RICHMOND.

Collision Between the Negroes and Police-A Threatened Bloody Riot Averted-The Streets Cleared by Soldiers-Intense Excitement Among the Colored People.

RICHMOND, Va., May 9. - A riot of a most formidable character has kapplly been averted this evening in Richmond-temporarily, perhaps, but, fortunately, for the present deplorable results have been avoided.

Last evening a company of firemen from Wilmington, Delaware, arrived in this city, and were received by the firemen of Richmond with the usual ceremonies, and the hospitalities of the city tendered them. This afternoon was devoted to the trial of the respective engines, at a place called the Basin, adjacent to the Petersburg Railroad depot. Everything went on harmoniously during the trial of the Richmond engines. An immense crowd of colored manual boxs. men and boys were present, cheering occasionally, and taughing good humoredly whenever a wayward stream of water went flying over their heads. The Wilmington engine, from which great things were expected, followed, but was evidently, to the delight of the negroes, unable to compete in capacity and effectiveness with the are engines in Richmond. The Wil-mington men put on the utmost amount of steam, until the safety of the boiler might be considered endangered; but all their efforts fell short of rivalling the display made by their

Richmond rivals,

In front of the jet of water the colored crowd
were assembled, sending up every few moments
derisive cheers at the abortive attempt of the
Wilmington engine to eclipse the Richmond one. It was evident to an observer, that the visitors from Delaware felt irritable, and more especially incensed against the darkies, who felt and expressed a pride in the triumph of their local engine. Ropes were drawn around the space where the testing operations were carried on. At five o'clock this evening, after the Wilmington engine had made some half dozen trials, a colored man standing near the ropes exclaimed, "Hurrah for Richmond! She can beat Wilmington, dat's sure!" One of the Dela-ware men standing by, mortified at the remark, struck the negro and knocked him down. The negro was on his seet at once, and returned the

And thus originated the disturbance which has this evening unsettled the whole of Rich-moud, brought the military from their camp, and assuredly threatened to lead to disastrous

When the negro struck back he was assailed by another Delaware fireman, and a crowd of colored men gathered around during the brief scuffle which ensued, while considerable confusion prevalled. Two policemen came up at this juncture, one of whom arrested the negro and the other the white man. The colored crowd, believing there was no just cause for the arrest of one of their number, surrounded the police-men with the object of effecting a rescue. The policeman having the Delawarian in charge let him go, and proceeded to the aid of the officer having the colored man in custody. The pri-soner was taken up Eighth street to Main, a colored crowd following at his heefs. Arriving at Seventh street, a rescue was attempted, the negroes surging round the officers, and handling

them in a rough manner.

The prisoner was finally liberated, after which he ran up Seventh street, towards Main. the officers in hot pursuit, and an excited mass of dark-skinned humanity in their wake. A man standing on the corner of a street on the route of the fleeing darker rushed out, and endeavored to stem the torrent. He was quickly overpowered, knocked down, and run

again captured, and when is rly on his way to the Station House a strange and exciting feature was witnessed in the approach from an opposite quarter of an immense crowd negroes, half of them bareheaded, yelling like devils, flourishing sticks and other missiles, and making the most boisterous demonstrations. Both crowds met, in the midst of which the two devoted policemen were crushed, struck with bricks, their revolvers wrenched from them, and the prisoner once more set at liberty. The policemen were badly hurt, and left powerless to attempt another capture. The negro was carried away by his brethren amidst shouts of

But the attention of the police, still unremit ting, was directed to the prisoner for another and a last time. Two other members of the force came on the scene, and by a dexterous and rapid move secured the slippery darkey, and got him as far as the door of the station house. A scene of confusion then occurred which beggars description. The police had orders not to dire their revolvers, and being only few in number at this particular point, were quickly over-powered and forced to surrender their prisoner, who, up to this hour-near midnight-is still at

The negroes seemed to spring up out of the earth so rapidly, and in such immense force did they concentrate, that every one was astonished. A colored barber, while the crowd was rushing along Broad street, ran out of his shop, wrenched his pole from its position, and exclaimed in a wild tone of voice, "Freedmen, to the rescue! Save your nation!"

In the meantime, while these proceedings were going on, the white citizens were flocking from all quarters. Women, pale and agitated, stood on their doorsteps, or looking out of the windows, with evident apprehension of riot and bloodshed. A single pistol shot fired while the excitement was at its height would have precipitated a riot before which that of New Orleans would pale into insignificance. The whites were indignant at the defiant and demonstrative de-meanor of the blacks, while the latter were enraged at what they considered the one-sided conduct of the police.

After the prisoner was finally rescued he was

taken by his black friends, amid the most extraordinary clamor of victory, along Broad street, and spirited away to some place of refuge. The Mayor thought it advisable to issue orders for the concentration of all the police in the city at the station house on Marshall street. General Schofield was notified, and shortly after made his appearance, in company with General a wagon, and cheered lustily by a motley crowd of blacks. The General, the Chief of Police,

and Mayor Mayo held a consultation, the m.ture of which tailed to transpire. While they were consulting, a company of the 11th United States Infantry marched up Broad street with fixed bayonets, and took up a position facing the new Richmond Theatre. An immense crowd of darkies, in large and small groups, talking and gestioulating vehemently, extended along the roadway and sidewalks. The officer in charge of the soldiers bid them go to their homes. This advice was responded to by cheers, and by a sort of undecided shuffle from one side of the street to the other. The soldiers were told

off into squads, and orders given them to clear the thoroughfare of whites and blacks alike. Quite a lively time ensued, some of the sol-diers, in the excess of their zeal, chasing some poor Sambo, and tickling his anatomy with a After 9 o'clock this evening order was restored

As I write, a large mass of negroes are reported to be assembled on French Garden hills, in the suburbs, a usual place of rendez-vous with them, and going through military

exercises.

The Chief of Police has Issued a request for the white citizens to confine themselves to their All is quiet at 11 o'clock P. M.

RECONSTRUCTION.

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR-TORCHLIGHT PROCESSION AT AUGUSTA, GA .- ARRIVAL AND SPEECH AT ATLANTA, ETC.

ATLANTA, Ga., May D.—Before Senator Wilson left Augusta last night, he witnessed a torchlight procession, got up in his honor by the colored people. The torches were made of split pine, and source by old and young, marching without order, and yelling without cessation. It was a picturesque scene. Its effect on the bystanders was well expressed by a young colored woman, who, wild with excitement, exclaimed, "My God! neber see de likes ob dat before!"

On his arrival here this morning, Senator Wilson was met by General Riwus Saxton and a deputation of citizens appointed at a public meeting a few days since. Their chairman was

Mr. Farrall, formerly a Colonel in the Rebel service, but now said to be thoroughly reconstructed.

Mr. Wilson spoke at noon from a staging erected on the west iront of the City Hall. He was introduced by Mr. Farrall. Many of the principal citizens attended him, and ex-Governor Brown and General Pope occupied seats on the platform. Some twelve hundred mem-bers of the Colored Republican Union Club marched in procession to the ground, with flags and music. One of their banners bore the motto, "Our Liberties We Prize—Our Rights We Will Maintain." Another expressed those rights as being "The Ballot-Box and the Jury-Box."
Mr. Wilson's speech covered the same ground

sobstantially that he went over in his Augusta speech last evening.

An amusing political controversy was kept up for some time between an old half-breed Indian, who stood up for his Southern home, and a

pious darkey, who proclaimed that the Bible was his platform and Jesus Christ his candidate, Mr. Wilson had among his auditors a large number of white citizens. The great bulk of his audience consisted, however, of colored people, of whom women formed a considerable portion. They all listened attentively and pa-tiently, though he spoke for over two bours, during all which time the sun was blazing fiercely on them. A dinner was given here this evening in Sena

tor Wilson's honor by ex-Governor Brown. He leaves to morrow morning for Montgomery. It is said that Thad. Stevens is the favorite candidate of the colored people for the Presi-

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR. ARRIVAL AND RECEPTION OF JUDGE KELLEY AT

NEW ORLEANS. New Orleans, May 9.—This city was witness to-day to two events which never were seen here before. The first was a committee of citi-zens, headed by the Mayor, welcoming to New Orleans an abolition orator of known reputation in the North, and the other was that of a colored man riding in a carriage at the expense of the city. The occasion was the arrival here of the Hon. William D. Kelley, member of Con-gress from Pennsylvania, by the New Orleans

and Jackson Railroad, from Memphis, at two o'clock this afternoon.

On the arrival of the train, Judge Kelley was met at the depot by Mayor Heath and a large delegation of prominent citizens, and was thence escorted in an open carriage, followed by a train of eight carrirges, containing some members of the Common Council, and the rest of the delegation, to the St. Charles Hotel, Among the crowd at the depot were many colored people of both sexes.

At the hotel the Mayor extended the hospitalities of the city to Judge Kelley in a brie speech, to which the latter replied with much feeling, accepting the honor, and expressing his gratification that a man of his strong opinions and impetuosity of speech was at las at liberty to visit the now free city of New Orleans, from which, by reason of his political views, he had been hitherto excluded. Judge Hiest then welcomed Judge Kelley,

the name of the citizens, and Rev. D. J. B. Smith, a colored gentleman, in a few very eloquent words, referring to Mr. Kelley's early efforts in behalf of his oppressed race, as well as to his Congressional career, tendered a welcome from the colored citizens not only of the city, but of the State of Louisiana. Whatever political course the Judge recommended the cople would pursue. Judge Kelly, having responded, the delegation

Among those present were Judge Durell, General S. L. Brown, Attorney-General Lynch. General Sypher, Judge Warmouth, and many other gentlemen of the military, legal, and

clerical professions.

Judge Kelley will receive the citizens at the Mayor's room to-morrow. By special request, on Saturday evening he will address the public in Lafayette Square, on the subject of recor struction. An immense gathering is anticipated.

LOUISIANA.

ORDER OF THE MAYOR CLOSING GAMBLING HOUSES. New Orleans, La., May 5.—Yesterday afternoon Mayor Heath issued the following order to the Chief of Police:-

Thomas E. Adams, Esq., Chief of Police.—Sir:—The constant complaints of various parties of having been swindled at gambling houses render it necessary that action should be taken to prevent it. You will, therefore, close all such gambling houses as are in contravention of law at once. I shall expect a strict compliance with this order, and all officers found derelict will be punished.

Very respectfully.

E. HEATH, Mayor.

The Chief at once issued orders to the police to see that the gambling houses were closed, and the lieutenants were ordered to detail an officer at the door of every one, if necessary to prevent their being opened for the purpose of gambling. In case any of the parties refuse to close, they are ordered to be arrested. The Chief concludes his instructions with, "I shall exact a very rigid performance of your duty in

THE INDIAN EXPEDITION.

GENERAL HANCOCK DRIVING THE INDIANS NORTH-WARD-THE CHEYENNES MOVING IN FOUR WAR PARTIES-INDIANS IN COUNCIL AT FORT LARAMIE -NUMBERS WILLING TO COME IN AND MAKE

FORT LARAMIE, D. T., May 9 .- Hancock's operations on the Smoky Hill route have driven the southern Cheyennes north. They are moving in four war parties. They struck South Platte road, between Galesburg and Denver, night before last, and burned two ranches. The Indian Commission are in council with Indians here. Messengers from the north have arrived, and state that large numbers of Indians desire to come in and make peace, Red Cloud included. Numerous war parties are on the road between here and Fort Phil. Kearney. The Indians say they

shall be withdrawn. DEATH OF THE RICHEST MAN IN FRANCE,-The Count de Greffulhe, who is reported to have been the richest man in France, died on the 7th of April, at the age of ninety-two. His fortune is estimated at from forty to sixty millions of dollars, which he has bequeathed to his nephews, Charles and Henry de Greffulhe.

the journeymen tailors of Paris on strike have received a despatch from sympathising brethren in London, announcing that a sum of £8000 is about to be remitted to enable them to hold out against the masters.

THE CASE OF JEFF. DAVIS.

Real Meaning of the Recent Movements -The Question of Admission to Sail Unworthy Consideration.

WASHINGTON, May 9, - The writ of habers corpus in the case of Jefferson Davis, as sent by the stupid Associated Press agent at Richmond, bears the construction that it was issued by Chief Justice Chase, which is not the case. All writs of the Circuit Courts of the United States run in the name of the Judge of the Supreme Court of the Circuit, and the District Judge, in the absence of such Judge, is clothed with his powers. It thus happens that the writ bears the name of Chief-Justice Chase, when, as a matter of fact, it was issued by Judge Underwood, acting as Circuit Judge in the absence of the Chief-Justice.

Whatever may be alleged to the contrary, the latter has thus far taken no part, judicially, in this matter. The writ of habeas corpus was yesterday afternoon delivered to John Under-wood, the United States Marsbal for the District of Virginia, who will on Friday proceed to Fortress Monroe, and on the atternoon of that day served it upon General Burton, commanding the fort. With the act of such service the func-tions of all civil officers cease until the body has been produced in the Court-room. General Burlon having been instructed to obey the writ, the bringing of the prisoner to Richmond, and his custody during the hearing of the matter is entirely within the province of the military

General Burton will, of course, act under the orders of General Schooleld, and the latter has not, in any way, intimated when or how the prisoner will be brought to Richmond; but as he has no suitable place for the detention of his charge, it is probable that Davis will be detained at the fort until the last moment, and hence he will not arrive in Richmond until during the night of burday. Where Dayis will be detained while there awaiting action upon the writ, is not divulged, but it is well known that the United States has not in that city anything in the shape of a prison except the famous Libby. There are in the Custom House, however, various rooms unoccupied that might be tempo-

rarily used for the purpose.

The body of the prisoner being produced in Court, the first obvious step is the return of General Burton to the process of the Court, which of course, cannot be anything else than that he holds the prisoner by order of the President of the United States as a military prisoner and the question then will be is that a legal cause for detention. If the Government so chooses, it can even then, through its law officers, insist upon the sufficiency of the return, and the remanding of the prisoner to the custody of General Barton; but the event will more

likely be that this defense will not be made. The Court will hold the detention illegal, and order the discharge of the prisoner, who will at once be arrested by the United States Marshal, upon the Noriol's indictment for treason, or let go free. It arrested and not tried at once, Jef-ferson Davis merely exchanges the comfortable quarters of Fortress Monroe for the hardsnips of Libby or the Virginia Penitentiary, for the question of admission to bail is hardly worthy of consideration.

SECOND DESPATCH.

I have received information from the most authorifative source, that modifies the former despatches to some extent. While Jeff. Davis, as a matter of law, will remain in the custody of General Burton until after the judgment of the Court is rendered upon the sufficiency of the return to the writ of habeas corpus, it will be proposed, and the military will cousent that the United States Marshal shall be responsible for wood will leave Fortress Monroe on Saturday morning with Mr. Davis, upon the regular river steamer, which arrives at Richmond early in the proceed at once to the Spotteswood Hotel, where Mr. Davis will be provided with quarters until after the hearing of the return upon the writ of habeas corpus. It is stated, and has been telegraphed North, that the Government is preparing quarters for the prisoner in Labby Prison, which is not true, as the arrangement him at the Spottswood has been definitely

To-day Judge Underwood announced in Court that owing to the limited space of the Court Room, on Monday tickets of admission would be issued to the bar, the members of the press, and such others as the capacity of the room will allow, and only those holding these tickets would be admitted. While Mr. Davis is at the Spotteswood he will be practically a prisoner, and will be permitted intercourse with all whom be may desire to see, but no such thing as a public levee will be allowed. Davis will not himself desire anything of the kind, but the ex-uberance of this people might attempt to force it upon him .- N. Y. Times.

MR. COLFAX AND THE FENIANS, The following is the letter of the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, in response to the complimentary resolutions adopted by the Fenians of

"CINCINNATI, May 2.—My Dear Sir:—I regret to have to reply that I cannot attend your pic-nic on the 3d of June, as destred, having en-gagements to lecture curing that week in Michigan, but am none the less obliged to you for your kind invitation and for the compli-mentary resolutions by which it is accompa-nied. You but state my position correctly when you allude to me as a friend of universal freedom; nor can I imagine how any one im bued with the spirit of our institutions can fail to sympathize with those in other lands who long for the self-government which we enjoy. As citizens, our hands are controlled by the law, but God gave us hearts that will throb in sympathy for the oppressed everywhere, and there is a power in sympathy often much greater than we imagine. The moral power of the position of the United States towards Mexico is conceded by the civilized world to have contributed to the downfail of the Empire there almost as much as the bayeners of pire there almost as much as the bayonets of the Liberals. The appeals of Kossuth to the confidence of Europe and America in favor of Hungary seemed to fall of immediate result. But to-day Hungary really enjoys self-government, with all her ancient rights. The outspoken sympathy of Christendom in favor of the oppressed Cretaus has not been powerless. These and many other instances that might be named, but which I have not time to allude to in this hurried note, attest the weight and force of moral power, even when not reinforced by bayonets and the munitions of war. When John Bright, the fearless Commoner of Great Britain, wrote that terse sentence last year, to the Dublin Reform League, 'How much suffering in Ireland, how much lejustice by England,'Americans cannot be rightly condemned for echoing his truthful words. And hence the House of Representatives of the Fortisth Congress did Representatives of the Fortieth Congress did no more than its duty in adopting so unauf-mously the resolution of sympathy for Ireland and Crete, reported by General Banks from the Committee on Foreign Affairs. Ireland, in the last century, enjoyed a self-government to which it is now a stranger; and I nope, in the good time coming, to see another Irish Parliament on Dublin Green.

"In great haste, but truly yours. SCHUYLER COLFAX, "Hon. J. W. Fitzgerald."

VERY OLD WATER .- In the course of recent excavations at Pompeii, the workmen discovered a bronze vase, hermetically closed, and enveloped in a thick crystallized crust. The interior of the vessel was found to contain a considerable quantity of water. Some persons present ventured to drink some of the liquid, and all agreed in pronouncing it clear, fresh, and of remarkable softness. The water in question must have been preserved for nearly one thousand eight hundred years.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, May 10.

Congressman Marshall Not Dead. Congressman Marshall, of Illinois, who is now here attending to his duties as a member of the Judiciary Committee, is much surprised at the Western telegram announcing his death at his home in that State.

Official proclamation is made of the treaty with a portion of the Sisseton and Warpelon bands of Santee Sioux Indians. These Indians not only refrained from the outbreak of other Sioux in 1862, but some of them perilled their lives to save the whites from massacre. In consideration of these facts, they are ex-

empted from the confiscation of annuities and reservations of the hostile Indians, and abundant provision is made for their future comfort. They bind themselves to use their influence, to the extent of their ability, to prevent other bands of Dakotah, or other adjacent tribes, from making hostile demonstrations against the Government or people of the United States.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Sentence for Embezzlement This Morn-Morning-Mysterious Disappearance-Negroes to be Enfranchised.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, May 10.—The jary in the case of John H. Rogers, charged with embezzling the money of the National Mechanics' Bank, after being locked up all night, came into the United States District Court at 10 o'clock this morning, with a verdict of guilty on the fourth count of the indictment, which charges the prisoner with making a false entry on the books of the bank to the amount of \$2000, with the intent to deceive the Government Inspector and defraud others. On the other counts he was not considered guilty. There was a large crowd in the court-room. Judge Giles sentenced Rogers to five years' imprisonment in the Baltimore City Jail, being the shortest time he could give. His sentence was brief and very touching, alluding to the prisoner's good standing, his interesting wife and seven children, and the just verdict of the jury. Rogers was taken immediately to

Wentz, his accomplice, who confessed his

guilt, is not yet sentenced.

Alexander E. Neely, a well-known gentleman, connected with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, mysteriously disappeared some days ago. There are fears of foul play.

Every day intensifies the radical determina-

tion here to enfranchise the negroes, and again rescue Maryland from Democratic and treasonable rule. People are determined that ex-Rebels like Commodore Hollins shall not rule over them.

The Protection Convention.

TROY, May 9 .- A very large portion of the Protection Conventionists who assembled in New York yesterday, arrived here to-day to witness the workings of the Bessemer or pneumatic 'ormula of converting pig iron into steel. The gathering included railroad presidents, ed.ors of commercial publications, and iron manufacturers. Among those present were ex-Governor Hawley, of Connecticut; ex-Rebel General J. R. Anderson, of Richmond, Va.; Erastus Corning, Sr., and Hon. John A. Griswold, M. C. The experiments were very satisfactory to all witnessing them.

The Schooner Joseph Holmes Wrecked and Three Lives Lost.

Tom's River, N. J., May 9 .- The schooner Joseph Holmes, from Virginia, loaded with coal, bound to New York, came on shore at Long Branch, opposite Mannahawken, on May at about eleven o'clock. Captain David Holmes and J. Birkert and

Henry Johnson were lost.

Death of Dr. Roback.

CINCINNATI, May 9 .- Dr. C. W. Roback, the well-known manufacturer of the Scandinavian patent medicines, died here suddenly to-day of heart disease. He was about sixty years old, and leaves a fortune of several hundred thousand dollars.

The City Bank of New Orleans, NEW ORLEANS, May 8 .- To-day the City Bank, which is a private concern, commenced paying depositors pro rata.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 10.—Stocks active: Chicago and Rock Island, 89%; Reading, 103%; Canton, 42%; Erie, 63; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne 95%; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Conthern, 67%; New York Central, 97%; Illinois Central, 113%; Cumberland preferred, 31%; Virginia 58, 48; Missouri 58, 95; Hudson River, 97%; U. S. Flye-twenties, 1862, 107%; do., 1864, 1944; do., 1865, 196; new issue, 107%; Tep-forties, 195%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106%; at chers, 106%; Sterling Exchange, 109%; at sight, 110%; Money, 5 per cent. Gold closed at 137%.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT MEN. MEETING OF RAILROAD AND STRAMBOAT OFFICIALS IN CONVENTION AT CLEVELAND - STORMY DEBATE - RESOLUTION PASSED TO REFUSE PREIGHT FOR BALTIMORE AND OHIO BAILROAD,

CLEVELAND, May 9.—A general Convention of Eastern and Western Railroad officers convened at the Kennard House in this city yesterday afternoon. Robert H. Bordell, President of the Brie Railway; A. S. Diven, Vice-President of the same; William S. Fargo, Vice-President of the New York Central; L. D. Rucher, Rush R. Sloan, and a large numher of other distinguished railway men were in attendance.

The object of the meeting was to secure, if possible, the restoration of rates and the maintenance of amicable relations in regard to competing business. The meeting did not result in any satisfactory settlement of the questions at issue. It was organized at 12 o'clock M., with Mr. Samuel Sloan in the Chair, and M. L. Sykes, Secretary, and from that hour until 11 o'clock in the evening a stormy debate was held. Among the questions discussed were those relative to paying commissions to fast freight lines for the purpose of influencing freight shipments, and the abolishment of the pass system in the case of drovers, or the abolishment of all free passes given on account of freight received. questions went into the hands of committees A resolution was adopted making it obligatory upon all roads to refuse freight for the Balti mere and Ohio road, except where charges were prepaid, unless that road agreed to enter into the proposed arrangements. The Convention adjourned to meet in Chicago to-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Magilton Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Pierce and Brewster-William B. Mann, District Attorney: T. Bradford Dwight, Assist ant District Attorney.-The Court convened at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Mr. Kilgore resumed his remarks, At the conclusion Mr. Warriner, his associate addressed the jery. He protested against the naste shown by the Commonwealth to this case. He took the same ground of defense that Mr. Kligore had done, and in a very able and eloquent manner argued to the jury the law governing insanity.

The District Attorney will close the case to-day.

THE PRISONER'S DIABY.

The District Attorney will close the case to-day.

THE PRISONER'S DIARY.

Mr. Dwight, during the course of his address to the lory, read extracts from Winnemore's diary, from which we select the following:—

"If I were the song of a wild forest bird.
That carols on the tree-too high.
I would circle down and fill the soul.

With waves of sweet melody.
If I were the light of the brightest star,
That beams in the azure of heaven,
I would flood thy being with peace and joy.

As rich as the rose-tints of even.
The bird and the rose and the fragrance are thine,
But they come from beyond the stars,
Pervacing thy life, they will soon make it bright.

As the lives of the spirits are."

"March 22—Wont to the Chesnut Street Theatre, William F. Sinn proprietor and manager has given me an engagement for the Spring season as S. A. C., excepting benefit of present actor,"

Again, on the 23d:—

"At evening I went to the theatre and got a position of stock actor on the lat Park of Drama E. R. 2xi. I also got an introduction to Mrs. Helen Western and Mr. Frank Lawlor."

The diary from which these extracts are taken commences with the first of the present year, and is continued down to the 24th of April, the day before the murder, Prior to March, there are references I had like an a solider on the frontier, with memoranda of buffalo nunts, scouts after the Indiam, Indian councils of war, and the arrival and departure of soldiers and rains for the different forts.

Since his return to Philadelphia the cutries in the book relate to his movements here his visits to his friends, his meeting certain parties at appritual circles, communications from suriris, and a constant reference to the state of the weather. There is one passage only referring to Mrs. Magliton, and that one merely states — "Celled at Mrs. Magliton, and that one merely states — "Celled at Mrs. Magliton, and that one merely states are followed by hieroglyphics, something like phonographic characters, but a phonographer who examined them peratived the idea that they we

animed them begatived the idea that they were signs such as are used in that system of short-hand.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Warriner continued his remarks. He said:—I will be compelled by the necessity of the case to consider a fresh where you were left has high. I was arguing the question of the samity or insanity of the prisoner at the bar as affected, or as this question night be affected; by the disease which the prisoner himself his been proved to be laboring under or to have been laboring under the very threshold of this trial. I will not say now what I will phereafter in closing, as to the necessity of your patent and careful attention not only to the evidence in this cause, but to the physiological, pathological, and paycological trubs that are illustrated by the works that I will read. It is not simply the result that may be produced upon this man, the consequences that may fail to him from your verdict, that I desire it shall be founded upon the principles of unmistakable truth.

The District Attorney has conducted this whole case as though he would labor either for his own ambitious private ends or serve some great public utility. Utility is a question of mere accident. His success in this case may or may not be of use to this community; but beauty is an everlasting principle; fixed and immovable as the throne of the Eternal.

You are to decide this case according to the law and the evidence. There is no adequate motive, such as appears in most human minds, to produce a result as it was in this case.

Mr. Warriner, after citing different cases of men, under the influence of hallocination, who committed murders, from various medical authorities, reviewed the evidence. There is no adequate motive, such as appears in most human minds, to produce a result as it was in this case.

Mr. Warriner, after citing different cases of men. It is not our fault that we could not prove that these fits followed him all his life. We have proved the evidence so the evidence as to the existence of epilepsy is un THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

As I sit in my open hower. Waiting to welcome you here, Tell father I'm with him while en this plain.
To make him happy is my only desire.
Hoping my absence will give him no pate.
Although he has progressed much longer an higher.

higher.

These flowers I bring you are fresh from the rains, Which I pluck daily for father and you, And all that I ask it, be happy and kind.

These "owers I bring you are fresh from the plain, Which I bring daily for fasher and you. I am glad that my absence does give you no pain, And all you will ask of me that I will do.

And those sougs you heard.

Those that are here
Are taught by me.
But those that will come
Must be taught by thee.
The speaker asked the bonorable Court that they
give the case the most careful consideration, and in
ceciding the law of this case that they should say to
the jury that every reasonable doubt that has beed
raised by the defense is the property of the prisoner,
and should be made to weigh in his behalf.
I know your Honors feet the responsibility of this
cause. Finally, I appeal to the jury. This cause is in
your hands, and I pray you not to be influenced by
the remarks of the District Attorney, who will next
address you.

address you.

Mr. Mann then closed for the Commonwealth. He spoke in substance as follows:—There is an end to all things, and I congratulate you that there is alrend to this defense.

I do not know what effect it may have upon you:

this defense.

I do not know what effect it may have spon your but for the last two or three days I felt very much citle the man in a shower bath, with cold water constantly thrown upon him, dashed upon him, around about him. It seemed to me as if there was to be a general deluge of cases of insantly.

Hundreds and thousands of cases of them being found in the medical books brought here and read to you I presume by the hundred. Yet there is an end to all things, and leaving this theory ground I shall endeavor to bring you back to the plain things and discuss them with plain words, and to use the language of truth and soberness.

I desire, before I become warmed up in this case, to say to you, to counsel, and to the community at large, if I could reach them, that I feel very grateful to the counsel for this prisoner for the zeal with which they have defended him. It possibly may have been a repreach that this man, who committed a murder upon Thursday, April 25, and was brought into Court within two weeks' time; but when you take into consideration that the law guarded this man, watened over him, employed hundreds of men to search out witnesses for him to produce his testimony; when you consider that the Court assigned him able counsel, I do not think, if you look back at this case, you can repreach the counsel for the Commonwealth.

I do not desire to say anything unkindiy of the counsel for the defense. I admire them, I respect them for this defense that they have made. I feel disposed to pass by a great many things that have been said about myself, in reference to my being a magnetic power. All us poor mortals are apt to mistake the effect for the cause. How we are apt, in enjoying a gift, to forzet the hand of the giver!

If I have any power over a jury: If I have any power over my tellow-classens: I think it is due not to me, but to the cause of truth that I advocate. I have be en accused of being the great Goliath of Gath, the man who was stunned with a pobble and silan with his own sword; and these gentlem

[Continued in our next edition.]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, May 10, 1887. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. 1864 5-20s sold at 1052, no change; 1072 was bid for July, 1865, 5-20s; 1072 for 1862 5-20s; 992 for 10-40s; 1112 for 6s of 1881; and 1051 @1062 for June and August 5-30s.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 1013, and old do. at 962, no change. Railroad shares were dull and lower. Cam den and Amboy sold at 1304, a decline of 1 Pennsylvania at 522, a decline of 1; and North Pennsylvania at 33, no change, 51; was bid for Reading; 28 for Little Schuylsill; 61 for Norris-town; 57 for Minehill; 57; for Lehigh Valley; 28 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; 26; for Ostawissa preferred, and 28; for Philadelphia and Erie.

and 25; for Philadelphia and Eric.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Green and Coates sold at 304; 36 was bid for Second and Third; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 17 for Chesnut and Walnut; 62 for West Bank shares were in good demand for invest

ment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 1324, and Mechanics' at 314; 150 was bid for Philadelphia; 56 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 88 for Western; 110 for Tradesmen's; and 57 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53; 21 was bid for Schuelkill Navigation common; 304 for

for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30½ for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137½, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

The money market continues quiet, and rates were unchanged. Capitalists, however, discriminate closely in the selection of securities; but upon the best collaterals loans subject

to call are readily obtained at 4@6 per cent. —The New York Herald this morning says:—
"The supply of money continues in excess of the demand, and loans are made freely to stock the demand, and loans are made freely to stock houses at 5 per cent., and, in exceptional cases, at 6, while on Government securities most of the transactions are at 4. First-class commercial paper is freely discounted at 6@7 per cent., and the second grade passes, after a close scrutiny, at 8@9. The internal exchanges continue in favor of this city, but the drain from the West is becoming less active than it was last week. Currency is somewhat scarce at the Western centres, owing to the beavy remittances to the East which have been made during the last month, but the rates of interest are unchanged at Chicago and Cincinnati. Mercantile paper is narrowly scrutinized, and only the best grade, backed by wide margins, is in favor at the banks."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of excharge to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 111½ @1 1½; do. 1862, 107¾@108; do., 1864, 105½@105½; do., 1865, 105½@106½; do., 1865, new, 107¾@108; do 5s, 10.40s, 99½@99½; do. 7.30s, Aug., 106½@106½; do., June, 105½@105½; do., July, 105½@105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119½; do., July, 1864, 118½@118½, do., Aug. 1864, 118@118½; do., October, 1864, 117@117½; do., December, 1864, 116@116½; do., May, 1865, 113½; do., Aug., 1865, 112½; do., September, ; 1865, 112½; do., Colber, 1865, 111½; Gold, 136¾@137½. Selver, 131@133.

131@133.
—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the 6 llowing rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 137%@137%; U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111%@111%; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107%@108; do., 1864, 1054@105%; do., 1865, 105%@106%; do. new. 107%@108; 5s, 10-40s, 99%@100; U. S. 7-30s, let scries, 106%@106%; do., 2d series, 105%@105%; 3d series, 106%@105%. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 13%; August, 1865, 12%; September, 1865, 11%; October, 1865, 12.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, May 10 .- Bark-The stock is exceedingly light, and No. P Quercitron is in fair

request at \$42 % ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is unsettled. We quote at 868 50 P 64 pounds, and \$9 50@10 from second hands. Timothy ranges from \$3-25@3-50. Flax-

seed is selling at \$3@3.10. Flour-Trade is quiet, but holders are firm in their views. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers are unwilling to purchase barrels, chieffy Northwestern extra family, at \$13@1475, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$13@15; California at \$16@17; St. Louis at \$17.00; extras at \$10.00@11.25; and superfine at \$9.50@10. Rye Flour is held firmly; 50 barrels

sold at \$9, an advance. No improvement to notice in Corn Meal.

The stock of Wheat has become reduced to a The stock of Wheat has become reduced to a very low figure, and prime lots meet with a steady inquiry. Sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$3.62, 600 bushels California at \$3.60, an advance, and 1200 bushels No. 2 Chicigo spring on secret terms. Rye is unchanged. Small sales at \$1.70@1.75. Corn is held with much firmness. Sales of yellow at \$1.30, and \$000 bushels Western yellow at \$1.27, in the cars. Oats are in good request. Sales of 8000 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware at 80c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

& Co.
Brig J. and H. Crowley, Crowley, Boston, Warren,
Gregg & Morris,
Schr Aleri, Spencer, Ponce, P. R., C. C. Van Horn,
Schr H. W. Morse, Crowell, Hallowell, Wannemacher
& Maxfield. St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

& Maxfield,
Str W. Whillden, Riggaus, Baitimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Stripes, Holmes, 4½ days from
Havana, with sugar, etc., to T. Wattson & Sons, Passengers—Mrs. Maria Frederick, Messra, J. Colburg, J.
Harrison, Antonio Savy, Frederick Bowlen, Henry,
Gatner, Levi Faber, A. G. Woodbury, Antonio Rafelin,
Gustave Kueter, H. Geralt, il A. M. yesterday, off
Duck creek, ran into schr Madonna, hence for Portland, with coal, causing her to leak so badly that she
was ran ashore to prevent her sinking. Experienced
heavy weather the entire passage.

Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, 5 days from Wilmington,
N. C., with lumber to D. Trump, Son & Co. 3d inst.,
iat, 35 l0, ion, 47 65, spoke schr M. E. Gage, Shepherd,
from Boston for Charleston.
Schr E. Nickerson, Nickerson, 5 days from Boston,
with masse, to Mershon & Cloud.

schr J. G. Crate, Conover, 4 days from New York, in
ballast to captain.
Schr Problem, Owens, 5 days from James River, Va.,
with wood to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, 5 days from Petersburg,
Va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Rio Grande, Corson, 5 days from James River,
va., with lumber to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Ann Rambo, Hollock, Sdays from James River,
with raliroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Rio Grande, Corson, 5 days from Petersburg,
Va., with lumber to Bacon, Solins & Co.
Schr Ancess, Adams, 5 days from Portsmouth, Va.,
with shingles to Norcross & Sheetz.
Steamer W. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from New York,
with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schramer M. Massey, Smith, 24 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer W. Whillidin, Riggans, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to J. D. Ruoff.

MEMORANDA

MEMORANDA.
Ship Charles Davenport, Stevens, for Philadelphia, salled from Liverpool 24th uit.
Barque Alvarado, Cochran, from Messina, at Gibraltar 19th uit., and classed fish for Philadelphia.
Brig Monica, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, at Trinidad ist inst. ist inst. Schr E. E. Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, at Trini-Schr E. E. Smith, Smith, for Philadelphia, as Trinidad ist inst.
Schrs L. M. Warren, Warren, and L. P. Pharo, Collins, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 5th inst.
Schr A. A. Andrews, Keily, for Philadelphia, sailed
from Newport 5th Inst.
Schr J. Truman, Gibbs, from Marion for Philadelphia, at New Bedford 5th inst.
Schr E. F. Reeyes, Armstrong, hence, at Portamouth 7th inst.
Schr Eliza Neal, Studams, hence, at Weymouth 7th
Instant. Instant.
Schr F. A. Sawyer, Reed, from Dighton for Philadelphia at Newport 7th last.
Schrs G. Fales, Nickerson; M. Kinnis, Parsons; and Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, at Providence 8th last.

New York, May 10.—Arrived, steamship Teutonia from Southampton 25th uit. Steamship Erin, from Liverpool. Steamship Chicago, from Liverpool. Steamship Corsica, from Nassau and Havana.

New York, May 8.—Arrived, steamship Saragessa Crowell, from Charleston.
Steamship Niagara, Biakeman, from Bichmond, Steamship Hatteras, Alexander, from Bichmond, Ship La Bruno, Rasse, from Naples.
Barque W. Ordway, Hoys, from Messina.
Barque Alcado, Overgaard, from Marseilles, Barque J. Sickolas, Nicholas, from Trinidad, Barque Bignal, Smith, from Ragged Island.
Brig La Creols, Campbell, from Ourscoa,