### THE SOUTH.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SOUTHERN TOUR. Judge Kelley's Speeches in North Caro-lina-If the South Rejects the Military Bill Confiscation and Restricted Suf-frage will Follow.

frage will Fellew.

Salisbury, N. C., May 27.—Judge Kelley delivered one of his sound and practical addresses to a pretty full meeting at the City Hall to-day, at half past 3 o'clock. The majority present were white people.

Judge Kelley said he was glad to meet the audience principally because the newspapers had toot them that he came to the South on a mission of strife—to create discord among the races and between the two sections of the country. He had no such mission. It would be madness for any one to come here alone and unprotected as he had done, among twelve millions of people to whom he was unknown, if he designed to excite strife or hurt their tenderest susceptibilities. He came to proclaim that the South had advantages which entitled her to enjoy in common the prosperity of the entire now united country. In politics he simply said that the whole gospel of the radical Republican party was contained in two ideas—the unity of the country and the largest liberty to every citizen compatible with the common good.

He had been asked whether the Sherman bill

liberty to every citizen compatible with the common good.

He had been asked whether the Sherman bill was a final measure. To this he would answer that the South itself should decide that. As to confiscation, of which they seemed to be afraid, he protested that, no matter for all Mr. Stevens said in his speech, there was not a Republican in Congress who wanted a confiscation bill; but if the Military bill was rejected, as the Constitutional amendment was, he would not say that a restricted franchise might not follow, or that Congress might not go further, even to that Congress might not go further, even to taking from the men of large wealth who op pressed the masses a portion of their vast estates In conclusion, he asked them to believe that this is the language he would have spoken in Mobile had the people listened to him, and to assure them that all they read in the papers about nating expangrating or offensive works

to assure them that all they read in the papers about using exasperating or offensive words were merely creations of the imagination.

Mr. Kelley addressed a very full meeting at the Court House in Concord on Saturday, more than half of whom were whites, most of them hitherto averse to Congressional reconstruction. Victor C. Barringer, Esq., a leading citizen of the town and a late major in the Confederate army, but now an intense Republican, introduced the speaker in a few earnest words. The speech differed little, except in local applications, from that delivered at Charlotte.

Judging from the cordial reception which the Judge met with at its conclusion, and openly expressed accordance with his views, it would appear that he had made some converts amongst the ex-Confederates and doubtful believers in

ex-Confederates and doubtful believers in the Military bill.

Judge Kelley leaves for Greensboro to-night,
He is pushing rapidly northwards, staying only
one day at each point to address the people,

### THE MOBILE RIOT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF GENERAL SWAYNE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALABAMA, MONTGOMERY, Alabama, May 28, 1867.—Major-General John Pope, Commanding Third Military District, Atlanta, Georgia—General:—Herewith I have the honor to transmit to you the report of Colonel O. L. Shepherd, 15th United States Infautry, commanding officer at Mobile, upon the recent riot in that city. Immediately upon hearing of the outbreak, I proceeded to Mobile, in company with Brevet Brigadier-General William McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, and made personal inquiry General William McKee Dunn, Assistant Judge Advocate-General, and made personal inquiry into what had occurred. So far as I can learn, the disturbance was not apprehended or deliberately planned, unless possibly by a small party of rufflans, such as are usually found in cities. Nor do I find that, after it commenced, it was participated in by a large number of persons, but that, on the contrary, the scene was hastily abandoned except by the police, and by such of the freedmen as gathered together for defense, or from confusion or excitement. It seems that the speaker having been for some time interrupted by persons who should have been immediately removed, a single arrest was made. This was accompanied by the discharge of a pistol, after which a number of shots were fired at the stand occupied by the speaker and his friends. After a momentary init, a large his friends. After a momentary luil, a large number of additional shots were fired, appanumber of additional shots were fired, apparently without vindictive purpose, the weapons, so far as known, being pointed in the air. I do not find that agreater charge than timidity or inefficiency can be sustained against the police authorities of the city of Mobile. At the same time, freedom of speech and public order have been greatly outraged in that city by an element which is active in the spirit of the Rebellion and presumes upon the sympathy of the police in this regard. This is supported by the antecedents of the police, and by the fact that but a single arrest was effected on the night of the disturbance. Sincere and earnest fact that but a single arrest was effected on the night of the disturbance. Sincere and earnest apprehension was expressed to me lest a collision of races, extended and disastrous, and involving with the fate of the colored people that of Union men in sympathy with them, should grow out of the impulse given by the recent outbreak. To prevent the possibility of this, I directed the Post Commandant to assume the maintenance of public order, to place guards at the headquarters of the different fire companies, to prohibit out-of-door assemblies after night-fail, to suspend the entire police force, and reappoint only such as were known to be trustworthy, and to summarily punish all disturbers of the peace. For the final suppression of the disorderly element above referred to, and to give confidence and support to those who to give confidence and support to those who have been heretofore the allies of the Govern-ment, I respectfully recommend that the con-trol of municipal affairs be transferred to persons well known for their continuous loyalty to the United States. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, WAGER SWAYNE, Major-General.

THE VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY. The coroner's jury on the bodies of the two persons killed, returned their verdicton the 23d inst. They find that Gabriel Olsen (white), de-ceased, came "to his death from an incised wound inflicted in the abdomen by some negro wound inflicted in the abdomen by some negro or colored man, to this jury unknown; and we further find that the person who inflicted the said wound was one of a crowd of negroes or colored men who, on the night of the lith inst., feloniously assaulted, beat, shot, stabbed, and killed, as above specified, the said Gabriel Olsen." They also find that "Simeon Britton (colored) came to his death from a gunshot wound in the abdomen, by some person to this jury unknown, on the night of the 12th inst." PROTEST OF MAYOR WITHERS ON VACATING HIS OFFICE.

Mayor Horton, appointed by General Swayne, was installed in office on the 22d instant. On leaving his office the deposed Mayor issued the

following protest:-

following protest:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY OF MOBILE, MOBILE, Ala., May 22, 1867.—Bravet Brigadier-General O. M. Shepherd, Colonel 15th Infantry, Commanding, etc.—General;—The order of M.Jor-General John Pope, commanding the Third Military District, "on the recommendation of General Swayne," deposing me freta the office of Mayor, is received. I submit to the argument of the bayonet, and vacate the office, Without depreciating my own estimate of the office, that consideration sinks into insignificance compared with the reflection this order casts on me. When a paroled prisoner casts on me. When a paroled prisoner of war I was elected to the office. The military authorities interposed, and prevented my entering on the discharge of its duties until I had obtained from the President of the until I had obtained from the President of the United States the removal of the objections interposed, by a full pardon for my participation in the late war. My oath to support the Constitution and true allegiance to bear to the Government of the Upited States was then and there filed in the Scoretary of State's office, and I was relieved under the broad scal of the Government from "all pains, penalties, and liabilities" growing out of such participation. To qualify myself for the office of Mayor, I took an oath faithfully to discharge its duties in accordance with the law. During my continuance in the office I have worn no mask, have shunned no responsibility, have feared no investigation.

vestigation.

Now, without trial, and without any known accussition, this order carries with it imputation that I have been untrue to the letter or spirit of my voluntarily taken obligation to the Govern-ment, or else faithless in the discharge of the duties of Mayor. Against this reflection—this imputation—I do most carnestly but respect-fully enter this my solemn protest. Thanking you, General, for the uniform courtesy and con-

sideration you have ever extended to me in all our official intercourse, and assuring you of my desire to continue the kindliness of our perso-

nal relations,
I am, very respectfully, yours,
J. M. WITHERS. CORRECT COPY OF THE JEFF. DAVIS BAIL-BOND.

The following is a certified copy of the bail bond in the case of Jefferson Davis, with the full list of the signatures appended: bond in the case of Jesserson Davis, with the full list of the signatures appended:—

At a stated term of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, held at Richmond on the first Monday in May, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven. Be it remembered that on this thirteenth (18th) day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, before the Honorable the District Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, at the Court-house in Richmond in the said district, came Jesserson Davis and acknowledged himself to owe to the United States of America in the sum of \$100,000 lawful money of the said United States, and Gerrit Smith, Horace Greeley, Cornellus Vanderblit, Augustus Schell, Horace F. Cisrk, A. Weich, David K. Jackman, William B. Macfariand, R. H. Haxell, Isaac Davenport, Jr., Abraham Warwick, Gustavus A. Myers, William B. Crump, James Lyons, John A. Merediih, William H. Lyons, John Minor Botts, James Thomas, Jr., Thomas R. Price, William Blen, Benjamin Wood, Thomas W. Doswell, each of whom acknowledged himself to ove to the United States of America the sum of five thousand dollars of like lawful money. The said several sums to be made to the use of the said United States, of the goods, chattels, lands, and lenements of the said parties respectively.

The condition of this recognizance is such that if the said Jesterson Davis shall in his proper person well and truly appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmond in the said District, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, and then and there appear from day to day, and stand to abide and perform whatsoever shall be then and there ordered or adjudged in respect to him by the said Court, and not to depart from the said Court without the leave from the said court in that behalf, first had and obtained; then the said recognizance to become vold, otherwise remain in full force.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

A. D. 1867, in open Court, before me. W. H. BARRY, Clerk, ERRIT SMITH, ABRAHAM WARWICK, GERRIT SMITH,
HOBAGE GREELRY,
CORNELIUS VANDERBILLT,
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
HORAGE F. CLARE,
BENJAMIS WOOD,
A. WELCH,
DAVIL K. JACKMAN,
WM. H. MACFARLAND,
R. B. HANHALL,
ISAAC DAVENPORT, JR.,

WILLIAM ALLEN,

Onited States Circuit Court, District of Virginia, Clerk's Office, sz.—I do hereby certify that I have compared the foregoing copy with the original Recognizance of Jefferson Davis, now remaining on file and of record in this office, and that the same is a correct transcript therefrom.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, at the city of Richmond, in said District, this 15th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court District Virginia,

# FROM MEXICO.

MAXIMILIAN.

NO HOPE THAT HIS LIFE WILL BE SPARED. Washington, May 28.—But little hope is expressed at the State Department that Maximilian's life will be spared, now that the news is confirmed that he has fallen into the hands of the Liberals, Juarez, in his communications here, charges that the Imperialists raised the black flag and first executed Liberal officers, and that he cannot control his under officers in this regard. The Emperor will probably be shot—most certainly if he has fallen into Esco-

bedo's hands.

THE ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN.

Ferdinand Maximilian Joseph, Archduke of Austria and sometime Emperor of Mexico, was born at Schonbrunn on the 6th of July, 1832. His father was Francis Charles Joseph, Archduke of Austria, and his mother Sophie Dorothes, daughter of Maximilian I, King of Bavaria. Upon the abdication of Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria, the Archduke renounced his claim to the succession in favor of his eidest son, the present Emperor, the brother of the subject of this sketch. The abdicating Emperor, in giving up his throne, unequally divided his power, and gave an advantage to the Archduke Maximilian, to the detriment of his elder bro-Maximilian, to the detriment of his elder bro-ther. Such was the origin of the constant, and at times very warm, differences which arose between the two.

Maximilian received his education at Vienna,

Maximilian received his education at vielna, then, as now, one of the gayest and most dissolute capitals of Europe. He did not, however, indulge in the frivolities so common to the nobility of Austria, but appears to have spent a great part of his youth in study and travel. At an early age he entered the navy of the empire, and saw considerable service at sea, sailing about the Mediterranean, and visiting all the adjacent countries—Greece, Italy, Morocco, French Algeria, Spain, and Portugal. At the age of twenty-two he was placed at the head of what is termed by courtesy the Austrian marine, and with a squadron visited the coasts of Syria and Palestine. He went also to the Red Sea, and took great interest in the works of the Suez Canal, which were then just beginning. In 1856 he paid a visit to Paris, and spent a fortnight at St. Cloud with Louis

Napoleon.
The year following he was appointed Viceroy of Lombardy and Venice, and in the exercise of Lombardy and Venice, and in the exercise of the powers attached to the position soon made himself quite a favorite among the Italians. This popularity was, however, dispeasing to Exancis Joseph, and in 1859 he was removed. It is said to have exhibited great courage and secided administrative abilities while Viceroy. It is related that he used to walk about the streets of Milan and Venice quite alone during the jeles and among the crowd, and would never allow the police to be on the watch.

on the watch.

One day at Venice, when the Italian nobles had plotted to make a hostile demonstration against him on the Plaza St. Marco, he discomfited and quite converted them to his side by tucking his wife under his arm and coming arrows them unattended and on foot with a among them unattended, and on foot, with a courage and frankness that disarmed every one. Another time, just after Orsini's attempt at Paris, his life was said to be also threatened. and his friends begged him not to expose him-self; but he immediately ordered his carriage to go to the theatre, taking with him Count Stromboll, to whom he said, laughing, "If I am to be blown up, it shall at least be in good coin-

Maximilian remained idle after his removal from the Governorship of the Lombardo-Vene-tian kingdom until 1863, when Napoleon detian kingdom until 1863, when Napoleon decided upon making a cat's-paw of him in Mexico. The crown of Mexico was offered to him by Napoleon in August, 1863, and the diplomats were put to work to arrange for his acceptance and occupancy of the throne. Nearly a year was occupied in this work, and it was not until the 10th of April, 1863, that he formally accepted the profered crown. By the terms of the acceptance he made a conditional renunciation of the right of eventual succession to the throne of Austria and an unconditional renunciation of his share of the family estates, amounting to f his share of the family estates, amounting to 20,000,000 of florins. The condition reserved in the renunciation of the right to the succession was that such renunciation might be ravoked, should Maximilian, finding his foothold in Mexico insecure, choose to resign, within six years from the dare of his acceptance of the

rown of Mexico.

The career of Maximilian as the so called Emperor of Mexico is well known to the people of this country. His first official act was to offer terms to Juarez fooking to the submission of the latter. These were rejected, and then followed the past years of war and bloodshed, with alternate success, and the present final defea of the Imperialists. His efforts to attract emi of the imperialists. His chorts to attract emiration and to develope the resources of the country are well known, as are also his petsonal sacrifices for the success of his cause. That he has falled was only a natural and expected result, but it is doubtful if he would have met the terrible fate to which Juarez assigned him had be not issued his famous order demet the terring late to which Junez assigned him had he not issued his famous order de-claring the republican President and his sup-porters bandits and outlaws. The entire responsibility of his death (if he has indeed been executed) must rest upon Na-poleon, who first induced him to accept the proffered crown, and afterwards deserted him. Personally Maximilian has the reputation of being a most accomplished gentleman and scholar. That he is kind-hearted and humane

we are assured from the frequency with which he saved the lives of many unfortunate Libe-rais who fell into the baues of his generals, and were condemned to death.

This Mexican officer, whose death was some time since announced as having resulted from the wounds which he received in an Imperialist attack on the Liberai lines before Queretaro, was born in Mexico city about the year 1830. He was educated for the army at the Military Academy of Chepultepec. He first came into notice in 1856 by his prominciamiemic against Comonfort, the Liberai President. In this revolt he was unsuccessful, but Comonfort pardoned him, and took him to live with him in the palace. When Comonfort was obliged to flee the country, after having betrayed his party, Juarez, Judge of the Supreme Court, became President by virtue of the Constitution. But the thurch party, so-called, having possession of the capital, made Zuloaga President and placed Miramon in command of the army. He fought and won two battles against the Liberais in the very portion of Mexico where this last campaign of the empire has been going on. Zuloaga was eventually forced to leave the country and abandon the Presidency to Miramon. While in this position he forcibly took possession of a large sum of money, the property of British bondholders, which was in custody of the British consulate in the capital, made a rulnous contract with the French banking-house of Jecker & Co., and brought about the Mon-Almonte treaty with Spain.

These three actions of his afforded the basis on which England, France, and Spain rested their right to intervene in Mexico. After a protracted struggle with the Liberals be was defeated on the 18th of August, 1860, and forced to Spain. There heliabored assiduously to engage foreign Governments to interfere in Mexican affairs. Still, on the establishment of the country is twee deemed a matter of policy to

gage foreign Governments to interfere in Mexi-can affairs. Still, on the establishment of the empire, it was deemed a matter of policy to keep him and Marquez abroad, owing to the characters which both had earned for high-handed measures and turbulence. The events connected with the reappearance of Miramon on the scene in Mexico are too fresh to need repetition here.

on the scene in Mexico are too fresh to need repetition here.

In person Miramon was about the middle height, slim built, and of fair complexion for a Mexican. He was restless and impulsive; had the faculty of winning the confidence of those under him, but was relentless with his enemies. As a soldier he has shown some military ability, and not a few think that in any other country be would have risen to high rank and won laurels in his profession.

GENERAL THOMAS MEDIA. GENERAL THOMAS MEMA.

This distinguished general is of pure Indian blood, and claims descent from the Aztec emperors of Mexico. He is very proud of his ancestry, and owes his great personal influence and popularity among the pure Indians to this fact. He has always tided with the conservative party of Mexico, and his weight, both in a military and political point of view, has been considerable. Born and brought up in the mountains of the interior, he was at all times able to throw into the balance a strong, hardy and active corps of fighting men, who were willand active corps of fighting men, who were willing to follow him to death. With educated officers and the most improved arms the cavalry of General Mejla would certainly prove invincible in their native fastnesses, and would probably be ranked among the most formidable in the world.

probably be ranked among the most formidable in the world.

General Mejia, like most of his race, is fond of pageant and show; aithough in his private life he fared very plainly, and even at times meanly. He is very devoutly attached to his religion; is of very pleasing address to friends and strangers, though generally very tacturn. In the company of old or well-known friends his conversation is easy, vivacious, and full of interest. His life, as learned from his own lips, would probably make the most romantic, thrilling and interesting narrative connected with the history of Mexico.

GENERAL SEVERO CASTILLO

GENERAL SEVERO CASTILLO has not figured so prominently as either of the others until quite recently. When Maximilian determined to make a stand at Queretaro, he gave the organization and command of a division to Castillo, who had shown some ability in his campaign against the Indians and Liberals of Varian and Telegantees. When General of Yucatan and Tehuantepec. When General Miramon made his raid on Zacatecas, in the latter part of last January, and was forced by Escobedo to fall back, the timely presence of General Castillo on the road saved Miramon from a complete rout.

# THE FENIANS.

SECRET CIRCULAR SUMMONING IRISHMEN TO ARMS -ARMS AND MUNITIONS HIDDEN NEAR ST. ALBANS-ORDNANCE AND COMMISSARY STORES GATHERED ALONG THE BORDER-FIFTY THOU-SAND MEN READY TO TAKE THE FIELD-ACTIVE PREPARATIONS IN CANADA, ETC.

TROY, May 27.—The following is the text of the Fenian secret circular distributed on Satur-day last to the Order throughout the country. Secret instructions accompanied its circulation to the effect that should its text become public in any way to promptly deny its authenticity:— HEADQUARTERS OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC, May

HEADQUARTERS OF THE IRISH REPUBLIC, May 25.—The army organized and equipped in the interest of Irish liberty throughout the world will soon be again summoned to the field, and its camp fires on the border will relilumine the cause of Irish nationality, and warn its enemies that the arrogance of British power must and shall be stricken down. Firly thousand armed patriots will march to the detense of our principles, unfurling their sacred symbol, anin ated by the undying hope that the hour of Irish regeneration is at hand. Should they fail, yet another fifty thousand will march on the British enemy, Ireland's common foe, and still fight for the auspicious result. Let every devotee of the sunburst of Erin prepare to strike for his country and God.

By order of THE PRESIDENT.

Commander-in-Chief.

The preparations in Canada to resist the forthcoming attack are, I learn to-day, exten-

The preparations in Canada to resist the forthcoming attack are, I learn to-day, extensive, but equally quiet and effective. The Prince of Wales Rifles, the Montreal Light Infantry, the Royal Guides, Canadian Chasseurs, Welland Battery, Montreal field battery of volunteer artillery, the Hochellagas Montreal garrison artillery, the Royal Engineers, the Victoria Rifles and troop of cavalry, constitute a portion of the active volunteer and other militia force of the active volunteer and other militla force

with that of last year, is nevertheless both great and deep.

Among the Fenians throughout the country, from tidewater to Chicago, I learn that the deepest grief prevails at the announcement of Earl Derby of the fate awaiting the patriot Colonel Burke. His execution will, undoubt-

edly, I am assured, precipitate the fight. ARREST OF A SUSPECTED PENIAN SPY IN CANADA-

HE IS REPORTED ATTEMPTING TO SKETCH THE

DEFENSES OF THE CITY, ETC.

MONTREAL, May 27.—A suspicious stranger was arrested in Griffintown on Sunday for a Fenian spy. After investigation he was discharged, but is under surveillance. It is understood that he was attempting to take a plan of the water works and of the defenses of the city.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENT. MANY OF THE MEMBERS OF STRAKOSCH'S OPERA

TROUPE INJURED.

TROUPE INJURED.

CINCINNATI, May 27.—Max Strakosch's operatroupe, which left Chicago for Cincinnati on a special tran yesterday morning at 8 o'clock, via the Chicago and great Eastern Raiiroad, met with a severe accident near Logansport, which disabled a number of the company.

The train, consisting of an engine and three coaches, struck on a broken rail, and the three coaches, struck on a broken rail, and the three coaches were thrown down an embankment. Madame Parepa escaped unburt. Brignoll received a severe contusion of the shoulder, which will probably prevent his singing for a week. Rosa was struck in the face, and has a nose prodigiously swollen. Lagrissa, a female chorister, had her collar-bone broken. Massamilitani got a severe cut on the head, but sang in Tropatore to night. Brignoil's valet sustained severe internal injuries. Nearly all of the choristers and orchestra received slight injuries.

A fresh train relieved the wrecked troupe and brought them here at half-past five this morning. brought them here at half-past five this

# Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 23.—Cotton quiet. Flour heavy and 1652c, lower; sales of 4000 barreis—State, \$161566 1876; Ohio, \$12306815; Western. \$1615661450; Southern, \$125061750. Wheat dult and 2635c, lower. Corn. 2653c, higher; sales of 55,000 bushels mixed Western at \$12566170 for new and \$125 for old. Oats firm and unchanged. Bye stendy; sales of 1800 bushels at \$17456 175. Provisions quiet and steady, New Mess Pork at \$23.30, Whisky quiet.

### FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. Brest, May 28-10 A. M.—The steamer Ville de Paris, from New York on the 18th Inst., has arrived here. arrived here.
QUEENSTOWN, May 28.—The steamer Tariffa, from New York on the 15th, has arrived, FALMOUTH, England, May 28.—The brig Johano, Captain Vestman, from New York April 10, for Antwerp, put in here to-day leaky. The extent of her damage is unascertained.

MORNING REPORT OF MARKETS. LIVEBPOOL, May 28-10 A. M.—Cotton will open quiet and steady. Pork firm.

LONDON, May 28-10 A. M.—Consols will open a shade better. American securities will open at the closing rates of last evening.

### FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

THE STEAMER SCOTIA AT NEW YORK. New York, May 28.—The steamer Scotia has arrived, with European dates of the 18th and 19th inst.

The change in the English Cabinet was nearly completed. Mr. Gathorne Hardy succeeds Mr. Walpole as Home Secretary. The Earl of Devonshire succeeds Mr. Hardy as President of the Poor Law Board; and Mr. Selater Booth will represent that department in the House of Commons. Sir Robert Peel is spoken of as Changeller of the Devok of Lawrence. Chancellor of the Duchy of Laucaster. A REWARD FOR HUMANITY.

A fine gold chronometer watch was presented in Liverpool, on behalf of the President of the United States, to Captain S. B. Hughes, of the British ship Queen Victoria, for rescuing thirty-one persons from the wreck of the American ship Anguilla. THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

The cattle plague has again broken out with considerable violence in London. A ROYAL BETROTHAL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg announces the betrothal of the King of the Greeks with the Grand Duchess Constantinovisia.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

A renewed effort is to be made to induce the Sultan to give up the Island of Crete, but it was thought it would not succeed.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO AND ALEPPO.

Stemer Arago, from Having May 15, via Fal. Steamer Arago, from Havre, May 15, via Fal-mouth, and steamer Aleppo, from Liverpool on the 14, via Queenstown. Their advices have been anticipated by the steamer Scotia and by

# SABBATH SCHOOLS.

the cable telegrams

PENNSYLVANIA STATE SABBATH SCHOOL CONVENTION.

PROCEEDINGS AT THIS MORNING'S SESSION. The State Sabbath School Convention of Pennsylvania assembled in the First Baptist Church, at the corner of Broad and Arch streets, at 10 o'clock this morning. The day being an unusually fine one, the assemblage was quite large. Representatives of all denominations were present, and contributed to add interest to the proceedings. On calling the meeting to order, ex-Governor Pollock made an address, as follows:—

SPEECH OF EX-GOVERNOR POLLOCK. As Chairman of the GeneralC ommittee having in charge the calling of this Convention, it devolves upon me this morning to call the Convention to order, preliminary to a temporary organization. It becomes my great pleasure, and on behalf of the committee, I desire to express our gratification at finding so many responding to the call. This call originated at the instance of a number of gentlemen in Philadelphia, who were desirous that the friends of the Sabbath School cause in Pennsylvania should be called together to take counsel in reference to the great and School cause in Pennsylvania should be called together to take counsel in reference to the great and important interests involved in that question. Some time during the fail, after considering seriously what would be the true policy of the friends of the cause, it was deemed desirable that a convention such as is now here this morning should be held. A circular was prepared in accordance, and directed to all the clergymen and friends of the Sabbath School cause throughout the State, inviting them to meet on this day, at this hour, in consultation on this subject. You are here this morning. We welcome you cordially, and greet you with all the sentiments of firm and honest Christian hearts, and we implore the blessing of God upon your deliberations. The work in which we are engaged is God's work, and for His honor and glory; and I hope that all who are here this morning have come together impressed with the responsibility they owe to God, to His Church, and to the country of which we are all citizens. Being here, I call to the Chair, as our temporary Chairman, the Rev. John F. Greff.

Rev. John F. Greff.

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Graeff, on being called to the chair, said: In obodience to the call that had been received, we are glad to greet you here to-day as fellow-laborers in the Sunday School cause from Pennsylvania, so rich in all the elements of wealth. We trust to give Pennsylvania, with its rich mountains of Iron and its fertile valleys, to the Lord. We have come to make the forges of Pennsylvania biase for God; to make the forges of Pennsylvania biase for God; to make the forges of Pennsylvania biase for God; to make the forges of Pennsylvania biase for God; to make the forges of Pennsylvania biase for God; to make the forges of Pennsylvania biase for God; to make the forges of Pennsylvania biase for four the harvest to God. We greet you to our homes, to our breasts. to our cause, brethren yoke-fellows in this cause. We work not upon canvas that shall fade, but upon mind, that shall last for eternity. We look into your eyes, to have heart beating for heart in behalf of the little ones, and to have all hearts renewed by the Holy Ghost. We will pray for the Sanday School cause as we have never prayed before, and shall look for results such as have never been seen before. God's little pilgrims for immortality have been given to our care, and we must save them from contact with the temptations and wickedness of the world. We must all zealously take this work upon ourselves, and follow the example of the Saviour, who took little children to His heart. Gird on the armor, and determine that, although dusty and way worn, we will continue to fight on for the good cause, undapirited by all difficulties.

On motion, Mr. William Getty was elected Secretary of the meeting.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES. TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN.

DEVOTIONAL EXERCISES.

Rev. Dr. Bomberger then read the 108th Hymn, which was sing by all present.

Rev. G. A. Peliz read a portion of the 119th Psalm.

Rev. Mr. Faterson offered up prayer in behalf of the cause for which the Convention had assembled. BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS.

BUSINESS PROCEEDINGS.

The President then announced that the Convention was ready for business, and said the first thing in order was the appointment of a committee for permanent organization.

It was resolved that the committee be formed of two members from each denomination represented. It was moved by Rev. Dr. Bomberger that the motion be reconsidered, which was carried.

Dr. Bomberger then moved that the committee be composed of one member from each denomination, and that the members from each denomination nominate such momber.

Rev. Mr. Fernley was nominated by some one not a member of the Methodist Church, and a member of the Methodist Church, and a member of that church arose to deny the authority of such gentleman to make a nomination.

It was then moved and carried that recess of five minutes be taken for conference between the members of each denomination in order to select delegates.

The Secretary read the names of the committee ap-

bers of each denomination in order to select delegates.

The Secretary read the names of the committee appointed as follows:—German Reformed, Rev. D. R. Klopp, Dutch Reformed, Rev. J. H. Suydam; Baptist, Rev. G. A. Peitz; Methodist Episcopal, Rev. T. H. Fernley; United Presbyterian, Mr. Wm. Getty; Old School Presbyterian, Judge Ferguson; New School Presbyterian, H. R. Raignel; Lutheran, Rev. William Baum; Episcopal, J. R. Whitney; Congregational, J. R. Sank; Church of God, E. J. Torney; Reformed Presbyterian, Rev. R. McMillan; Evangelical German, Peter Heltzel; Calvinistic Methodist Church, John J. Evans; Union Mission School, Charles E. Morris.

Ex-Governor Policek moved that a Committee of three on Credentials be nominated by the Chair, which was adopted, and the Chairman announced the following as the Committee—John S. Cummings, Matthew Newkirk, John R. Neff.

The Chairman then suggested that while the Committee on Permanent Organization were absent the members would discuss the subject, "The importance of seeking the influence of the Holy Spirit in this Convention."

this Convention."
"The Rock of Ages" was then sung by those resent.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried that two
minutes be devoted to silent prayer for the influence
of the Holy Spirit upon the proceedings of the Convention.

Yention.

The subject for discussion was then taken up.

Bev. Mr. Suydam said: He hoped the members had come praying as they went, and if the spirit of ejaculatory prayer was continued, then the great result which we aim at will be reached, and will be accomplished, remembering that it is not by might or power, but by the Spirit of the Lord, and that this spirit is given in answer to prayer, which may make every Sabbath School a healthy and radical voice in the

mid-t of darkness, save our country, and no much to save the world.

This much, my friends, I venture to say, and hope to be enabled to pray my way, and I hope we will all pray our way as a convention until the object shall be accomplished.

Rev. Dr. Bomberger said:—The silent devotion just completed is founded upon a principle in the Word of God, and upon the promise which gives assurance that those who earnestly and fervently seek IIIs help and grace will not seek that help or that grace in vain.

ihat those who earnestly and fervenily seek His help and grace will not seek that help or that grace in vain.

It is based (the service I referred to, and in which we all endeavored heartily and devoutly to engage) upon the great and blessed doctrine which should ever be held in lovely remembrance of God's people, and especially when they are associated together for the purpose of taking into consideration and mutually deliberating upon the interests of a work so vast, so great, so far-reaching and fundamental as that which has called this Convention together to-day. The doctrine is that there exists between God's people on earth and God himself in heaven—immediate, direct, and powerful communion and fellowship.

I think if we, when we gather together for the purpose of deliberating in regard to the interests of His kingdom, and devising measures for a more successful prosecution of the great and important work which He has given us to do, should realize that we are dependent on His help, and believing that that help which we need He is ready to impart, and then carnestly, fervently, and continuously seeking that help, we may be assured, for the comfort of our hearts, that God will be here, that God will guide and direct us in our thoughts, in our deliberations, in all our co-operative efforts to reach some of the results that may be for the advancement of his glory and for the spread of valvation.

Among the most pleasant memories of my infe is

tive efforts to reach some of the results that may be for the advancement of his glory and for the spread of salvation.

Among the most pleasant memories of my his is that connected with the last Sunday School Convention, held four years ago in the City of Pitaburg. The army that I saw gathered together there from day to day for several days in succession, both of adults and of children, has left an impression upon my mind more indellible than any photograph.

I remember the deliberations of that convention: I remember the deliberations of that convention: I remember the courtesy which was manifested by all members towards each other, the earnestness and real of spirit which was displayed, and although I have no donbt that they have been most infinential for good.

a It was designed then (as most of you who have been present on that occasion remember) to have a similar convention the following year in Harrisburg: but unfortunately some friends from another part of the country concluded to have a Convention around Gettysburg about that time, and our Convention around Gettysburg about that time, and our Convention around Gettysburg about that they have been present on the country concluded to have a Convention around Gettysburg about that time, and our Convention around Gettysburg about that time, and our Convention around Gettysburg about that the and our Convention around Gettysburg about that time, and our Convention around Gettysburg about that time, and our Convention around Gettysburg about the firm and the fi

to the church.

A few of them were taught to lisp the praises of the Redeemer in their seats in the Sabbath School, and now join with the sacramental hosts of God in the upper sanctuary, and sing with heart and soul the praises of Him in whom they have found redemption. Lich.

Let me, before I close, direct your attention to one thought. It is, to me, one of the most pleasant connected with Sabbath School work.

I am aware that sometimes all operations of this sort are spoken of and represented as being it some sense isolated, independent and separated from the proper life of the Church of Christ on earth. I know of hardly a greater heresy than that practical doctrine.

of hardly a greater heresy than thet practical doctrine.

I cannot help but rejoice to be permitted to look upon all these efforts as developed, the legitimate and true and best life of the Lord Jesus Christ in His Church.

The Sabbath schools of the State, represented here to-day, are not independent, or aside of the Church of the Lord Jesus Christ, but are in it, are of it, and are a natural outgrowth of that life. These Sabbath schools are gardens within the garden.

They are nurseries within the vineyard of God's own planting. They are the agencies that He himself has reared. I would ask would you accomplish spiritual things by natural means? will you reach spiritual and supernarual results through natural channels? What stupidity!

They are no unseries within the vineyard of God's own planting. They are the agencies that He nimself has reared. I would ask would you accomplish spiritual the summary of the control of the summary of the control of the summary of the control of the sum of God's our body, hand, and that tongue, it is be indeed, as I trust it is, consecrated in Christ Jesus unto God's Your body, hand, and month are lifted up out of the curry and the within the held of you, and in which you are to apprehend in the Lord Jesus Christ. The Tract : cotety, the American Sunday School Union, the lible Societies: all these may justify be regarded as some of the healthiest developments of the best lift of the church of Christ upon earth.

Sunday School Union, the lible Societies: all these may justify be regarded as some of the healthiest developments of the best lift of the church of Christ upon earth.

Sunday set to day, to look you in the face a fellow-laborer (I am a teacher in the Sabbath School, as well as pastor of a congregation); to look you in the face as fellow-laborers in the great cause, and to congratulate you upon the assurance that you are in the Church and of the Church concerning which my Lord and Master fraith said the gates of heli shall not preval leaded in Him, of Him, in His Church, that you are easy you are.

Would you be in the Sabbath School? If you are not a Christian, would you be laboring to lead little ones to Christiff He were not your Saviour?

I believe there are some that stand in the rather anomalous peatition of not being members of the Church health School.

In am speaking of the law and the rule, and that will hold good. It is because you have received of the life of Christ in your own heart by the Holy Spirit in His Church, that you are inding as you now tool in the Sabatha Yelool and the Church, and over though that School and the Church and even though that School and the Church when the comprehensive embrace of the Church of the Lord swork. You are laboring to the church planted there, and are w

report through Rev. T. S. Ferniey, chairman, as follows:

President, Hon. James Pollock.
Vice Presidents— Davis E. Small. Rev. G. D. Boardman, Rev. J. R. Loomis, Matthew Newkirk, Hon. Judge Pierce, James W. Wier, Faq., Hon. Judge Jordan, Rev. William Cooper, D. D., Georgral Albirkhi, Rev. William M. Baum, John E. Graeff, Esq., Rev. Ed. Haines, C. P. Roberts, Esq., Rev. D. A. L. Laverty, Dr. George Ross, Henry J. Fox, Esq., sev. J. H. Saydam, A. T. Bonz, Rev. Dr. Bomberger, Rev. James Price, Rev. Lalayette Monk, Rev. Robert, McMillan, James Grant, Esq., J. J. Evans, Rev. Dr. Newton, Rev. Henry B. Geiz,
Secretaries—Henry C. Pollock, William H. Kincaid, J. C. Garrigues, Rev. R. H. Pattison, James Matlack, Esq.

lack, Esq.
Treasurer—Rev. George Cookman.
On taking the chair ex-devernor Pollock made au impressive address upon the objects of the meeting land upon the mission of the Sunday School. We are living in an age of progress.
There is something in the American character that needs constant activity. We must, then, geard that

of our Youth, It is our work—it is God's work, whishing the blessing of all upon the Convention he concluded.

It was moved that a Business Committee of seven be appointed. Carried. The Committee appointed were as follows:—Messrs. J. H. Cummings, J. W. Weit, C. J. Thompson, G. C. Lancaster, J. C. Cowell, Rev. J. C. McMillan, William McFadden.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. M. Newkirk:—

Resolved, That this Convention adjourn at half-past. Iz o'clock; recess until half-past 3 o'clock; adjourn at 6 o'clock, to attend the meeting of the Sunday School Union at the Academy of Music: meet again to-morrow morning at 3 o'clock, adjourn at half-past 12; meet at half past 3, and adjourn at 6, to meet at 8 o'clock, to hear an address from Professor Hart.

It was then announced that the test should be given, and an amusing inquiry was made, whether in giving out the tickets, a man and wile were considered one or two, It was decided that they were considered in law as one, and consequently the delegate and his wife would come in on the same ticket.

Considerable discussion was then carried on as to who were to be considered as delegates, but it was decided that all who represented Sabbath Schools should be so considered.

The Business Committee were then directed to meet for the purpose of carrying out the business of receiv-

The Business Committee were then directed to meet for the purpose of carrying out the business of receiving credentials and delivering tokets.

On motion, the meeting adjourned at 12 to so meet at 3% this P. M.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds continue in steady

change. Government bonds continue in steady demand. June 7:30s sold at 105#, no change; and 1864 5-20s at 105#, no change. 39# was hid for 10 40s; 108 1-16 for July, 1865, 5-20s; 111# for 6s of 1881; and 106# for August 7:30s.

City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101#, and old do, at 97@97#.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad at 50#@50#, no change; Camdon and Amboy at 129@129#, a decline of #, and Reading at 51#@51\*56, no change; 63 was bid for Norristown; 33# for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13# for Catawissa common; 26 for Catawissa preferred; and 28# for Philadelphia and Eric.

for Catawissa preferred; and 28‡ for Philadelphia, and Eric.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Spruce and Pine sold at 27; 75 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Chesnut and Walnut; 65 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hestonville; and 35 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Seventh National sold at 104; 154 was bid for Philadelphia; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 55‡ for Giraid; 31 for Manufacturers'; 67 for City; 61 for Commonwealth; 60 for Union; and City; 61 for Commonwealth; 60 for Union; and 124 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 294 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preterred; 50 for Lehigh Navigation; 119 for Morris Canal preferred; 16 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market. Capital is abundant at 6 per cent. for temporary loans on good stock collaterals, and 5 per cent, upon Government securities. First-class business paper is readily placed at 7@9

per cent, per annum discount.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136½; 11 A. M., 137; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137½. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

PHILADELPHIA STOCE BXCHANGE SALES TO DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 8, Third street
PIRST BOARD.

\$500 US 7-308.Je. 100% 12 sh Leh N scr. 40
\$500 do. 100% 2 sh Penns R. 50%
\$500 clcy 85, Old....\$0...\$7
\$200 do. Old...\$5...\$7
\$200 do. Old...\$5...\$7
\$200 do. Old...\$5...\$7
\$100 sh Seventh N Bk. 104
\$100 sh Seventh N Bk. 104
\$100 sh Seventh N Bk. 104
\$100 sh Cata Prf. ...\$6...\$656
\$100 sh N Penns R. 3834
\$200 do...\$8160
\$100 do...\$8160
\$100 sh N Penns R. 3834
\$200 do...\$8160
\$100 do...\$8160
\$100 sh N Penns R. 3834
\$200 do...\$8160
\$100 do...\$8

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 1114@1114; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1094@1094; do., 1864, 1054@1054; do., 1865, 1064@1064; do. new, 108 @1084; 5s, 10-40s, 994@994; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1064@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1054. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 16; May, 1865, 154; August, 1865, 144; September, 1865, 131; October, 1865, 134.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Tursday, May 28.—The Flour Market continues dull, and prices favor buyers. There is no shipping demand, and the home continuers operate very cautiously, only taking enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 700 barrels at \$900 by 10. For superfine; \$100 11.27 for extras; \$12.50 014 25 for Northwestern extra family, including 500 barrels do. do. on secret terms; \$130 15 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; \$100 16 50 for California; and \$16.50 017 50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rve Flour is quiet, with small sales at \$8.50 0.875 \$15. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The receipts of Wheat continue small, and the stocks are exceedingly light; prime lots are in moderate request at former prices. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$303.25; and California at \$3.50. Rye ranges from \$1.700.171 \$2 bush. Corn is scarce and high. Sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1.210.122. 500 bushels white in the cars at \$1.15; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.50. TUESDAY, May 28 .- The Flour Market con-

cars at \$1.15; and 2000 bushels Western mixed at \$1:15. Oats are selling at \$2c. Whisky—Prices are entirely nominal.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

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

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Restless, Sheldon, Demerara, T. Wattson & Son.
Sohr G. W. Krebs, Carliale, Potomac, Captain,
Schr J. C. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, Christian & Co.
Schr G. S. Squires (new), Timmons, Fail River, Bommell & Hunter,
Schr West Wind, Lawson, Boston, Castner, Stickney
& Weilington

Schr West Wind, Lawson, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Weitington.
Schr J. W. Hall, Vickers, Boston, Hammett & Neal.
Str Diamond State, Taibot, Baltimore, J., 144., ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr Ada Ames, Marston, & days from Charleston, with mode, to Powers & Weightman.
Schr Searsville, Chase, & days from Boston, with mode, to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr I. A. Blossom, Crocker, 4 days from Lanesville, with stone to captain.
Schr A. Lincoln, Bentley, from Seaconnet, with fish to captain. o captain. Schr G. W. Krebs, Caritsle, from Potomac River, in

to captain.
Schr G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, from Potomac River, in Schr G. W. Krebs, Carlisle, from Potomac River, in ballast to captain.
Schr M. Fierce, Pierce, i day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Les & Co.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, is hours from Baltimore, with mose, to J. D. Rheff.
itmore, with mose, to J. D. Rheff.
Steamer R. Willing, Causiff. 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
McMore, and Carling, and Schr J. Truman, Siocum, and Trade Wind; Corson, Corson, Bence, at Res Bedford 2th inst.
Schr A. M. Lee, Peaker, and A. Garwood, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, aslied from Portsmouth 2th inst.
Schr Hasleton, Gardiner, from Boston for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.
Schrä J. W. Vanneman, Sharp; E. and L. Cordery, Grace; E. R. Graham, Smith; E. W. Fratt, Kendrick; E. E. Ellmer, Haley; A. Haley, Haley; J. S. Watson, Houck; J. B. Austin, Davis; J. F. Carver, Rumill: E. Neal, Studamas E. B. Wheaton, Little: E. W. Garduer, Beelman; J. E. Pratt. Nickerson; W. G. Dearborn, Scull: S. B. Strong, Hodgkinson; M. Haley, Haler; L. Russell, Smith; B. Morris, Hewitt; S. A. Hofman, Hoffman, and M. Weaver, Weaver, hence, at Boston 26th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, May 26.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, McGuigan, from Liverpool.

Steamship Tampleo, Rausan, from Havans.

Steamship Pioneer, Shackford, from Cow Bay.

Steamship Wilmington, Spencer, from Galverton.