THE SOUTH.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR. BARGE MEETING OF WHITES AND BLACKS AT MONT-

GOMERY, ALABAMA-SPEECH OF JUDGE KELLEY -SENSIBLE ADVICE TO THE PROPLE-ORDERLY CONDUCT OF THE AUDIENCE, ETC. MONTGOMERY, Alabama, May 19 .- Judge

Kelley addressed a large meeting, composed about equally of whites and freedmen, last evening, at the Capitol grounds. He was introduced by Mr. John C. Keffer, of General Swayne's civil staff. Governor Patton and many other distinguished citizens, of both many other distinguished citizens, of both parties, were on the platform. Several carriages filled with ladies were on the ground. The meeting was undisturbed by the slightest interruption. The speaker was listened to with profound attention and respect.

Upon being introduced, Mr. Kelley said that he wished them to understand that he did not

be wished them to understand that he did not some to promote discord among any people or section, but to heal, if possible, with such influence as he could command, the wounds of a bleeding country. The results of the war, terrible as they are in the present, would be beneficent in the future. He regretted that it was inevitable, but it seemed to have come in the order of Providence. All great benefits reached as through suffering. The throes of agony which sufficted alike the North and the South brought with them the birth of a new nation. He pointed out the contrast between the richness of the South and that of the cold North, where men had to toil for every dollar; but still the Northern men were richer and enjoyed more of the luxuries of life. Alabama alone had more resources in mineral and other

more of the luxuries of life. Alabama alone had more resources in mineral and other wealth than all New England put together. In more of the Eastern States was there coal, and little iron; they could not grow corn there. In Alabama they grow wheat months earlier than in the North; but they had not done so because they relied upon other States for food, and devoted their soil to one special crop. All vegetables can be grown in this State. There were copper, lead, and gold in their hills, and it would be their fault, if the North did not cease to send abroad for their crude brimstone, specimens of which and other minerals he had seen a moment ago in the Executive chamber.

mens of which and other minerals he had seen a moment ago in the Executive chamber.

These facts told in foreign lands, and the fact that they had freedom now and common schools being known abroad, capital and labor would pour in from those countries. They have their coal and iron slumbering in the ground, and throw the toll upon the shoulders of labor. In the North they make coal and iron their laborers, and throw the heavy work upon machinery. Young, tender girls, and the widow of the soldier, tend the loom and direct the thread, while the steam engine does the heavy work. In coming to the South he thought that his experience might be of service to them, and he hoped that he might be remembered for doing them some good.

He siluded to the common school system in

membered for doing them some good.

He siluded to the common school system in the North and Northwest, for which every man, rich and poor, is taxed, and the humblest boy may step from the school to college, and thence to a learned profession and the head of a commercial establishment. This was his own story. Since his eleventh year he never was a pupil in a public school. Up to twenty-five he was a working mechanic. Although there were no such cities as New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, or St. Louis in the South, yet they had at their command, in connection with their other resources, the richest cotton-fields and the richest rice-fields of all America.

Both sections of country had the same Constitution and flag; but in the North the boy was educated to rise in the world and become the richest man in the community, and the law guaranteed to the working man fair wages for a fair day's work. He urged them to build rolling mills, erect furnaces, employ the water power.

milis, erect furnaces, employ the water power at Watumpka and up in the other cotton districts, and to rotate their crops as we do in the North. The day will come when Alabama will not confine herself to cotton as her sole crop, but she will send her rairoad iron to the Gulf. The wives and daughters of men as dusky as those around him would spin the cotton. They need not tell him they can't do it; for he had visited the colored schools, and found enough of talent and intelligence there to convince him that they had the laborers at hand if they on;

trained them.

Addressing the white people, Mr. Kelley sald Addressing the white people, Mr. Kelley said he falled to find any other reason for the difference between the North and South than their contempt for the rights of man as man. He urged them to set aside their prejudices and reconstruct the South promptly and willingly. If that were done he would declare, in behalf of the whole country, that the present laws of Congress would be a finality unless it was driven to enact harsher measures, and before many years the South would be more liberal and as prosperous as the North. He then addressed prosperous as the North. He then addressed the freedmen, reminding them that their freedom meant the right to toil for their living and get paid for it, but in doing so they must be

just to all. Freedom means that a good man is bette than a bad man, and the smart man wins the race. They were at liberty to protect their wives, and they should take care of them, and send their children to school, that they might send their children to school, that they might have a lighter task to endure than their fathers. They must live in peace with the people of Alabama. They will have to pay taxes and study the politics of their country. Let those who were mechanics try to start for themselves, and those who were farm laborers should avail themselves of the Homestead law; or, if the Government lands were too far away, Congress would see that land offices should be brought peerer to the people. (Cheers.) He was not the would see that land offices should be brought nearer to the people. (Cheers.) He was not the agent of a party, but he loved the party he be-longed to because of its great principles. Devo-tion to the Union and belief in the rights of

man were its two bases.

Alinding to the views of the Republican party Alinding to the views of the Republican party upon national interests, he said that they believed that the levees of the Mississippi, whose wretched condition had lost millions of acres to the South, should be kept in order by the general Government, because they believed that that river was a great national highway, and essential to the prosperity of the whole country. Cangress will not go farther than it has done in the matter of reconstruction, and it had done nothing that was not essential to the maintenance of a Christian republic. Citizens of Montgomery, I have spoken to you as I the maintenance of a Christian republic. Citizens of Montgomery, I have spoken to you as I would have spoken to the citizens of Mobile had they listened to me. If there be anything offensive in what I have said, then proclaim, as the Mobile people did, that I ought to be shot down. (Cries of "No, no," and loud cheers.)

Amid the cheers of the audience Judge Kelley retired. This morning he left for Atlanta.

SOUTH CAROLINA. ANOTHER VEHRMENT LETTER FROM EX-GOVERNOR PERRY, OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Ex-Governor B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, has written another letter on the Southern situation. It is published in the Columbus (S. C.) Phemiz of the 16th. We make the following

In order to radicalize the South and stir up antagonism between the two races and set them to cutting each other's throats, Republican emissaries, black and white, great and small, are travelling all over the Southern States, and making the most incendiary speeches, organizing secret societies, and forming "Union Leagues." Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, gave the people of Charleston, the other week, a specimen of his tactics and political strategy. Nothing can be more diabolical or less likely to promote the true interests of the black man than such a course. It will, however, go very far towards estranging the freedmen from us and building up a strong and powerful radical party in all the Southern States.

If left alone, the negro would act in harmony In order to radicalize the South and stir up

States.

If left alone, the negro would act in harmony with his former owner. It is to his interest to do so; but of this there is now little hope, Every day, by means of this radical agitation and misrepresentation, he will be less and less under the influence of his true friends and ninder the influence of his true friends and meighbors. At present, out of the towns and yellages, the negro cares nothing about his right of suffrage, and knows nothing. Unless influenced by bad men he will not trouble himself to register or vote. This, however, will not always be the case. If, therefore, we are wise in the coming election, true to conseives, and have the sine interests of the negro at heart, we may defeat the call of a convention and save the flutte from radicalism and agrarianism, and a war of races in the future. It never can be done afterwards. THE INDIAN TROUBLES.

ARRIVAL OF GENERAL SHERMAN AT PORT RILEY -INDIAN AFFAIRS TO BE THOROUGHLY INVESTI-GATED-MOVEMENTS OF ARTILLERY, ETC.

FORT RILEY, May 13.—General Sherman arrived here to-day, accompanied by his daughter, and was received with the customary salute of fifteen guns. He comes for the transaction of important Indian business, a thorough investigation of the affairs of the tribes being about to be put in course,

Last week a portion of the artillery which left this fort with General Hancock's command returned from the West, the guns_being found too heavy for use on the ptains. Travellers for Santa Fe, etc., leave here now only in large companies, and all trains are ordered to rendez-

vous at Fort Harker.

The plague of grasshoppers has begun, and it is leared that they will do much injury to the crops. On Friday last the firstrain which has visited us for a month fell.

AN EXTERMINATING WAR PREDICTED-THE CAM-PAIGN RETWEEN THE ARRANGAS AND PLATTE RIVERS-RETURN OF GENERALS SHERMAN AND

Leavenworte, Kansas, May 17.—Generals Sherman and Hancock have returned from the much-talked-of and highly exciting Indian campaign, after a month or more spent in coun-seiling with the Indians, and several stampedes and violations of faith on their part. Generals Sherman and Hancock have declared war to the knife. Major-Generals Smith and Custar, in command of the cavalry of General Hancock's forces, have started on the scout towards the Platte, thence south of that stream westward in the direction of Fort Sedgwick, afterwards down to the Smoky Hill, in search of Sioux and Cheyennes. War is to be made against these tribes wherever they are to be found between the Arkaneas and Platte rivers.
Some such bands of reported friendly Sioux

have recently been permitted to remain on a temporary reservation, designated by the Com-missioners to investigate the Fort Phil Kearney massacre. The reservation is embraced be-tween lines drawn north and south through Lodge Pole and Plum Creek, and between the Platte on the north and Smoky Hill on the south; although they are not permitted by that arrangement to come within ten miles of Smoky Hill. An opportunity is now offered (somewhat complicated by the treaty made by the Fort Phil Kearney Commission) to keep the belt of country between the Arkansas and Platte free from Indians in the future, and thus adequate protection will be afforded to both of the great railroad routes, as well as the three great overland thoroughtares, the Platte, Arkan-

sas, and Smoky Hill.

General Hancock now informs me that in the country between Arkansas and Platte, except in the portion specified as a temporary reserva-tion, war now exists, and will be maintained against the Sloux and Cheyennes. The Indians have all been nonfied of these facts and the present position of affairs, and those tribes who wish for peace will have to remain south of the Arkaneas in the recognized Indian Territory, or north of the Platte, as they may properly belong to one or the other sections. The necessary steps have been taken to guard all trains, stages, and mails, until this Indian question is disposed of, and no more peace treaties will be made nor councils held with hostile Indians be-tween the Arkansas and Platte, unless by authority higher than the military.

As it is one of the most difficult matters in the

world to distinguish Sionx or Cheyennes from Klowas, Camanches, or Arrapahoes, the latter tribes will be compelled to remain south of the Arkansas, unless they wish to fight. Cheyennes who do not wish to fight will go south of the Arkansas, where a great portion of that tribe now are, and have been during the winter. The military operations will be continued during the summer, and a war of extermination carried on.—N. Y. Tribune.

A GREAT FORGERY IN NEW YORK. THE BROADWAY BANK THE SUFFERER-THE AMOUNT \$17,500-A CLUE TO THE PERPETRA-

One of the boldest and most extraordinary forgeries that has obtained publicity for many years came to light yesterday. It appears that about a month ago a check was presented at the Broadway Bank, payable to — or bearer, for \$17,500, purporting to be in compensation for work done on a public school house in Twenty-sixth street, where there is no building of the kind. The check was signed with the forged signatures of the President and Clerk of the Board of Education, and the Chairman of the Finance Committee. It was not one of the checks of the Board, but a very good litho-graph of the figured checks, which are not accessible to any but the very few who have the right to fill them. It was, however, about an eighth of an inch shorter than the checks of the Board. After being presented and paid at the bank, it appears that it lay in the safe until yesterday, when it was sent to the office of the Board of Education among the genuine drafts, and was noticed by the auditing clerk of the Board, who called the attention of Mr. Thomas Boese, the clerk of the Board Education, to it, and he instantly pronounced it a forgery. He then took the forged paper, examined and analyzed it carefully, and immediately sent for James M. McLean, the President of the Board of Education, who is also President of several insurance companies and he Board of Underwriters, B. H. Vance, the Chairman of the Finance Committee, of Mitchell, Vance & Co., and submitted the check to them, and as business men they were not long also in pronouncing it a forgery. The officers of the bank were then communicated with, and detectives were soon at work upon the case, having obtained an almost conclusive clue before they started, which probably only requires a little ime to unravel to an unbroken end.

The check was made, as already described, payable to bearer, which is a very unusual thing with checks sent from the Board of Education to the bank for payment. Again, checks for such large amounts are seldom drawn, the money for repairs and other work on school buildings which are under the charge of the Board of Education being paid in smaller instalments. There might be other points of difference noticed also in this forgery and the checks of the Board of Education, but enough has been said to show that better management would do

our city banks no harm. There are various theories as to who the perpetrator of this bold and skilful forgery is, and there is only one opinion on the point. The simplicity of the circumstance, which the per-ception of a keen man turned to the advantage of the detective officer in starting him on the true trail, will be probably one of the most interesting developments ever made in an affair of this nature when the time comes to lay it before the public. Until then, however, patience must

The ignorance of the whole affair which pre-vailed at the headquarters late last evening in regard to the matter was not the least singular leature of this extraordinary affair. No one there beyond the detective who had the

matter in hand seemed to take any interest in it, or even knew anything of it.

As the forgery occurred one month ago, the person who presented the check at the bank is forgotten, and can only probably be remembered when again brought into the presence of the paying teller. This is the story thus far of this strange affair.

The next chapter will unquestionably be far more interesting.—N. Y. Heraid. —Hamlet, a grand opera, by M. Ambroise Thomas, is to be brought out at the Grand Opera of Paris during the next winter. The "Ophelia" is to be Mad'lle Nillson.

JEFF. DAVIS.

LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS. The Richmond papers of Saturday print the

ollowing letter:— GRAND JURY ROOM, May 15.—My Dear Sir:-GRAND JURY ROOM, May 15.—My Dear Sir.—
Your letter of this morning has quite surprised me. Will I never see the day that I can
exercise an independent judgment, or a sound
discretion, without being ealied to an account
and asked for explanation by my friends? In
other words, will they never have sufficient
confidence in me to suppose it possible that I
have good reasons for doing what may not appear to them to be right, without forcing me
before the public?
You say my wirends are expressing great in-

pear to them to be right, without forcing me before the public?

You say my friends are expressing great indignation at my having become one of the sureties for the appearance of Mr. Davis at the next Circuit Court to be held in this State, and that they fear it will injure me. I regret at all times to differ from my friends, but such considerations cannot be permitted to conflict with the performance of the positive conviction of duty. You say that you do not doubt but that my motives were good, but would be giad to hear my reasons; and you shall have them:

First. Then, I offered myself as one of Mr. Davis' securities because I thought it would have a harmonizing influence in restoring a better feeling among the disturbed and discordant elements of the State, which it has already done to a very marked extent.

Second. Because I thought the Government had quite time enough to make out a case, and prepare for the trial of Mr. Davis; and that as the Constitution throws its protecting shield over every section of the United States by the guarantee of a speedy trial for any offense with which he may stand charged and as the

guarantee of a speedy trial for any offense with which he may stand charged, and as the power of the Government had been recently exhibited in stretching forth its powerful arm across oceans and continents to seize upon an obscure individual, and drag him to the bar of justice. I thought there was no excuse for the delay that might not be resorted to for the perpetual imprisonment of Mr. Davis or of perpetual imprisonment of Mr. Davis or of some other obnoxious citizen at a future day, and thereby establish a precedent not to be tolerated by any reflecting person jealous of the rights and liberties of the citizen; and therefore I thought Mr. Davis was entitled to his liberation upon bail, and that I could not, in any other manner, so forcibly express my opinion upon this subject as by volunteering to become one of the securities for his appearance in the future.

Third. As Mr. Davis had thrown me into jail, or permitted it to be done under his administration, without justification, an opportunity at the moment seemed to present itself for the exercise of magnanimity, which I did not choose to throw away, by assisting his friends in his release from imprisonment, but

In his release from imprisonment, but
Lastly, and chiefly, because I thought it furnished a suitable occasion of showing to the
world, not only on my own behalf, but on behalf of that patristic party which to some extent
I represent, that in our demands for the yindication of the law in the reat and in our deter-

half of that patristic party which to some extent I represent, that in our demands for the vindication of the law in the past, and in our determination hereafter to insist upon some security for the future, we were governed by a high sense of public duty, and were in no degree actuated by motives of personal resentment, vindictiveness, or malignity.

If I had failed to seize upon the opportualty thus suddenly presented for accomplishing at one stroke so many advantages and so much good as I saw in the distance, I should have censured myself for a blunder an i for a lamentable deficiency of those qualities upon which I would most desire to pide myself.

I am happy to inform you, and all my friends in Washington and elsewhere, that if I have a friend here, or hereabouts, who does not honor me for, and rejoice that I took a step so much in the right direction, I do not know him or hear of him.

It is not true that I congratulated Mr. Davis, or that I approached him for that or any other purpose. During the progress of the case I authorized a friend of Mr. Davis to say to Mr. O'Conor that if the name of one known everywhere and to all men as one of the most prominent and determined opponents of the Rebellios, the Southern Confederacy, and of Mr. Davis' whole course of policy, was desirable as one of his securities, that mine was at his service. The proffer was promptly accepted—not one of his securities, that mine was at his ser vice. The proffer was promptly accepted—not because it was needed, but no doubt from the same generous impulses that led me to make the offer.

I did not approach Mr. Davis, nor did I intend to; because it was from public, and not personal considerations, that ied me to occupy this position; but when I approached the clerk's desk to affix my signature to the bond, Mr. Davis, as was both natural and becoming, approached me to express his acknowledgments for the generosity I had exhibited. I told him that among the considerations that had controlled me was the sacred regard in which I held the liberty of all citizens; that I believed he was entitled to trial; that the Government had had the most abundant time to prepare for one, and if, after two years imprisonment, they were still unprepared, I thought he was entitled to his liberation on bail, and I was bappy to give this public expression of my opinion on that subject. He replied, "It was a noble sentiment, worthy of a Virgina gentleman, as he had always known me to be, and was thankful for it," We separated, and did not come in contact again.

I am not only satisfied with, but I am proud I did not approach Mr. Davis, nor did I intend

I am not only satisfied with, but I am proud of what I have done, and would do it again and again, under the same direfromstances, while I entertain every opinion of Mr. Davis' offense against the Constitution and laws of this country that I have expressed from the beginning of the Rebellion to its

I hope I may live long enough to let my friends understand that it is my habit to do whatever my conscience and judgment may approve in my individual capacity, without turning to the right or to the left to inquire what may be the opinions of others, satisfied that time will vindicate all things that in

themselves are right.
Yours truly, John M. Borrs,
P. S.—As far as my knowledge and belief extends, it is not true, as you have heard, that on the call of my name it was received with hisses. I certainly heard nothing of it, nor have I met I certainly heard nothing of it, not have a crowd with any one who did; yet in so mixed a crowd it is not impossible that some one or two in a remote part of the house might have done so.

J. M. F.

To M. - Washington city. BAILING OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

No amount of personal defamation could induce me to offer any defense of my agency in procuring the release of Jefferson Davis from an imprisonment theoretically lawless and practically mischievous. Nike-tenths of those now loudest in condemning that release are heartily glad of it, and only affect the contrary because they thereby gratify a spite, or hope to advance their own fortunes at the expense of some one else. If they could have Davis back in Fortress Monroe this hour by simply wishing it, they would not.

Those who assail Chief Justice Chase for not trying Davis ought to be aware of Judge Under-

Those who assail Chief Justice Chase for not trying Davis ought to be aware of Judge Underwood's testimony before the Reconstruction Committee of the last Congress, that Davis could not be convicted of treason any where in Virginia unless by packing a jury for the purpose. If such be the fact, can the Chief Justice or the Circuit Judge be wisely blamed for not exposing the Government to a defeat on such an issue? What good end would have been subserved by such a result? Remember that Chief Justice Marshall settled the law (in Aaron Burr's case), that the accused can only be tried in the judicial district where his offense was committed.

Burr's case), that the accused can only be tried in the judicial district where his offense was committed.

Some journals have asserted that I went to Richmond to labor with Judge Underwood in the premises: That upright jurist needs no defense from such an implication; but I may say that I never yet spoke to a judge with reference to a case on which he was to act; and I surely should not venture on such an impropriety with Judge Underwood.

It is not true, though frequently asserted, that the Chief Justice has sbrunk from trying persons for treason. There were several treason cases on the calendar when he held the circuit in Baltimore last year; he was ready to try them, but the Government was not; and they were put over by the District Attorney. I do not know why this was; I do know the fact.

Several Republican journals have asserted thas I "thrust myself into" this matter—that I sought the distinction, etc. Nothing like this is true. I went to Richmond and signed the bond simply because; the cleading counsel for the prisoner deemed it important. If any other name would have answered as well, they would

not have proffered mine, for they could easily have given ten millions of dollars, all of it by men who were worth double the amount for which they became responsible, and each of whom would have esteemed signing the bond a

whom would have esteemed signing the bond a privilege.

But the counsel believed it eminently desir able that they should present some Northern names, of men who had been conspicuous opponents of the Rebelilor; perhaps because the application to admit to ball would otherwise be strenuously resisted. I know nothing of their reasons; I only know that they would not have required me to face this delage of mud if they had not believed it necessary.

If there be any who seriously deem the proffer of bail by Republicans unwise or officious, I ask them to weigh well the following extracts.—

The Richmond Whig says:—

"The generous course pursued towards Mt. Davis

The Richmond Whig says:—
"The generous course pursued towards Mr. Davis yesterday was one of the most effective reconstruction steps yet taken. It was indeed a stride for that direction. But the legal action taken was not all that we leel called upon to notice. That setion was accompanied and embellished by circumstances of courtesy and cordial generoeity from Northern and Republican gentlemen of distinction and trafluence, which will go far to commend them to the grateful consideration of the South. They joined our owa Virginians in both bail-bonds and congratulations. In so doing, they illustrated their magnanimity, and in one moment levelled barriers that might otherwise have remained for years. The effect of yesterday work will be felt and shown throughout the South, or we much mistake Southern character, Let us all show that Northern generosity is the true avenue to Southern friendship. We repeat, a great stride was yesterday taken in the line of reconstruction."

The Lynchburg Virginian, after giving thanks to the Northern Republicae bondsmen, says:

'The South will breathe freer, and feel that a night mare has been lifted from its heaving breast. An obstacle in the way of reconstruction has been broken down; and the Federal Court at Richmond did more yesterday toward healing the wounds of the nation and restoring good will and harmony than has ever been done before. We hall the event as an auspicious one, fraught with good, and recognize the present as a foriunate time for both sections of the Union to set out with a new purpose to bury their animosities and meet together on a common ground of justice, peace, and fraternity. No one, we are sure, would do more to bring about such a result, or more rejoice at it, than he who was yesterday restored to the tree air of heaven from the confines of his long incarceration."

The Baltimore Sun has a letter from Rich-mond, which says that, upon the release of

mond, which says that, upon the release of Davis—

"The habitual self-control was for a moment lost, and the tide of pent-up emotion poured forth in shouts of joy and thanksgiving. Colored men and whites united their huzzas, and wherever the rewaspread the countenances of men, long clouded by settled despondency and apprehension, " ere lit up as if by a sudden burst of sunlight. The effect of his release in all parts of the State has been not only cheering and exhibitrating, but it has done more to promote good feeling, real cordinity, towards the North and towards the Gove ument, than any event which has occurred since the folce of the war I have not seen till now any reason to believe that the South would, for years, do more than accept the situation, and content herself with a perfunctory performance of the obligations she has assumed; but the release of Mr. Davis has touched the Southern heart, and I believe that it is at this moment beating strong to the old music of nationality and brotherly love. The appearance in Court of Mr. Horace Greeley and Mr. Gerrit Smith, and their noble interposition in behalf of Mr. Davis, have had peculiar influence in bringing about this happy result. Our people look upon them as representative Northern men, and the hand thus stretched out to them they have grasped warmly. This time it is no dramatic grasp, but palpably honest, and prompted by full hearts."

This must suffice for the present. My mallenges of today will be protesting that they

prompted by full hearts."

This must suffice for the present. My maligners of to-day will be protesting that they didn't mean it ere three years have passed.

HORACE GREELEY.

MEXICO.

THE CAPITAL ABOUT TO SURBENDER-ONLY THE IMPERIAL MINISTER OF STATE OPPOSED TO CAPITULATION-MORE ABOUT THE PUEBLA RXE-

By the arrival of the steamer Raleigh, Cap-tain Marshman, from Havana, yesterday, we are in receipt of highly important news from

are in receipt of highly important news from Mexico.

Senor Don Jose Ramirez, son of Maximilian's late Secretary of State, left the city of Mexico on the 28th of April for Havana. He reports that when he left Mexico Porfirio Diaz had his batteries planted for the siege of the capital. There were nineteen pieces playing on the Peraivillo gate, and that of San Cosme was being attacked. The only points of defense that Marquez had were the gates. He has 4500 men to defend the capital.

When Marquez arrived in the city, after his

men to defend the capital.

When Marquez arrived in the city, after his rout, a council of war was held, at which the Ministry were present, Generals Viduarri, Minister of War, Tabera, second in command, O'Horan, and Orihuela, were of opinion that they stould capitulate. Senor Lacunza, the President of the Ministerial Council, opposed this, on the ground that, as Maximilian was defending Queretare against superior forces, it was not certainly acting the part of soldiers to surrender the first city of the nation. However, the commanding and other officers were pre-paring to capitulate, knowing that such was the

only way to save their own lives.

The executions at Puebla were ordered by General Diego Alvarez at the moment lie was assaulting a fortification; and when General Diaz heard of it he ordered it to be stopped, and on the following day allowed his prisoners to choose a place of refuge. General Noviega, choose a place of refuge. General Novega, the commander of the troops that surrendered at Puebla, is now living quietly at Jalapa, which is occupied by Republican troops. The Republican Colonel Don Florentino Mer-

The Republican Colonel Don Florentino Mer-cado was captured by the Imperialists at Queretaro, in the attack on the Campana Height. A young Mexican lawyer, Don F. de Castanedo y Mejera, was killed. Senor Ramirez states that there was no news about Miramon's death, or otherwise concern-

ing that officer.
Max was still at Queretaro. Max was still at Queretaro.

From another source we have the announcement that a hot bombardment of Vera Cruz took piace on the 5th of May, in which Colonel Bernen, of the Liberals, was killed.

The island of Carmen has thrown off the Imperial allegiance and proclaimed for the republic.—New York Heads.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The new vesire of jurors was returned this morning, and considerable time was taken up in hearing the numerous applications for exemption from service.

THE BARKER HOMICIDE.

In this case the defendant, an aged man, with an honest open constenance, was charged with the murder of William Johnson. The occurrence was said to have taken place at Barker's residence, a farm-house down in the Neck, in the neighborhood of Ninth and McKean streets, on the 21st of February last. Barker discharged a gun at Johnson while the latter was jungt upon a, setue, the fload taking effect in his body and causing almost immediate death. The empaneling of the lury occupied several hours.

COURT OF QUARTER BESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Isaac Warnock, alias Hooves, was charged with the larceny of a silk velvet cloak, \$15 in cash, and several other articles, the property of Mr. Hirsh, residing as No. 505 Coates street. Verdict guilty.

Abbey Brown and Mary Rooney, were charged with the larceny of \$37, a dress pattern, a bonnet, and several other articles, valued at about \$45. Verdict guilty.

Samuel B. Hott plead guilty to a charge of perjury.

several other articles, valued at about \$45. Verdict guilty.

Samuel Lee plead guilty to a charge of perjury. Samuel Lee plead guilty to the larceny of a gold watch, valued at \$40.

Rachel Brown was charged with the larceny of goods valued at \$45, belonging to Mr. Solomons.

Martin Lewis, with several aliases, was charged with committing a burglary. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Strond.—Amanda E K. Coyel vs. Andrew B. Chambers and Charles E. Coward. An action for arrears of reat, Verdict for defendants, rent in arrears. \$4278.

Thomas A. Scott, assignes of Ellin W. Davis and Insephine, his wife. An action on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for \$5557.

Jonathan Lodge vs. H. G. Armstrong ex rel. An action to recover some rags. Jury out.

John H. Cavender vs. John Kunts. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Mary Ann Stons vs. — White. An action to recover for, board.

Verdict for plaintiff.

Flaherty vs. Flaherty. An action to recover mesne profits. Jury out.

COURT OF COMMON FLEAS—Judge Ludiow.—

Exceptions to Auditor's reports were before this Court this morning.

-Dr. O. W. Holmes receives a severe castigation at the hands of the Boston Recorder, which declares that his course towards the orthodox clergy in his new novel is tending "to destroy the confidence of the younger members of their flocks in their sincerity, and thus weakening their influence for good."

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. SERIES OF MASS MEETINGS OF THE COLORED PROPLE,

Fortress Monroe, May 18,—A considerable number of colored persons assembled at the Court House yesterday afternoon, to listen to the address of General H. A. Pierce, of Washington, D. C. The meeting was opened with preyer by Rev. Mr. Henson, of the Bell Church, Charles H. Porter, Esq., introduced the speaker. The speech was mainly of a conservative character. He opposed mobs, violence, and confiscation. He savised the colored men to isbor dilizently to educate themselves, and rely upon their own exertions for homes, instead of expecting to get those of white men by confiscation. He said, "The white men in your midst are your friends; they own the land, you provide the labor—thus your interests are mutual." Speaking of riots and mobs, General Pierce said it was the duty of the colored men to support the law and aid the police in maintaining order. He did not believe in the doctine of entire social equality. There were many men the speaker did not recognize as Ata equals. He cautioned the sudience against demagogues, who pandered to bad appetites to obtain the colored men's votes.

He spoke of the regeneration of Virginia and her restoration, not as a conquered province, but as a proud member of the Union; and closed his remarks by an appeal to the colored men to be true to themselves, and not disappoint the hopes of their friends who had made them free.

Many white persons were present. The meeting was quiet and orderly, and the freedmen seemed much pleased with the address.

A mass meeting of colored people was recently held in Noriolk county, at a place called Sycamore Hill, and at which a Loyal League was formed, devoted to the principles of Republicaniam. The principal orator was Rev. Johnson Hodges, of Norfolk, who spoke for more than an hour in support of the Union Republican party. Subsequently, by invitation of the freedmen, who asked to hear the views of them of the principles of Republican party. Subsequently, by invitation of the credenen, who asked to hear the views of them of the principles of the p ETC. ETC. FORTRESS MONROE, May 18,-A considerable

ing adjourned. A case was yesterday brought up before the Mayor of Port-mouth arising from a captain of one of the ferry boats forcibly ejecting two colored women from the saloon set apart on the steamer for ladies, one portion of the steamer having been designated for the use of colored various. persons. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the captain, and the Mayor says in his de-cision, "There is no doubt, in my opinion, that the ferry company has a right to pass such rules and regulations for the government of these boats, and to appoint officers to carry out these rules and regulations, and the officers appointed should be at all times courteous and

The manner of ejecting the parties, without first stating to them that it was against the rules of the Company, was very reprehensible. There was more force used than necessary, and I shall, therefore, send Captain Childs before the Grand Jury to be indicted for assault and battery."

Captain Childs gave security to the amount of \$100, and the case will come up for trial before the Corporation Court which meets in July

A bill incorporating the Nerfolk and Great Western Railroad passed the Virginia Legislature in January last, and energetic measures are being devised by practical men who have the work in hand, to immediately enter upon the commencement of the road, which is ultimately destined to enrich the inhabitants of the prolific country through which it will extend its iron arms.

the prolific country throughtend its iron arms.

The road commences at Norfolk, or connects with the Norfolk and Suffolk Railroad at Suffolk, passing through the fertile counties of Southampton (near the Court House), Greenstein Rangawick, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, ville, Brunswick, Mecklenburg, Pittsylvania, Hallisz, Henry, Patrick, Carroll, Grayson, and a portion of Wasbington. Running near the line of the old North State,

it will, when completed, command a large por-tion of the trade from Gaston to the Tennessee line, penetrating the rich wheat and tobacco region. The bill authorized the opening of books in Norfolk and Richmond, and the speedy completion of the road is an earnest desire of the inhabitants of those counties, on two see future destiny it is calculated to work the most

future destiny it is calculated to work the most important results.

The steamer General Sedgwick, from New York, bound to Galveston, Texas, arrived here this afternoon, en route to Norfolk. She reported having broken her crank pin, some mites south of Hatteras, and had to put into the nearest porters.

A party of strangers from Norfolk recently visited Chincoteague Island, some forty miles above Cape Henry, on a gunning and fishing expedition, and found there a remarkable state of society existing among the inhabitants. Out of a population of 1400, only a few can read or write, and the principal means of obtaining a living is by farming and fishing.

A small species of wild pony in great numbers roam about the woods, and are annually caught and taken on the Eastern Store and sold. They are hardy little animals, and when once broken make admirable teams for the

farmers.

The inhabitants fare exceedingly jealous of strangers, and manifest their aversion in a very decided manner. Their means of commu-cation with the people and the other shore are so limited, and their prejudices so strong, that their knowledge of matters transpiring outside of their own little domain is restricted, and exhibits an almost savage ignorance.

The Late Catholic Council at Troy. They, May 19.—The late Catholic Council has made a recommendation to the Supreme Pontiff of a candidate for the Episcopacy of the See of Erie, which was made vacant by the death of the late Bishop Young. It is thought the Holy Father will order the consecration of Rev. Dr. Peter Havermans, for more than a quarter of a century Catholic pastor of this city and vicinity. No recommendation has yet been forwarded for the nomination of a prelate in the place of the late Bishop Lavalle, of the See of onicville. The erection of Syracuse into a Catholic See has been recommended to the

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 20.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 83/5; Reading, 103/5; Canton Company, 62%; Eric, 62%; Cleveland and Toledo, Iliz Cleveland and Pittsburg, 72%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95/6; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Scuthers, 67%; Chmberland preferred, 23/5; Virginia 8a, 67; Missouri 9a, 67%; Hudson River, 101/5; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 109; do. 1864, 105/5; do. 1863, 105/6; new issue, 107/5; Tenforties 20%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 105/5; Tenforties 20%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 105/5; Money, 6 per cent. Gold, 1367/5.

Naw York, May 20.—Cotton quiet: sales at 280.; Flour dull and declined 100; 400 bbis. 201d; State at 310/25/6/18/29; Wessern, \$10/85/6/14/20; Obio, 113/306/15/20; Southers, \$12.34/6/18. Western, \$20. Advance; 13000 bbish, 201d; State, 2000/6/18/20; Western, 2000 bbish, 201d; State, 2000/6/18/20; Western, 2000, Lard quiet and unchanged. Whisky quiet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, May 20, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this moraing, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 1804 5-20s sold at 1054, a slight decline; 1073 was bid for July 1865 5-20s; 1083 for 1862 5-20s; 993 for 10 40s; 1114 for 6s of 1881, and 1054@1064 for June and August 7:30s. City loans were in fair demand. The new issue sold at 102; and old do at 97, no change.

, at 97, no change. Railroad shares continue dull. Reading sold. at 51.69, no change; Northern Central at 44, no change; Norristown at 63, no change, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 514, a slight decline; 26 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 334 for North

Pennsylvania: 58 for Lehich Valley: 29 for El-mira common; 42 for preferred ditto; 13 for Cat-awissa common; 26 for Catawissa preferred; 274 for Philadelphia and Eric, and 44 for Northern

City Passenger Railroad shares were un-

Bank chares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Mechanics' sold 32; 111 was bid for Third National; 103 for Seventh National; 54 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 55 for Girard; 20% for Manufacturers'; 44 for Consolidation; and 58 for Common wealth. Canal shares were tirmly held. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53; and Susquehanna Caual at 152@154, no change; 30 was bld for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; and 764 for Delaware Di-

vision.

Quotations of Gold—10; A. M., 136;; 11 A. M., 136;; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 137;, an advance of 4 on the closing price of Saturday evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

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, 1114@1114; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1084@109; do., 1864, 1064@1064; do., 1865, 1064@1064; do. new, 1074@1084; 5s, 10-40s, 994@994; U. S. 7-30s, 1st scries, 1064@1066; do., 2d scries, 1064@1065; 3d scries, 1064@1055. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 144; August, 1865, 134; September, 1865, 124; October, 1865, 124.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, May 20. - Bark-The stocks are ight and the demand fair, No. 1 Quereitron is held at \$42 % ton.

The Flour Market is devoid of spirit, their being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchase only from hand to mouth; sales of a few hundred barrels at \$9:50@ 10 for superflue; \$10-50@11-50 for extras; \$13@14-50

Provisions-There is a fair feeling in the mar,

ket, but not much doing.
Whisky-Prices are entirely nominal. Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, May 20.—The Cattle Market was
rather dull this week, and prices were unsettled and drooping. About 1550 head were sold at from 18 to 19c. for extra \$16@17c. for fair to good,

and 18@15c. w pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-The following are the particulars of the sales:

30 head Owen Smith, Western, \$61014, gross, 10 "A. Christy & Bro., La. co., \$140104, gross, 11 "Jones McClese, Lan. co., \$140104, gross, 50 "P. McFillen, Lanc. co., \$140104, gross, 115 "P. Hathaway, Lauc. co., \$140104, gross, 92 "Jas. Kirk, Chester county, \$61014, gross, 56 "Jas. McFillen, Lan. co., 1061014, gross, 131 "Uliman & Bachman, La. co., \$140104, gross, 121 "Martin Fuller & Co., Chester co., 16618; 170 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 186184.

60 "S. Mooney & Bro., do., \$14004, gross, 60 "H. Chain, Penna, 15618.

75 "L. Frank, Lanc. co., \$610, gross, 70 "Hope & Co., Western, 18618.

76 "Frank & Shomberg, Western, 18618.

Cows were unchanged, 300 head sold at \$10665 for Springers, and \$60680 % head for Cow and Call.

Calf.
Sheep were less active, and rather lower.
8000 head sold at from 6146714c. for clipped, and
94814c, 2 pound, gross, for wool Sheep.
Hogs were in fair demand, 3600 head sold at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... For additional Marine News see Third Page.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

Barque Glasgow, Crane, Bremen, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig J. B. Kirby, Outerbridge, Turks Island, Workman & Co.
Brig Nellie Mowe, Leeman, Clenfuegos, Madeira & Cabada.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Nantucket, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Julia E. Pratt, Nickerson, East Cambridge, Repplier & Bro.
Schr Ethan Alien, Blake, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris.

Morris. Str W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff. Str W. Whillden, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, 36 hours from Providence, with mass. to Lathbury. Wickersham & Co.

Ital. barque Pennsylvania, Pontromoli, 60 days from Geboa, with marble, rags, etc., to V. A. Bartori.

Brig Abby Ellen, Orcuit. 5 days from Bonton, with mass. to Mershon & Cloud.

Br. Sofr Virgiula. Eden, 14 days from Frand Cayman, with sugar, etc., to captain. Brought to this port the captain, two mates, and six of the crew of the Br. brig Tantamar, from Kingaton, Ja., bound for Clenfuegos, to load for Europe. The Tantamar was wrecked April 5, during a heavy gale on Cape Bresou. Also, Captain Howes, two mates, and steward of brig Newbury, from Trinidad for New York, previously reported.

Schr I. Marvel, Quillan, 4 days from Norfolk, in ballast to captain.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, 5 days from Weymouth, in ballast to captain.

Schr B. S. Wright, Brown, 5 days from Newport, In ballast to captain.

Schr Lamartine, Hill, 8 days from Saco, in ballast to captain.

Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, 5 days from Nantucket, in to captain. Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, 5 days from Nantucket, in ballast to captain. Schr Electric Flash, McDonald, 5 days from Seacon-

net, with figh to captain.
Schr Orion. Hadwin, from Seaconnet.
Steamer W. Whildin, Riggans, 18 hours from Balttmore, with mose, to J. D. Ruoff. MEMORANDA Ship Bessie Crosby, Crosby, for Philadelphia, cleared it Liverpool at linst. Barque Onni, Dannevig, hence, at Queenslown sth stant. Barque John Matthews, Loughlin, hence, at St. Jago Barque Dorchester, Reynolds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 20th nit.

Barque Mary, Moon, hence, at Havana 12th inst, Brig Tempeat, Wilson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matamas 11th inst.

Brig Alvarado, Crocker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gibraltar 20th nit.

Brig Gentle Annie, Burgess, for Philadelphia, sailed from Cardemas 10th inst.

Brig Samnol Welsh, Hocker, for Barcelona, sailed frem Gibraltar 20th uit.

Sohr Abby Pitman, Lombard, hence, at Boston 18th Instant.

Schr Thomas Clyde, for Philadelphia, sailed from DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York. May 19.—Arrived, steamship City of Boston, Lelich, from Liverpool.
Steamship Raicigh. Marshman, from New Orleans.
Steamship Mariposa Quick, from New Orleans.
Steamship H. Livingston, Baker, from Savanuah.
Steamship Feirbanks, Hunter, from Wilmington.
Steamship Feirbanks, Hunter, from Wilmington.
Steamship St. Mark, Wood, from Liverpool.
Ship St. Mark, Wood, from Liverpool.
Schr C. Shearer, Cunningham, from Eleuthera,