THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

MOBILE.

MURDEROUS ATTACK ON JUDGE KELLEY AND HIS FRIENDS.

RARROW ESCAPE OF A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT -SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED. ETC. ETC.

MOBILE, Alabama, May 14-Midnight.-A murderous and bloody affair occurred here this evening. A desperate attack was made upon Judge Kelley and the body of gentlemen who surrounded him on the steps of the Old Court surrounded him on the steps of the Old Court House, at the corner of Government and Royal streets, during the meeting held this evening. The Judge had been speaking about a quarter of an hour in a frank and temperate manner, when there appeared to be a disposition to create a disturbance on the outskirts of the meeting. Criesof "Puthim down" were heard, to which Mr. Kelley replied:-"I tell you that you cannot put me down. The 15th In-fantry are at my back, and if they cannot keep the peace in Moblie, the United States Army can."

The tumult suddenly broke out at this point The tumult suddenly broke out at this point by a sudden rush towards the platform, and a general scattering of the crowd. About a hundred people were on the platform, includ-ing many eminent citizens, reporters of the local press, and Mr. Wright, the correspon-dent of the New York Horald, who sat beside Judge Kelley, and colonel John H. Taggart, the correspondent of the Philadelphia EVENING TELEGRAPH. This rush seemed to be the signa for the melee to commence. The Unief o Police attempted to arrest a ringleader on the Police attempted to arrest a ringleader on the borders of the crowd, and he drew a pistol on him. The cry of "Fire!" was then raised at the corner of Royal street, and instantly a perfect fusilade of pistols was opened on the crowd who occupied the platform. In a moment a colored man, who stood beside your correspondent, fell, being struck in the head. Again the cry of "O, God!" and a heavy fail announced that another had been laid low. Some friends dragged Judge Kelley from out of the range of fire, and finally suc-ceeded in getting him away unharmed. For several minutes the fire continued to be directed to the platform, the occupants of

directed to the platform, the occupants of which were hastly making their escape, while which were hastly making their escape, while others endeavored to protect themselves by protection, as those nearest the platform were evidently firing under it. One man was badly wounded by a shot thus almed, and a ball glanced off a water bucket which fortunately stood between your correspondent's head and the assassin's benevolent intentions. The firing, we this time, was directed wight

The firing, by this time, was directed right and left among the crowd in the street, who were flying in all directions. There seemed to be no attempt on the part of the police to arrest the violence, or if there was it was ineffectual, for the Rebels had itall their own way.

It is impossible to tell at this hour now many were shot. I saw three fall in my immediate vicinity; but I occupied the place of a target. I saw one poor boy carried off the ground moan-ing piteously. It was evidently a preconcerted affair, and

was probably stimulated by incendiary articles in the Rebel press for the past few days. Colonel Sheppard, who commands the mili-

tary here, at once despatched a body of troops to the Battle House, where Judge Kellev is stopping. They are now on the ground in front of the hotel, where Colonel Sheppard has taken up operators for the night The city at present is quiet. The Republican

All the municipal offices are filled by seces-sionists, whose hostility to the Government has not abated a jot. Even some of those who accepted pardons, with all its sworn obliga-tions, are still, in word and action, it is said, bitterly opposed to the legislation of Congress, and to a creat extent socially taboo the low. and to a great extent socially taboo the loy-

It is complained that General Swayne does not exercise his power sufficiently, under the Military bill, for the protection of the loyal people. No steps have yet been taken for regis-tering vocers in Alabama. In Louislana it is progressing rapidly, the colored people exceed-ing the whiles on the list so far by a large ing the whiles on the list, so y a large majority. A disposition to do full justice to the negro in New Orleans was evinced yester-day by the appointment of two colored Inspec-tors of Customs by Judge Kellogg, Collector, and the promotion of a colored clerk. Mayor Heath, I understand, designs to throw open Heath, 1 understand, designs to throw open the public schools indiscriminately to white and blacks in a short time. Exclusiveness has been a cause of complaint by the colored popu-lation, who pay fifty per cent. of the school tax, and now cannot educate a child in the common schools. This reform is mainly due to the har-monious influence of Judge Kelley's visit. Mr. Kelley attempted to speak here this eve-ning, at the corner of Government and Royal streets, to a very large audience of both colors. Colonel Shepyard, who is in command of the United States troops, kindly sent the band of the Fifteenth infantry to the meeting, which enlivened the occasion with some fine music. Gustavus Horton, Esq., a gentleman whose nephew was murdered in the New Orleans riots, hephew was induced in the Now Orleans riots, presided. Judge Kelley proceeded as far as to say that he was here, not, as one of their papers had stated, the representative of any faction, but to speak in behalf of the whole people and the whole country of the United States. The faction I serve is the thirty-two millions of the Ameri-can people, and I will serve them before the world. I thank you for coming to hear that notorious radical from Pennsylvania. Dema-gogues made the war. They kept the South apart from the North, and would not let them hear our words, as the editor of the Mobile *Times* is trying to do. They are at their work again, and they want to keep us asunder. But we will take counsel together in spite of all the presided we will take counsel together in spite of all the editorial quills in the State. The speaker referred to the statement of Alexander H. Stephens, that slavery was the foundation-stone of the Confederacy, and said foundation-stone of the Confederacy, and said that the colored people knew that their old masters during the war were fighting to keep them in bondage. (Applause.) He was here to-night to speak as he could not have done before the war. They would not dare to listen to him; they were not allowed to read a North-ern newspaper. If a man on the cars was found ern newspaper. If a man on the cars was found with one in his pockets he would be hunted like a felon. (Cheers.) While the rights of free speech and a free press are preserved, we never can be cursed with another war. Here there was some interruption on the out-skirts of the meeting, with cries of "Put him down?" Then the riot commenced, and the down!" Then the riot commenced, and the Judge's speech was brought to a sudden conclusion

RICHMOND.

IMMENSE MASS MEETING OF WHITES AND BLACKS. SPEECHES OF HORACE GREELBY, GERRITT SMITH,

AND OTHERS.

RICHMOND, Virginia, May 16.—This evening a meeting was held in the African church, and was the most extraordinary of its kind that has yet taken place. The centre of the church was occupied by a large number of prominent white citizens, and the side aisles and galleries were thronged by a dense assemblage of blacks. The platform was occupied by Horace Greeley, Gerritt Smith, Governor Plercont, Judge Un-derwood, J. W. Hunnicutt, and others.

SPEECH OF HORACE GREELEY.

Governor Plerpont introduced Mr. Greeley, who said he did not understand that his invitation to speak was at the dictate of any party. He understood that people of different opinions wished to hear his views. They knew his views, and he came not to speak to any particu-lar party. He came as a citizen of New York, and he wished to speak kindly to all. An Ame-rican citizen, standing in the circle of the great civil war, men falling on this side and that, in what each pelieved a righteous cause, he would say to them that all the neartburning and strife that has sprung up should now be abandoned forever. The rivers of blood that have been shed attest the sincerity with which the American people fought out the great struggle for Union and liberty. When people of different parties and sections look dis-trusifully upon each other, there may be an avoidance of hostility, but no real peace. The war ceased with the surrender of General Lee. hough much had been said about a continuation of guerilia warfare; but the people of the South said:—"We yield—give us peace." What hindered peace in the flush of triumph? An assassin's blow struck down the chief of the nation, and this calamity received a complica-tion from Southern sentiment at the time that tion from Southern sentiment at the time that injured the prospects of the South. The adhe-rents of these assassins were identified with the South, and as the word was flashed across the country that its Chief Magistrate was stricken down in the hour of exultation, wild and passionate grief and wrath pervaded the whole country. Those who pleaded for mercy for the defeated were silenced by this tragedy. The nation could not in its biind fury consider that this was the work of men unknown to the this was the work of men unknown to the great mass of the Southern people. It was a terrible calamity to both North and South. The melancholy military events that followed The melancholy military events that followed were expressions of the popular wrath. They were true expressions of what the popular mind feit at the moment. Shortly after there assembled Southern Legislatures that showed an unfriencliness to the colored people of the South. These Legislatures met and devised laws, as if to discriminate harshly against the colored people for the part they took in the war. He would merely glance at some of these laws, some of which, if they had been wise, were utterly inapplicable when slavery was abolished. It might have been proper when slavery existed to forbid, for instance, colored people keeping arms; but when slavery passed, all possible reason for white or colored people holding arms was in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. If it be that United States soldiers went around, and took arms that had been used in states, if it be that officed states soldiers went around, and took arms that had been used in the service of the Union, it was but an incite-ment to another rebellion. He considered the juries of the United States had the right to deal with all such cases. When Legislatures came together and enacted such laws discrimi-nating between the testimony of black and white the common sense of the constru maing between the testimony of black and white, the common sense of the country was insulted. All these laws were invidious and degrading, and it looked to the people of the North as a revival of the Rebellion. This legis-jation, persisted in throughout the South, was one of the chief impediments towards an early and hearty reconstruction of the Union. He would merely allude to the deplocable transfer would merely allude to the deplorable tragedie at Memphis and New Orleans to indicate this species of class legislation. They had no idea how the elections in the North were affected by this suicidal policy. The re-assembling of the Convention in Louisiana was made the pretext for the slaughter of some score of American citizens, and produced a damaging impression at the North against the South. These tragedles, this unwise and injudicious legislation, impressed a conviction in the minds of the Northern people that there was no peace in the Union unless that all men were guaranteed an equal share in the admin-istration of the laws. The Republican party, he believed, had increased in strength and power since the promulgation of the peculiar recon-struction policy of President Johnson. He knew that the blacks hurrahed for their masters when the war becan but when the conflict bewhen the war began, but when the conflict be came deadly and the North thought proper to put the blacks in the field, a silent understand-ing was felt among the blacks that the war was a war for freedom. While the North is under a thousand obligations to the blacks for their kindness to Northern priblacks for their kindness to Northern pri-soners, the South is under an equal obliga-tion to them for resisting every temptation to injure their white masters. They could have easily entered on a course of pillage and massacre; put no outrage was perpetrated. Yet it was predicted that the proclamation of emancipation was a license for havoc and massacre. You will bear me out that no such predictions came to pass; and he would say interactions came to pass; and he would say that these black men would be villains of the deepest dye to take such advantage of their masters' absence. Some men say the blacks are ignorant, and degraded—as if you make ignorance the ground of excluding men from suffrage. I can understand the justice of such available, but if formant whites are second exclusion; but if ignorant whites are permitted to vote, the argument is in favor of the black man, as his ignorance was compulsory, man, as his ignorance was compulsory, while the white man's was not. He spoke at ength upon the obstacles in the way of the African race, who must always remain separate from the Caucasian, and the gradual decline in the number of the colored people. The enormous wave of for-African eign emigration breaking upon these shores will at a future time render the black race a mere fraction. He would make equal rights the corner-stone of reconstruction. He would wish to be done with the question forever, and go along to the consideration of other matters. If those in the offices of the Government had recognized this fact two years ago, the question would be settled now and forever. It is dis gracefully true that Republican States have not carried out this principle of equal rights. If there be any who think that the Republican party should be moved out of the way, he would ask them to help have embodied in the Federal Constitution the equal rights of all citizens, and Constitution the equal rights of all citizens, and then he had no objections as to the disposition of parties. He would pass to the question of proscription. In his opinion every man who was a thorough loyal citizen should not be denied the right of voting. The purpose of Congress, he believed, was to discriminate between those who were still disloyal and those who, having rebelled, turned honestly around and repented. When you see men hieling away to Brazil and other places, you may be sure these men are not reconciled to the Government. How many more there may be we cannot tell. It was right to exclude such men from sharing in the zoyto exclude such men from sharing in the gov-ernment of the country. He accepted the pros-cription embodied in the act of Congress only as a precautionary measure, and when disas a precautionary measure, and when dis-loyalty ceases to be chronic the nation would insist on the restoration of the proscribed to the privileges of citizenship. As to confisca-tion, he would say, having been told the colored people had refused to buy homes because they people had refused to buy homes because they had been promised them by confiscation, that they had a much better chance of earning homes than of receiving them by confiscation. At the head and foot of this confiscation move-ment was Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, who has held the highest position in the Republican ranks. His confiscation speeches were published, and les his late latter against men pedding out also bis late letter against men pedding out amnesty, but he knew of no other man in Congress who purposely proposed to take away the property of Rebels and give it to loyal men. He did not mean to assume an opinion as to He did not mean to assume an opinion as to what Congress might do, as it was probable that violence at the South might impel that body to confiscate the property of Rebels. If by a blow or sudden flash it could be so managed that the surplus lands of the rich could be divided among the poor, it might do sood to the many and little harm to the few; but, in his judgment, any attempt at confiscation would bring deplorable calamities, hearbrowed and social prostration bankruptcies, and general social prostration All the confiscations that ever took place in the history of the world never increased the trea-

sury of governments. Individuals may have grown enormously wealthy, out the treasury of a country was never enriched. He had always been an advocate of helping the poor man to the public lands of the country. In Florida, South Carolina, Texas, and other States, the Government had air ady helped the colored men to lands. He would ask if it were not easier for the colored men to go and seek these lands than to wait for the confli-cation of their white neighbors' estates. Under the influence of conflication industry is paralyzed and the seeds of natrei sown to at paralyzed and the seeds of natrel sown that produce incalculable mischief. If all the lands of the South were confiscated to-morrow, and of the South were confiscated to-morrow, and put up at auction, he did not believe they would realize the famous five hundred millions of dol-lars expected by Mr. Stevens. He did not pre-tend to be an adviser of the colored people, but he found since he came here that land was cheep in Virginia, and the cheapest way he thought for the colored men to do was to buy lands and settle on them. He would ask them to become landholders, as it would give them dignity and position, but not to wait for con-fiscation to improve their condition. He was a Republican, expecting to live and die one, but he wished no man to vote except as he thought it for the best interests of the country. He he wished no man to vote except as he thought it for the best interests of the country. He would ask them, blacks and whites allke, to conform to the act of Congress, elect such officers as can take the oath pre-scribed, and a compliant action on their part would, he believed, he met by a corres-ponding action on the part of Congress. After a high and eloquent enlogy on the State of Vic-ginta, Mr. Greeley entreated them, whites and blacks allke, to take hold of the present cir-cumstances in honesty and good faith. Let us, said he, forget the bitterness and sorrow of these eventual years, now so happily passed away. He had great faith that the latter days of this State would be more glorious than her past, and beseched them, in conclusion, to open their eyes to the magnificent resources of their common wealth, to walk upward and onward, with an eye to the glory and pros-perity of our common country. (Applause.) SFEECH OF GERRITT SMITH. SPEECH OF GERRITT SMITH.

Mr. Gerritt Smith was next introduced, and said:—After hearing the candid and able argu-ment of Mr. Greeley, he did not expect to make a speech in the interest of any party; yet if anything he could say could restore the bonds anything he could say could restore the bonds of mutual love among his countrymen, he would feel intensely glad. In looking at the condi-tion of his beloved country, he thought how happy he should feel, were he a younger man, in travelling over the country, incui-cating love and union among the lately war-ring sections. People told him he was a silly intruder into the province of statesmanship; but true statesmanship, he believed, was per vaded by love. He wanted to bring the North and South into a union of love. The war is over; but only a truce exists. If each party would enter upon its duties, the purpose of war is over, but only a trace exists. It each party would enter upon its duties, the purpose of union might be effected. He had fault to find with the South. They do not, in the phrase of the day, accept the situation. They need not be ashanied to do so. The remarkable bravery that gave such trouble to their conquerors was ap-plauded throughout the world; but they should not on away from the terms of Congress and plauded throughout the world; but they should not run away from the terms of Congress, and run to the Supreme Court, and accept the dogmas of the degraded Democracy of the North. Under the Constitution, they who took part in the fight against the Government are traitors to-day. But he was averse to having his construction and the starman iraitors to-day. But he was averse to having his countrymen go down to posterity stigma-tized as traitors. When this strife had advanced to a great civil war, with a *de facto* Government, and carrying on war as an independent power, they were no longer traitors. He wanted thus to lift them from their supposed degradation. But why, after coming down from the position of an independent nation, do you put halters around your necks for the Government to pull them? The North, he would say, was under a common responsibility with the South for the late war, If State rights brought on the war the North is certainly responsible. But it was not North is certainly responsible. But it was not State Rights-it was slavery brought on the war. Yet he still held that the North must share the responsibility. He (the speaker) had been an extremist in and out of Congress. He had maintained that slavery was not law, and, in the words of a great jurist, that "men should reject the wild and guilty phantasy of property in man." For holding such opinions he had been chased by a good many mobs in his time; but never by a Southern one (Applause.) They were all Northern pro-slavery mobs, Pro-slavery decisions had been rendered by State and Federal Legislatures, and every institution in the North was inoculated with the views of slavery. We of the North reaped far more gain from slavery than you did. You but held the cow; we milked her. (Laughter and ap-plause.) We are under a common responsi-bility for this horrid war; but let us mingle our tears of penitence, and forget, in the prospect of our glorious future, the sad errors of the past. The North should now take pity on the South, and Conmillions of dollars to this suffering land. Could he have his own way, the Government should exempt the South for half-a-dozen years from direct Federal taxes. Speaking of the relation between blacks and whites, he asked. "Why should not the whites love the blacks, tuey who have moistened the Southern soil with their sweat and tears?" He would call upon the while men of Virginia to facilitate the poor blacks in the acquisition of homes. It would be better and saler for these same white men At the conclusion of the war he desired to see some portion of large estates of Southern Rebelgiven to the freedmen, but he was no advocate of confiscation. He would say to the white men not to grudge the black his new-born freedom shun all partial legislation, and adopt a plat-form of equal rights. And now, black men, why should you not love the whites? exclaimed the speaker. ("We do," "we do," was vocife-rously cried.) We are all brothers; our com-mon Father has colored us both differently, but He does not hold us in different regard for that reason. 'Tis not the color, 'tis the character within the skin, that should regulate the standard of men. Do not ask for confiscation, for homes that you gain by honest earning will be more satisfactory than any you wrest from your white neighbors. He was not so much of a Republican as Mr. Greeley, for he would stor disfranchisement and go in for universal suf frage for both whites and blacks. The disfranchised can exercise more political offuence when laboring under that disability than otherwise, and he would ask the blacks to petition Congress to restore political rights to the disfranchised and deteated Rebels. It would be the happlest consummation the world ever saw; and in conclusion he would advise the blocks to trust no man who was not opposed to slavery and an advocate of universal suffrage. Judge Underwood followed in a few brief and moderate remarks, his presence being received with hisses from the whites and lusty cheers com the black portion of the audience. At a late hour, this evening the assemblage

SECOND EDITION FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES,

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

LONDON, May 15-Noon.-Consols for money, 924; Erie Railroad shares, 414; Illinois Central, 61; United States Five-twenties, 723.

LIVERPOOL, May 15-Noon.-The Cotton Market opens active. The sales will probably reach 10,000 bales. Upland middlings, 113d.; Orleans, 11 ad.

Breadstuffs and Provisions unchanged. Corn, 428. 3d. Pork, 77s. 6d. Lard, 52s. 6d.

Refined Petroleum, 10s. 3d. Tallow, 43s. ANTWERP, May 14-Evening .- Refined Peroleum, closed at 43 francs.

FRANKFORT, May 14-Evening. - United States Five-twenties, 772.

[SECOND DESPALCH.]

LONDON, May 15-2 P. M.-Consols, 924 United States Pive-twenties, 727; Illinois Cen-tral, 764. Erie Railroad shares have advanced 4

LIVERPOOL, May 15-2 P. M .- Cotton continues active, and prices have advanced id. since the noon report.

Corn has declined 3d., and is now quoted at 42s. Provisions and produce are without change.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Java at New York.

NEW YORK, May 15. - The steamer Java brings European advices, via Queenstown, 5th inst. Our files are chiefly occupied by the Luxembourg and Reform questions, both of which have become obsolete.

SPAIN.

It was reported that great agitation prevailed throughout Catalonia, Spain. Hostile manifestations have been made against the Captain-General in Barcelona, at the bullfights.

Troops had been hastily despatched into the province of Tarragona and the mountains of Figueras, where armed bands were stated to be in the fields. The watchwords of the insurgents were said to be "Prim, and the Republic forever," "Down with the Queen," 'Down with Narvaez."

Washington City Republican Conven-

tion. WASHINGTON, May 15.-The Republican City Convention, composed of white and colored delegates, has nominated the following ticket

delegates, has nominated the following licket for the municipal election in June:— For Collector, A. G. Hall; Register, F. A. Boe-well; Surveyor, C. H. Büss. The Convention adjourned at 2 o'clock this morning, having been in session seven hours. The Conservatives or Democrats have already selected their candidates. selected their candidates.

The Chicago, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad.

CINCINNATI, May 15.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, the old Board of Directors was re-elected, except one of the board. They re-elected the old officers, the stockholders being satisfied with the contract with the Cincinnati, Dayton, and Eastern Railroad.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

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

The court reassembled at 3 o'clock yesterday after-

The court reassembled at 3 o'clock yesterday after-noon. Hearty Seidel--I know the prisoner; about a week before the occurrence he came into my place and, steaking in a low voice, told me he did not believe Eller wourd get his just dues: and all at once he com-menced crying like a child and wringing his hands; he said he was worried in his mind, and did not know what he would do; he said his cuild was ruined, of character destroy.cl, and that he would rather have seen her go to the grave than become the victim of this misfortune; he said he could not attempt to work until the trial of Eller was concluded. Cross examined-He said he could not attempt to work until the trial of Eller was concluded.

produced at the trial to injure his daughters char-acter. The defense offered to prove by William H. Myers that Eller had acknowledged that he had outraged the prisoner's daughter. The court consented to admit this evidence, if it could be proven to have been communicated to the prisoner; but as the de-fense said this could not be shown by this witness, it was mided out.

John Lynd-George Elleracknowledged to me that he had ravished Leis' daugiter; I toli Leis what Eller had told me; this was about a year ago, Cross-examined-Mr. Leis hunghts head and walked

Cross-examined-Mr. Leis hung his head and walked away. Andrew Hartzog lestified that he went to see Leis in the prison, and told him that he had done wrong: Leis said he knew it, and was very sorry. Dr. Grotzer-Know Thomas Lebs: he brought his child to me for examination: I examined the child, and told him that I found evidences of violation; I as both the morning that Eller was shot; it is my professional opinion that at the time of the shoot-ing Leis was partially insane on the subject. A number of witnesses were examined as to good character, and in corroboration of the state ment con-cerning the strange conduct of the prisoner. At 8½ o'clock the court adjourned wall this morning.

At 652 morning. THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court met at is o'clock this morning, and the xamination of the witnesses for the defense was re-

mrs, C. Schmidt sworn-I know Thomas Leis; have

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delphia; 1324 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 56 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 88 for Western; 43 for Consolidation; 574 for Commonwealth; 604 for Union; and 120 for Central National. In Canal shares there was very little doing.

Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 214, an advance of 4: 30 was bid for Schuylkill Naviga-tion preferred; 514 for Lehigh Navigation: 154 Susquehanna Canal; and 564 for Delaware Division.

The Money Market is unchanged. For call loans on Governments the rate is 4@5 per cent., and on other approved collateral at 5@6 per cent. The banks are discounting nearly or quite all the good commercial bills arising from their business. Paper of long time, or that is not based on good, substantial values, is dull, and rules from 10 to 15 per cent. discount.

Quotations of Gold-10[§] A. M., 136[§]; 11 A. M. 136[§]; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 137[§].

-The New York Tribune this morning sayse-"Money on call is 5@6 per cent., and very abundant to strong houses. Commercial paper passes slowly at full rates, and names are closely scrutinized. Best sells at 64@74, and second grades at 8@16 per cent. The bank trouble at New Orleans is another admonition to prudence, and one which a good many are disposed to need."

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

E LIVEL	BUARD.
\$5000 5-20s '62_cp109	\$1000 Seb N 68, '82.b5, 77
\$500 do, 65, cp. J y. 108	\$4000 Pa 5s.cp
\$1000 do.'62.cp.Jy.108	100 sh Sen N stk 21 M
\$500 do.'s5.rg.Jy.105%	100 sh Penns R., 53. 52
\$450 U S 7-30% Jy 105%	100 do
\$200 U B 10-108CD 90%	109 do
\$100 do c. 99%	10 do 62
\$900 Cits 6s, New18102	60 do 62
810.0 domm102	24 do
\$2000 do. New102	100 sh Read R
\$600 do. New10214	100 do
15:0 do. Old 97	4 sh Leh V R 5954
\$2000 C & AL 2 m	100 sh St Nich Clama K
\$1000/C & Am 68, 70, 95%	Contraction of the second

-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 1891, 1111 change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1891, 1114 @1114; do. 1862, 109@1094; do., 1865, new, 1054 1054; do., 1865, 1064@1064; do., 1865, new, 1074 [@1064; do., 1865, 1064@1064; do. 7'308, Aug., 1064 @1064; do., June, 1054@1054; do., 7'308, Aug., 1064 @1064; do., June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@ 1054; Compound Interest Votes, June, 1864, 119 @1194; do., July, 1864, 1184@1184; do.; Aug. 1864, 118@1184; do., October, 1864, 117@1174; do., December, 1864, 116@1164; do., May, 1865, 1134; do., Aug., 1865, 1122; do., September, 1866, 1124; October, 1865, 112. Gold, 1364@1364; Sulver, 130@132. 130@132.

130@132. -Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:--U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111;@1114; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@1094; do., 1864, 1054@ 1054; do., 1865, 1064@1066; do. new, 1076 @1084; 5s, 10-40s, 994@991; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 1064@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1064@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1064@1054. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 14; August, 1865, 13; September, 1866, 124; October, 1865, 124.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, May 15.-Bark is in fair demand, and the stocks are light, Small sales of No. 1

and the stocks are light, Small sales of No. 1 Quercitron at \$42 % ton. In the absence of sales, we quote Cloverseed at \$56850 % 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$3.50; and Flaxseed from \$3.05 to \$3.15. The demand for Flour is entirely from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which are in small supply, and held with much firmness. Sales of 500 parrels, including super-fine, at \$9.500210; extras at \$10.00211:25; North-western extra family at \$13.21475; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. \$13.215; California at \$16.500217; and St. Louis at \$17.2017 50. Rye Flour is held at \$9. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat Market continues quiet, there being little or no demand, except for prime lots, of which the supply is the super of parts.

being fittle of no demake, except for prime lots, of which the supply is light; sales of Penn-sylvania red at \$3:93:30. Rye ranges from \$1.70 @175 % bush. Corn is dull and prices have again declined; sales of 6000 bush. yellow, afloat, at \$1.20. Oats are inactive and lower; no demand, except for sales of Pennsylvania at 78c., and Western Prices of Whisky are nominally unchanged.

May 15-1 A. M .- The firing, which commenced at the place of meeting, extended to several streets in the vicinity. A report has just been made to Colonel Shep-

A report has just been made to constant street, a few blocks above the scene of the riot. He has detailed a guard to take possession of that locality until morning. The whole military force, who are encamped

about a mile from the place of meeting, have been ordered into the city, and now are posted

been ordered into the city, and now are posted at different points, prepared for any attempt at a renewal of the riot. Judge Kelley very coolly descended from the platform, in the midst of the fire, pushed his way through the crowd, reaching his hotel in safety, his only disguise being your corres-pondent's hat, who subsequently got off with the only hat left on the table, which fortunately proved to be Mr. Kelley's, and therefore there was no loss of property in hats. It is said that several white men, who proba-bly had no part in the attack, were shot in the melce. Mr. Goldsmith was killed, and Mr. Sad-berry, late Chief of Police, was shot in the fore-

berry, late Chief of Police, was shot in the fore-head. A policeman had a ball put through his

It appears that shotguns and muskets, as well as pistols, were used, but the firing was so rapid and continuous that it was difficult to tell what

kind of arms were employed. If any disposition to renew the riots is shown, it is probable that the city will be placed under martial law. Colonel Sheppard is now in coun-ell with Mayor Withers upon the subject, and before morning we shall know the result of their consultations. their consultations.

-Mr. Garrison, in addition to the thirty thousand dollars given him by his white friends on his departure for Europe, received a present of a handsome timekeeper from his colored friends as a token of appreciation for his anti-slavery efforts.

Went peaceably home, General Burton, late keeper of the released State prisoner, is being seronaded at his hotel by a party of white citizens.—N. Y. Herald.

-An accident occurred the other evening at the Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, during the performance of the Arabs. Three of the members of the troupe met with an accident which at the time commanded but little attention but afterwards proved to be not a little pain ful. In the act of breaking up, or dissolving one of the complicated pyramids, these men fell backwards from their elevated positions, and struck with great violence on their heads. The shock to the nervous system was so great in each, that they were rendered totally blind.

-The English critics call Mrs. Scott Siddon's a recent debutante, whose name, by-the-way, is neither Scott nor Siddons, but Chantry, and who is a lineal descendant of "the Siddons," in person a pretty pocket reproduction of her great ancestress.

-Washington fashionable society is agitated by the preparations for the approaching mar-riage of a noble attaché of the British Legation to a daughter of Mr. George Harrington, our Minister to Switzerland.

-It is said that the Republican Committee at Washington is trying to engage Miss Anna Dickinson to deliver a course of radical lectures in the South,

Markets by Telegraph. New YORK, May 15 -Stocks dull; Chicago and New YORK, May 16.-Stocks dull; Chicago and Rock Island, 89; Reading, 103; Canton, 45; Erte, 53; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pitts-burg, 73/5; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95%; Michigan Central, 97%; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 68, 62; Missouri 68, 96%; Hudson River, 101%; U. S. Five-twentics, 1862, 106; do, 1864, 105%; do, 1865, 106%; Ten-fortirs, 99%; Seven-thirties, 106%; all others, 105%, Sterling Exchange, 109%; sight do., 110%. Gold, 130%.

FROM NEW ORLEANS. MOVEMENTS OF SENATOR WILSON.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14 .- Senator Wilson arrived here to-day from Montgomery, accompanied by Major-General Lucius H. Warren. He addresses a public meeting on Thursday evening, and leaves for Washington the next day.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

NEW ORLEANS, May 14 .- The trouble of the First National Bank is caused by inability to meet a check of Thomas P. May, held by the United States, and which was presented on Monday. The cash on hand was declared insufficient for the purpose, and an examination proved the correctness of the declaration.

The military authorities have taken possession, and a receiver may be appointed. The assets are probably ample to satisfy the depositors. The Government deposits are nearly fifty thousand dollars less than the bank's securities in Washington. A. S. Mansfield, a capitalist, offered to sustain the bank and pay the depositors, but the offer was not accepted. Mr. May, a millionaire, to-day signed over

to the Government all his property. Among the assets in the Sub-Treasury were found a considerable amount of May's obligations, and May's offer was accepted. The amount exceeds the obligation. Business at the Sub-Treasury is uninterrupted.

-The magnificent Bibliothèque Yemeniz, said to be the richest in ancient and curious works which has passed under the hammer since the celebrated sales of the Duc de Valliére, in 1784, and the Comte de Macarthy, in 1816, is to be sold at Paris in the ensuing month. The catalogue comprises at least 4000 lots. In the private catalogue printed for M. Yemeniz are enumerated-Two copies of editions engraved on wood; thirty-six manuscripts on vellum, some of great value; thirteen manuscripts on Paris; twenty-seven works printed on vellum; 176 rare works, with dates, from the commencement of the art of printing; 448 works, printed at Lyons during the sixteenth century, ninety-six of which are by De Tournes and thirteen by Dolet. Twelve of the works belonged formerly to the celebrated book collector Grollier, and seventy others to various lovers of old books. Among them is the "Assertio Septem Sacramentum Adversus Martinum Lutherem," which Henry VIII. King of England, wrote against Luther in the year 1521, a copy bearing the signature of the King both at the beginning and end of the work. The library comprises also twenty-six works by Symphorion Champier, as well as a considerable number by the Aldi and Elzeviri. works printed in Paris and other cities during the sixteenth century. Here is likewise a col lection of novels of the age of chivalry, mysteries, books of costumes, on lace works, the chase, the culinary art, medicine, music, etc.

-Ali Haider Bey, already known as the author of two Turkish dramas, has just finished a new three-act play, in verse, enti-tled The Princess Noon, which is said to be the first tragedy ever produced in Turkish literature. The plot is of the time of Semiramis, who figures as one of the characters.

ARGUMENT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH.

ARGUMENT FOR THE COMMONWEALTH. The District Attorney then began the argument of the Commonwealth's case. He said that, in many respects, this case had proven painful both to the jury and himself, and that in listening to the details it was hard to repress emotion. But each had a duty to per-form; he bimself, as the District Attorney, and the jury. The law must be sustained; if it is brought to this court and there stricken down, it would be stabbed in a wine next and there stricken down. jury. The law must be sustained; if it is brought to this court and there stricken down, it would be stabbed im a vital part, and the wound would prove fatal. The prisoner at the bar is charged with the murder of George Eller. That he killed him there is no earthly doubt. Now, did he kill him accidentally or wilfully? He went to the Court that morning with the pistol, pulls it from his pocket, and the instant killer comes in he manipulates that pistol with ins inger, which is power eas without a will and kills George Eller. This was a wilful killing. Why did be not shoot the officer? Because he willed to kill George Eller, and no one else. Was this a deliberate killing? Was it a premedi-tated killing? He put a loaded pistol in his pocket and went to the Court-house. There he sat at the end of the bench, so that he would be near Eller entered. This surely was premeditation. When Eller entered, Leis deliberately and coolly raised the pistol and iffed. The whole affair was well weighed—care-inally considered. The trouble weighed heavily upon his mind; and he was at a loss to know what to do. He knew the con-sequences of whatever action he might take. He look the action his mind most inclined to, and he is here to take the consequence. He did not once lose his reason; and the whole question of his guilt or muocence will depend upon the construction you put upon it.

Mindeence will depend upon the construction you put upon it. The District Attorney them explained the case of George Eiler, and why it had not been tried, and stated that it was to be tried on the very day of the killing. Then that the prisoner had gone to Coort day after day, and each day his disappointment weighed him down, and he became more and nors unhappy and troubled. At last he heard that there would be a witness produced to testify to the bad character of his daughter. This aggravated him very much, and he seemed to conclude the more he attended Court, it seemed to

conclude the more he attended Court, it seemed to him the deeper he and his family were plunged loto disgrace. He seemed to think that there was but one way of ending the matter, and that was by killing Eller. That morning he told the Doctorthat there would be no trial. Perhaps he was then thinking of killing folor. killing Eller.

This was no evidence of insanity: this is the height of human reason. He deliberated, reflected, and acted. It might be convenient, in this case, to say that this man was lusane, but it is not haw. [Continued in our next edition.]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEORAPH, Wednesday, May 15, 1567. The Stock Market, as we have noticed for ome time past, continues very dull, but prices were without any material change. Govern-ment bonds were firmly heid, 1862 5-20s sold at 109; July 1865 5-20s, 108; 10-40s at 991; and June 7:30s at 1052, no change; 1114 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 1064 for August 7:30s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102@1024, an advance of 4; and old do. at 97, no change. Railroad shares continue dull. Pennsylvania

Railroad sold at 52, no change; Reading at 614, no change, and Lehigh Valley at 594, an ad-vance of \$; 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristowa; 58 for Munchill; 33 for North Peunsylvania; 42 for Etmirs preferred; 13 for Catawissa common; 271 for Catawissa preferred; and 282 for Phila-delphia and Erie,

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 192 for Thirteenth and Fif-teenth; 274 for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; 124 for Hestonville; and 27 for Girard College. Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment at full prices. 135 was bid for First National; 11 for Third National; 103 for Seventh National; 236 for North America; 1534 for Phila-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Cumberland, Parker, Sligo, Ire., Workman &

Co. Barque Minnie Campbell, Lunt, Weymonth, N. S., C. C. Van Horn. Brig Edwin, Allen, Waldoboro, E. A. Souder & Co. Brig British Queen, Farnsworth, Halliax, C. C. Van Horn.

Horn, Brig M. T. Trueman, Thompson, Cape Breton, do, Schr C. W. Newins, Leaming, Key West, Merchant &

Schr C. W. Newins, Leaming, Kay West, Merchant & Co. Schr Crown Point, Severs, Newburyport, Curtis & Knight

Knight. Schr M. J. Lunt, Brown, Newburyport, G. B. Kerfoot, Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, Washington, J. T. Justus. Schr W. A. Crocker, Baxter, Salem, Lennoz & Bur-

gess. Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredith, Roxbury, L. Audenried

Schr E. S. Artary, Mercural, Rokoury, L. Autenrieu & Co.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr W. H. Rotan, Sprague, New London, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, Providence, Suffoik Coal Co.
Schr Reading RR. No. 43. Poweil, Norwich, do.
Schr S. and E. Corson, Corson, Boston, Borda, Kellar & Nutling.

& Nutting. Sonr Maria Jane, Jones, Providence, Scott & Son. Schr James Jones, Jones, do. do. St'r W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Br. barque Ada, Murphy, 42 days from Newport, E., vith railroad fron to E. A. Souder & Co. Barque Sea Eagle, Julius, Jr., 7 days from Sagua, with molasses to T. Watison & Sons. Br. brig Annie Vall, Vall, 25 days from Trinidad. with molasses to order.

Br. brig Annie Vall, Vall, 25 days from Triniuad, with molasses to order, Schr M. J. Lunt, Brown, 5 days from Newburyport, with mode to G. B. Kerloot. Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, 5 days from Balti-more, with ridge, to captain. Schr J. J. Worthington, Terry, 10 days from Port-land, with mdss, to Crowell & Collins. Schr F. J. Heraty, Meredith, 4 days from Lynn, in ballist to captain.

Schr E. J. Heraty, Meredlith, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast to captain. Schr Crown Point, Severs, 5 days from Newbuyport, With möse, to Curtis & Knight. Schr Anna Sheppard, Bowditch, from Boston, schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Boston. Schr Maria Jane, Jones, from Diguton, Schr James Jones, from Mewport, Schr J. H. Johnson, Smith, from Fall River. Schr J. B. Jehnson, Smith, from Fall River. Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 18 hours from Balti-more, with mdas, to J. D. Huoff. Steamer Mount Vernon, Kerst, 24 hours from New York, with mdae, to capitalin.

York, with mode, to cantain Correspondence of the Philodelphia Exchange. CAPE ISLAND, May 15-11 A. M.-The ship Invin-CAPE ISLAND, May 15-11 A. M. The ship Invin-tion, for Philadelphia, cible, from San Fraucisco sub Jan, for Philadelphia, cible, for Philadelphia, for Philadelphia, cible, for Philadelphia, for Philadelphia, cible, for Philadelphia,

MEMORANDA Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston yes-Steamship Hunter, Rogers, bence, at Providence 13th

Steaming Hinterstein Strickson: C. Heyer, Poland: Schrs North Pacific, Errickson: C. Heyer, Poland: J. M. Broomall, Somers: S. H. Sharp, Webb; James L. Maloy, Russell: and Helen Mar, Baxter, hence, at Boston 13th inst. Schr Czar, Hammond, for Philadelphia or Balti-more, salled from Providence lath inst. Schr R. Saymour, Seymour, hence, at Portsmouth 19th Inst.

schrs Fanny Fern, Saunders, and American Eagle, shaw hence, at Pawtucket lath inst. Schrs E. W. Perry, Risley, and J. C. Runyon, Mathis, bence, at Providence 13th Inst. Schr Charm, Studley, for Philadelphia, cleared at Reston The Inst.

Boaton 18th 1

Schr Sarah Purves, Jones, hence, at Baker's Land-

ing lith list. Schrs J. P. Ross, Ball, and B. L. Crocker, Presbrey, hence, at Dighton 12th Inst. Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall Biver 12th Inst.

[BY TELSORAPH.] FORTRESS MONROE. May 15.—Arrived, brig Lucy Ann, from Remedios, Cuba, 60 days, for Ballimore, with a cargo of sugar. She salied in company with the brig Sophorus, for Philadelphia, and schrs Maggio McNeal and Mary J. Adams, for Boston. Loading at Remedios the brig Don Quixote. Spoke the schooner Albert Treat, bound south.