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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 14, 1870.

FIRST EDITION

Bonaparte's Constitutional Amendments

Bishop Strossmayer's Position. The Austrian Cabinet Crisis.

Coming Fruit Season. The

FROM EUROPE.

The Canard mail steamship Cuba, from Liverpool the 2d and Queenstown the 3d of April, arrived at New York yesterday morning. The German mail steamship Hermann, from Bre-men, also arrived at the same port. By the arrivals named above, we have mail reports in detail of our cable news telegrams.

FRANCE.

What the French People Say of the Bonaparte Reforms—The United States Constitution as a

The opinions expressed by the Paris journals on the new Senatus Consultum are remarkable for their variety, as since some journals express the numost satisfaction, others-the Democratic organs-insist that the only true mode of effecting a change in the Constitution is by an appeal to the people in the form of a *plebiscite*, and others again—also of the advanced party—are opposed most strongly to the reserve, inserted in the new document, of the Emperor's right, on critical occasions, to leave the Chambers aside and apply directly to the nation for its support or opinion. The Paris Public says:-

The *plebisoite* reappears, to become the sole law of the nation. It is the charter, voted by the people, substituted for the one written by its delegates. In-dependently of it, and the essential acts which are its consequence, such as the hereditary principle, its consequence, such as the heredulary principle, the regency, and the constitution of three public powers, everything will be law—that is to say, that in future the determination of affairs will be sub-mitted to the mandatories of the people and the councillors nominated by the sovereign. In case of modification being necessary in the popular com-pact, the nation alone can be consulted. The Memorial Diplomatione has some cantle

The Memorial Diplomatique has some gentle strictures on one point of the new provisions-the non-election of the Senate-but, with that exception, it highly praises the new plan in the following words:-

following words:— Fiection, according to M. Emile Ollivier, cannot be admitted in any degree for the Senate. The Minister cites the examples of England and the United States; the first to show the important and considerable part played within the last century by the House of Lords, and the second to point out the difference which, in justifying the prin-ciple of election for the Senate of the great republic of North America, reject it for a monarchy. This twofold observation does not appear to us to be strictly just; England possesses a heredi-tary peerage The Senate Consulten does _ot attri-bute to the Senate the same character, the same conditions of independence, consideration, and au-tionity. As to election, to say that it can only suit thority. As to election, to say that it can only suit the exceptional situation of the United States, is not quite correct. Belgiam, for example, where the monarchy has maintained itself for forty years with monarchy has maintained itself for forty years with all its prestige and strength, has a Senate nominated by election, only on other conditions than the House of Representatives of America. Having made this reserve respecting the too absolute character of gome of M. Ollivier's declarations, we willingly ad-mit, in presence of a Chamber of Deputies elected by restricted sufference. Senate neural by the Ferby universal suffrage, a Senate named by the Em-peror, so as to create a more serious and efficient counterpoise, if not to the national sovereignty and will, which ought always to have definitively the last w.rd, at any rate to the inimature impulses or the too impatient cravings of popular opinion.

While praising the decidedly liberal tendencies of the document, the Temps declares that there is one black spot on the constitutional horizonthe right which the Emperor has guarded to

SECOND EDITION In spite of the apparent rupture between the Unionists and the radicals the government pur-sness a policy favorable to conciliation. A proof of this fact is seen in the postponement of the discussion on the constitutional reform of Porto LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. ROME. Theological Logic Outside the Council-How Accident from Kerosene. the Papal Fathers Debate with the Eastern Church. A letter from Rome in the Paris Univers of April 1 reports the following extraordinary Explosion of a Propeller.

The theologian of an Armenian bishop, since his arrival here, had been indulging in such attacks on anthority that Cardinal Barnabo, Prefect of the Pro-paganda, though if to counsel moderation, and in-vited him to go to the Convent of Sta John and Paul of the Passionists and remain there for some time. The other, however, refused in such terms that the Vicariate was obliged to decide on force to oblige him to proceed to the place designated. The agents went in consequence, to the Sacra-Ritiro a in Lungara, where the theologian lived (it being also the bishop's residence), and having seized him placed him in a carriage. But the Arme-nian made a desperate struggle, and succeeded at length in throwing himself out of the vehicle, after which he ran back to his house, and the agents, who followed, were deterred from a fresh seizare by the protest of the bishop himself. Another fact is more followed, were deterred from a fresh seizure by the protest of the bishep himself. Another fact is more serious. An apostolic visit had been ordered to the convent of the Armenians called Autonines, under the colonnade of the Vatican; but the bishop refused to receive the visitor, on which the Pope ordered Mgr. Ksagian to proceed from St. Sabine to the Dominicans to perform there religious exercises. But the bishop persisted in his refusal, and he has written to Mgr. Place, Bishop of Marseilles, to claim the protection of France against the Holy Father. Father.

Terrible Scene in the Council-Bishop Stress-mayer Defended by Swords on His Exit.

The Roman correspondent of the Cologne Gazette gives an animated description of the scene in the Coumenical Council, on the 22d of March, when Bishop Strossmayer made his speech against that of the Schema de Fide which ascribes all modern errors to the Protestants. The Bishop observed that it is unreasonable to describe Protestantism as the source of athersm, panthelsm, and materialism, seeing that many eminent Protestants, such as Leibnitz and Guizot, have combated these doctrines. Here the bishop was forced to stop by loud protests from all parts of the Council, but he went on when the clamor had ceased. There are many sincere people, he said, among the Protestants of France, England, America, Germany, and his own diocese, who err bona ide. This raised another storm, which was only appeased by the intervention of Cardinal Ca-palti. But when the bishop began to touch on the question whether the dogmas should be passed by a majority of votes, or only, as in ormer Councils, when all the members are unanimons, the Council lost all patience. Cries of "Hareticus! hareticus !" and "Damnamus eum !" were heard on all sides. One bishop exclaimed, "At ego non camno eum," upon which the others repeated, "Damnamus," and shouted to the speaker, "Tu es Prolestans! taceas! ab ambone descendas !" Ultimately Bishop Strossmayer was compelled to leave the tribune without finishing his speech.

The noise was so great that it was heard in the ante-rooms, and the bishop's military ser-vant drew his sword and endeavored to force his way into the council chamber to defend his master.

PEACHES AND STRAWBERRIES.

Peaches Injured in Somerset County, Del.-The Kerry Crop Looking Well-Strawberries Will Be Ripe in Five Weeks. Mr. Brown, General Freight Agent of the

Delaware Railroad, has handed us for persual a letter from a gentleman largely engaged in fruit culture in Somerset county, from which we make the following extract:-

we make the following extract:--*** "I am sorry to say that we cannot report so faverably in regard to our peach crop as we would like. The Hale's Early are all right, and the trees are out in full bloom (letter dated 12th instant), but Troth's Early, and other later varieties, have been very seriously injured. In fact, our Troth's Early are entirely gone. The buds were so much advanced by the warm weather of January and early in February, that we think they were killed by the cold we had later in February and in March. The bark on the limbs in many places 15 cracked open. "Our strawberries, raspberries and blackberries look well and give promise of large crops. The strawberries are beginning to put out a good many blossoms, and in about five weeks we hope to begin shipping them to market. * Our New Jersey Scarlets will probably be ready for market a week earlier than the other varie ties.

| SECOND EDITION | THIRD EDITION | Mr. Batler (Mass.), from the Reconstruction Com- mittee, reported a bill removing the political disability of U. B. Sabine, of Texas. Mr. Ocs proposed to offer an amendment in the form of |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|---|
| LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. | NEWS FROM THE CAPITAL. | a general amnests. Mr. Busler declined to yield the floor for that purpose, maying that there was no time to consider that now. Mr. Cox thought there never would be time for that purpose. The bill was passed. |
| Accident from Rerosene. | Waval Estimates too Low. | Mr. Hooper, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, offered a resolution instructing that com, mittee when it reports on the subject of international coinage to submit a statement of the weights and value of the gold coins of Great Britain. France, and the United States. Adouted. |
| Explosion of a Propeller. | General Schofield Succeeds Thomas | Mr. Hooper also submitted some remarks on that subject. Mr. Jenekes, from the Committee on Patents, reported a bill to revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes re- lating to patents and copyrights, and proceeded to ad- dress the House in explanation and support of the bill. |
| Three Men Instantly Killed. | Reduction of the Income Tax. | FROM THE STATE. |

Reduction of the income fax.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The conference commit-tee on the deficiency bill has just completed its re-port on the New York and Boston Post Office buildings. In regard to the former the committee has agreed to appropriate \$1,000,000, only \$500,000 of which is to be expended until drawings, plans, and

unwise economy. The estimates submitted by the department were reduced to the lowest amount pos-sible, in fact, less than the amount absolutely needed to make the necessary repairs to naval vessels at home and abroad, and to preserve the hulls and machinery of vessels at the several navy yards from deterioration. The true policy for Congress would be either to make no appropriation for the navy, or else such amount as will keep our naval fleets in good and effective condition, put and keep in repair the hulls and machinery of the naval vessels of the squadrons that may become disabled, or for any emergency that may occur. The latter policy would be true economy. The Navy Department, under the energetic administration of Secretary Robeson and Vice-Admiral Porter, is doing sil that it is possible to do, with its limited means, in the way of repairing and fitting out vessels that are absolutely needed. **Iron-clads.** unwise economy. The estimates submitted by the Iron-clads.

The Navy Department has under contemplation the removal of all the iron-clads laid up at New Orleans to League Island.

Reducing the Army.

General Schofield,

Army officers who have tendered their resigna-tions, particularly those serving on the frontier, are now anxious to recall them, and signify their wil-

ority of rank.

entry.

peculiar expression in his eye; a haggard look in his countenance and a nervousness in all his actions were plainly visible to the witness; McFarland told him he could not sleep; gave a prescription to make him sleep; in August, 1869, he saw in him a wild look and all the evidences of approaching disease, lingness to be mustered out under the provisions of Senator Wilson's army bill, which proposes to give the officers who are mustered out within six months both physical and mental. Others testified to the one year's pay and allowances.

same effect.

Steamer Launched at Wilmington.

FROM NEW YORK.

Explosion in a Kerosene Oil Refinery. NEW YORK, April 14.—An explosion occurred

in the extensive kerosene oil refinery, corner of

Eighth and Union streets, Jersey City, at mid-

night. The fire spread rapidly and the work-

men barely escaped with their lives. Fortu-

nately, the flames were subdued before they

reached the great tanks, and a more extensive

Explosion of a Propeller.

NEW YORK, April 14 .- The propeller Wells,

engaged in towing coal barges to various points

between Elizabethport, New Jersey, and Jersey

City, exploded her boller at about a quarter

after 1 o'clock this morning, while lying at the

coal dock on Kill Von Kull, opposite Sailors'

Snug Harbor. Her engineer and two firemen

are said to have been killed. The wreck sank

at its moorings. The report of the explosion

and concussion was very heavy, and created an

impression among the Staten Islanders that a

slight shock of carthquake had passed by them.

The names of the killed could not be ascer-

tained. The owner of the propeller was Mr.

The McFarland Trial.

New York, April 14.—Upon the opening of the court this morning Mr. Gerry, junior counsel for McFarland, placed the note about which a discus-sion took place yesterday in the hands of the jury for them to determine whether letters intended to

represent J. R.Y. or You. Dr. Eckford Guernsey was the first witness placed upon the stand. He testified that he was a physi-cian: was acquainted with McFarland; noticed a

McLaughlin, of Brooklyn.

conflagration was thus prevented.

Strike of Laborers-Attempt to Force Others to Join Them. New York, April 14.—This forencon a mob of 200 men, employed on the sewers in Bergen and Hudson City, New Jersey, struck and came to Jersey City, where 130 men are at work on a sewer in North Fourth street, and attempted to induce them to quit work Dersnaich being useless, they tried vio work. Persuasion being useless, they tried vio-lence, when a force of twenty-five police came up, arrested the feaders, and dispersed the mob. Fur-ther troubles are apprehended.

ther troubles are apprehended. New York Money and Stock Markets. Naw York, April 14.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 1124. Five-twenties, 1862, con-pon, 111%; do, 1864, do., 11034; do, 1865 do., 1104; do, do, new, 10034; do, 1867, 10034; do, 1868, 10034; 10-408, 10636; Virginia 68, new, 69; Missouri 68, 9234; Canton Co., 693; Cumberland preferred, 3034; Con-solidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 9335; Brie, 2434; Reading, 935; Adams Express, 6036; Michigan Central, 1194; Michigan Southern, 873; Illinois Central, 138; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 10036; Chicago and Rock Island, 11636; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 934; Western Union Telegraph, 3236. 100%; Chicago and Rock Island, 116%; Pittaburg an Fort Wayne, 93%; Western Union Telegraph, 32%. New York Produce Market.

III was passed. Goper, from the Committee on Coinage, Weights, asures, offered a resolution instructing that com, when it reports on the subject of international to submit a statement of the weights and value of a coins of Greet Britain. France, and the United Adopted. Hooper also submitted some remarks on that nckes, from the Committee on Patents, reported revise, consolidate, and amend the statutes re-opatents and copyrights, and proceeded to a e House in explanation and support of the bill. FROM THE STATE. Destructive Fires. Etc.

Destructive Fires. PETTSAURG, April 14.—The Exchange Hotel, with the furniture, etc., in Franklin, were totally destroyed by itre last night. Loss, \$195,000 to \$130,000; insurance, \$34,000. Many surrounding buildings were damaged, and the whole town in that vicinity stampeded, causing much additional loss in moving furniture and goods. Donohue's refinery in Oll City was partially destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$4000; no in-surance. Turee narrow guage cars standing along-side were destroyed. Loss, \$4000.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

'Acquittal of Mrs. Walte.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Parson. At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the trial of Mrs.

At 5 o clock yesternay alternoon the triat of Mrs. Catharine Waite for arson was opened, and was con-cluded at 9 o'clock in the evening. All the witnesses for the Commonwealth were ex-amined and the case laid before the jury as it has already appeared in our columns. Her counsel, Mr. Brooke, elected to call no witnesses, but rather to be one the generic and clocking encode and these have the opening and closing speech, and thus showing what he believed to be the fatal defects of the Commonwealth's case, he succeeded in obtaining a verdict of not guilty.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Stroud. Charles Hallowell vs. Samuel M. Corson. An action on a promissory nate. Verdict for plaintiif, \$109.40.

James DuBois vs. Jacob A. Ambrose. An action to recover rent for a dyeing establishment on Thir teenth street, above Arch. On trial. District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare.

David Richardson vs. The City. An action to recover bounty. Verdict for plaintiff, \$520-75.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

RVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, April 14, 1870. (There is quite a good demand for money today, in consequence of to-morrow being a legal State holiday, and the requirements of two days being condensed into one. The pressure, how-ever, is not great, and we hear no complaints of the difficulty of obtaining funds on good seeurity and at reasonable rates. In negotiating loans lenders continue to discriminate cautiously, indicating some diffidence, but not sufficient to affect the rates, which remain without material change.

The gold market opered quiet but steady, with sales at 112%, the only variation during the morning being from that figure to 112%. Governments are also dull, and, in sympathy

General Schoffeld, Commanding Military Department of the Missonri, It is said, will be assigned to the sommano of the Military Division of the Pacific, made vacant by the death of General Thomas. The rumor that General Pope, now commanding the Department of the Lakes, will be sent to the Pacific coast, is without foundation, General Schoffeld having made applica-tion for that position some time since, and would have been sent to the Pacific coast if General Thomas' claim had not taken precedence by seni-ority of rank. with gold, steady. The stock market was moderately active this morning, and prices were firmly maintained. In morning, and prices were firmly maintained. In State loans there was some activity, Sales of 6s, first series, at 103¼; second do. at 105½; and third do. at 108. In City bonds the old issues were taken at 101¼, and of the new at 103½. Reading Railroad was in fair demand, and sold at about 49%. Pennsylvania Railroad was rather weak, selling at 565%@58½. Lehligh Valley was taken at 56, Catawissa preferred at 37¼, and Philadelphia and Erie at 29 s. o. Canal stocks were very dull, and the balance of the list no sales were effected, though there was a firmer feeling all through the market. ority of rank. Louisville a Port of Entry. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, April 14.—Boyd Winchester, mem-ber of the House from West Virginia, appeared be-fore the Commerce Committee to-day, and made an argument in favor of making Louisville a port of was a firmer feeling all through the market. The Income Tax. The Ways and Means Committee has taken up for PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD. \$5100 City 68, N.18.102% S sh N Pa R..... \$73 \$200 do ...Old.1013 \$4500 Pa 68, 1 88.1.8.103% 50 do...d bill. 56 \$1000 Pa 68 3 88.....105 9 do.d bill...56 consideration the Senate amendment to the Income Tax bill. There is a strong feeling in the committee SECOND BOARD.

 SECOND BOARD.

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 100 an Read R...\$10,49*\$1

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 001s. 49%

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 \$100 d0.....b60, 55%
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 100 sh Lehi Nav.b60, 31%

 \$10 d0......58%
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 d0.......34

She Desires Admission to the Union as a State-Her Claims to the Privilege-A Historical and Descriptive Sketch.

NEW MEXICO.

Mnocking at the Door.

DOUBLE SHEET_THREE CENTS.

Not very long ago Mr. Chaves, the Territoria 1 delegate from New Mexico to the National Government, made a long argument before the House Committee on Territories in favor of the admission of New Mexico into the Union as a State. Within a few days another argument has been made on the subject before the same committee, and by the same gentleman. The committee have agreed to recommend a bill for the admission. In view of this fact a sketch of the history and present condition of this Territory will be of interest.

New Mexico was formerly one of the Mexican States. It was conquered from that country and ceded to the United States by the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, on February 2, 1848.

It, with a portion of Upper California and Texas, was constituted a Territory on September 9, 1850. In 1854 a portion of the country then acquired from Mexico was added to the Territory, and in this condition it remained until February 24, 1863, when nearly half of the territory. the western part, was taken away to form the new Territory of Arizona.

The area of New Mexico as now divided is 121,201 square miles. It is bounded on the north by Colorado, on the east by the Indian Territory and Texas, on the south by Texas and Mexico, and on the west by Arizona. It lies between latitude 31 deg. 10 min. and 38 deg N., and longitude 103 deg. and 109 deg. W. Its length is about 360 miles and its breadth from 350 to 400 miles. It is divided into ten counties, by name Bern Alillo, Donna Anna, Rio Arriba, San Miguel, Santa Anna, Santa Fe, Socorro, Toas, Mesilla, and Valencia.

That portion of the country in Mesilla district which is south of the river Gila and west of the Rio Grande is a portion of what was known as the Gadsden purchase. This tract, with the rest of the purchase now included in the southern part of Arizona, was the earliest occupied by Americans, and is still the best known. The population, according to the census of 1850, when Arizona was yet included was given as 66,547, of which 66,525 were whites and 22 free colored persons. Of this number 5000 were given as inhabitants of the Gadsden purchase district, the most of which is not now in New Mexico. The number of Indians was about 44,000 additional. By the census of 1860 the population was 83.009, which also included the whole of Arizona. The number of inhabitants of New Mexico itself, independently of Arizona, is now estimated at about 120,000, which, if the Territory is admitted as a State, will give it a representative in Congress. If the ratio of colored inhabitants has remained the same that it was in 1850. no colored representative need be feared and urged by the enemies of such representation as a reason for its non-admission. A coppercolored representative is more to be dreaded. should such a thing ever be probable. The number of Indian inhabitants is of course lessening from year to year, but the present number cannot as yet be approximated. The Indian population is composed of two classes-the wild nomadic tribes who live by the chase, and the Pueblo or semi-civilized tribes who live in communities, have fixed places of residence and cultivate the soil. Among the first may be mentioned the tribes of the Apaches proper and their allied tribes, the Navajoes, the Utahs, the Chevennes, and the Comanches. Among the second the Toas, Picaris, San Juan, Santa Clara, Pojodque, the Tesuque, and about a dozen other tribes.

New Mexico was early settled by the Spaniards;

in fact, it was one of the earliest of the interior

portions of North America which was visited

by that people. Notwithstanding its distance

from the sea, the adventurous Spanish spirit

led them here nearly a century before the Eng-

lish had landed on the shores of New England.

Alvir Nunez (Cabeca de Vaca), with the rem-

nant of those who accompanied Narvaez to

Florida, reached New Mexico before 1537, and

made a report of what they saw to the Vicerov

of Mexico. In 1539 the expedition under the

charge of Marco de Niza set out, and in the fol-

lowing year that of Coronada. This last expe-

dition traversed the country north of the Gila,

then occupied by the Pueblo Indians, and pushed

its way eastward of the Rio Grande into the

country of the buffalo, or cibola. Coronada is

the first who mentions that animal, which he

calls "a new kind of ox, wild and fierce, whereof

the first day they killed fourscore, which suf-

ficed the army with flesh." The historian of

this party, Castaneda, so truthfully describes

the peculiarities of this region that there

is no doubt as to his having crossed

the entire country. In 1581 a party of

adventurers under Captain Bouillo reached the

country, who on their return made known the

mineral wealth there existing, whereupon the

name of New Mexico was applied to it. About

this time a Franciscan missionary, Augustin

Rulz, entered the country, but he was soon after

murdered by the Indians. An official of the

Government, Don Antonio Espejo, who took

with him a body of men to protect the missions,

was more successful. In the year 1595 or 1599

(differently stated by different writers) the Vice-

roy of Mexico sen tJuan de Onate to take forma I

possession in the name of Spain, and to establish

colonies, missions, and forts. The mission-

arles met with great success. The Pueblo In-

dians were more ready to adopt the new

faith than the roving tribes. Several of these

Pueblo tribes have been rediscovered within a

few years, and it was found that though they

had been without priest or missionary for nearly

a century, many of the Christian rites and doc-

trines were found among them, though strangely

mixed with their own religion. These Indians,

at the time of their discovery by Espijo, at the

end of the fourteenth century, were already

considerably advanced in civilization. They

wore cotton garments of their own manufacture. They carried shields made of raw buffalo

hide, had long bows and arrows, and long wooden swords. The swords and arrows were

pointed with sharp stones. Some who lived in [Continued on the Second Page

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., FROM WASHINGTON. New York and Boston Post Offices.

which is to be expended until drawings, plans, and specifications are submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster-General, and the con-tract made with responsible parties to construct a building, the cost not to exceed \$3,000,000. The Boaton office is not to exceed \$1,500,000 in cost, but only \$250,000 is to be expended until a contract simi-lar to that of the New York office is made. Mistaken Economy. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, April 14.—The disposition mani-fested by the Committee on Appropriations to re-duce the estimates of the Navy Department is a very unwise economy. The estimates submitted by the

himself to make a direct appeal to the people in cases of great emergency.

The Opinion Nationale approves of the gene-ral motives which have induced the Emperor to consent to such important changes, but pronounces strongly against the idea that the new Constitution is to be exempt from modification. The Paris Siecle expresses itself in these

None of the principal dispositions in the constitu-tion of 1652 had been either explicitly or implicitly voted by the people. By declaring them now to be integral parts of the fundamental compact, only re-visable through an appeal to the nation, this latter does not recover the constitutive power which is confiscated in favor of the Emperor, who alone has the right of appealing to the people and of provoking a *plebiscite*. Once more legality is dispensed with, and here not more than formerly is common right

The following observations are from the Debats:-

The new Constitution, joined to the Senatus Con-sultum in the form of an annex, is composed of articles borrowed from the Constitution of 1852 from the Senatus Consultum of the 7th November of that year; from that of the 17th July, 1655; from that of the 10th September, 1870, and lastly, from the draft presented vesterday to the Senate. The annex in general only restores to the Constitution some essential and fundamental dispositions. Prince Pierre Bonaparte Again in Ill Luck.

The Paris Figaro of March 31 says it is able to state positively that Prince Pierre Bonaparte had not been ordered or invited to leave France The Gaulois admits that the information it pub lished the day before was wrong, and says that the Prince denies having received any intimation of the Emperor's wish that he should ex-patriate himself. The Gaulois adds: -- "A property which the Prince possesses in Belgium has just been devastated by fire. His presence there might have been supposed to be necessary but he refused to go, in order not to lend any countenance to the reports which have been circulated.

Paris, March 20, correspondence of the Pall Mall Carette

Still ruffled in spirit by the insults of the republicans at Tours, Prince Pierre Bonaparte for the moment appears afraid to trust himself with visitors. On reaching his residence he gave strict orders that he was not to be disturbed, and the only person who has ventured to force the blockade is his cousin, Lucien Murat, who de sired to press the Prince's hand. There has been some talk at Belleville of burning Prince Pierre out, but the constituents of M. Rocheford will most likely confine themselves to threats and invective.

Marriage of M. Richard.

The banns of marriage are published between the young and wealthy Minister of Fine Arts (M. Maurice Richard, aged 37), and Mad'lle Aubenot (aged 25), who inherits the long accumulated profits of the "Gagne Petit" of the Rue des Moineaux, a celebrated shop, whose motto was "Small profits and quick returns." The marriage will take place at the chapel of the Corps Legislatif on April 6. Many of M. Maurice Richard's friends wanted him to be mar-Many of M. ried in the parish near Ramboulliet, where he has a grand chateau; but he said the country trip, however agreeable, would interfere with his ministerial duties.

SPAIN.

Parliamentary Progress-The New York News from Cuba.

A mail telegram from Madrid of the 30th of March reports thus:-In the Cortes yesterday the order of the day was the adjourned debate on the bill relative to the means of maintaining public order.

M. Berges attacked it and M. Rivero replied. M. Alvareda asked what credit should be

given to a New York telegram that spoke of a sombat in Cuba. The Minister replied that the report had no foundation, and that the New York telegrams about Cuba were generally erroneous. He added that there could have been no fighting, as a colonel, at the head of fifty men enly, was traversing the island in all directions. PEACH GROWERS' MEETINGS.

A meeting of the peach growers who ship their fruit by railroad is called to assemble at Middletown on Saturday next, 16th inst., at 10 o'clock in the morning. Mr. Townsend is mainly instrumental in calling the meeting, he being one of the largest shippers of fruit by rail, and believing that the interests of such shippers are not sufficiently considered by the Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association which assembles at Dover.

As we understand it, the purpose of the Satur day meeting is to enable the railroad shippers to mature a plan of action to be submitted to the general association, one feature of which shall be to change the regulations of the asso clation, so as to give it other places of meeting besides Dover. Mr. Townsend has for a long time been dissatisfied with the management of the present association, and has at more than one of its meetings threatened a secession of the

railroad shippers. The Peninsular Fruit Growers' Association holds its regular meeting at Dover, on Tuesday next, 19th inst. The meeting will be a most im portant one, as the proposed tariff of the railroad compasies for the coming year will be consi-dered, and an effort be made to select one of the various plans submitted by the railroads.

The meeting is reasonably sure to be a stormy one, and all the plans offered are likely to be severely criticised. We are told that the growers along the Delaware river and bay propose to reject all the plans of the railroad cou and leave the companies to charge what they will, depending on water competition for keeping down the tariff. We presume the adoption of such a proposition will cause the secession of those representing the districts dependent in rallread transportation, as such action would be an open abandonment of their interests.

Another important matter that will come before this meeting is the estimates for the coming crop to furnish a basis for the arrangeits transportation. ments for We presume however, that the present meeting will scarcely be able to make any estimates to be relied upon and that another meeting will be held about a month later for consultation on this subject. Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

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NEW YORE, April 14.—Cotton easier; sales of 600 bales middling upland at 23%c, and middling Orleans at 23%c. Flour-State and Western rather more active, but without decided change; Southern steady. Wheat a shade firmer for winter; No. 1 Chicago, \$1 143, delvered; winter red Western, \$1 21@1223. Corn firmer and scarce; new mixed Western, \$1 07@109; new yellow Western, \$1 12. Oats quiet. Bref quiet. Pork firm; mess, \$27 75. Lard buiet; steam in tierces, 15% @15%. Whisky out filmer mess, \$27.75, quiet at \$1.02.

FROM DELAWARE.

Launch of a Steam Collier.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WILMINGTON, April 14 .- The Harlin & Hollingsworth Company launched this morning, at 10 A. M., the iron screw steam collier Leopard, belonging to the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company. She is of 800 tons cargo capacity, of the following dimensions:-Length on load line, 185 feet; length over all, 198 feet; beam moulded, 35 feet 6 inches; depth of hold. 14 feet. This is the fifth vessel this company has built, and it will have another of similar dimensions to be launched at Chester in about two weeks. These steamers are fast taking the place of the coasting schooners, as they carry coal at the same rate as sailing vessels, but make two voyages to the latter's one.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Norfolk Board of Trade.

Correspondence Associated Press. FORTRESS MONROE, Va., April 14 .-- At a meeting of the Norfolk Board of Trade yesterday a report was made by a special committee favorable to the establishment of a national

navy yard at that city. The report sets forth in brief the natural advantages of the city for the purpose, the cli-mate, harbor, etc., which was unanimously mate, harbor, etc., which was unanimously adopted by the board, and a committee consisting of five gentlemen, Colonel William Lamb, Colonel J. W. Hinton, Washington Reed, Hon. J. McMinn, and S. A. Stevens, were appointed to proceed to Washington and lay the subject before Cangress before a site is selected for the transfer of the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The navy yard at Portsmouth-the Gosport Yard-is large and has every facility for repairing and building vessels, but it needs considerable repairs to make it as complete as it was previous to the war. The fresh water from the Great Dismal Swamp will be excellent for iron-clads, and the facilities are such that all our fleet can be accommoduted there at one time.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Marsellinise" Again in Trouble.

PARIS, April 14 .- A day or two ago the Marseil-lass published a congratulatory address from the workmen of Lyons, who were on a strike, to the operatives in the mines and worksho atives in the mines and workshops at La Creu-The proprietors of that journal have therefore prosecuted again for violation of the Press law in fomenting disorder.

Ship News.

GLASGOW, April 14 .- The steamer Australia has arrived.

Raltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—Cotton dull 22% @23c. Flour firm and in good demand; Howard Street super-fine, \$4.87% @5.12%; do. extra, \$5.97% @6; do. family, \$6.26@T; City Mills superfine, \$4.87% @5.50; do. extra, 16 22:61; City Mills Superine, 14 87 3(6550); do. extra, 15 5026 625; do. family, 50 75(8) 75; Western super-fine, 84 7565; do. extra, 85 25(8) 76; Western super-fine, 84 7565; do. extra, 85 25(8) 76; do. family, 56(86 75; Wheat active; Maryland amber, \$1 90(2) 76; Pennsylvania, quotable at \$1 30(2) 35; Corn active for yellow, and white dull; yellow, \$1 07(6) 09; white, \$1 09(6) 105; Cats steady at 52(655; Mess Pork firm at \$27; Bacon firm; rib sides, 16c; clear do., 16% (alfoc; shoulders, 15c; Hams, 19(2) 20; Lard firm at 16%(6) 17c; Whisky more firm at \$1 01%(2) 192 for wood and iron bound. Stock scarce.

Tax bill. There is a strong feeling in the committee now for reporting in favor of two and a half per cent. on income, instead of five with two thousand dollars exemption.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM-SECOND SESSION.

Nenate. WASHINGTON, April 14.—Mr. Conkling, from the Com-mittee on Commerce, reported a bill to authorize the city of Buffalo to construct a tunnel under the Niagara river. Passed. Mr. Summer introduced a bill to incorporate the Pacific Entmarine Tolograph Commany, and establish television.

Mr. Summer introduced a company, and establish telegraphic communication between America and Asia. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be

Lie Committee on Peresta Assistances, and Orderod to be printed. Mr. Anthony offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to inquire into the expediency of constructing a line of telegraph between the Capitol and the Government printing office. Adopted. The moning orders having been gone through with, the calendar of concurrent resolutions was taken up, and various resolutions disposed of by reference to com-values.

The resolution by Mr. Edmunds directing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury without delay, was on motion of the mover laid on the

of the Treasury to sell the surplus gold in the Treasury without delay, was on motion of the mover laid on the table. The resolution by Mr. Ferry for the consideration in open essesion of treaties for the acquisition of foreign territory, was indefinitely postconed. The resolution by Mr. Chandler, directing that upon the resolution by Mr. Chandler, directing that upon the sensitive of the Georgia bill there shall be neither adjournment nor recess until the final vote be takes, was read and on a division being taken in the action of the Georgia bill there shall be neither adjournment nor recess until the final vote be takes, was read and on a division being taken in the affirmative. Mr. Casserly demanded the yeas and nays, remarking that the minority had some rights left, and that the resolution was without precedent in the history of the Senato. Mr. Chandler said his object in offering the resolution an agree-ment to take the vote to morrow at 4 olook. Mr. Chandler said his object in offering the resolution was othring the Georgia debate to a close. It was only sufficient for the Senators of the United States used the bour, or the Sabbath to manufacture speeches! Mr. Chandler was willing to leave the decision of the ducation entirely to the Senator for Miseour. Mr. Chandler was willing to leave the decision of the ducation entirely to the Senator form Miseour. Mr. Chandler was hid ever been made on the Georgia and the reason ducation entirely to the senator form Miseour. Mr. Drake induction was twice again served up in the senator and this rehash was twice again served up in the senator of the detate. The country was and had a little more has. The country was and had a little more hash. The country was aided with it, and the only hope now was to it it cont. A guestion of order being raised, the resolution was

to sit it out. A question of order being raised, the resolution was finally desiared out of order as in conflict with the 50d

finally declared out of order as in conflict with the 50d rule. Mr. Chandler regreted the decision of the Chair, be-lieving that the logislation of the sension was now further behind than ever before. MAt the same time it could only be pushed forward by means of some such rules. He said that a fair distribution of the average time of the daily sensions of the Senate among the members would give to each member three minutes a day, and if a rule of this kind was applied some members would not be able to eper their lips ones in the next twelve rears. At 115 elelowk the Georgie bill was proceeded with, and Mr. Morton addressed the Senate. Mr. Dawes (Mass.) presented the memorial of Oyrus W. Field for aid in the construction of a submarine telegraph between America and Asia, and a bill for that purpose, which he asked to be referred to the Committee on Poreign Affairs. Mr. Randali asked whether the bill made any appropri-ations.

Mr. Dawes said it proposed no appropriation is money.

only a subsidy in lands. Mr. Randall said that then the bill should ge to the Committee on Public Lands. If it was not so referred he should object to its introduction. The Speaker ruled that there could be no conditional

The Speaker ruled that there could be no conditional objection. Mr. Hawley noved to ruler the bill to the Committee on Fublic Lands. Mr. Dawes remarked that it was an international mat-ter, and it should therefore go to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. It could afterwards go to the Committee on Fublic Lands if desired. Mr. Hawley's motion was agreed to, 66 to 35, and the bill was referred to the Committee on Fublic Lands. Mr. Cake, from the Committee on Fublic Lands. Mr. Cake, from the Committee on Fublic Printing, made neveral reports in reference to the priming of public docu-ments, which were acted on. Among them was a resolu-tion to print 16, 00 copies of Mr. Raymond's report on Mines and Minibs. Mr. Kelsey moved to lay the resolution on the table, and asked whether the House was stor going to stop extrava-gance in printing.

asked whether the House was stor going to stop extravage on printing.
Mr. Roofield inquired how these books were to be distributed atter the training privilege was abolished.
The House refused to lay the resolution on the table, and it was then agreed to.
Among the reports was also one to print lowo extra copies of the report of the Committee on Banking and Currency on the gold pasic, with the resultion on the table.
Mr. K elsey moved to lay the resolution on the table.
Mr. K elsey moved to lay the resolution on the table.
Mr. Cor remarked that the resolution on the table.
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Mr. Cor remarked that the testimony was printed.
The resolution was laid on the table.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 14 .- The Flour market presents no new feature, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the local trade, who purchased 700 barrels, in lots, at \$4-37%@4-75 for superfine; \$4-62% a5 for extras; \$5-25@5-15 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$525@6 for Pennsylvania do. do.; \$5 50@6 25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do. : and \$650@750 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4.75 @ bbl. in Corn Meal no transactions were reported.

The Wheat market is characterized by extreme duliness, and prices favor buyers. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red at \$1:50; and white at \$1:55@145. Rye is held at \$1:05. Corn is quiet. S000 bushels yellow sold at \$1:05, in store and adoat. Oats are less active. 5000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 62@64c., chieffy at 62c. In Barley and Mait nothing

doing. Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quer-citron at \$27 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is in demand, and 700 bushels sold at \$92563940. Timothy is firmer, and com-

mands \$7-25@7.50. Whisky is dull and lower. Sales of 50 barrels iron-bound at \$1.02.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer Monitor, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird&Co. St'r Mars, Gruniley, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Ciyde & Co. Breamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New Yor, With mdse, to Jonn F. Ohi Beamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Balta-more, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr. Brade, Britingham, S. days from New-town, Md., with humber to Hiekman & Cottingham, Schr Hichard Hill, Smith, 5 days from Norfolk, Va., With edar timber to Chement & Danbar. Bohr John Heatty, Price, 14 days from Norfolk, Va., With Beatty, Price, 14 days from Norfolk, W. W. Bent John Heatty, Price, 14 days from Norfolk, W. Bohr John Heatty, Price, 14 days from Norfolk, W. W. Bent John Heatty, Price, 14 days from Norfolk, W. Bohr John Beatty, Price, 14 days from Norfolk, W. W. Barn John Beatty, Price, 16 days from Norfolk, W. W. Barn John Beatty, Price, 10 days from Norfolk, W. Bohr John Beatty, Price, 10 days from Southers, 10 days from Persperg, Va., with rallroad ties to West Chester Bohr Father and Son, Saunders, 10 days from Schr Father and Son, Godfrey, from Boston, Schr Agnes Repplier, Molfadden, fm New Haven, Bohr Alexander, Baker, from Norwich.