THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No 105.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

ARRIVAL OF JUDGE KELLEY AT CAIRO. CATRO, Ill., May 6 .- Hon. W. D. Kelley, member of Congress, of Philadelphia, arrived here to-day, en route for Memphis and New Orleans, to address the Southern people on reconstruction according to radical principles. His object is to carry out the purposes of the Union Republican Congressional Committee; but it is probable that he may not hold them responsible for all the opinions he may express. He goes to Louisians on the invitation of the Governor of that State and the Mayor of New Orleans, and will be the guest of the State during his visit. His tour will take in portions of Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Tennessee, and North and South Carolina.

Judge Kelley, atmough a conspicuous man in Congress, is not so well known in New York. A radical of the most ultra stripe, he outran Summer and Thad. Stevens in his advocacy of universal acgro suffrage. He is comparatively yourg, being not more, probably, than forty-six. 10 character he is decided, earnest, and very positive. In appearance he is tall, lightly half. buil, and quick in his motions; has a finely formed head, crowned with thick brown hair, and wears a beard and moustache. His voice is finely modulated. His political rise was very rapid. Commencing as a copy reader in a printing office, he soon took to the business of a worsing jeweller. He then studied law, and in eight years was on the bench of the Common Pleas in Philadelphia, after filling the place of District Attorney twice. He is now occupying a seat in Congress for the fourth time. His style of oratory is forcible, rather caustic, and sometimes given to the sledge-hammer fashion, as witness his Congressional attacks on Mr.

Such is the man who proposes to interpret reconstruction to the whites and blacks of the gulf and cotton States—to conciliate the former and coax the votes of the latter. He is not wholly unknown in the South, favorably of course to the radicals, but rather otherwise to all other parties. There is no reason, however, to suppose that Judge Kelley will not be received with every courtesy. He invites discussion, and will probably have a good deal of it to meet with during his trip. He starts down the Mississippi to-day for Memphis, where he will be met by some delegates from Louisiana.

JUDGE KELLEY'S ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION AT

MEMPHIS-HIS SPEECH AT THE OPERA HOUSE. MEMPHIS, May 7 .- Judge Kelley has just arrived these from Cairo, and opened his Southern campaign by a brilliant address at the Greenlaw Opera House this evening. He was met at the depot of the Louisville and Memphis Railroad by Barbour Lewis, Esq., chairman of the County Republican Committee, and W. H. Pitcher, Esq. He was immediately conducted to the private residence of C. P. Norris, President of the First National Bank, on Madison street. He was here waited upon, and most cordially welcomed, by agnumber of prominent citizens and officers of the army, including General Eaton, Colonel Beaumont, Major Pearce, Colonel Hough, Colonel Chandler, Colonel Richards, of the Tennessee Legislature; Judge Hunter, Messrs. J. F. Bigelow, H. T. Dix, Colonel Tomesey, United States Marshal; Rev. Dr. Bliss, Rev. M. Peann, and several others. These Kelley, during which they prophesied great results for the better political enlightenment of people, both white and black, and the earlier advent of reconstruction, from his tour through the cotton and gulf states. The Republican Committees are working with a will for their party, and are zealously responded to

by the colored population.
One of the most interesting incidents at Judge Kelley's levee to-day was the visit of two negroes, Joe D. Boliver and W. T. Kennedy, men of remarkable intelligence. Had they not an-nounced their race, and said that they were proud of it, no one could have told that they were of African blood, for their skins were as white and their eyes as blue as any Caucasian present. They spoke confidently of the alliance of the colored people with the radical party.

The secesh papers of this evening speak sarbut not discourteously, of Judge

At 3 o'clock the speaker was introduced to the audience, which comprised over one thousand people, of whom the larger majority were white, the galleries being well filled with the colored Toere were a large number of ladies present. Judge Mason introduced Judge Kelley

in a few words. On coming forward Judge Kelley was greeted with loud applause, and proceeded to address the audience. He did not know whether to congratulate them on their enfranchisement, ing himself, and would leave the platform or himself for being coffanchised in this regard. Though born in a free state, he too was a bondman. He was not safe for him to cross the Potomac or the Mississippi and speak his opinions. Now every man could go where he wills, and carry with him not only his clothes, but his conselence and his houses, the conselence and his houses, the first of the desiry of their country. No matter whether from the South or New England, or the Liftey or the Shannon, the Danube or the Rinne, the little words, "Our country," were deart overy man and to none so much as to an American. After an eloquent country, "were deart overy man and to none so much as to an American. After an eloquent country," were deart overy man and to none so much as to an American. After an eloquent country, "were deart overy man, and to none so much as to an American. After an eloquent country," were deart overy man, and to none so much as to an American. After an eloquent country, "were deart overy man, and to none so much as to an American. After an eloquent country," were deart overy man, and to none so much as to an American. After an eloquent country, "were deart overy man, and to none so much as to an American. After an eloquent country," were deart overy man, and to none so much as to an American. ("That's so,") In this country, no matter where a man was born, he is entitled to all the privileges and immunities of every sinte as soon as he is naturalized; and if the citizen of Teanneses chose to at home. No narrow Connected to a constant of the country for the coun or himself for being enfranchised in this free land. Though born in a free State, he too was

RECONSTRUCTION. the cotton tax, which carried off all the poor darkles earned. He would appeal to the manhood of the white man on this question. He was for taxing France [and England as far as he could be could under the Constitution, for they gave all the aid they could to the war for the destruction of this country. England and France wanted some things that they must get from America—tobacco, cotton, and sugar; and he was for making Johnny Bull and Johnny Crapeau pay a heavier tax upon them. The radicals were abused for not giving office to the negro and a place in the jury-box. If they had a right to these privileges, why, in the name of God, did not the Democrats grant them for the last eighty years? He contended that both parties were playing for the black man's vote; but let them not be cajoled by either, but vote as they fought r the Union. They were told that North did not suffer from war, and that the South was suffering from hordes of foreigners brought here for the purpose; but he would not tell them that there was not a home in the North that had not a vacant place at the table and an empty chair at the fireside. Their bravest met our bravest; they had both suffered for eighty years. They had been lying by pretending to believe that men were equal, and that the war was God's war to wipe out the fraud. Sketching the history of the Constitutional Convention, upon the question of introducing the word "white" before "citizens," in regulating suffrage, he pasted on to the purchase of Louistana, when it was provided that no slave should be taken there except by a citizen. John C. Calhoun's doctrine in 1867 would enable men to hold slaves wherever the Ameri-can flag floated, except on the high seas; and although the resolution of Mr. Yancey in 1848, and Mr. Clark's motion to amend the Constitu-tion, were acceded to, this war was forced upon us by the South. We met it in the name of our country. They fought the South to secure for its people the proprietorship of clitzenship. (Applause.) That every child of the South should be the heir to its resources. He voted for Crittenden's resolution, that the war was not for slavery, though he was an Abolitionist, He said then that if the South made war upon us we would put arms into the hands of their slaves, and they would put down the Rebellion. He asked Mr. Lincoln at one time to allow him to raise a colored regiment. It was not granted; but black soldiers were raised, and from that time the blacks were free, for no nation could keep a race in servitude which it had allowed o die for it. After explaining the duties of all the States to the general Government, he asked what would have been the fate of this country if the Confederacy had succeeded, and pointed to the present state of Europe, quivering on the verge of a terrible war, as an evidence to show that we would have our American Prussia warring upon our American France. We would become a nation for the support of half-a-dozen armies to defend the various republics. As it is, we needed no army, for we could meet any and all the nations in Europe, united as we now are. He urged the people of the South to adopt the Constitutional amend-ment, for he knew the spirit of the Fortieth

> letter on reconstruction.
> Upon the platform were a large number of citizens, among them some ten negroes. Judge Kelley was listened to with intense attention. not a single word of interruption breaking the thread of his address. He could not have been heard with more respect in Philadelphia or New York; and yet twelve months ago he dared not have made such a speech in Memphis, and the life of neither Northern man nor colored man was safe. At that time the streets were filled with rioters, and the flow of blood and burning negro churches reddened th That spirit must be modified indeed when a Northern radical can speak his opinions even as calmly as Judge Kelley in this once turbuent city, without being molested.

Congress, and stronger terms might be imposed. If they were in doubt as to what these terms might be, let them read Thad. Stevens'

Mr. D. A. Nunn, candidate for Congress, then addressed the meeting.

Judge Kelley goes direct to New Orleans tomorrow, where he will be received by Governor Wells and Mayor Heath.

AMERICAN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY.

Thirty-Fourth Auniversary-Addresses by Wendell Phillips and Miss Anna E.

From the New York papers of to-day, The American Anti-Slavery Society continued their anniversary exercises last evening at Steinway Hall, Wendell Phillips, President of the Society, acting as chairman. The meeting was called to order at half-past 7 o'clock, when the "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was performed on the organ and sung by the audience. The Chairman announced that he had intended that Miss Anna E. Dickinson should be the first speaker, but that as she had not yet arrived, he would open the meeting himself, and would leave the platform

when she came. REMARKS BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1867.

The start principal to bear in the people were a principal to the control of the contro

SPEECH OF MISS DICKINSON.

Miss Anna E. Dickinson was then introduced and received with hearty applause by the large audience. When silence was restored she pro

ceeded to speak as follows:—

I recognize thoughthely the disadvantage under which any must labor in speaking after the very sloquent address they had heard from the gentleman who had just spoker. I realize pre-eminently the almost necessity of saying nothing on a subject so thoroughly discussed and canvassed; but a few words I will say on a phase of the question which presents liself to me. I beg you will listen patiently, at least, till these few words are spoken. No one needs at this day to be told the indications which say we must fight or surrender. The events of the has six years pre-eminently demonstrate the fact that the great party of the republic, if it once turns backwards, will leap into its grave; and for it to stand still would be to await disintegration, gradual dissolution and final death; and to go forward was to scale height after height of victory, liberly, and power, and the work of the Republican party would close. No historian of to-day would take up his pen and write down on the page of its story, as final, at its close, what its sublime record ought to be. With many wrongs righted, with many chains broken, civilization transformed; for oppression, justice; for slavery, liberly; for despotism and tyranny, democracy; and through it all humanity shipling with justice and liberty, with courage and self-sacrifice irradiating it all as never before in the annals of time. This party recognizing the ouward march of human rights with ceeded to speak as follows:-

of her Majesty's ship Victory as W. Saunders), the last survivor of those who carried the dying Nelson to the cockpit of that ship at the battle of Trafalgar, died recently in Gloucestershire, England.

-An attempt was recently made to assassinate Victor Emmanuel, as he was returning from a day's sporting at San Rossore. Some of the rails on the line along which he was to bass were taken up at the Campi Station, with the object of upsetting the train. The railway employes happily found out the breach in time. Several arrests are said to have been

...The French officers are rabid for war. The denerals who expect command speak with the utmost contempt of the Prussian army, and say that, although it showed itself at Sadowa capable of a rush, it would never stand a campaign of six weeks. The common talk in barracks is that the consummate French Generals will make the Prussians manœuvre till they are worn out, and then fall upon and

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, May 8-Noon.-Consols for money, 914; Erie Railroad shares, 41; United States Five-twenties, 714; Illinois Central, 754. LIVERPOOL, May 8—Noon.—Cotton easier.

Sales to-day will probably be 10,000 bales. Uplands, 11a11#d.; Orleans, 11#d. Breadstuffs. Old Wheat, 13s. 9d.; Corn, 43s. 6d.a43s. 9d. per quarter. Lard advanced

Produce generally unchanged. Petroleum has declined to 1s. 1½d. Other articles are

unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Embezzlement Trial-The Weather -Conservative State Convention-The City Court, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, May 9.—The trial of John H. Rogers, charged with embezzling the funds of the National Mechanics' Bank, is progressing in the United States District Court.

All the testimony has been taken, and the counsel are arguing the points under the United states law, as to whether the offense of the prosoner in altering the books by false entries, and using the funds of the bank in the manner he did, as alleged, by borrowing from Wentz, is an actual criminal offense.

From a partial decision of Judge Giles, I think

he will decide affirmatively. The case will probably be given to the jury to-day. The Court House is full, and great interest is manifested.

There was a terrible storm of rain and wind all last night and to-day; some chimneys, trees, etc., were blown down, and other damage done. It has been very rough on the Chesapeake, and

disasters are apprehended.

The Constitutional State Convention met to-day. The radicals are determined also to hold theirs. Trouble is certainly not far distant. T. Parker Scott's Rebel Court, with the Rebel steam ram Follins, and other Rebels as officers, creates intense dissatisfaction.

Secretary Browning's Health. WASHINGTON, May 8.—Mr. Browning, Secretary of the Interior, is still very weak from his severe illness, but is slowly improving.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Magilton Homicide.

The Magilton Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—The Court commenced at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the examination of witnesses for the defense was resumed. Several were called, and testified that that they had seen the prisoner under the influence of spirits, and that he was excited at times, and shuddered at the pictures mentioned yesterday; also, that his character for peace and quietness was good; he always acted in a gentlemanly manner towards the winnerses, except when under the influence of the "spirits," and then he was not himself.

Witnesses were also produced who teatified that the prisoner did not run from the house on the day of the homicide, and that he offered to go the Station House if they had any suspicion of him. The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS. The number of persons in Court this morning was very large, and the excitement in regard to this trial very large, and the excitement in regard to this trial is unabated.

The jury summoned for the May term of the Court of Quarter Sessions, who were discharged on Monday until this morning, appeared and answered to their names. They were discharged until to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In the energ of the Co. Lels, were discharged until the same time.

The examination of witnesses for the defense was

The witnesses in the case of the Commonwealth vs.
Lels, were discharged until the same time.
The examination of witnesses for the defense was then resumed.
Dr. Weir Nutchell sworn—I am a physician: I have practised since 1852; I have given special attention to the subject of nervous diseases; the most opportunities I had was in the army; I am extremely familiar with cases of epilepsy.
Q. What is the appearance of the epileptic at the time of the spasms?
Witness, Shall I describe an epileptic fit?
Objected to, and objection sustained.
The effect of epilepsy upon the mind would depend upon the number of fits; in some cases there is no apparent effect, in others there is an immediate effect following each fit; then there would be other effects on the mind, produced by a number of fits, extending over a number of years.
Q. Is not epilepsy a producing cause of insanity?
A. An occasional producing cause.
Q. Is the patient delirlous during the attack? Objected to and sustained.
Witness resumed—Epilepsy is considered a disease of the brain; epilepsy would aggravate a predisposition to lusanity. Q. Does not delirium attend these attacks. Objected to, and objection sustained.
Witness resumed—The effects of epilepsy upon the body are not marked; in oid epileptics, where epileptics have had fits over a large portion of time, idlory is sometimes produced; I estem epilepsy a nervous disease; anything that will make a strong impression upon the nervous system will be apt to affect the disease; that is, bring on or ward off the disease; persons are not necessarily weakened by epilepsy; indigestible food taken into the stomach is one of the causes of epilepsy; If a man had dyspepsis he would probably be subject to epilepsy man has dyspepsis he would probably be subject to epilepsy man has dyspepsis ne of the causes of epilepsy; the insanity produced by epilepsy may be attended with those mentally excited, the patient becomes excited in various ways, and it would require a long lecture to give them; the brain is not congested du

Witness resumed—I was in court only for a few

Witness resumed—I was in court only for a few moments at a time yesterday.

Mr. Warriner then proposed to read the testimony of prisoner's mother.

Mr. Mann objected, but was overruled by the court.

The evidence of Mrs. Winnemore, his sister and his brother, was then read.

Q. Should you consider auch facts, if proved, as evidences of insanity? Objected to, and sustained. Question by Mr. Mann—Are you able, in a matter of this kind, to give an opinion as to the insanity of the prisoner from a partial statement of acts? A. I am unwilling, because I am unable; in order to give an opinion, it would be necessary to be familiar with all the facts, and make a personal examination of the

all the facts, and make a personal examination of the

prisoner.

Questioned by Mr. Warriner—Are hallucinations an evidence of insanity? A. Where they exist they are one of the evidences.

No cross-examination.
Chief Detective Lamon sworn—Recognized two letters, one of them signed by George W. Winnemore, addressed to "My Friends;" they were delivered to him by Lieutenant Hampton at the station House.

Mr. Kligore then read them. They were as follows:—

lows:
PHILADELPHIA, April 22 1837.—My Friends:—This sad calamity is carsed by my enemies, those was were my pretended frie dt. I have been accused of many things, which are utterly false. God knows I am innocent. This flute is intended especially for "Mr. M." of this city, although I forgive them for what they have done. I prefer death to dishonor, for it rests as a sigma on my name and character. For years I have tried to bear for all. But it bears me down with trouble. I now bid all earthly rriends and enemies farewell in this life. Let the past be forgotten. Yours for truth, GEORGE W. WINNEMORE.

DUPLICATE. authorize my brother, Henry G. Winnemore, I do authorize my brother, Henry G. Winnemore, of the first part, to receive the Government claim of George W. Winnemore of the second part, consisting of \$100, with the exception of percentage of \$10, to be deducted by the agent at Leavenworth City, Kansas, I also authorize the said first party, Henry G. Winnemore, to keep it for and use it himself. Given in duplicate under my hand and seal, this isth day of April, 1867.

Bignature of the first part, GEORGE W. WINMEMORE.

Witnesses:—ADAM MANOCK.

FREDERICK B. BAIRD.

Dr. Edward A. Smith sworn-I am a practising

physician: have been for nine years; I heard Dr. Mitchell's t-stimony, and arree with him entirely.

Thomas Beech sworn—The prisoner wasta my employ; he had access to money in my store; could have taken it if he had chosen: I sever missed any; he complained of pain in his head; he went home several times on that account; he sometimes appeared singular and strange; he called at my house the last week in February last; I saw him a few moments. [Continued in our next edition.]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

Wednesday, May 8, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this moraing, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held; July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 107\$\(\tilde{\ell}\), a slight advance; and 10-40s at 99\$\(\tilde{\ell}\), an advance of \$\\\\\\$: 107\$\(\tilde{\ell}\) was bid for 1862 5-20s; 111\$\(\tilde{\ell}\) for 6s of 1881; and 105\$\(\tilde{\ell}\)\(\tilde{\ell}\) for June and August 7-30s.

City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 101\$\(\tilde{\ell}\), a slight decline; and old do. at 96\$\(\tilde{\ell}\)\(\tilde{\ell}\)

st 961@961, an advance of 1.

Raiiroad shares were dull. Beading sold at 511, no change; Camden and Amboy at 1301, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 531@531, no change; and Minchill at 57, no change; 281 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 612 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common. 421 for preferred do. 12 for Catawaya 33 for North Pennsylvanis; 29 for Elmira common, 42½ for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common, 27½ for preferred do.; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44½ for Northern Central. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing, 12½ was bid for Hestonville and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. North America sold at 240, and Farmers' and Mechanics' at 132, dividend off, 100 was bid for Tradesmosts. 26 for

dend off; 100 was bid for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 43 for Common wealth; and 60 for Union. Canal shares were unsettled. Lehigh Navi-gation sold at 53@531, a decline of 1; 214 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 314 for preferred do.; 15f for Susquehanna Canal; and 56f for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10+ A. M., 137‡: 11 A. M., 138‡; 12 M., 138; 1 P. M., 138‡, au advance of

† on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money continues easy at 5@6 @ cent. on call, with large amounts offering.
"Foreign exchange is firm. Bills at 60 days

"Foreign exchange is irm. Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 108@109½ for commercial; 1094@109½ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110½@110½; Paris at 60 days, 5·20@5·15; do. at short sight, 5·15@5·12½; Antwerp, 5·28@5·15; Swiss, 5·20@5·15; Hamburg, 36½@36½; Amsterdam, 40½@41½; Frankfort, 40½@41½; Bremen, 78½@79½; Prussian thaters, 72@72½.

"The operations of the Gold Clearing House were as follows:—Gold cleared, \$86, 365,000; gold balances, \$1,654,088; currency balances, \$2,335,570."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

@119\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., July, 1864, 118\(\frac{1}{6}\)(118\(\frac{1}{6}\), do., Aug. 1864, 117\(\frac{1}{6}\)(118\(\frac{1}{6}\); do., October, 1864, 116\(\frac{1}{6}\)(117\(\frac{1}{6}\); do., May, 1865, 113\(\frac{1}{6}\)(113\(\frac{1}{6}\); do., Aug., 1865, 112\(\frac{1}{6}\)(112\(\frac{1}{6}\); do., September, 1865, 111\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1}{6}\)(013\(\frac{1

-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. 6s, 1881, coupon, 1114@1111; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1074@108; do., 1864, 1054@1056; do., 1865, 166 @1084; do. new, 1074@108; 5s, 10-408 994@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1064@1064; do., 2d series, 105g@105g; 3d series, 105g@105g. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 15f; May, 1865, 13g; August, 1865, 12g; September, 1865, 112; October, 1865, 114.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 8,-There is no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$9.50@10.25 \$ bbl. for superfine; \$10.50@11.25 for extras; \$13@14.75 for Northwestern extra family; \$13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; \$16.50 @17 for California; and \$17@17.50 for St. Louis. Rye Flour is held firmly. Sales at \$875 % bbl. Brandywine Corn Meal sells at \$6.25.

There is not much Wheat offering, and holders are firm in their views. There is a steady

inquiry for prime lots, but common grades are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3.20@ 3.35, and California at \$3.50. Rye ranges from \$1.70 to \$1.75 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active, owing to the absence of supplies; sales of 3000 bush. yellow at \$1.32, and \$000 bush. Western mixed at \$1.30, f. o. b. Oats are in steady demand at \$6c. are in steady demand at 80c. Cloverseed is inactive. We quote at \$8@8.50. Timothy is held at \$3.25@3.50, and Flaxseed at

Whisky-Pr ices are nominally unchanged.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Cheviot, Whitney, Matauzas, E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Madonna, Horner, Portland, W. A. English.
Schr J. Satterthwaite, Long, Boston, Day Huddle&Co,
Schr Gertrude, Caldwell, Boston, C. F. Norton.
Schr John Price, Nickerson, East Cambridge, Preston
Coal Co.

Coal Co. Schr J. Kienzie, Lake, Commercial Point, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr B. G. Whilden, Messick, Boston. Castner, Sticknoy & Wellington.
Schr L. A. May, Baker, Beverly, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Smith Tuttle, Saunders, 5 days from Lanesville, with stone to captain.

MEMORANDA.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisie, hence, at Bangor 5th Instalt.

Brig Susan Duncan. Turner, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 4th inst.

Schra Minerva, Jefferson, and A. S. Simpson, Churn, for Philadelphia, sailed from Fail River 5th Inst.

Schra A. Hugei. Robinson: L. Mani, Burley: J. W. Vanneman, Sharp: and S. A. Hoffman, Hoffman, bence, at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Mill Creek, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at Bangor 4th inst. Hangor 4th inst, Scar F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, hencefor Boston

Schr F. St. Clair Edwards, Ireland, hence-for Boston with a cargo of coal (before reported), went ashore on Squibnocket Point on the evening of the 20th uit, at about 11 o'clock. The captain and crew remained in the rigging all night; in the morning one of the crew swam ashore with a line, by aid of which all reached the shore. The vessel was new, on her third trip, and cost \$25,000. No insurance on vessel. A heavy for hung over the land when the vessel strock. Captain Benjamin Baker, of New Bedford, has contracted to get her off or save cargo or vessel at 30 per cent.

DOMESTIC PORTS,
NEW YORK, May 7.—Arrived, ateamship City of Dimerick, Phillips, from Liverpool.
Steamship Manhattau, Woodhull, from Charleston Steamship El Cid, Hobart, from Newbern, Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Washington, Steamship Norfolk, Prehis, from Ban Francisco, Barque Mozart, Jelicker, from Genoa, Barque Mozart, Jelicker, from Genoa, Barque N. T. Bell, Hutchings, from Sanua, Brig Omer, Commean, from Manzaulija.
Schr Micardo Barros, Furman, from Malanzas,