SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

London, May 13-Noon.-Consols opened at 92; Erie Railroad shares, 421; Illinois Central, 761; United States Five-twenties, 73.

LIVERPOOL, May 13-Noon.-Cotton quiet. Sales of 10,000 bales of uplands at 11id. Orleans, 111d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 42s. 6d. Provisions generally unchanged. Lard declined to 52s. 6d. All other articles are unchanged. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

LIVERPOOL, May 13-2 P. M.—The steam-ship Cordelia, from New Orleans, April 12, has arrived.

LONDON, May 13—2 P. M.—Consols for money, 92; Illinois Central, 76½; Eric Railroad is now gouted at 42¼, having declined ¼; U. S. LIVERPOOL, May 13-2 P. M.-Cotton continues quiet at the opening quotations.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

THE LUXEMBOURG TREATY.

EXPECTED RATIFICATION OF THE ACTION OF THE PRACE CONGRESS.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, May 11 .- The articles of treaty of settlement of the Luxembourg question, drafted by the representatives of the great powers assembled in the Peace Congress in this city, have been engrossed in proper diplomatic form, and it is expected, indeed it may be said is certain, that this important international State paper will be duly signed and ratified to-day.

THE WAR ASPECT.

FRANCE, GERMANY, AND RUSSIA STILL ARMING-VICTORIA TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT FOR PRACE-AN ENGLISH PLAN OF DISARMAMENT AND A GENERAL CONGRESS, ETC.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, May 11 .- Notwithstanding the apparently highly satisfactory issue of the Peace Congress held in this city, and the pleasing solution of the Luxembourg question by treaty arrangement, fears are entertained and generally expressed that war has been merely postponed by the work of the diplomatists.

Preparations for war are still actively carried on in France, Germany, Russia, and

It is said to-day that, before the final closing and dissolution of the Peace Congress, a pro-posal is likely to be addressed by England to all the powers inclined to belligerent action, in which Queen Victoria will recommend and urge a general disarmament. Should the English proposal be entertained, a congress of all the great powers will possibly assemble here in order to secure its formal adoption and execution according to a uniform plan. Should the proposal be made, even by the Queen of Great Britain, it is not likely to result in a success in attaining the object contemplated-the maintenance of peace.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

WAR PREPARATIONS IN GREECE-MILITARY CON-SCRIPTION AND LARGE INCREASE OF THE ARMY -WAR VESSELS ORDERED IN THE UNITED

ATHENS, May 11 .- The fourth military conscription ordered during the present year has been put in force, and results in giving an inerease of thirty thousand men to the Greek army. The condition of the navy and actual strength of the kingdom at sea engage also the serious consideration of the Government. Seven new war vessels have just been ordered in the United States and England. Large enrolments of seamen have been contemplated for some time past, and are now in process of completion.

PRUSSIA.

DEATH OF THE UNITED STATES MINISTER IN BERLIN. BERLIN, May 11 .- The Hon, Joseph A. Wright, of Indiana, more familiarly known as Governor Wright, United States Minister to the Court of Prussia, did in this city at o'clock this morning, of dropsy.

Mr. Wright had been ailing severely for

some months past, and laid at the point of death a few days since. He rallied, however, for a short time, and was regarded as approach ing a convalescence which would permit his removal to the waters of Carlsruhe. He commenced to sink last night, and expired this

Mr. Wright was, I believe, very acceptable both personally and in his official capacity, to the King of Prussia and his Cabinet.

WAR OR PEACE?

THE PRUSSIAN PARLIAMENT - SPEECH OF THE KING-THE UNION OF NORTH AND SOUTH GER-

The opening of the Prussian Diet for an extraordinry session took place in Berlin, April 29, in the White Hall. About two hundred and fifty members were present. In the diplomatic box were the representatives of England, Russia, the Hanse Towns, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Saxony. The court box was unoccupied. King William was accompanied by the Crown Prince, Prince Frederick Charles, Prince Albrecht, Prince Alexander, and Prince George of Prussia, Prince Augustus of Wurtemburg, and Duke William of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. His Majesty, who was received with cheers on entering the half, delivered the following speech from the throne:-

following speech from the throne:—

Illustrious. Noble, and Honorable Gentlemen of both Houses of the Diet.—A constitution of the North Germany Confederation, by which the united and vigorous development of the nation appears secured, has issued from the deliberations of the Parliament, to which the Prussian people sent its representatives in conformity with the law approved by you. I have summoned you around my throne to submit this constitution to your decision. The task of national unity, which the Government commenced with your co-operation, is now to be concluded by your assent. Upon this basis the protection of federal territory, the care of common rights and of the property of the neonic, will henceforth be guaranteed by the collective population of Northern Germany and their governments in firm community.

lation of Northern Germany and their governments in firm community.

By the introduction of the Federal Constitution the privileges of the representative of individual States will be subject to anavoidable restrictions in all those departments which will be in future subordinate to the general development. But the people itself will not have to forfeit any of the rights it has hitherta possessed. It will merely transfer their maintenance to its representatives in the more extended commenwealth.

wealth.

The consent of the freely elected deputies of the entire people will still be requisite to every law in the North German Confederation. Provision has been made by the Federal Constitution in all respects that those rights, the exercise of which the warious representations abandon in favor of the new community of States, shall be transferred in the same extent to the

The secure foundation of national independence, power, and prosperity shall go hand in hand with the development of German rights and constitutional institutions. My Government entertains the assurance that both Houses of the Diet, correctly apprecisting the urgent national necessity of speedily setting the task before us, will readily afford their assistance to its completion.

Gentlemen, the newly-formed Confederation at present only includes the States of North Germany, but an intimate national community will always unite them with the South German States. The firm relations my Government concluded for offensive and defensive purposes with those States as early as last autumn will have to be transferred to the enlarged North German Commonwealth by special treaties.

The vivid consciousness of the South German Governments and populations of the dangers of German dissension, and the necessity of firm national union, which constantly finds more decided expression throughout the whole of Germany, will assist to hasten the solution of that important task. The united strength of the nation will be entitled and be commetent to guarantee to Germany the blessings of peace and effectual protection of her rights and her interests. With this assurance my Government will devote itself to averting any interruption to European peace by every means compatible with the honor and the interest of the Fatherland. The German people, however strong its unity, will be entitled and be competent to grant my the proper people, however strong its unity, will be able calmily to face the vice situdes of the future, if you, gentlemen, will ald in completing the great work of national union with that patriotism which has always been displayed in Prussia in serious times.

There was frequent applause during the de-livery of the speech. At its conclusion Herr von Forkenbeck called for cheers for the King, who then quitted the hall. Count Bismark then declared the Diet open. A sitting of both Houses takes place to-day.

A council of the Prussian Ministers, under the Presidency of the King, met in Berlin April 29. The Crown Prince and the members of the military and civil cabinets were present. A court dinner was subsequently given in honor of the birthday of the Czar of

In the sitting of the Chamber of Deputies, Herr von Forkenbeck opened the session with three cheers for the King.

COUNT BISMARK'S PLAN.

Vienna (April 26) Correspondence London Times The enemies of Count Bismark, who are as numerous in Austria now as they were in Prussia and Germany a year ago, accuse that statesman of acting habitually on the Talleyrand maxim—that speech was given to man to erable him to disguise his real sentiments.

At all events it would be rash to place too much confidence in the sincerity of his utterances, but it is a

At all events it would be rash to place too much confidence in the sincerity of bis utterances, but it is a positive fact that, on the 22d of last month, the King of Prussia's birthday, Count Bismark stated to one of the personages present at Berlin on the occasion, that he considered a war between Prussia and France to be unavoidable (unanancichiich). He said turther, that, for his own part, he wished to postpone the war for another year, as the military organization of the newly annexed provinces was still deficient, and the armies of the South German States have not yet been reformed on the Prussian model. It was true that within a year the French would be armed with the Chassepot riffe, but that unless an army had been well drilled and accustomed to use a bresch-loader, the new weapon would be found an inconvenience instead of an advantage, on account of the proneness of the men to waste their ammunition.

RECONSTRUCTION

JUDGE KELLEY IN NEW ORLEANS. HE ADDRESSES A GRAND MASS MEETING OF UNION-

ISTS IN LAFAYETTE SQUARE-TEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT, ETC.

NEW ORLEANS, May 12.-New York could NEW ORLEANS, May 12.—New York could hardly have made a finer display upon any loyal occasion than this lately Rebel city did last night at the mass meeting in Lafayette Square to hear Congressman Kelley, of Pennsylvania, speak. Since the bloody riots of July, 1806, there was never such an assemblage in the streets. Fully ten thousand persons were present. They came in ward clubs by the hundreds and thousands from all quarters of the city, with flags, transparencies, and bands. The platform was decorated all round with United States flags, in slik and bunting, and lanterns hanging bein silk and bunting, and lanterns hanging be-tween them. The front was festooned with wreaths, intertwined with magnoila blossoms which filled the air with perfume. About four hundred persons occupied the platform, em-bracing many of the leading citizens and several ladies. Rockets and other fireworks in showers cleaved the sky, lit up by a calm Southern moon. The scene was grand in the extreme, and to those who remember the stormy condition of society here a year ago, it must have been witnessed with surprise and gratification Mayor Heath introduced Judge Kelley in a

highly patriotic speech.

Judge Kelley thanked them for the invitation tendered him by the Governor and Mayor, and rejoiced that he was at last able to visit New Orleans, and all other portions of his native land, for he, like themselves, was now free to carry his conscience and convictions whither eased as a citizen of the United States. He could now call all the country his home. The peculiar system of labor in the South had contracted her civilization. She had shut out friends who would delight to visit and sit with her citizens at their hearthstones. She had discouraged immigration, and refused access to the inventions in science and art of which the North availed itself.

The North had many great cities, two of them rivaliting Paris and London in wealth and population, while their beautiful city, past which the waters of sixty thousand miles of rivers flow was the only great one in the South. He con-trasted the railroads of the two sections, to the great advantage of the North in speed and cheapness, all of which was due to the isolation in which the South had been enclosed in order to preserve the divinity of slavery. When the decree of 1776 proclaimed that all men were born equal, the law was uttered that was to fashion the institutions of our people. They were ever true to that law; for they controlled the States at the time they framed the Constitu-tion of the United States, and thus every free man, without regard to color, was a voter in every State save South Carolina. Referring to the fact that until Calhoun broached the heresy, in 1847, that slavery in the territories was not a subject of Congressional legislation, he traced the slavery agitation to the Kansas troubles, and he recalled the vote upon Yancey's motion in the Baltimore Convention of 1848, which was similar to that of Calhoun's in 1847, a vote of 246 nays to 30 yeas. What a change during the twelve succeeding years! After that yote the Democratic leaders of the North assured you that if you would strike for your suppose rights, they would stand by you on the battl field. How were their places bear and field. How were their pledges kept? The whole North gave you these soldiers, whose names are known—Gustavus W. Smith and

names are known—Gustavus W. Sinita and Mausfield Lovell.

They gave you besides what the little girl proposed to give the missionary cause, their prayers, and then they went round to their neighbors and swore they never prayed for you. Still the million of graves filled by the best and bravest of both sections are chargeable to the South for submitting the question to the arbitrament of war. He had seen a letter from Franklin Plerce declaring if you seceded there would be no war, or that if there was it would be co-extensive with the country, and that be co-extensive with the country, and that blood would flow in every village, town and city of the North and West. How were his pledges kept? In what city of the North did blood flow? Between the citizens of which Northern States was there armed collision, and from which of the Northern States did men swarm to swell theranks of your armies? So far, history will held the North, especially the Democratic party there, responsible for opening the way to rebellion. It had kept the mass of her people in profound and degrading ignorance. The laws of each State prohibited by penal statute the education of the slave population. This was inevitable. Intelligence and calture are incompatible with slavery; the panal statute the education of the slave population. This was inevitable. Intelligence and calture are incompatible with slavery; the absence of schools, the want of general fields of employment, degraded the non-slaveholding whites of the country, and the least enterprising of them left the land of their birth to find happier komes elsewhere, showing that since 1850 over 105,000 people had left the nine gianting States to go to Indiana. Illinois, and other agricultural and grazing States in the North. 'He continued:—Do you reproach me and others of the North that we did not come in those days and lay these arguments before you? Ah, my friends, you forget the terrible despotism that you established over yourselves. You raised the cry of Abolitionists against Northern men, and with threats and bloodhounds pursued them to death. You treated the difference of opinion as the most beloous of crimes; but I come not to bandy crimination or recrimina.

tion with you. There is ample room for that between you and the leaders of the Democratic party of the North, but for myself and the Republican party. I may say, shake not your gory locks at us, for you cannot say we did it. Happily these things belong to the past. In all this broad land no man owns his brother man. You men of color, citizens of Louisiana, who wear the livery of Africa's burnished sun, give thanks unto God that He has turned and overword until the humbest among you stands thanks unto God that He has turned and overturned until the humblest among you stands
erect in majesty of freemanhood, the equal
of your fellow man before the laws of your
country as you are before the beneficent Father
of all. He guided the pen of Abraham Lincoln
while writing the proclamation of emancipation, and they who enacted the Civil Rights
bill, and the Military bill to secure the enforcement of its provisions, went reverently to Him
for counsel, and recognized His sovereign presence in their midst. My white fellow-citizens,
let me say to you that you are charged with a
duty grander than is often confided to a generation of men. You are to unite with those
whom through life you have been taught lo
despise as an inferior race, in organizing a party
in Louisiana in harmony with the great Re-

despise as an inferior race, in organizing a party in Louisiana in harmony with the great Republican party of the North.

As an evidence of the folly of endeavoring to cut themselves off from the national Government, he pointed to the ruined levees and the destruction spread over the land. The repairs of levees was a national question. Neither the recople nor the State kept them in good order. One State made good levee laws, and others made bad ones. One State kept them in good order, others did not; and the neglect of one brought destruction on the whole. He pledged himself to use his influence in Congress to obtain an appropriation for the repair of levees, provided they carried out the Reconstruction law in good faith, and did justice to the negro. After a few remarks as to the certain prosperity of New Orieans, the speaker concluded thus:—Rest not your experiment upon the embodiment in constitution or law of the treat principles but see to it but the results of the treatment and the treatment of the treatment of the treatment of the treatment of the property of the point of the party of the property of the point of the party of the property of concluded thus:—Rest not your experiment upon the embodiment in constitution or law of abstract principles, but see to it that they are embodied practically. If you rise to the prompt secomplishment of this great work, the day of strife will have passed, and the American sword may be beaten into a ploughshare, and a nation that in its infancy put into the field and kept there for four years, during which the bloodlest and best contested battles of history were fought, armies each numbering more than a million men, need fear no foreign war. Let us, then, not grieve over the past, but, bating no tot of heart or hope, move past, but, bating no jot of heart or hope, move onward in our great work, and the struggling millions of Europe will find encouragement in our labors, and innumerable posterity will rise to revere our country's flag, to ball those who fell martyrs in its maintenance and those who through the civil strife compeled their work through the civil strife completed their work, blessed among men. (Long and continued ap-

Resolutions were adopted charging Andrew Johnson with the responsibility of the July rlots, favoring impeachment, and heartly en-dorsing the course of General Sheridan.

dorsing the course of General Sheridan.

Rev. Mr. Conway made a stirring speech, and one of the largest and most orderly meetings ever held in New Orleans dispersed without the slightest confusion or disturbance, the clubs marching off past the Republican newspaper offices and St. Charles Hotel, where Judge Kelley is stopping, cheering lustily, and waving the United States flag. There were some thousands of negroes at the meeting, some of whom, when slavery was mentioned, cried out, "Give it to him hard! hit him again, Massa Kelley!"

SENATOR WILSON'S SOUTHERN TOUR. HE IS MET AT MONTGOMERY, ALA., BY SOUTHERN

SPEAKERS-VOTE OF THE NEGROES TAKEN AT THE CLOSE OF THE DEBATE-THEY DECLARS UNANIMOUSLY FOR THE REPUBLICAN PARTY. Montgomery, Ala., May 12—On the trip from Atlanta to Montgomery, on Friday, Senator Wilson had the opportunity of looking into the faces of white audiences. If not a relief to the sight, it was a pleasant variation. The trains stopped for two hours at West Point, on the Chattahoochee river, which has become historical as the place where the last engagement in the late war was fought. The earth-

ment in the late war was fought. The earthworks were carried by General Wilson's
cavalry after Lee's surrender.
When the presence of Senator Wilson became
known the usual request for a speech was made
and Mr. Wilson assented, for he rarely refuses
such a request. He was conducted to a loft alternately used for cotton storing and travel-ling theatricals, and there he held forth for an hour to about two hundred whites and some dozen blacks. He was catechized somewhat about anti-negro laws and customs in the North. He admitted there were such, but pro-mised reform. Nothing offensive was said or done on either side, and the threat of conditional confiscation was not hinted at.

ARRIVAL AT MONTGOMERY, ALA. On his arrival in Montgomery, accompanied by General Swayne, Military Commandant, he was escorted to the hotel by a procession of

negroes, with music and torchlights.
Yesterday he addressed the people here from
the eastern portico of the State House. The negroes were present in large numbers. The colored women seem as much interested in politics as the men, and always attend these neetings; so do the children, all the way up from babyhood. There were probably one nun-dred whites present. They came generally through curiosity to see and hear Wilson. MR. WILSON'S SPEECH.

During the past two years, he said, the people of the loyal States, who poured out their money and the blood of their children like autumnal rains for the preservation of the life of the nation, menaced by a gigantic rebellion, had sought, not to humiliate, not to dishonor the people of the Rebel States who had fought for four years with a valor and persistency that commanded their respect, but to make secure the rights and privileges of the millions made free. Abraham Lincoln, the dearest name in the 19th century, in his immortal proclamation of emancipation, had pledged, before the nations of the earth and the God of heaven, the failth of the country that the liberties of these emancipated bondmen should be maintained by the authority of the Government of the United States. That pledge, made in a solemn moment of the country's history, registered by the recording angel, lived in the hearts of the loyal people of the Republic. They resolved, come what might to them, they would struggle on. tion of the life of the nation, menaced by a gigantic

pledge, made in a solemn moment of the contry's history, registered by the recording angel, lived in the hearts of the loyal people of the Republic. They resolved, come what might to them, they would siruggle on.

He trusted that Alabama would put her government in the hands of men who would build upon the policy adopted by Congress, and that she would send into the Natlonal councils men who would feel, speak, and vote with the men who had saved their country, and made their country forever a free country. He did not speak merely as a partisan. He believed that particitism required that the people of the States lately in rebellion should take their places with one or the other of the great National political organizations of the country, and that sectional parties, sectional objects and purposes, should disappear forever. The great Union Republican party, accepting the sublime creed of human equality, was the party of patriolism, of equal liberty, impartial justice, of education, of material intellect, and moral development. During the twelve years of its existence it had been the champion of a united republic. It had carried the flag and kept step to; the music of the Union. It came into being to preserve the vast territories of the republic tree, and made the whole country free. It had lifted the country up so high in power, in giver and "forty, that it commanded the respect and admiration of the actions, San the lovers of republican liberty all over the globs were quoting and commending her example. Whatever might come, he had no doubt that the men who had carried the country through the last air years would hereafter for years to come control the policy and direct the councils of the republic. The men who had carried the country through the last air years would hereafter for years to come control the policy and direct the councils of the republic. The men who had carried the country the substance of the general states and passed away with their ideas. The Government of the country was passing rapidly from t

MR. CLANTON'S SPEECH.

Then J. H. Clanton, a prominent lawyer of this city, and formerly General in the Confederate army accepted the general challenge offered by Mr. Wilson, it is and he came at the request of several colored men, but without preparation. Many of the things uttered by the senator he admitted were true, but he had insinuated many things that were untrue. He (clanton) had been always a friend to the black men, many of those around him knew him from his lemancy, and knew that he had always befriended to m. Had he soue into the war, as Mr. Wilson had intimated, for their slavery? No. He had to d the Southern people that the day they seceded slavery was gone, but rebellion was freedom to the slave. He reminded them that he had during the war, in the theatre at Montgomery, advocated emancipation and the enlisting and arming of the slaves. The Senator from Massachusetts had told them they owed their liberty to the armies of the North; but that was untrue, Years after the commendement of the war President Liberoli, had folfered to the Confederate States that if they would come back into the Union slavery would never be disturbed in the States. Would the Senator deny that? He could not. If the Rebels had then gone back into the Union, as President Liberoli wanted them, the colored men of the South would be slaves to day; they therefore did not owe their liberties to the Republicans or to the Rebels, but to God, the giver of all good and perfect gifts.

He was for the Union himself. He had followed the old flag from Vera Cruz to Mexico, and the saidest day of his life was when be had to turn against it. He always opposed secession, but afterwards joined his poople, because he thought it was his duty to do so. But he had never fired a gun for the sake of slavery, and the Senator had never fired an against it.

duty to do so. But he had never fired a gun for the sake of slavery, and the Senator had never fired one against it.

He reviewed the history of slavery in this country, to prove that the English first, and the Yankees alterwards, were responsible for its establishment. He told them their true interests consisted in adhering to the white people in the communities where they lived. They would all have to live together and be buried together, and therefore he who would stir up political and other dissensions between them was the direct enemy of both races. He reminded their that the North was exacting a heavy tax on their industry—the cotton tax: and that he had been free for generations, colored people were subjected to all sorts of political and social disabilities. Those politicians from the North were trying to deceive the colored people, and would desert them when the danger came, as they had done in New Orleans, where sixty blacks were killed by the mob. In conclusion, he urged them to vote for those men whom they knew to be honest, and who had proved themselves their friends, and not to be led astray by political adventurers from the North. (Shouts for the Union.)

The colored people heard Clanton with patience

Union.)
The colored people heard Clanton with patience but his arguments had evidently no effect upon them they constantly broke out into shouts for the "Union." MR. WILSON'S REPLY.

Then Senator Wilson replied to General Clanton-speaking for nearly another hour, recounting the va-rious stages in the slavery agitation, and remarking in regard to each that he had never known the gen-tleman, Clanton, to have taken the side of freedom. These hits were much relished by the colored people, who laughed, cheered, and encouraged the speaker.

MR. FELDER'S SPEECH.

MR. FELDER'S SPEECH.

Then A. C. Felder, formerly a judge, and afterwards a cologe in the Contederate army, but who since voted in the Alabama Senale for the Constitutional amendment, and who is thoroughly identified with the Union cause, got a chance of replying to Clanton, who had in the course of his speech induked in a fling against him. He turned the laugh against Clanton by declaring that if Clanton had thought he was not fighting for slavery during the war, he (Felder) was certain that he was. If Clanton was in favor of emancipation, why had he not emancipated his own slaves? He (Felder) had held on to his as long as he could, but the Federal Government had given them their freedom. There was nothing now for sensible men here to do but to conform to the new state of things and range themselves with the party of freedom. (Cheers.) VOTE TAKEN AMONG THE COLORED PROPLE.

It was between 5 and 6 o'clock when the meeting commenced, but the sun had sunk in the West and the moon had been looking down on the scene for over two hours before General Swayne announced the meeting adjourned, first taking the sense of the colored people as to who were for and who against the Republican party; the responses showed that all were for it and none against.

The meeting then broke up with cheers for Wilson, Swayne, the Republican party, and the Union.

RICHMOND.

RICHMOND, Va., May 12.—After service at the African church to night the preacher spoke a few words of good advice to the congregation, rging them to refrain from all disorderly or riotous demonstrations. He closed by intro-ducing Judge Underwood, who said Genera Schofield had told him to-day there was a possi-bility of a riot being made by the negroes to-morrow and that if there was he would plant cannot and sweep the street with grape shot. He urged them to be peaceful and quiet in their demeasor, and declared that they had gained their present position by good conduct, and could gain nothing by violence and insult. He had answered for them as his friends, and had assured the General that there would be no disturbance on their part. He introduced Mr. Horace Greeley.
Mr. Greeley said that he did not believe there

was much fear of a riot, but if they assembled on the streets twenty at a place it would give occasion for interference with them, and if a telegram could be made that there had been a collision between the soldiers and the colored people, it would go all over the country, and hurt their brothers at some place where they were not so well protected as they are here. He had been spoken of as a friend of the colored people, but he was not their friend any more than he was the friend of every people that is oppressed—just as he had spoken for them when down-trodden, so at the close of the war he had spoken for the other side, lest they should be punished for things of which they were not guilty. When the wild cry of vengeance arose after the murder of our great President, he advised them to be as modest in their triumph as they had been patient in their suffering, promsing that their reward would be great and

OBITUARY.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.
A cable despatch of the 11th of May announces the death of Joseph A. Wright, United States Minister to Prussla. Minister Wright was a native of Pennsylvania. When a young man be emigrated to Indiana. He was elected to Congress from that State in 1843. He was elected Governor of Indiana in 1849, and continued to hold that position until 1857. In 1857 President Buchanan appointed him Minister to Prussia, which position he held until the accession of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. He returned to this country in 1861, and, acting with the war Democrats, was, in 1862, elected United States Senator from Indians (in place of J. D. Bright), serving one session. In 1863, President Lincoln appointed him United States Commissioner to the Hamburg Exhibition. He was appointed Minister to Prussia for the second time, by President Johnson, in 1865, and continued to fill that position up to the time of his death

Renomination of Hon. Horace Maynard.

ATHENS, Tenn., May 12.—Hon. Horace Maynard was to-day re-nominated for Congress by the Radical party of the Second District of this State. His election by a large majority is considered certain. The convention was large, enthusiastic, and harmonious. Among the speakers was Professor O. L. C. Hughes a colored man, of Knoxville, who delivered a speech of great eloquence and power. He will prove a formidable rival of Frederick Douglass.

Canada-Death of the Last Provincial Baronet-Munitions of War.

MONTREAL, May 11 .- Sir Hypolite La Fontaine, Bart., the last baronet of royal patent in Canada, died at his residence yesterday. There were some reports circulated to-day of arms being collected on the frontier, at different points, the accuracy of which I will investigate.

Remains of Miss Goodenough Found. Trov, N. Y., May 11.—The remains of a young lady, Addie Goodenough, who was supposed to have been murdered by her father some weeks since, at Brandon, Vermont, were found on Chittenden Mountain, about four miles from her home, on Thursday, by a couple of farmers, while mending a fence. The body was in good preservation. Miss Goodenough disappeared three months ago.

BAIL, \$100,000.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] RICHMOND, May 13 .- Jeff. Davis was produced in Court this morning. Counsel for Government were not ready to proceed.

Mr. O'Conor moved that the prisoner be re-

Judge Underwood said he would release the risoner on one hundred thousand dollars bail. This sum was promptly pledged. Hon. W. B. Reed said he would pledge

\$100,000 at once, in addition, if this bail was not acceptable. Judge Underwood said the bail was entirely

acceptable, and Mr. Davis was released and proceded at once to the Spottswood House, to inform Mrs. Davis of his good fortune. W.

THE INJUNCTION C ASES.

Supreme Court Dismisses Them for Want of Jurisdiction.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASAINGTON, May 13 .- In the Supreme Court, at noon, the Chief Justice dismissed the Mississippi and Georgia injunction cases, on the ground of a want of jurisdiction.

The opinion of the Court will not therefore come up at the present term on the Constitutionality of the Reconstruction Bill. Mac.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 13.—Stocks active: Chicage and Bock Island, 88½; Reading, 103½; Canton, 43; Erle, 53; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 67½; New York Central, 97½; Illinois Central, 114; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 68, 65; Hudson River, 99; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do, 1864, 105½; do, 1865, 106½; Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; all others, 105½. Sterling Exchange, 109½ (a.110½). Money, 5 per cent. Gold, 185½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Allison and Pierce - William B. Manu, District Attorney: T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney. THE MAGILTON HOMICIDE.

On Friday last, the day George W. Winnemore was convicted of killing Mrs. Dorcas Magilton, his coun-tel moved for a new trial.

This morning Mr. Kilgore filed the following rea-

sel moved for a new trial.

This morning Mr. Kilgore filed the following reasons:—

Commonwealth vs. George W. Winnemore. And now, May 18, 1867, the said defendant, by H. R. Warriner and D. G. Kilgore, his counsel, move the Court for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, and files the following reasons in support of the motion:

4. Because the defendant was forced to trial without an opportunity being granted him to procure the attendance of witnesses necessary for his defense, and who were not within reach of the process of the Court.

2. Because the indictment of the process of the Court.

3. Because the indictment of the Grand Inquest was found against the defendant without notice to him, and without any opportunity to challenge the array of Grand Jurors for cause.

4. Because the Court erred in overruling the challenge for cause made on behalf of the defendant against James Harnel, one of the panel of jurors called and accepted by the Commonwealth.

4. Because the Court erred in admitting the textimopy of Adam Magilton, who was objected to by the defendant, on the ground of want of religious beliet.

3. Because the verdict is against the evidence, and the weight of the evidence.

7. Because the verdict is against the evidence, and the weight of the evidence.

8. After discovered evidence.

8. After discovered evidence.

8. Saturday, the 28th of May, was fixed by the Court to hear the argument.

THE LEIS HOMICIDE.

THE LEIS HOMICIDE. The case of George Leis, who is charged with killing George Eller, on the 20th of February last, in the Court House, at Sixth and Chesnut streets, was fixed for to-day. Lewis C. Cassidy. Gustavus Remak, and Charles Mann. Esq., appeared as counsel for the defendant.

fendant.

The morning session of the Court was occupied in obtaining a jury. Eleven jurors had been obtained when our report closed. The venire was exhausted, and a special one ordered, returnable this afternoon at a color.

and a special one ordered, returnable this afternoon at 3 o'clock.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster,—The business of the May term of this Court was begun in the old Quarter Sessions room this morning, his Honor Judge Brewster presiding. Considerable time was taken up in hearing applications for exemption from service on the jury. The defaulting jurors were fined \$100 each.

James Keily pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny. He went into a wnolesale dry goods store in Market street, above Fitth, and stole several pieces of calico. He was detected not far from the store with the goods under his arm. Detective Levy testified that the man was a professional sueak-thief. Charles W. Wilham and William Degrote pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of tobacco, valued at \$200, belonging to William Frishmuth. They entered Mr. Frishmuth's store, at Broad and Wallace streets, at night, and stole the tobacco.

Joseph White pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of silver cups, shawls, and clothing, valued

Joseph White pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of silver cups, shawls, and clothing, valued at \$37, the property of Salina Rosenberg.

Edward Peacock and Charles Arnolds pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of ten brass plates, belonging to George Shephard. They were stolen from the wharf at night.

Edward Peacock pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a hoat valued at \$10, the property of George larceny of a boat valued at \$30, the property of George Shepherd. The boat was lying in the wharf in Mr. Shepherd's custody for repairs, and this man Peacook

Shepherd. The boat was lying in the wharf in Mr. Shepherd's custody for repairs, and this man Peacock stole it at night.

Charles Mothern pleaded guilty to a charge of the larcency of a wagon valued at \$150, the property of Samuel Hany. He broke into Mr. Hany's stable at 4 o'clock on the morning of April 22, and made off with the vehicle.

John Simpson pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing, books, etc. He broke into the house No. 525 Willow street, on the night of May 1, and completely sacked the lower rooms.

Frederick Dry pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of goods. He was porter of the house No. 238 South Second street, and took advantage of this position to commit the larceny.

Charles Muthart pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of a horse and set of harness, valued at \$300.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Mary B. Conway vs. Sophronia C. Show. An action to recover a balance on a sale of the good-will and lixtures of a saloon. The defense alleged that no balance was due, the whole transaction having been wound up at the time of sale. Verdict for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Samuel Salisbury vs. James H. Tull. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$204 70.

John E. Fox & Co. vs. Stephen T. Gondon. Ball for the stay of execution of C. A. & A. M. Seitzer, A feigned issue. Verdict for plaintiff, \$507 vs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—The Orphans' Court argument list was before this Court to-day.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Monday, May 18, 1867.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time, past, continue in steady demand. June

7.30s sold at 1054; and August 7.30s at 1064, no change; 99% was bid for 10-40s; 111% for 6s of 1881; 109 for 1862 5-20s; and 107% for July, 1865, 1881; 109 for 1862 0-208; and 1972 for July, 1865, 5-208. City leans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 101 [@102, a slight decline; and old do. at 97, an advance of 4.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51 89-100@513, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 523, no change; and Catawissa preferred

at 27, a slight decline; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylrill; 624 for Norristowa; 58 for Minebill; 33 for North Penn-sylvania; 585 for Lehigh Valley; 13 for Catawissa common; 281 for Philadelphia and Erie; 29 for

Elmira common; and 40 for preferred do.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Hestonville sold at 13; and Spruce and Pine at 28. 76 was bid for Second and Tatrd; 19; for Thirteenth and Fifteenth: 65 for West Philadelphia; and 304 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 105 was bid for Seventh National; 183 for Philadelphia; 132 for Farmers'

JEFF. DAVIS RELEASED. | and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 88 for Western; 42 for Con-

solidation; 57 for Common wealth; 604 for Union; and 115 for Central National. In Canal shares there was very little move-In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 20½, a decline of ½, and preferred do. at 30½@ 30½, a decline of ½; 52½ for Lehigh Naviga-tion; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 135½; 11 A. M. 135½; 12 M., 135½; 1 P. M., 135½, a decline of ½ on the closing price on Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 8, Third street

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 Change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1114 @11111; do. 11862, 1092@1091; do., 1864, 1851@1 1052; do., 1865, 1064@1064; do., 1865, new, 1077@1 1084; do. 58, 10-408, 991@991; do. 7·308, Aug., 1064 @1062; do., June, 1057@1054; do., July, 1052@1 1054; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 111 @1194; do., July, 1864, 1183@1182; do., Aug. 1864, 118@1184; do., October, 1864, 117@11747 do.,

December, 1864, 116@1164; do., May, 1865, 114; do., Aug., 1865, 113; do., September, 1865, 1124; October, 1865, 1114. Gold, 1354@1351. Silver, 129@131.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 135‡; U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111‡@111‡; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109‡@109‡; do., 1864, 105‡@105‡; do. new, 107‡@108‡; 5s, 10-40s, 99‡@100; U. S. 7-20s, 1st series, 106‡@106‡; do., 2d series, 106‡@106‡; 3d series, 105‡@105‡. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 13‡; August, 1865, 12‡; September, 1865, 12‡; October, 1865, 12‡. 129@131.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 13,-Bark-There is very little nere, and No. 1 Quercitron is in moderate demand at \$42 7 ton.

The Flour Market is quiet to-day, there being no demand, except from the home consumers, no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchase only enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at \$9.20@10; extras at \$10.50@11.25; Northwestern extra family at \$13@14.65; Pennsylvania and Obio do, at \$13@15; California at \$16.50@17; St. Louis at \$17.207.50. Rye Flour is held at \$9. No transactions were reported in Corn Meal.

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this description is in fair request; small sales

There is very little prime Wheat offering, and this description is in fair request; small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3'10@3'30. Rye is scarce and in moderate demand; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at \$1'70@1'75. Corn—There is less inquiry for the arti-lie, and under heavy receipts prices declined 2 cents & bushel; sales of 6000 bushels of yellow at \$1'26 afloat. Oats are dull and lower; sales of 1000 bushels at 78@80c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—Prices are nominally unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, May 13. - Beef Cattle were in good demand this week, at an advance. About 1150 head were sold at from 18 to 19c. for extra; 20c. for a few choice; 16@17c. for fair to good; and 14@15c. # pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particuairs

of the sales:—

32 head Owen Smith, Lanc. co., 19\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{0.}\) A. Christe & Bro., La. co., 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{0.}\) I. Gross.

20 " Jones: McClese, Lan. co., 8\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{0.}\) 10, gross.

50 " P.McFillen, Lancaster co., 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{0.}\) 11, gross.

86 " P. Hathaway, Lanc. co., 9\(\text{0.}\) 10\(\frac{1}{2}\) \(\text{0.}\) 18\(\frac{1}{2}\) 4.

32 " B. McFillen, Lanc. co., 18\(\text{0.}\) 19.

55 " Jas. McFillen, Lanc. co., 10\(\text{0.}\) 10\(\text{0.}\) 18\(\text{0.}\) 28\(\text{0.}\) 4.

60 " E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 17\(\text{0.}\) 18\(\text{0.}\) 28\(\text{0.}\) Martin Fuller & Co., Lan'r co., 17\(\text{0.}\) 18\(\text{0.}\) 4.

60 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 18\(\text{0.}\) 19\(\text{0.}\) 4.

60 " H. Chain, Lancaster county, 16\(\text{0.}\) 18\(\text{0.}\) 4.

75 " F. Shomberg, Lanc. co., 10\(\text{0.}\) 10\(\text{0.}\) gross.

60 " Hope & Co., Lanc. county, 16\(\text{0.}\) 18\(\text{0.}\) 2.

Cows were unchanged; 250 head sold at \$45\(\text{0.}\) 70 for springers, and \$65\(\text{0.}\) 100 head sold at \$45\(\text{0.}\) 3.

Sheep were in fair demand; 4000 head sold at

Sheep were in fair demand; 4000 head sold at 3468/4c. for clipped, and 9@16c. per lb., gross, or wool Sheep. Hogs were also in fair demand; 3000 head sold at the different Yards at from \$10@11 per 100

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAMAY 18. For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Monsoon, Gunderson, Quebec, Workman & Co.
Barque Tubai Cain, Camm, Yarmouth, N. S., J. E.
Baziey & Co. E. Allen, Allen, Clenfuegos, C. C. Van Horn, C. Douglass, Peters, St. John, N. B., J. E. Bazley & Co.

& Co.

Schr M. W. Griffing, Griffing, New Haven, Westmoreland Coal Co.

Schr D. Holmes, Haywood, Georgetown, J. T. Justus,

Schr J. May, Neal, Portland, Tyler & Co.

Schr Problem, Moore, Georgetown, Bacon, Collins &

Co.

Co. chr I. Baker, Purvere, Boston, Mershon & Cloud. b'r W. Whiliden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Rnoff. Str W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Juniata, Hozie, from New Orleans, via Havana, with cotton, sugar, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mrs. J. M. Peiton, Miss Annie Peiton, Mrs. P. F. Kelly, Master P. Kelly, Miss Annie Western, Miss J. Patrul and servant, Colonel E. Allen, General W. L. James, Messrs, R. Bmith, Cope, J. Toland, S. Garnett, Albert Henry, H. J. Homans, Dr A. Funck, 11th inst, 11:30 A. M., ias, 52:03, ion, 76:41, exchanged signals with schr A. H. Edwards, bound N.: same day, 2:30 P. M., passed a large sidewheel steamship, steering southward, supposed to be one of the Pacific Mail Steamships, Experienced continued heavy SEE gales.

Steamship Roman, Baker, 41% hours from Boston, with mose, and passengers to H. Winsor & Co. Steamship Chase, Harding, 3s hours from Providence, with mose to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Br. barque Cardiganshire, Lancaster, 53 days from Palermo, with fruit to I. Jeanes & Co. Br. barque Zulma, Hewitt, 14 days from Sagua la Grande, with sugar to S. & W. Weish. Schr C. S. Edwards, Garwood, 7 days from Calbarien, with sugar etc. to John Mason & Co. Schr K. W. Brown, Tucker, 6 days from New Haven, in ballast to captain.

Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW. Brig John Welsh, from Bagua. Two brigs, and some fifteen schre, bound up,

MEMORANDA. Ship Morning Star, Coalfleet, hence, at Antwerp 27th Ship Morning Star, Coalnest, acade, at Antwerp 37th ultimo.

Brig Mystic, heace, was below Boston yesterday.

Schr F, St. Clair Edwards, ashore near Gay Head, remains in about the same position as before reported. Part of her cabin washed out during the gale of the past few days.

Schr Samuel Gilman, Kelly, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport night of 9th inst., reports—sth, about 75 miles Sw. of Gay Head, wind ste. and heavy, carried away head of foremast down to eyes of the rigging, maintopmant, forecrossives, and tore mainsall. Will remain for repairs.

Ball. Will remain for repairs.

[BY THLEGRAPH.]

FORTHERS MONROE, April 11.—The United States gunboat De Soic bearing the broad blue pennant of Rear-Admiral Palmer, arrived from Norfolk Nasy Yard this afternoon, and passed rapidly out of ne barbor, bound to the Gulf of Mexico, to consol-sate the Gulf Squadron with the North Pacific Squadron, and to visit the West Indies.

The brig Mela, from Rio Janeiro for Baltimore, salled to-cay.

The pilot-boat Maryland reports to-cight that the following vessels from Baltimore, bound to foreign ports, have gone to sea:—Ship Golconds, brigs Edward Lisle, Harry, and Eolo.

The brig Missinsippi, from the West Indies, arrived yesterday in the bay, bound to Baltimore.

NEW YORK, May 13.—Arrived, steamship City of New York, from Liverpool ist incs.