# SECOND EDITION

### MEXICO.

### HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS!

Downfall of the Empire.

Capture of Maximilian and his Generals.

Querctare Taken by the Liberals.

Despatch from President Juarez

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 27 .- The following has been received at the State Department:-DEPARTMENT OF STATE, May 27-9-35 A. M. -The following has been received:-

NEW ORLEANS, May 26 .- To the Hon. William H. Seward: I have this moment received the following despatch by telegraph, via Galveston, dated at Matamoras May 21, "I have the honor to transmit you the following official letter from San Luis Potosi, May 15:"— General Barriosabal.—My Very Esteemed

Friend:-" Viva la Patria.", Queretaro has fallen by force of arms this 8 o'clock A. M. Maximilian, Mejia, Castelio, and Miramon are pri-(Signed) BENITO JUAREZ. Yours truly.

WILLIAM B. MARSHALL, E. L. PLUMB,

## FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES,

Commercial and Financial Report to Noon To-day.

London, May 27—Noon.—Consols for money opened at 934. U.S. Five-twenties, 7234. Erie Railroad, 394; Illinois Central, 7634.

Livespool., May 27—Noon.—Cotton firm at 11d. for middling Orleans. The sales to day will reach 10,000 bales.

Breadsinfis sleady except Corp. which has Breadstuffs steady, except Corn, which has advanced to 39s. 9d.

Provisions are unchanged.

Spirits of Turpentine has declined to 34s. 3d.

All the other articles are unchanged.

A SQUADRON OF IRON-CLADS LIKELY TO BE PUR-CHASED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 25.—The Government of the United States has offered to sell to the Czar Alexander the famous iron-clad monitor Miautonomah, a frigate, and two new and very fast iron-clad war cruisers.

The proposition has been favorably received by the Emperor and his Cabinet, and is likely to be accepted.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

AN EFFORT MADE TO SETTLE THE DIFFICULTY. Sr. Petersburg, May 25.—Since the adjournment of the London Peace Conference, and the adjustment of the Franco-German quarrel relative to Luxembourg, the long-vexed Eastern question has assumed much more importance.

Diplomacy is now engaged in the consideraquestion has assumed much more importance.
Diplomacy is now engaged in the consideration of a plan for its peaceful settlement, and
efforts will be shortly made in this city, Paris,
Berlin, Vienna. and London, for its, perhaps,

THE FENIAN CONVICTS. COLONEL BURKE AND THE OTHERS LIKELY TO BE HANGED-INTENSE EXCITEMENT IN IRELAND-GOVERNMENT FEARS OF REPRISALS, ETC.

DUBLIN, May 25.—If the Fenian leaders, Colonel Burke, I. R. A., and others, who were convicted of high treason at the special commission in this city, with Colonel McClure, who pleaded guilty and thus avowed his treason, are hanged pursuant to law, the authorities expect sudden and sharp reprisals on the part of the members of the Fenian organization here.

Government is anxiously, yet actively, pre-paring. The dwelling of the Right Honorabie Judge Fitzgerald, with those of his two associ-ates on the bench at the trial, as well as the ates on the cench at the trial, as we as the houses inhabited by the Right Honorable the Attorney-General and the other counsel who prosecuted for the Crown, which are the fine buildings situated in Merrion and Fitzwilliam squares, are even now guarded day and night by a force of armed policemen, who appear in citizens' dress.

Colonel Burke was sentenced to be hanged on Wednesday, the 29th of May. Mr. Doran's death sentence has, I believe, been commuted. Should Burke be executed, it is most likely that Colonel McClure will share the same fate, as he pleaded guilty, and now lies condemned to undergo the highest penalty of the law.

ENGLAND. ANOTHER REPORM DEMONSTRATION-QUEEN VIC-

TORIA'S BIRTHDAY. LONDON, May 25 -Another imposing and very London, May 25 —Another imposing and very influential demonstration has been made in favor of Parliamentary reform, in the shape of a very crowded meeting held in St. James' Hall to-day.

John Stuart Mill, M. P., with the Liberal members of the House of Commons, attended and spoke cornectly in support of the extension of very comprehensive measures of members.

sion of very comprehensive measures of en-franchisement for the people.

Queen Victoria's birthday was duly cele-brated. The city was illuminated; there were municipal dinners and public entertainments, with other manifestations of respect, on all sides.

## FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The City of Baltimore at New York. New York, May 27.—The steamer City of Baltimore has arrived, with European dates of the 15th and 16th instant. The owners of the Great Eastern refused the

payment of wages to the seamen, for the purpose of ascertaining the real amount due them, when they can institute proceedings against the French company which chartered the

The National Reform Union, in an address to Mr. Gladstone, asked him to take hold of the bold cry of household suffrage, as it would have the sympathy and approval of the whole nation. He responded reassuringly, and was caustle in criticizing the Government bill. He explained the reasons which led him to adopt the 15 line, and would not say that under no circumstances would he revive it. He did not, however, commit himself to the bold cry of household suffrage.

Mr. Bright also addressed the Union, advising petitioning throughout the country. The

Mr. Bright also addressed the Union, advising pelitioning throughout the country. The London Times, referring to these interviews, says: "If frantic words can be taken to indicate the rule and desperation of a once great party, then the Liberals are done for altogethen." The Desig News, Tolegraph, and Star regard them as the beginning of a new Reform movement. The News says the Liberal party will not be bound by the Ministerial Reform bill.

A public meeting in Dublin, presided over by the Lord Mayor, adopted a memorial to the Lord Licutenant, asking that the lives of the condemned Fenians be spared.

The crop accounts from all parts of France are said to be highly sails actory.

THE RELEASE OF JEFF, DAVIS. From the London Times of May 15.

From the London Times of May 15.

The Americans, when they interceded with our Goyernment for the lives of the Fenlam convicted in Canada, did certainly not preach where they were unprepared to practise. Since the conclusion of the way the North, though severe on the Southern community, has given way to no animosities against individuals. No one has been put to death in America for what the North has declared to be treason; very few have been molested if they chose to acquiesce in the restored rule and to take no part in politics. The ciemency of the Government has, however, been carried to its furtherest point by the release on bail of Mr. Jeferson Davis after a capilvity of two years. Whether he will ever be brought to trial seems to be still oncertain, but we may almost predict that in any case the punishment inflicted on him will not be extreme. We can see that in the case of America this is the wissest policy, and that it is hest not to give renewed rancer to the animosities of the South by any act of severity. A similar forbearance would have its good effects in Ir eland also.

From the London Telegraph, May 15.

act of severity. A similar forbearance would have its good effects in D claud also.

From the London Tetegraph, May 15.

At last the ex President of the late Confederate States of America has been released from his captivity. Jefferson Davis is no longer a prisoner in Fortress Monroe. The telegram which conveys this anneuncement explains that the release is no ball, and that Mr. Davis is under bonds to appear before the Court in November next; but it is evident that the intention to bring him to trial has been abandoned. Indeed, his imprisonment has been for more than a year past considered a reproach to public justice, and the most entinent of the Republican leaders have not scrupled to denounce the prolonged confinement without trial as a disgrace to the country. The case, however, was one with a hich no government would have found it cany to deal. At the time when the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had thrown the whole country into a frenzy of passionate desire for vengeauce, and when Davis was supposed to have instigated the crime, the Government might easily have obtained a verifict against him at the close of the war. Fortunate was it for the good name of the American people that difficulties hindered such a proceeding till the passions of the country had three to co.

From the London Star, May 14.

No nore remarkable proof could be afforded of the clemen yof the American populitical offenders.

No more remarkable proof could be afforded of the clemen yof the Americans towards political offenders. At one time public feeling was strong against Davis; now it has cooled down into indifference, if not contempt, THE PEACE TREATY. FRENCH OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE SETTLE-MENT OF THE LUXEMBOURG QUESTION-THE NEGOTIATIONS IN LONDON, AND PROVISIONS OF

THE TREATY-WHAT PRANCE GAINS. In the session of the Legislative Body of France, on the 13th of May, the Marquis de Moustier made the following communication, of which a brief news report by the cable has

Moustler made the following communication, of which a brief news report by the cable has been published:—

The Marquis said:—Gentlemen, the Loudon Conference has terminated its labors, having signed, on the 11th last, a treaty determining in a decisive manner the international polition of the Duchy of Luxemburg. The French Government had for some time past been preoccupied by the undecided state in which this question, so important for the security of our frontiers, remained. Whether this security was assured by the union of the Duchy to France, or by any other combination, the chief point for us was that Prussia, in the new position which she had acquired by the last European changes, should not retain beyond her boundaries, and outside all international right, a military establishment which towards us constituted an eminently offensive position. We were warranted in hoping that our friendly relations with the Cabinet of Berlin would prepare the way for a favorable solution, for our intention has always been to spare Prussia's just susceptibilities, and to bring to the question, which had a European character, an honest examination of treaties and of the interests of the great powers. We hastened to remove all cause for conflict by a deciaration in conformity with the above sentiments. The powers opened the preparatory negotiations, in which we avoided taking any past, from a just feeling of reserve and moderation. To all questions we replied that we would accept any solution compatible with our security and dignity, and which the Cabinets might rocommend for our adoption as calculated to consolidate European peace. We cannot too tondiy prochaim how much the powers have displayed a spirit of impartiality, and a sincere desire to arrive at an equit bit and honorable arrangement. After the ratifications have been exchanged the Government will promulgate the text of the treaty, of which the following are the principal stipulations:—

The preamble states that the King of Holland, Grand Duke of Luxembourg, taking into consideration the change in the situation of the duchy resulting from the dissolution of the ties which bound it to the old Germanic Court deration, invited the sovereigns from the dissolution of the ties which bound it to the old Germanic Court deration, invited the sovereigns of Anstris, Belgium. France, Great Britain, Prussia, and Russia to assemble their repressentatives at London, in order to concert with the Pleuipotentiaries of the King-Grand Duke engagements for the future with a view to the maintenance of peace. The sovereigns having accepted this invitation, resolved to respond to the desire of the King of Italy to participate in deliberations destined to assure the maintenance of the general tranquillity. The Duke declared that he maintained the connection of the Duchy with the House of Nassau. This declaration was accepted, and note taken of it. The duchy was declared neutral under the sanction and collective guarantee of the signing powers, with the exception of Belgium, which is aiready a neutral power. It was further agreed that the town of Luxembourg should cease to be fortified. The King-Grand Duke reserved to himself the right of maintaining there sufficient troops for the preservation of order. Prussia declared consequently that her troops shall receive orders to evacuate the place as soon as the radications of the treaty are exchanged. The artillery will begin to be withdrawn, together with the munitions of war, shortly. There will then only remain the troops indispensable for the safety and the despatch of the material of war. The Duke of Luxembourg engaged to take measures to convert the tortress into an open town, by such demolition as he shall consider sufficient for the safety and the despatch of the material of war. The Duke of Luxembourg engaged to take measures to convert the tortress into an open town, by such demolition as he shall consider sufficient for the safety of the research of the preservor. latious:—
The preamble states that the King of Holland,
Grand Duke of Luxembourg, taking into considera-

#### RITUALISM. INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

INTERESTING DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords on the evening of the 14 h instant, Lord shaltesbury, in moving the second reading of his Clerical Veatments bill, explained that his reason for so doing, notwithstanding the promised issue of a Royal Commission, which he fully approve 1, was that the adoption of nucual vestments by certain of the clergy had created great alarm and distatisfaction, which was operating injuriously to the interests of the Church of England. Promising that he desired to introduce no innovation, but simply to give statutory effect to the usage of the Church during the last three centuries, he cited numerous authorities to show that the surplice was the only clerical vestment that had been sanctioned during that period. He also referred to the declarations of convocation as evidencing the disapproval of the great body of the clergy of the nevelties in ritual and ornament that had lately been introduced, and explained that the object of his bill was merely to give statutory effect to the principle of the canno of 1805. Anticipating some objections that might be offered to the measure, he asserted the necessity of immediate action in this matter, instead of permitting the objectionable practice to continue during the two or three years over which the imquiries of the Commission would probably extend. After quoting from various publications of the extreme ritualistic party to show the rapid advance they were making towards a Romain ceremonial doctrine, Lard Sharesbury expressed his convected with the Church of England, he begged the House to allow a second reading of his bill.

The Archbishop of Canterbury excused the linaction

II. The Archbishop of Canterbury excused the Inaction The Archbishop of Canterbury excused the Inaction of the prelates by remarking that their powers were not so extensive as was sometimes supposed. Agreeing with Lord Shattesbury in condemning many of the doctrines put forth and practices adopted by the extreme party, he still thought it wenth be advisable to postpone proceeding with this bill, which dealt only with one of the many points that would come under the consideration of the Royal Commission. He therefore moved, adopting a suggestion of the Lord Chancellor, that the debate be adjourned for two months.

nonths. Lord Shattesbury baying declined to agree to the amendment.

Lord Nelson observed that if the use of the vestments complained of was illegal, there was no need of
this bill, and if they were not illegal, then he thought
they should has liste before achmitting to the penalties
of an expost facto law persons who were soling, as
they believed, conscientiously and lawfully. Urging
the impropriety of enacting a rigid role of uniformity,
he suggested that direct Parliamentary legislation

would give rise to a feeling of persecution, and there-lore recommended that Convocation should be left to assume the initiative to any changes that might be lore recommended that Convocation should to left to assume the initiative in any changes that might be deemed to be necessary.

The Blabop of London admitted that a great evil did exist, and that immediate action was required, but he reminded the House that legislation could at lest only palliste and could not remove the will. To do so effectually the influences at the universities, which exercised so much power over the minds of young men at the present day, must be dealt with, and with that object he urged the necessity of great caution in the appointments to the chief posts at the great educational centres of the country, although he disavowed all desire to set a ban upon any particular mode of thought. He thought the commission, not desiling with doctrine, but with all matters pertaining to public worship, would be useful, but not entirely effectual for the removal of the existing evils, and he supported the bill as a means of enabling all persons to know what was the law upon one particular point.

Lord Devon warned the House against adopting apparently harsh legislation against zealous and plous persons, although he regretted the extremes to which they sometimes carried their convictions.

Lord Harrowby thought congregations were enti-

extremes to which they sometimes carried their convictions.

Lord Harrowby thought congregations were entitled to be protected against distasteful innovations, and therefore supported the bill.

The Hishop of Oxford felt all the danger of the time, but objected to the bill as wholly inadequate to deal with an influence which affected the minds not only of many of the younger members of the Church of England, but even of those who belonged to di senting bodies. Any legislation upon such a subject to be beneficial, must be calmily considered and carefully managed. He approved a Royal Commission, and thought the piece of urgency did not warrant the passage by a bill dealing only with one out of the many questions invoiced in the coming figurity. There would be danger to the Church from harty legislation, as it was well known that with her bosom were comprehended men of widely diverging views, and great forbearance must be practised if it were not desired to drive them from their common Church.

The Bishops of Burham and Carliele supported the second reading, but

second reading, but
Lord Derby regretted that the adjournment of the
debate had not been acceded to by Lord Shaftesbury, as he conceived the bill, if passed, would be re
garded as hasty and partial legislation. He urged the
House to agree to the postponement, undertaking
that the Royal Commission should be issued without
delay.

delay.

Upon a division the motion for adjourning the de-bate was carried by 61 to 46.

## SURRATT.

THE TRIAL TO-DAY.

Interesting Scenes in Court -Appearance of the Prisoner-The Speech of Judge Fisher, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]
WASHINGTON, May 27.—This morning was set for the commencement of the trial of John H.
Surratt, under an indictment found on the 4th of February last, charging him with murder and conspiracy to murder President Lincoln on or about the 14th of April, 1865. The Courtroom was crowded at an early hour, and as early as 8 o'clock Deputy Marshal Phillips, with the baillif, were present disposing of the seats, and making arrangements for the members of the press. But one representative for each newspaper was admitted. Judge Fisher was on the bench.

At 10 o'clock Messrs Bradley and Merrick, counsel for the accused, entered the court-room, as also the members of the petit jury. The Court was opened, and in a few moments District Attorney Carrington entered with Judge Edward Feirrepont, of New York, and moved his admission to the bar to assist Government in the prosecution. The list of petit jurors were sworn, and three were found to be absent. Attwenty-five minutes past 10 Judge Fisher inquired whether counsel were ready to proceed with the case.

The District Attorney said he regretted that SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. ]

with the case.

The District Attorney said he regretted that there were several difficulties in the way of going to trial. The probabilities were that the case would run into the next term, and the case would run into the next term did not cease with the term. of the act creating the Court, and the rules for the government of the Court, and said that this was a difficulty in the way. There was no tell-ing how much time would be consumed in the

The prosecution had used great exertions to secure all witnesses who knew anything of the case. But there were a few who had not yet case. But there were a few who had not yet made their appearance, and the prosecution had also discovered new evidence. Mr. Merrick, for the defense, said there was a special act authorizing a trial to run from one Court into another in case of necessity.

Mr. Bradley asked that the prisoner be brought into Court, and it was so ordered.

Surrat's brother and suster visited him this morning in jail. He shaved this morning, for the first time since he has been in jail. He

first time since he has been in fail. has been unwell for some days, and has been taking medicated wine as a tonic. At twenty minutes to 11 he was brought into court and

At the request of Mr. Bradley, the prisoner was allowed to take a seat by his counsel. He was dressed entirely in black, and looked thinner and paler than when last in Court. The manacles were removed from his hands on is being placed near his counsel. Mr. Merrick said that he understood the

prosecution to ask for a continuance. District Attorney Carrington said that he had not made such a motion, but had stated that he was not ready to proceed to trial.

Mr. Merrick said then there was no motion before the Carri efore the Court.

Judge Fisher said if there was no motion for

a continuance, the ordinary course would be to proceed with the trial. Mr. Bradley said the defense were ready to go

on with the trial.

Mr. Peirrepont stated that he understood the case; but wilnesses were absent whose testimony was important. One in New York, one in Datroit, and others at other points. If, however, it was decided that the trial could run from one term to another it might be comfrom one term to another, it might be com-menced and the witnesses might arrive in Mr. Merrick urged that the Court could not

act on such vague suggestions, where no defi-nite motion for continuance was made by the

prosecution.

The argument upon proceeding with the trial was continued by Mr. Merrick for the defense, who urged that the trial should go on, saying that the means of the prisoner and of his family were exhausted; witnesses for the defense had been brought here from Canada and the South at heavy expense, and even material witnesses could not be brought here because they had not the means.

the means.

If the case goes over until the next term, it will be impossible for them to keep these witnesses here, and the prisoner may be left without the necessary witnesses to prove his innocence. Mr. Pierrepont said@thatthe understood that the absent Government witnesses would be here in about ten days.

After some further discussion the Court decided that the case should go over until the loth of June. Mr. Bradley asked that the Court should provide for the payment of the expenses of the witnesses for the defense, which was

## FROM HARRISBURG TO-DAY.

Decision of the Supreme Court in the Schuylkill County Case-The Gettys-burg Asylum Case, etc.

HARRISHURG, May 27.—The Supreme Court this morning decided, in the Schuylkill county case, that the exclusive jurisdiction given to the new court is unconstitutional, and therefore the old court still exists, and can proceed to try cases. As to concurrent jurisdiction, the question is not raised, and will be decided when raised.

raised.
The information for the Gettysburg quo warranto was presented this morning, by Attorney-General Brewster, and the 3d of July next, at Philadelphia, fixed for the hearing.

Liberal Bequests.

Providence, R. I., May 27.—The will of Shuball Hutchings, a leading merchant of this city, who died last week, makes bequests to various public objects to the amount of \$35,500, including \$10,000 for the education and improvement of the colored people at the South; \$5000 each to the American Hible Society, American Tract Society, and American Board of Forsign Missions; and \$5000 to the Westfield Congregational Church in that town.

THE QUAKERS IN COUNCIL.

XEARLY MEETING OF THE SOCIETY OF PRIENDS-THE INNOVATIONS OF PASHION-ADDRESSES OF SAMUEL LEAVICE, DEBORAH WARTON, AND JOHN

The Hicksite branch of the Society of Friends, which has been in session since Thursday last, held a public meeting yesterday, in their edifice in Rutherford place. Their previous deliberations were of a private character, the members alone being admitted; and Sunday was accordingly set apart by the ministers and elders of the denomination for an exposition of the principles of the Society.

At 10½ o'clock, the vicinity of the edifice presented an animated spectacle. Fashionable equipages were driven before the plain brick structure where the Friends met, but they were without the liverled lacqueys of the Gentiles who move up and down the avenues. From these there alighted beautiful young women, not attired in the drab garb of the order, but in the current fashions of the most celebrated modisfes of Paris and New York, and "men Friends," who had discarded the robes of George Fox and Penn for the choicest styles of modern Fox and Penn for the choicest styles of modern apparel. As each carriage retired it was succeeded by another, bearing gentlemen and ladics who presented like evidences of the innovations of fashion. THE SCENE INSIDE,

THE SCENE INSIDE.

Immediately after the hour announced for the exercises, the meeting-house was througed. It presented a novel and curious spectacle, which amply illustrated that the rigid discipline of the Order was powerless to perpetuate the quaint uniform by which the "Friend" was uncertingly distinguished in other days. The galeties and the right aisles were set apart for ladies—and of these only the aged matrons appeared in the hoods and antique shawls of the sisterhood. The belies—and some were verybeautiful—were "loves of bonnets," chignons, light robes of the most attractive textures and fashionable jewellery, while the youing "men Friends" appeared in the gayest attire ever beheld on Broadway. The garb of George Fox, however, was not wholly absent from the assemblage. It was worn by the old brethren and sisters, whose ages varied from sixty to eighty. The audience, however, was not exclusively composed of Friends. This fact was shown by the large number who remained uncovered during the exercises, the members wearing their hats, in accordance with the usage of the organization.

On the platform there were about sixty

nats, in accordance with the usage of the organization.

On the platform there were about sixty venerable men and women—the former occupying seats to the right, and the latter to the left. Rachael Hicks, a prominent speaker, sat next Deborah Warton, and near her appeared Anna Townsend, the friend of Lucretia Mott. On the other side were Samuel Leavick, John Hunt, William C. Macey, Mr. Trimble, Thomas Hoke, and others; and near by sat a very aged Friend, Elkarin Wood, who is fast travelling to his hundredth year. Beyond him, in the lower seats, were David H. Barnes. George T. Franks, Alexander J. Coffin, and Robert M. Stratton.

The first speaker was Samuel Leavick, a pro-minent minister of the denomination. He was minent minister of the denomination. He was attired in the garb of the order, and wore one of the broadbrims which flourished in the days of Pen. He confined his remarks to the well-known principles of the Friends, and the necessity of leading a good life, and "following the dictates within." After an elaborate exposition of the views of the denomination, he was followed by

DEBORAH WARTON,

of Philadelphia, an elderly lady attired in orthodox drab. In the course of a brief address, she said the Friends should closely watch the testimony within; they should keep guard over their own hearts, and follow the dictates of the spirit who moved within them for good. That testimony was powerful. It was all-sufficient to reprove evil and to enlarge good. Yea, and they would be all found sufficient in Christ. they would be all found sufficient in Christ, who dwelleth in them. The lady closed by ap-pealing to every brother and sister present to encourage and follow the leadings of the spirit

in their hearts. JOHN HUNT, of Pennsylvania, next spoke. He is a venerable man, said to be past eighty. After a pause, he asked his hearers if they were all in Christ; for Christ, the hope of glory in the soul, he said, was the essence of all true religion. They should not think of sectarianism, nor of orthodoxy, nor of other denominations of Friends, but they should seem to Christ, who was the power. should come to Christ, who was the power of God and the love of God. He would plead that they might all come to Him while he breathed the atmosphere of the air during the few short years he had to live.

Thomas Hoke then announced that a public

Thomas Hoke then announced that a public meeting would be held next Wednesday at the meeting-house, where Samuel Leavick desired to say some words, especially to young Friends.

The meeting then took a recess till to clock P. M., when religious addresses similar to the above were delivered. No arrangements have yet been made for the business sessions of the denomination.—N. Y. World,

### SPAIN AND MR. SEW (RD'S SOUTH AMERICAN CO'FERENCE.

The following door ent will throw some light on the attitude. Spain in the affair of the conference proposed to be held in Washington for the settlement of the Pacific war:—

for the settlement of the Pacific war:—

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, February, 1867.—John P. Hale, etc. etc., Madrid—Sir.—I have had the nonor to receive your despatch No. 79, which is accompanied by a copy of a correspondence which has taken place between yourself and Mr. Colonge on the subject of the proposition by this Government to the several beligerents, of its good offices by way of mediation for the restoration of peace between Spatin and certain ailled republics of South America.

by way of mediation for the restoration of peace between Spain and certain allied republics of South America,

To guard against all misapprehension I recite, from the letter of Mr. Colunge, his answer to the proposition which was made by me on the subject referred to on the 20th day of December last, in identical terms to each and all of the belligerent parties. Mr. Colunge is understood to say, in behalf of the Government of her Catholic Majesty, that Spain accepts the proposition of the Government of the United States, subject to a certain condition, which is as follows.—Spain deares that, by agreement of all the belligerents, certain amendments of the plan submitted by the United States, which Spain deems indispensable to the better direction of the conference proposed, and for its more speedy termination, may be adopted by the United States, bot, however, without the previous concurrence of all the belligerents. The amendment which Mr. Colunge requires is defined by him as follows:—First, to fix with precision a period within which the matters shall have arisen which matters, and none others, shall there he a submission to arbitration in case the plenipotentiaries are not able to agree among themselves. Second, to affix some conditions or qualifications in respect to the arbitrator, and that the President shall be at liberty freely to select an arbitrator from the sovereigns or States who possess these conditions or qualifications or qualifications or qualifications, and the first states, subject only to the reservation above cited agrees, on behalf of Spain, that a conference shall be held at Washington as proposed, and at the time proposed by the United States, that the plenipotentiaries of the grown several fovernments, and with respect to their own several fovernments, and with respect to the manner proposed by the United States, that the points apon wh

repts may have proposed, or provided for proposing, to the United States.

I think it proper to state in this place, that at the present moment no answer upon the subject of our proposition has been received by this Government from either of the allied belligerent enemies of Spain. It is therefore unknown and uncertain whether those parties have accepted or will accept the proposition, and equally unknown and uncertain whether they or any of them would desire to propose any modificacation of the plan which was submitted to all the helligerents by this Government. Having taken the President's direction upon the matters thus recited, I have now to instruct you as follows:—

First, I shall desire to know, as early as may be, whether I have correctly conceived and expressed the meaning of Mr. Colunge's communication.

Second, As to armistice. The United States understand that an armistice is to be deemed established from this date, unless the allied enemies of Spain shall renew hostilities before receiving notice thereof

from the United States, or upon receiving notice by a copy of this paper furnished by me, they shall decline to accept the armistice on the terms upon which it is so accepted by Spain.

Third. As to the amendment presented by Mr. Colunge, the United States will oppose no objection to preliminary discussion between Spain and her allied enemies, with reference to the fixing of a time within which the matters shall have arisen which are to be submitted to the Conference, and upon which, and none others, there is to be submission to arbitration in case the plenipotentiaries are not able to agree among themselves. If, in the view of the parties concerned, it will facilitate that discussion, this Government would be willing that this descartment should be a channel of communication. On the other hand, I am anithorized to express, with profound respect to the everal parties, an apprehension that the carrying on of such preliminary discussion might produce delays which would be more injurious than the advantages which it is conceived by the President would be likely to result from an ultimate agreement hetered to the suggested period of limitation.

In regard to the suggestions of conditions or qualifications of the strikingler, restricting the President's

ment between the parties as to the suggested period of limitation.

In regard to the suggestions of conditions or qualifications of the arbitrator, restricting the President's liberty of choice. I am instructed to say that it would not be agreeable to this Government to modify its original proposition in this respect. Impartiality, and the good taith of the United States, as well as an exercise of sound discretion, are a ready pledged in the proposition to appoint an arbitrator in case the proceedings of the conference shall render it necessary. Should either of the beliggerent parties insist upon such a condition in this respect as the one thus offered by Spain, the United States must be understood as declining to proceed further in the matter. Finally, it being a matter of importance to save time in the negotiations which have been no happing begun, a copy of this communication, without further explanation, is transmitted to the legations of the United States near the affect belliggerents, to be laid before them in the same words in which the Aminter of the United States near the affect belliggerents, to be laid before them in the same words in which the Aminter of the United States at Madrid is hereby directed to submit the same to the consideration of her Catholic Majesty's Government. Whatever communications bearing upon the subject may be received from either of the belligerents, will without delay be made known to all the other interested parties.

VILLIAM H. SEWARD.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, May 27, 1867. Monday, May 27, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 1084, no change, and August 7-30s at 1064, no change. 994 was bid for 10 40s; 1054 for June 7-30s; 1114 for 6s of 1881; and 1095 for 1862 5-20s.

City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 1013, a slight decline, and old do, at 97, no

change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Beading sold at 51½@51½, a slight decline; Pennsylvania Railroad at 50½@50½, a decline of ½; Catawissa preferred at 20½, a decline of ½; Philadelphia and Krie at 20½, an advance of ½; Little Schuylkill at 28, no change; and Northern Central at 43, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19f @19å; 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 27 for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; and 36½ for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 54½.

130 was bid for First National; 111 for Third National; 153 for Philadelphia; 132½ for Farmers.

130 was bid for First National; 111 for Third National; 153 for Philadelphia; 1324 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 107 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 55% for Girard; 304 for Manufacturers'; 65 for City; 61 for Commonwealth; and 60 for Union.

Canal shares were unsettled. Schuyiktil Navigation common sold at 204, a decline of 4; Susquebanna Canal at 164@163, a slight decline; and Lehigh Navigation at 602, an advance of 2. 56 was bid for Delawate Division, and 119 for Morris Canal preferred.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1363; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 1364; 1 P. M., 1363, a decline of 3 on the closing price Saturday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

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

BEFORE BOARDS,

100 sh Read R. 51½ 100 sh Read R. 560. 51½

FIRST BOARD.

\$1500 5-208 '65.Jy.cp. 108½ 200 sh Penua R. \$60. 50½

\$1800 do. 108½ 20 sh Penua R. \$60. 50½

\$600 do. 0.108½ 100 do. 35. 50½

\$500 do. 0.108½ 100 sh Read R. 35. 51½

\$1000 U S 7-30s. Au. 106½ 100 do. 35. 50½

\$1000 Pa 6s. WL.cpsin.101½ 100 do. 500. 51½

\$500 do. 102 206 do. 51½

\$500 do. 102 206 do. 51½

\$500 do. 103 300 do. 500. 51½

\$400 do. 0.01d. 18. 17

\$1000 Pa R 2m 6s. 93½ 13 sh Leh V R. 2d. 55

\$1000 Pa R 2m 6s. 93½ 13 sh Leh V R. 2d. 55

\$1000 Pa R 3 Sch N stk. 20½

\$1000 Sh Sung Chi. 10½ 100 sh Egbert Oil. 15

\$1000 Sh Sung Chi. 10½ 100 sh 13th & 15th. 19½

100 sh Sung Chi. 10½ 100 sh 13th & 15th. 19½

100 sh Sung Chi. 10½ 100 sh 13th & 15th. 19½

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881, coupon, 1114@1114; U. S. U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111½@111½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109½@109½; do., 1864, 105½@106; do., 1865, 106½@106½; do. new, 108 @108½; 5s, 10-40s, 99½@99½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106@106½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@105½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16½; May, 1865, 14½; August, 1865, December, 1864, 16½; May, 1865, 14½; August, 1865, 14½; A September, 1865, 134; October, 1865, 125. Gold, 1364.

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 Solth Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 @1112; do. 1862, 1091@1092; do., 1864, 1053@ 106: do., 1865, 1061@1062; do., 1865, new, 108@ 1082; do. 5s, 10-40s, 994@992; do. 7'30s, Aug., 1062 @1064; do., June, 1051@1053; do., July, 1052@ @1064; do., June. 1058@1058; do., July. 1058@1058; Compound Interest Notes, June. 1864, 1198 @1198; do., July, 1864, 1188@1188; do. Aug. 1864, 1198@1188; do. Aug. 1864, 1188@1188; do. Aug. 1864, 1174@1178; do., December, 1864, 1164@1168; do., May, 1865, 1148 @1154; do., Aug., 1865, 1133@1144; do., September, 1865, 1138@1138; October, 1865, 1121@1134. Gold, 1368@1366. Saiver, 1304@132.

Reformatories for Stock Gamblers.—It is starting to note how the army of small speculators and impecunious brokers has multiplied since legitimate business has been depressed. Hundreds have abandoned their honest callings and gone to the Stock Market to try their lock. They scrape together what money they can, select their brokers, deposit their 10 per cent, margins on Eric or some other stock, and then sit down like a cat at a hole to watch for game. From this instant their nature undergoes a change. They become inveterate idiers, vagrants and tipplers. From 9 o'clock in the morning to 6 in the evening their time is divided between "watching the market" and guzzling at Delmonico's. Day after day the same familier faces are seen filling the streets and the lobbies of the Long Room and Open Board. They wander like troubled sprits from pillar to post, waiting for fortune to smile on them, and hoping to get rich without labor. It is useless to ware them of the tricks of the trade and the dangers that beset them. Ruin is certain to overtake them speedily. There are enough genteelly dressed, able-bodied vagrants hanging about the Stock Boards to raise garden truck for all the markets of New York, if systematically set to work in the country. It is dagusting to see how idleness and vice take hold on them. There is no better nursery for gambiers and topers in this city than the purliens of Wall and Broad atreets.

The number of brokers and members of the Stock

topers in this city than the purileus of Walland Broad streets.

The number of brokers and members of the Stock Boards has increased no less rapidly than the army of outsiders and hangers on. There are far too many trying to get allying out of stock manipulations. No double a certain degree of speculation is lavorable to the appreciation of rallway shares. It stimulates traffic and attracts attention to these important public works. Evokers are useful to the mercantile comminity so long as they confine themselves strictly to commission business in legitimate transactous; but when the operations of the markst are reduced to a brute struggle between "bulls" and "bears," to see which shall wipe out the other, it becomes advantageous not only to the public, but to the brokers them selves, te have their ranks thinned out by the exterminating process, just as wars often exercise a purifying effect upon demoralized peoples and communities. For two weeks and more there has been a dead lock between the two rival factons. Stocks have fluor instead semswhat, but the range has been scarcely more than two per cept, in that time, and those who have been expecting a rich harvest of profile by a sudden advance, begin to fast discouraged. The market languishes, Oftentimes during the day it is absolutely dead, and brokers nil up fine intervals by singing "John Brown" in the Long Room, or by shouting and "John Brown" in the long Room, or by shouting and "John Brown" in the long Room, or by shouting and "John Brown" in the long Room, or by shouting and "John Brown" in the long Room, or by shouting and caterwanting. There is scarcely authing done by outsiders, excepting by those Abshice already received to and their pockets are for the most part very indifferently lined. However, a chauge must take place eventually, and opinion is about equally divided as to whether stocks are in advance or deciding.

Cities. Every trade has its tricks. Wall street operators, whose wealth and experience enable them to control the market, have two principal sources of profit—one through carrying stocks, and the other by forming "pools." It is noticeable that the public almost invariably buy stocks when they are high, and set

them when they are low. The broker is not alow to take advantage of this frailty of human nature. He is happy to purchase for a customer 1000 shares of Erle at 50, receiving from him \$10,000 in cash as margin in case of depreciation. In course of time the broker, believing that the stock is too high sells it, without, however, informing his customer of the sale. As the stock declines fresh margin is called for and paid in. At last a panic takes plane, and the stock falls to 50; the broker is ordered to sell, and is supposed to do so at that figure. At all events, it is so charged to the customer upon the broker's books, and of course the broker pockets the 30 per cent.

supposed to do so at that figure. At all evenes, it is so charged to the contomer upon the broker's books, and of course the broker pockets the 30 per cent. profit.

As to "pools:" before a pool is formed, and when stocks are low and dull, some firm will oftendout 10,000 shares of stock. When it has risen 10 or 15 per cent. they propose to some of their customers to form a pool of 10,000 shares at the market price. The stock previously booght is put into the pool at 60, in other words, the firm who conduct the pool have sold their leaves, they firm who conduct the pool have sold their leaves, they can replace it at allower tigure. When, under the manipulations of the operators, the stock has risen to 80, another pool in formed, to which the firm again generously sell the stock which they own. Now the pear is rips, and it is time to look for a crash. The market breaks, and the oreducious find themselves bankrupt. It does not signify that they have been caught in the same trapbetore. The temptation is too strong to resist, and the hope of success lures them to fresh disasters.

It is to counteract recent combinations of the Bolls" that the "Bears" are now bending all their energies, and hundreds of interested outsiders are anxiously awaiting the result. Perhaps, when the market breaks, a more healthy state of thines will follow. It would be a blessing if disaster would, have the effect to show unsophisticated stock gamblers their folly, and turn them from their present habits of ideness to paths of industry, where they would be of some service to their reliow-morials; but nothing but poverty will keep them from speculating, and when their bones are picked clean, they will still bang like spectres around the fatal precincts of the stock Beards. They seem to become totally unfitted for business or any honorable or useful appear of tile. What they need is some compulsory course of discipline, like that prescribed in the asylum for mobrintes. We do not know why one fastitution is less desirable than another. If the B

Railroad Receipts in New Jersey .- The eight Railroad Receipts in New Jersey,—The eight New Jersey railroads recort an aggregate of receipts for 1856 of \$2,145.454. The Camden and Amboy earned \$4,312.855, and expended \$8,801.722 the New Jersey Central earned \$3,581.244, and expended \$1,961.976 the New Jersey earned \$1,570.882, and expended \$981.547; the Morris and Essex earned \$1,020.077, and expended \$715.208. The trailic on the different works of the Joint Companies—as the Camden and Amboy combination is termed—during the year, was from tonnage on the canal, \$2,857.044. The total number of through and way passengers on the Camden and Amboy and New Jersey Railroads was \$4.575.424. The freight tonnage on the same roads was \$24.855 tons, and the specie carried \$65.552.772. The total receipts of the companies were \$8,403.533, and the expenses \$6,080.815—leaving for interest and dividends \$2,372.218.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, May 27.—The Flour Market continues greatly depressed, but prices remain without quotable change. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who operate very cautiously. About 800 barrels were disposed of, at \$9@10 \( \precedots\) barrel for superfine; \$10@ \( \precedots\) for extras, \$12.50@14 25 for low grade and choice Northwestern extra family; \$13@15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; \$16@16.56 for California; and \$16.50@17.50 for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet. We quote at \$8.50@8.75 \( \precedots\) barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market is quiet, there being no demand except from the local miliers, who purchase very sparingly, as they are unwilling to operate largely at the high prices demanded by holders; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$3.15@3.25 for fair and choice. Rye may be quoted at \$1.70@1.71 \( \precedots\) bushels. Corn—There is a decidedly better feeling in the market, and more activity; sales of 3000 bushels yellow in store and afloat at \$1.20@1.21, and 8500 bushels white at \$1.28 Oats are unchanged; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at \$2c.

Whisky—There is no improvement to notice.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 27.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 87; Reading, 1926; Erie, 58%; Cleveland and Toledo, II2; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 78%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 9 14; Michigan Central, 1994; Michigan Southern, 65%; New York Central, 77%; Illinois Central, 115%; Cumberland preferred, 130; Hudson River, 100; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 199%; do. 1864, 100%; do. 1865, 106%; new issue, 106; all others, 195%. Sterling Exchange, 199%; sight, 110%. Gold, 1864.

The Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, May 27.—Beef Cattle were in good demand this week at an advance. About 900 heod sold at from 1834@20c, for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 16@18c, for fair to good, and 14@15c. Pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Sheep were less active and rather lower; 10,000 read sold at from 61/46671/20, \$2 lb., gross, as to Hogs were firmer; 3700 head sold at the different yards at from \$10@11.50 \$ 100 lbs., net.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Amor, Clever, Gothenburg, Workman & Co.

Brig Buth, McLearn, Borceaux, C. C. Van Horn.

Brig M. Miller, Anderson, Portland, Wacren, Gregg &

Morris.

Brig Susan Duncan, Darrah, Hallowell, Wannemacher
& Co.

& Co.
Schr D. Oakes, Berry Gloucester, Rommell & Hunter,
Edit E. Bacon, Case, Boston, E. R. Sawyer & Co.
Schr Jason, Suart, Boston, E. A. Sonder & Co.
ARRIVED THIS MOUNTING.
Schr Thomas Clyde Taylor, is days from Clenfuegos,
with sugar to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Lucy, ——, 6 days from Hillsboro, N. S., with
plaster to E. A. Sonder & Co.
Schr W. Kaliahan, Clark, 5 days from Norfolk, with
lumber to captain. Schr W. Kaliahan, Clark, s days from Norfolk, with lumber to captain.
Schr J. Whitehouse, Jones, s days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber, etc., to D. S. Sietson & Co.
Schr Star, Crowell, s days from Boston, with mdse, to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Lottle, Taylor, s days from Boston, with mdse, to Crowell & Collins.
Brig Venus, which arrived on Saturday, should have been consigned to L. Westergaard & Co.

ARRIVED AT CHESTER.

B, ig Handy, Cameron, 12 days from Sagua in Grande, with molasses to J. Baker & Co.

with molasses to J. Baker & Co.

Ship J. J. Southard, Bishop, hence for Antwerp, at Finshing 12th lost.

Barque Ernest, Erdman, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal lith inst., and saised.

Schr Mones Williams, for Philadelphia, at Clenfuegos Sth lost.

Schr John Shay, Vaughn, hence, at Boston 25th lost.

Schr John Shay, Vaughn, hence, at Boston 25th lost.

Schr John Shay, Clark; C. G. Irwin, Atkins; Annie May, May, from Boston; Chaz Moore, Ingersol, from Hingham; John Tyler, Chapmau, from Provincetown; and Henry, Dobbin, from Jonesport, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 28th lost, and sailed next day, Schra A. Edwards, Somers: A. M. Aldridge, Robinson, from Boston; and Loseph Waples, Robinson, from Lyun, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 25th Inst., and sailed again.

DOMESTIC PORTS,
NEW YORK, May 25.—Arrived, steamship Germania,
Schwensen, from Hamburg.
Steamship Acadla, Lees, from Glasgow,
Steamship Otlawa, Archer, from Antwerp.
Steamship Gen. Grant, Holmes, from N. Orleans,
Ship L. Warren, Lucas, from Calculia,
Ship L. Warren, Lucas, from Calculia,
Ship Canova, Elliott, from St. Jago.
Ship Canova, Elliott, from St. Jago.
Barque Humboldt, Gerdes, from Bremen.
Brig Carl Ludwis, Colisen, from Rio Janeiro,