TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

SEVERE shocks of earthquake were experienced at Iola, Kan., on the 15th and 16th of March.

GEN. Sherman arrives at Missouri, in Washington, looking after the interests of his State.

GEN. SCHOFIELD arrived in Washington from Richmond yesterday. General Sherman and Hancock dined yesterday with the President.

SECRETARY SEWARD with his flag, went to Portland Yesterday, and had a reception from the Democracy.

Two hundred and seventy-seven patents will be issued from the Patent Office, at Washington, for the week ending next Wednesday, the 28th instant.

GENERAL Canby telegraphs General Grant that in twelve districts in South Carolina, registered 80,000 votes, partial returns show 70,000 votes polled.

GEN. Buchanan, Commander of the Fifth Military District, has issued an order prohibiting agents of the Freedmen's Bureau to take any active part in politics, on pain of dismissal from their posts.

Rumors prevailed in Montreal yesterday that the government was in possession of information respecting a Fenian conspiracy to assassinate Mr. McGee, that the conspirators, forty in number, have lots, and the execution of the deed is imminent.

SPAIN on advice by steamer, at San Francisco, states that Cuban Crown had arrived at Sinaloa, and assumed command of the military forces in the province of Sonora. He has issued a proclamation calling on the people to sustain him in putting down the malcontents, and restoring the legally constituted authorities.

A row occurred between Germans and Irish in Chicago, Mass, on Sunday evening. It is reported that the affair grew out of the interruption of a German gathering by some Irishmen. Knives were used in the fight, and one Irishman was killed, while several were wounded on both sides, some of them perhaps fatally.

A GRAND review of the forces in and around Mobile, took place yesterday, in Pincola Park. The troops were under the command of Major Duke of Cambridge. The Prince and Princess of Wales and Prince Arthur inspected the troops, who were clad in new uniforms, and made a fine appearance. The display attracted a vast crowd of people, who covered the elevated grounds and the bluffs in the vicinity of the park.

IT appears from the official record that the Court of Claims has rendered judgment in fifty-four cases growing out of captured or abandoned cotton, and in twenty-one cases growing out of the present term of the court, the amounts ranging from $800 or less to $122,000. The claimants, in all cases, have required to prove their loyalty during the late war. The following are some of the names and the amounts awarded: Alexander Celestine Salvea, $26,549; John Silvey, $14,400; Joseph Perrault, $16,000; Joseph Gaudin, $16,000; Patrick Moran, $10,000; George J. Cunningham, $15,000; Mora S. Myers, $12,000; Archibald Gray, $26,816; Helen Albert, $26,500; John A. Buhall, $1,200; Mary E. Wood, $1,500; Ann H. Barrington, $27,552; Simon Gustman, $18,000, and Randolph A. Mott, $125,158. The claims aggregate about $423,000.

Trial of the Clerkenwell Prisoners.

LONDON, April 20—Evening.—The Attorney-General opened the case against Burke. He said he expected to prove that the crime of murder had been committed upon the person of a woman, one of the victims of the explosion at the Clerkenwell House of Detention. The explosion was directly brought about by the prisoners at the bar, whom, the testimony would show, were members of the Fenian organization. Said explosion was a part of a plot to facilitate the escape of Burke, the Fenian leader confined in said house of detention. In connection with the explosion, Burke was to make his escape. A fund of money was raised at a Fenian meeting at Holborn to provide for the expenses of the conspiracy. He had hoped a proclamation calling on the people to sustain him in putting down the malcontents, and restoring the legally constituted authorities.

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MAJ. Generals Sickles and Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, as James Fullerton and John Cunningham were playing a game of bagatelle in the bar saloon of G. Gaus, in Market street, they quarrelled, and Fullerton stabbed Cunningham. The homicide was without no unusual disturbance, and the first intimation of a difficulty was when Cunningham exclaimed that he was cut, and ran after Fullerton, who entered and leaving the saloon. Fullerton was arrested at the door, while Cunningham became weak from the loss of blood, was taken to his home in Fifteen street, where he now lies in a critical condition, the knife having penetrated the stomach. Fullerton was locked up to await the result of the wounded man's injuries.

ATTEMPTED Robbery.—Henry Carroll was before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with entering the residence of John Clinton street, with intent to commit a felony. A young lady in the house, upon a visit to Carroll on Sunday morning, discovered Carroll in the entry, in the act of entering the dining-room. He ran out, and she followed, crying "stop thief." Officer Smith came up and arrested the accused. He was held for trial, an entrance was effected through a parlor window, which had been left open.

DISORDERLY House.—Christian Buhl, proprietor of a beer saloon at Twelfth and Poplar streets, was arraigned before Alderman Beitler yesterday afternoon, charged with keeping a disorderly house. There were some 20 or 30 persons witnesses examined, who testified that the house was a nuisance. Mr. Gerhardt, one of the witnesses of frequent occurrence in and outside of the place. Buhl was held in $1,000 bail to answer.

CHARLES Cuthbert and Thomas Barrett were arrested at the instance of the agent of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for driving an old and very lame horse, unfeelingly unable to walk. Alderman Patchell fined the defendant $5, in default of which he was committed.

A Clergyman Defending his Wife.

It is one advantage of republican society that a man may marry the woman he loves, without asking permission of anybody but the bride, and without explaining his course to his "set." But they do these things differently in England. A curious case occurred across the water from the little English parish of Oldswinford, the incumbent of which is the Rev. C. H. Crauford. Mr. Crauford has "blue blood"—at least so he told his parishioners the other day in a public sermon—but chose for his second wife a "plebeian." The members of his flock having turned the cold shoulder upon the newly-married couple, the reverend gentleman rebuked them roundly from his pulpit, preaching from the text, 1 Corinthians, fourth chapter, third verse: "With me it is a very small thing that I should be judged of you." "Or of any man's judgment."

This remarkable sermon is reported in the Birmingham papers. Mr. Crauford first established his own claim to aristocratic descent. He was the eldest son of a father who was "second to the great Duke alone, the hero of the British army and navy with direction, and was the intimate friend of the great. Moreover, he was "not unconnected with the heroic Wallace," and was himself descended from the lords of Crauford, "who ruled their broad domains in the days when feudal state for centuries before the many of the mushrooms who swarmed at present day had sprouted from their native dunghill." This was severe, but it was not all, for Mr. Crauford's wife, alas! no peer, no of foreign tongues, nor yet a skilful musician, but slightly inaccurate in pronunciation, and unacquainted with some of the conventionalities of society, was still, he said, a noble woman, and he loved her; therefore he would remind those who thought proper to ridicule her that "their tenements were constructed of a material largely manufactured in that neighborhood—certainly not iron—and to such persons the throwing of stones was dangerous." He added:

"Having no choice in him appreciable in rank, and utterly despising money, he had chosen one whose goodness, whose kindness, whose love only could have distinguished, whose simple piety, were incomparably more to him than her birth. But she was not only not of high birth, she was not even respectable. Putting aside Sluet and Somerville, and others, what were the average occupations and learning of ladies? They could numbers of them do nothing but pass muster their master's dinners, they could play a little, sing a little, and dance considerably. They were deeply read in novels, and sometimes in Lord Byron, in some other things. They could sew, and perhaps speak a little French, and less German or Italian. That in these respects was deficient in these respects was not their loss, and, therefore, concerned them not. As for himself, he cared little for drawing or music, except the finest; and the finest was always to be had for money. And as to the language—to express himself in a familiar parlance—tongue was sufficient.

Mr. Crauford wound up his sermon thus: "He could not suppose his neighbors were so brutally deficient in purity, brutally and utterly uncharitable in such a trivial matter, as to expose her to ridicule and, secondly, by reason of his infirmities, his studious habits and his numerous avocations, and her quiet, domestic nature, they had resolved to lead a life of almost complete seclusion, devoting themselves to their improvement, to the duties of their station, and the preparation of their souls for heaven."

The benediction was then pronounced, and the congregation dispersed, having heard much plainer talk than was usual in the quiet little church of Oldswinford.

A Haytien Reply to President Johnson

The assertion of President Johnson in his last annual message to Congress, to the effect that wherever there has been a black State it had always tended to barbarism, has not escaped the attention of the Haytiens, and the Haytien press comments on it in terms of warm indignation, pronouncing it slander upon the blacks. The following from the *Ronciel*, a journal published at Port-au-Prince will show the tone and style in which the Haytiens controvert President Johnson's position respecting the social tendencies of the negro race.

It indeed by his anti-liberal sentiments, which would not permit him to study the subject conscientiously, Mr. Johnson has come to a very hasty conclusion. Instead of action thus, he should have sought to make himself better acquainted with the intellectual state of society in Hayti, and it would, he has been worth his while to bestow some attention upon the last political revolution which has been accomplished in this country. A review of our affairs, from the year 1843 to the present time, will show that during this period there has been a sensible development of intelligence in Hayti. Twenty-five years ago there was but little primary instruction among us, and there was even less secondary instruction. Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that at that period not one-tenth part of the population of the towns could either read or write; but Hayti has made progress, that it ought not to remain in the darkness of ignorance in the face of the progress of mankind of the world. In spite of the political misfortunes which she has experienced, she has since 1843 founded many educational establishments. And now she can show to her adversaries the results of this impetus, which in many towns and villages of the republic one-fifth at least of the inhabitants are capable of writing a letter in a very intelligible style, and this remark is not confined to the higher classes of society. The circle of primary and professional instruction is extending every day, and the young republic is laboring to render both the one and the other better adapted for usefulness in the future of this country. Are these a people who tend toward barbarism?

But it is not only upon the ground of scholarship that the Haytiens claim our regards. While it would be useless to dwell here upon the Constitutions anterior to 1806, we may mention that they contained the purest guaranties for liberty. The present Constitution is essentially liberal, and ought to be said to the glory of the Revolution which produced it, is one of the deeds which do the greatest honor to its noble children. The friends of Haytian liberty will delight in our Constitution, which is the fruit of the vigilance of a people who have been the victims of misplaced confidence in their rulers. Mr. Johnson, we are sure, would have changed the false opinion which he has formed of the black race if he had been acquainted with our Constitution. It cannot be said of men who place positions so democratic as the Haytians, that they tend toward barbarism. Look, for example, at the articles of the Constitution relative to the Executive power and the two Chambers. To-day the President of Hayti has no longer the right to chose these assemblies, as he formerly used to do, under pretext of providing against such as exercise of power on his part has expressly revoked the principle of the sovereignty of the people. Here there is progress.

The Constitution protects individual liberty. It has abolished the penalty of death for political offences. It has established religious liberty and the liberty of the press. The Constitution is a great blessing. Guided by its light, the people need not fear in the future the scourge of tyranny. Public instruction will spread itself to advantage, and democracy will be better understood by the masses, who will not be led away to fight under the standard of a false patriotism. They will oppose with disdain all those changes which in our political institutions would tend to impair a true Democracy. Hayti should not forget that there are many Johnsons who are watching her, and who are ready to take advantage of her faults and her mistakes in order to support the notion that the black race is incapable of governing itself. Courage, then, for improvement.

The Constitution of 1816 existed for many years, and was modified by Riché and by Geffrard; but the late Revolution set it aside, because it was founded on monarchical principles, and because the people of Hayti have a strong aversion for it. This is why the Haytiens have given themselves a new Constitution which is a happy modification of that of 1843, to establish the reign of enlightened democracy—such is the end which our last Revolution proposes to itself. We rejoice in it then, because it means progress. We rejoice it to any of the others which we have tried, because it proved to be evil, and abandoned. Yet John so laughs at us. It is painful to think of it.

Branding in the British Army.

The London newspapers have of late spoken frequently and in plain terms of the practice of branding deserters, which still disgrace in the British army. An adjutant, however, writes to correct the impression that this practice is inhuman. His argument is a novel one.

"Soldiers are never branded; they are tatooed; the sentence of a court-martial, in a case of desertion, is, 'to be marked with the letter D in the usual manner,' which is under the guidance of rules laid down in the Mutiny Act, thus: 'A D one inch in height is cut out of a card, which is thus made into a stencil plate; this is placed on the man's chest so that the top of the D is one inch below the left breast; with some Indian ink the letter is then stencilled on the skin as an instrument, made of six needle points fixed close together in a piece of wood like the end of a carpenter's pencil, the points projecting half an inch, are then used to prick the skin' under the ink mark, and a little more ink, or ink and indigo, is then rubbed into the punctures. The process is, in fact, tatooing, but done with far less pain than is suffered by many soldiers and sailors who get themselves tattoed with strange devices for their own amusement.

The information as to the exact nature of the operation is interesting, but the argument by which the "tatooing" is justified is not convincing. Because a man chooses to inflict pain is a foolish way upon himself, it does not follow that it can be justly inflicted upon him against his will. The use of the stencil plate and needles, like that of the "cat" in the navy, is a relic of barbarism.

BOARD OF TRADE.

SAMUEL T. POWERS,
GEORGE L. ZIEGLER,
JOHN WHITAKER,

MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS, TO ARRIVE.

Ports	From	Date
Atalanta	London	April 4
Hollen	Liverpool, Baltimore	April 4
Alsatia	Liverpool	New York	April 4
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	April 4
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York	April 4
Louisiana	Liverpool	New York	April 4
Java	Liverpool	New York	April 4
Australia	Glasgow	Portland	April 11
Scotland	Liverpool	New York	April 11
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	April 11
City of Cork	Liverpool	New York	April 11
Germania	Southampton	New York	April 11
Hermann	Southampton	New York	April 11
Baltic	Liverpool	New York	April 11

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

CAROLINE RICHINGS.....DIRECTRESS
S. BRIGNOLI.....CONDUCTOR

Second Night of the
Popular Favorite Songster,
THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, April 21st,
Wallace's Inspiring Opera,
MARITANA.
CASTLE, Campbell; ARNOLD, Rhodes; MARITANA, Richings; PLUNKETT, Meagher; LAZARILLO, Rose; DE MOS, Arnold in the cast.
Supported by a FULL CHORUS and ORCHESTRA.
TO-MORROW, Balfe's Great Work, BOHEMIAN GIRL.
2 DAY EVENING.
BENEFIT OF MR. ARNOLD.
BOHEMIAN GIRL.
Box Sheet now open at Trumpler's, and at the Academy.
apl4,tu,th,s,tu myst

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MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—APRIL 21.

SUN RISES, 5 19 | SUN SETS, 6 41 | HIGH WATER, 1 56

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Ship Admiral (Brem), Thomsen, from New York, in ballast to L Westerman & Co.
Steamer Hawthorne, Eggleston, 36 hours from New York, with mdse and pass to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Lehigh, Crane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W Ward & Co.
Steamer Reliance, Lewis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.
Schr Ada Hoffman, Hoffman, Shrewsbury, 31 hours from New York, with mdse to Blake & Co.
Schr C H Rutter, Brown, from Boston, with mdse to Stavely & Co.
Schr R D Stevens, Stetlers, from New York, with salt to Wm Ward & Co.
Schr Hiram Hatch, Hatch, from New York, with salt to Baum & Sons.
Schr J S Edwards, Bartlett, from Charleston, with lumber to Stavely & Co.
Schr Sarah J Hammond, Paine, from Boston, with mdse to Stavely & Co.
Schr Serene, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Conrad.
Schr Ella Tripp, from New York, with salt to W Baum & Son.
Schr Hattie Port, Lay, from Odessa, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Ann Eliza Crowell, Crowell, from Lewes, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Tug Tom Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W P Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Alexander, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Ann Elizabeth, Hewes, from Newcastle, Del, with mdse and pass to W M Baird & Co.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Andrew Jackson, Stetson, for Liverpool, by Jas L Bewley & Co.
Ship Kitty Fisher, Marsh, from Manila for New York, passed down the bay.
Ship Meridian, Hazlett, sailed from Assay off N Fork, for Liverpool.
Ship Ocean Queen, Lewis, sailed from Liverpool for Phila, for orders.
Ship Ida Lamkin, Dixon, cleared at London 4th inst for New York, and Philadelphia.
Ship Ocean Pearl, Hallock, for Fernandina, Fla, 16th inst, by Jas L Bewley & Co.
Brig Village Belle, Little, sailed from Londonderry 4th inst for Phila.
Brig Ada Hoffman, Hoffman, for Phila, from New York, was spoken 6th inst in lat 39, lon 71, not 34 days.
Brig Ada Hoffman, Hoffman, for Philadelphia, from New York, passed Atlic Hill 14th inst