehigh Navigation; 15% for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.
Quotations of Gold—10} A. M., 1362; 11 A. M.,

1361: 12 M., 1362: 1 P. M., 1366, a decline of on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS, 100 sh Read R 810. 82 | 100 sh Read R 810. 52 FIRST BOARD.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110; change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1192 (al. 1862, 1974/@1074; do., 1864, 1054/@1054; do., 1865, 1965/@1054; do., 1865, 1965/@1064; do., 1865, new, 1974/@1072; do. 58, 10-408, 99@994; do. 7'30*, August, 196@1064; do., June, 1954/@1952; do., July, 1954/@1054; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 118 (al. 184; do., July, 1864, 118/@1184; do., Aug., 1864, 118/@1184; do., Aug., 1864, 117/@1174; do., December, 1864, 116/@1164; do., May, 1865, 113/@1182; do., Aug., 1866, 112/@1124; do., September, 1865, 1114/@1112; October, 1865, 1114/@1114; Gold, 1364/@1364. Silver, 130/@132. 1114. Gold, 1364@1364. Silver, 130@132.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 4.- There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, but not much activity. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased spe@700 barrels, including superfine at \$9600; extras at \$10@1150; Northwestern extra family at \$13@1450
Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$13@15. California at \$16.500517; and St. Louis at \$17@1750. Bye Flour may be quoted at \$6.525;. Corn Meal is unchanged.

There is not much Wheat coming forward, and prime lots meet with a fair demand, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 600 bushels prime red at \$2.25. California at \$2.45, 500 bushels. No. 2 spring at \$2.76. Rye ranges from \$1.60 to \$1.76 for Western Pennsylvania and Canada. Corn is less sective, but the advance noted yesterday is well maintained. Sales of 6000 bushels yellow at \$1.22@1.33, in store and from the cars, and 6000 bushels white, with slevator, on accret terms. Oats are in good demand, and held firmty. Sales 7000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 700550c, chiefly at 30c. No transactions were reported in either Bartey or Mait.

Whisky-Frices are nominally unchanged, at \$10@11'50; Northwestern extra family at \$13@14'50

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to

Noon To-Day. London, May 4-Noon.-Consols for money

91; Brie Railroad shares, 42; Illinois Railroad shares, 762; United States Five-twenties, 712. LIVERPOOL, May 4—Noon.—Cotton is quiet at 11gd. for uplands and 11gd. for Orleans. The sales will probably be 10,000 bales. Corn has declined to 44s.

Provisions Market firm. Fine Rosin advanced to 16s.

LIVERPOOL, May 4—Noon.—Pig Iron has de-elined to 52s. Other alkaltes are unaltered. [SECOND DESPATCH.] Commercial Report of 2 O'Clock, P. M.

LIVERPOOL, May 4-2 P. M.—Consols for money, 91; Eric Railroad, 42; Illinois Central, 75; United States Five-twenties, 71; Other markets unchanged. LIVERPOOL, May 4-2 P. M .- Cotton closes firm; sales 15,000 bales; Middling Orleans, 11 \d.;

Middling Uplands, 11dd. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Queenstown, May 4.—The steamer Man-hattan, from New York, arrived to-day.

Naval Disaster at Barnegat.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] ABSECOM, N. J., May 4.—The schooner Amelia Faulkenburg, Captain George Brown, was run into above Barnegat yesterday morn-ing, May 3, about 4 o'clock, when at sea. She was loaded with wood, bound for New York. The captain and two of the men are missing. The rest of the crew were taken off by Captain Booy, of the schooner J. & C. Merrill.

Failures in Havana.

HAVANA, April 27.—Financial affairs look gloomy. Four or five failures have recently occurred, chiefly among planters, one of whom is down for \$2,500,000.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 4.—Stocks serive. Chicago and Rockilsiand, 913; Reading, 104; Cauton, 1433; Erie, 141; Cleveland and Toledo, 1123; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 723; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 924; Michigan Southern, 62; New York Central, 57%, Michigan Southern, 62; New York Central, 57%, Illinois Central, 1133; Virginia 68, 64; Husson River, 583; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 107%; do, of 1864, 1654; do, of 1865, 1652; do, new issue, 107%; Ten-forties, 90%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 103%; all others, 105%; Sterling, 93; sight, 103; Money, 566 per cent. Gold, 1363.

HAVANA, April 27.—The Sugar Market is active, and very firm at 77s, for No. 12. Exchange on London, 135,6314 2 cent. premium; on Paris, nominal; and on New York, 28 2 cent. discount.

THE TRAGEDY AT BAKERSVILLE.

Further Particulars. EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE, ABSECOM, May 3.—This morning the peaceful ABSECOM, May 3.—This morning the peaceful community of Bakersville, about six miles from this place, was startled by the discovery of a murder almost as great as the Dearing family murder. Mr. James Yeates this morning attempted the murder of his grandchild, a little girl eight years of age. The following are the particulars this morning at 8 o'clock:—He went to his son's house twice, and went away. He came back the third time, the little girl belog busy sewing carpet rags for her being busy sewing carpet rags for her mother, when he asked her if she was going to take a walk with him this forenoon. She replied "No," but she would this afternoon; whereupon he caught her and this afternoon; whereupon he caught her and struck her first on one side of the head and then on the other; the first blow with the edge of a hatchet, the second with the top of it. Her mother was in the yard, and her brothers and sister playing in the room with her at the time. He then went the room with her at the time. He then went home, took a razor, and went up stairs, and on his wife following him he pushed her back. He went to his room and fixed a gallows, and getting on a box, first cut his throat, almost severing the windpipe, and then kicked the box from under himself. His wife giving the alarm, some of the neighbors went to her assistance, but found him dead. It was all done in a very few minutes, It is supposed he had become insane, and on determining to kill himself, also and on determining to kill himself, also thought of the child, for she was a great favorite of his; he has often been heard to say when he died he wanted her to die also. It seems he has thought of it some days. Yesterday he took the little girl out on a pond of water near by, in a small boat, three different times. It is supposed he wanted to kill her there but his hear posed he wanted to kill her there, but his heart failed him. The child is the daughter of Captain

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Pierce and Brewster-William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District

Washington Yeates.

Mr. Dwight made a motion to the court to sentence Oscar J. Crozier, convicted on the 1st instant of the murder of Annie Minton. Mr. Bull, on the part of Crozier, made an appeal to the court, asking them to be sentent with him, mentioning his service to his country as asoldier in the time of her peril as entiting him to mercy. Mr. Chipman also appealed to the court for leniency.

Judge Brewster then sentenced him to an imprisonment, separate and solitary, in the Eastern Penitentiary, for a term of ten years. THE WINNEMORE HOMICIDE.

The Court-room was densely crowded this morning to hear the minute details of the trial of George W. Winnemore, who is charged with killing Dorcas Magilton, on the 25th of April last. This will be, without doubt, the most interesting, as it is the most important, trial of the term.

THE PRISONER

THE PRISONES

Winnemore, when being brought up in the van this morning, had an epileptic fit, and when brought into the court-room was deadly pale. He sat in the corner of the dock, with his hand to his face, and had the appearance of one who felt considerable compunctions of conscience at something.

Ten jurymen were secured out of the regular panel failerday, and a special panel of fitty was ordered, returnable at 10 o'clock this morning, when only one additional juror was obtained. Another special vehire of twenty-five was ordered, returnable at halfpass s this afternoon, in order to obtain the remaining juror. The Court adjourned until then.

The following are the jurors, with their occupation and business, thus far obtained:

Joseph Preston, storekeeper, No. 5000 Westminister avenue; John Crowson, salesman, Sharpnack street, Twenty-fourth Ward; George P. Wright, merchant, No. 1518 Blidge avenue: Gideon Baker, car-builder, Hamilton street, Fifzeenth Ward; William Windle, superintendent, No. 1413 Reed street; W. Weiss, carpenter, Byberry pike, Twenty-third Ward; Isaac Walker, Shoemaker, No. 1502 Pettill street; George Hawkins, rinter, No. 129 Mary street; James Albertson, daguer-rectypist, No. 230 Bichmond street; Cronelius sheridan, stater, No. 133 Caldwell street; Peter Coyie, blacksmith, Fennemore street, Fifzeenth Ward; Simon Colton, grocer, No. 1417 Locust street.

OUR PUBLIC SQUARES present a beautiful and animated appearance every bright and sunuy day. The grass of beautiful green, and the bushy tops of the trees, which have just commenced to don their summer garb, make the parks enticing places of retreat in the midst of blocks solidly built, and presenting an almost unvarying monotony of co.or, size, and external appearance. The advent of May, notwithstanding it came surilly brings with it the return of sweet songstors, whose thrilling notes of freedom bear strong contrast with the hum of busy voices, and ratting noises in the streets. Who does not like to retreat to them? Aldermanic individuals, who have sat in cushioned seats all day, are content to crowd, toad-like, on mushroom stools. Our citizens delight to waik through these forest epitomes. And the children, with great glee and laughing voices, play around the fowntains, or about the walks. All hall to these pleasant resorts; would that we had more of them.

THE CASE OF GOTTLEIB WILLIAMS-THE WAR-BANT FOR HIS EXECUTION IS READ TO HIM IN His CELL.-At 12 o'clock to-day, Sheriff Henry C. Howell proceeded to the County Prison, for the purpose of reading to Gottleib Williams the warrant for his execution on the 4th of June warrant for his execution on the stato of June next, which was signed by Governor Geary a day or two since. The Sheriff was accompanied on the occasion by Mr. Enoch Taylor, his Chief Deputy; J. E. Salter, Esq., his Assistant Solicitor, Mr. J. R. Chandler, one of the Inspectors; Dr. Smith, the prison physician; the representative of The Evening Trlegaph; and two or three others.

Dr. Smith, the prison physician; the representative of The Evening Telegaph; and two or three others.

The cell in which the prisoner is confined is on the north corridor of the third floor, letter E. Its dimensions are about eight by fourteen feet. To the left of the entrance lies a small mattress upon the floor. Opposite this is a small stand or table, and these, together with a broken-backed chair, comprise all the furniture in the apartment. The only things in addition that were noticeable were a Bible and prayer-book, which lay upon the floor near the head of the bed.

The prisoner was dressed in a shabby but clean uniform suit of brown, and in his right hand he held a piece of a broom-handle, with the assistance of which he frequently enforced what he had to say, by bringing it down upon the floor in an emphatic manner. His face is quite pale from long confinement, his imprisonment having lasted, as he himself mentioned, for eight months.

When the Sheriff and accompanying party entered the cell, Williams was introduced to the former by the prison-keeper, recognizing him with a nod of indifference. Mr. Howell then addressed him as follows:—

"Williams, I am here to-day to perform a very unpleasant duty. It is to read to you the

then addressed him as follows:—

"Williams, I am here to-day to perform a very unpleasant duty. It is to read to you the warrant which I have received from the Governor, fixing your execution for the 4th of June, one month from to-day."

The prisoner nodded his head in response, muttering the words, "One month"—partly as an exciamation, and partly as a question. The Sheriff then proceeded to read the death-warrant, during which the prisoner stood leaning against the wall at the rear of the cell, occasionally stroking his face with his hand, but exhibiting the most astonishing coolness and self-sufficiency throughout.

When the reading of the warrant was concluded, the Sheriff again addressed the prisoner, assuring him that his doom was now fixed, and that he must not look for a pardon or respite, as there was no possibility of either. He therefore exhorted him to think only of the future, and to prepare at once to meet his fate.

In answer to this Williams responded that he

In answer to this Williams responded that he In answer to this Williams responded that he was ready to die to-day, having repented of all that he had ever done. But he was not guilty of this thing (referring to the murder of Mrs. Miller), and the time would come when his innocence would be proved.

He complained, however, that the minister who had visited him at times, had not been to see him since last Sunday, and that ten days had elapsed between that visit and the previous one.

had elapsed between that visit and the previous one.

He was told that the clergyman in question, the Rev. Thomas Allen, of the Episcopal Mission, had not attended him more frequently, because the Governor had not, until the present, fixed the day for his execution. Now that the time was appointed, it was promised that Mr. Allen would show him every attention, and he was exhorted to listen to him, no matter how plainly he might talk.

and he was exhorted to listen to him, no matter how plainly he might talk.

"Yes," exclaimed Williams at this point, "he did not talk plainly to me last Sunday, saying I was accused of three other murders, with which I had had nothing to do!"

The prisoner then stated that he would have preferred a Catholic priest, but he did not think it best, as he did not wish people to think that he had made a confession to his spiritual adviser which would never be made public.

He was told that he could have a minister of any denomination whatever, but he expressed himself satisfied with what had been told him, stating also that he had been brought up a Lutheran, at the church at Fourth and Cherry Williams further adverted to a visit which

one of his brothers paid him yesterday, speaking of him in the kindest terms. But he stated that he had another brother in the city who would have nothing to do with him. He had even been compelled to subpens him on the trial, and then he did not attend, but sent him word that he "might subcepus, and be d—d."
In conclusion, he stated that every attention had been shown him by the keepers, and he requested only one more favor—a supply of tobacco, which was furnished him at once.

Throughout the interview the criminal talked with the utmost freedom and ease, exhibiting no apparent, emotion, and giving a correction. no apparent emotion, and giving every evi-dence of a sound and intelligent mind. Though crippled in body, his intellect is evidently un

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MAY 4. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Soletario, Cacace, Beirast, Ire., Workman & Co.
Brig Idela, Jackson, Cardenas, Harris & Stotesbury.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Burnside Coal Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Burnside Coal Co. Schr Ocean Traveller, Adam, Weymouth, S. J. Sin-nickson & Co. Schr Percy, Mohlman, Yarmouth, E. A. Sonder & Co. Schr C. L. Vandervoort, Chase, Boston, D. Cooper&Co. Schr J. Thompson, Vanzant, Charleston, Tyler & Co. Schr Anna E. Cranmer, Cranmer, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co. Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, New Haven, Sinnickson & Co.

& Co. Schr Pearl, Brown, Boston, Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, Bridgeport, Audenried & Co. Schr J. T. Price, Young, Chelsea, Rathbun, Stearns & Schr W. G. Audenried, Hewitt, Chelsea, do. Schr Mary E. Simmons, Gaudy, Salem, W. H. Johns

& Bro. Schr H. L. Slaight, Willetts, Boaton, Scott & Son. Schr Lady Emma, Snedicor, Georgetown, Huntzinger & Co,
Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, Boston, New York
and Schuyikili Coal Co.
Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, Providence, Mammoth Vein
Coal Co. Coal Co.
Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, do.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, Danversport, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Dirigo, Baker, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Str Diamond State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

St'r Diamond State, Taibot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Schamyl, Hallett, 51 days from Messina, with fruit, etc., 10 S. S. Scattergood & Co.

Schr Edwin, Tuttle, 7 days from Beaufort, with iumber to captain.

Schr A. E. Oranmer Oranmer, from Sallsbury.

Schr A. E. Oranmer Oranmer, from Bridgeport.

Schr Reading RR. No. 49 Robinson, from Alexandria.

Schr T. S. Grier, Wheatley, from Lebacon. Del.

Schr W. G. Audenried, Hawitt, from Boston.

Schr M. L. Siaght. Willetts, from Boston.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Boston.

Schr A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Boston.

Schr Crisis, Bowen, from New York.

Schr A. Pharo, Shourds, from Providence,

Schr Mary E. Simmous, Gandy, from Salem.

Steamer Diamond State, Taibot, 14 hours from Baitlmore, with mess to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Liewing, Del., May 2-8 P. M.—Barque Aqulla, from Liverpool: brigs O. C. Chury and J. and H. Crowley, from Cardenas, all for Philadelphia, passed in to-day. Ship John L. Dimmeck, for Antwerp, is at anchor off he Budy on the Brown; brig Birchard and Torrey, for Boston; schra M. Sewali, for Portsmouth, and Free Wind, for Salem, all from Philadelphia, are at the Breakwater; also, steaming America.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Stars and Stripes, hence, at Hayana 28th Steamship Stars and Stripes, hence, at Havana 28th ultimo.
Schrs W. C. Atwater, Glover: Village Queen, Tillottsen: B. Strong, Brown; and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 2d inst.
Schr E. and L. Marts, Marts, hedge for Boston, at Holmes' Hole ist inst.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 2d inst.
Schrs Vermition, Davis, and John Compton, Jones, for Philadelphia, salled from Bristol 2d inst.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, for Philadelphia, salled from Pawtucket 2d inst.
Schr W. Seyler, Thomas, hence, at Providence 2d instant. nstant.
Schrs S. Morris, Hewitt: E. H. Furber, Cobb. hence
for Boston; M. P. Smith, Grace: and Queen of the West,
Beatty, do. for Salem. at Holmes Hole 20th ult.
Schr F. St. Clair Edwards. hence, with coal, ran
schore on Gay Head night of 20th ult., and is full of
water. Lighters have gone to her assistance.