His Views Upon the Questions Now Before the Country-an Interesting

Dear Sir:-My health was not so fully restored as I flattered myself, when I saw you in Novemer and promised to reply to your letter, remesting me to state the substance of my conersation with you, on the subject of public ifairs and the condition of the relations between he Southern States and the North, I soon found hat I had undertaken a task beyond my trength; at least, that I could not comply with your wish within the time promised. It was only at intervals that I could attempe to concenrate my thoughts, so irritable had my nervous yetem become-sometimes short, and often reniring the repose of a whole day before I could

esume the labors of composition.
You may remember, that the reluctance or archess which the people of the South had manifested in complying with the wishes or re-prisitions of the Fresident, on certain points deemed by him necessary preliminaries to the increas of his policy in restoring the States arely in revolt to their proper constitutional elations with the Union, was a matter of equal arprise to us both, and it was to reason or re-constrate with twem upon that subject, if I sould be supposed to have any might or influence with them, that I undertook to comply with our wishes. But it so happened that, before I had finished the carefully considered views which I had intended to address to them, with the hope of being able to hasten their movements, the States which had at first shown ome rejuctance at last acceded to the most naterial parts of the President's requisitions. But the Southern States have not fully acceded to the President's wishes. The State of Mississippl, which had at first moved off promptly and with graceful dignity in accepting the condition imposed upon the people by the result of the war, halted at the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the United States abolishing slavery, on the ground of the use or abuse which, it is teared, would be made of the second lause, which empowered Congress to pass all ppropriate laws to maintain the freedom guaran-ced to the African race in the first clause of the

mendment. It appears to me that the power conferred ent included all the power implied in the cone, inasmuch as Cougress has the power to ass all laws necessary to carry into effect any pecific grant of power. Should I be mistaken in this view of the question, the construction out upon the second clause by Secretary Seward hou d have dispelled the fears of the people of Mississippi on that score, masmuch as the contruction he places upon it showed that no abuse of that clause would probably take place, at least luring the present Administration. But if the adical Republicans should succeed in defeating he policy of President Johnson, all the abuses hat could arise, under that clause of the amendnent, in their hands, would tade into shadows in comparison with the grosser oppressions they culd practise, in the gratification of their thirst for the further punishment of the South, ander other grants, or without any grant of ower in the Constitution.

THE PRESENT RELATION OF THE SOUTH TO THE GOVERNMENT.

It is needful that the people of the South hould recognize and understand the true nature of the Government under which they now live, before they can judge correctly of the expedimey or sound policy of many things that appear to them, at this time, to be uncalled for, or carying with them a degree of humiliation they much not to submit to. They may not be disposed to think or talk so independently after et shall have considered well the further mestion-What doubt is there, at this moment, no change has taken place within a few days n some of the States, that the whole South are abject to military rule, or, in other words, live describe Government, and that, whatper civil authority is at any time exercised, it is the courtesy or permission of the military

As a justification for this state of things, it is alleged that the war is not ended. For the same orpus is still continued over the South. Let me strate further the true character of the Govrnment under which we live in the South: For ny offense committed against the United States, for anything done which the military authori es may regard as an offense, the citizen may be rrested, imprisoned, tried, and punished by a nilitary commission, organized under the direcon of the commander of the military division department in which the supposed culprit esides, without any appeal or redress by any ivil authority except the President, as commaner in chief of the army. The people of the South is true, may be said to have a choice of evils or the present they may select one or many or their rulers; they may take the Presi ent or the radical majority in Congress for heir despots, but it is certain that until he issue that is now made between the radical publicans and the President on the subject of storation is decided in favor of the President ie people of the South should bear in mind that they can have no permanent relief. The form of government is despotic, undoubtedly, and in some localities it is, I believe, oppressive and galling, while in others it is milder and more tolerable; but that is not the most serious nd forcible view of the subject for considera ou. They are now in the possession and ensyment of many rights and privileges, by heir resources, to make a comfortable living or their families. Have they ever reflected how ong these privileges may be contined to them or how soon they may be withdrawn? Haye hey ever reflected that they have no security or ruarantee for their continuance even for a day? They know perfectly well that they are utterly helpless; that they have no means, in their own hands, of redressing any wrongs. hands, of redressing any wrongs or injuries, however small, that may be inflicted upon them. NEGRO BUFFRAGE.

The President has expressed no wish and made no requisition as in other cases regarding the concession of the right of suffrage to the freed-man or negro, and this because he believes that ach State has the exclusive right to regulate hat question for itself; but doubtless he would be gratified by a prompt and liberal exercise of that power by their Legislatures or Conventions n forming their constitutions, as such a cours would tend to satisfy the North that the South re not disposed to actalliberally or unjustly by the colored population. Now, as to the basis or or standard of merit or qualification by which the granting of the right of suffrage shall be regulated, surely the most liberal basis or test of nalification adopted by any Northern or Easter State ought to be satisfactory to the whole North. I am not informed what qualifications are required at the present time in Massachusetts; but a few years ago, I believe, property to the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, and to be able to read and write, entitled the free men of color to a vote. A grant of the right of suffrage to the Southern free men of color upon such a basis or standard of merit cannot be dan-gerous. I am persuaded it would be entirely NEGRO TESTIMONY.

The question of granting to the negro the right to testify in courts of justice or before magis-

GIFT BOOK SALE

HON, JOHN BELL, OF TENNESSEE. | t are-, whether for or against white men, in all ca es in which the rights of black men a relief to the control of the most reput. sive, not to say abhovent, propositions that can be ves-nted to the Southern planter, and to while men generally, who are acquainted with the traits or points most marked and noted in the African race. There is nothing that so shocks the feelings and rouses the prejudices into more intense action among the masses of the Southern people than the suggestion that their life and property stould be exposed to the hazards to which the admission of negro testimon), as they think, would necessarily subject them. Much of this abhorrence of the idea of negro test mony I believe to be the result of pre-judge. I have observed the peculiarities of the race with care, and I have seen some freemen among them, and some in a state of servitude, and from a knowledge of whose character I would credit their testimony in a court of justice as readily as that of a white man of no higher grade of intelligence or capacity for close observation; but it is nevertheless true that the great mass of the African race appears to have a low estimate of the value of truth as an element of character, as a means of advancing their interests among their tellows equally as among the whites. It is certain, I think, that no suffi-cient allowance is made by those who object most strongly to the policy of conceding this privilege to the black man, for the degradation of his condition while in a state of slavery, and the absence, for the most part, of any stimulant or inducement to excite their ambition, to cultivate the virtue of truth and regular habits, the foundation of character. With the great mass of them there has been no fair field for the cultivation of truth and honesty. After all the reflection I can give the subject, I believe that the concession of this right to testify in all cases where the black if an is concerned, is necessary to the security of his own personal rights; and, it is my opinion, if he were allowed to testify in all cases, it would not be attended with the in-convenience or disadvantage that is generally apprehended. The weight that is given to all testimony by witnesses depends chiefly upon the character of the witness, and the penalties against perjury, operating equally upon the black man and the white, would soon produce a perceptible reformation.

> RETROSPECTIVE-THE DOCTRINE OF EQUALITY. I think it important at this perilous inacture, to point attention to the remarkable character of the proceedings of the Republican Convention assembled at Chicago in 1860—their platform and what they called the Jeciaration of their principles and views. I think that we may discover that there were some men engaged in the handiwork of that platform who had already strongly conceived the idea of the permanent ascendancy which their party might attain to, if they could only succeed in appropriating to themselves the exclusive property in the name or title of champions of the equal rights of man,

without distinction of color. From the solemn and formal manner in which they announced themselves, their convention, and its purposes, to the public, we may inter that they looked upon themselves as commencing a new era in the history of party triumphs, and of their own party in particular. They do not say, in terms, that they mean to put forth a declaration only second in importance to that of 1776; they do not, in their preamble, quite assume the pomp of style nor the imposing arrangement of subjects of our Fathers, when they preluded their declaration in the following language :- "When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bonds which have connected them with another," etc., etc., "a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation;" but they proceed, with quite sufficient solemnity and simple dignity, to resolve "That we, the delegated representatives of the Republican electors of the United States, in convention assembled in discharge of the duty we own assembled, in discharge of the duty we owe to our constituents and our country, unite in the following declarations:-lst. That the his tory of the nation during the last four years has fully established the propriety and necessity of the organization and perpetuation of the Repub-lican party, and the causes which called it into existence are permanent in their nature, and now, more than ever before, demand its peaceful and constitutional triumph. 2d. Taat the maintenance of the principle promulgated in the Declaration of Independence, and em bodied in the Federal Constitution, 'That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, is essential to the preservation of our republican institutions." The Republicans at Chicago, in 1860, seized upon above passages in the Declaration of Inde-pendence in 1776, and assumed it as containing an announcement, for the first time, of certain practical truths of that day, the equality human rights being the principal one of them, and intended to be the basis or fundamental idea or principle of the new government they meant to found, for the assertion and mainte nance of which the fathers of the Revolution had exposed their lives and their fortunes to the hazards of war, and the declaration of this prin ciple was a justification of their conduct before the civilized world in throwing off their alle giance to the mother country and bringing on a war of which the wisest could not foresee the termination or consequences. It is admitted that this great principle was not carried out in

the Revolution, nor adopted in the Constitution of 1789, because, say the Republicans, it was choked and smothered in the bud by the slave interest; but during the whole period of the Revolution there was no disavewal of the sentiment contained in the Declaration of Independence. Thus, by the testimony of these latter-day reformers, the first men of the Revolution, I may say all the great men of that day, with Washington and the Adamses at their head, stand convicted of a deliberate fraud, a hypocritical falsehood in the declaration of the principle which they announced as the cause and justification of the quarrel of the colonies with Great Britain, appealing to the God of bat-tle for the justice of their cause, and invoking His blessing upon it; for, in fact, the equality of human rights, by the law of nature, was neither the cause, nor the violation of it the justification or the quarrel with Great Britain. be, and probably it was the fact, that the Fathers of the Revolution gave no such interpretation to the sentiment, or the doctrine of the equal rights of man by the law of nature, that their wiser successors of this day have given to it; not supposing that it ever could become the dogma of a school of politicians. Now, the truth is that the idea of the "equal rights of man," the the my of the "equality of human rights" by the law of nature-more like the creation of fancy, or the dream of the sentimentalist, that the axiom, or dream of the sentimentalist, that the axiom, or aphorism of philosophy, or practical statesman —was announced by one of the Kings of France, some two or three centuries before Jefferson's time. I have not the authority before me, but the saying that "all men were born equal," and have equal claims by the law of nature, though in the humblest condition of life, upon the justice and sympathies of their fellow-men, even in the highest rank of power and fortune—is found in highest rank of power and fortune—is found in an old ordinance of the King, addressed to the

REOPENED AT

Princes and Lords paramount, whose rights of property in their seris be had no right to inter-

fere with, or, if he had, was powerless to en-force, appealing to them for some amelioration

NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

of the hard condition of the serfs on their doma'r, anne uneing at the same time that he had eman-cipated all that were on his own domain. It is proper to say that the seris of France were while men, and that the claims of the negro to be considered equal in his rights to those of the white race were not probably in the royal mind, he not having heard of the horrors of the middle ages or the severities of negro slavery in the West

Indies, there being no African slavery then on the continent of America. The sentiment, therefore, could not have been intended to embrace the negro, and it is highly probable that, it is had occupied a place in his thoughts, his unsophisticated mind would have led him to the conclusion that the natural equality of rights even of white men, in the lowe-t condition of lite, and their claims to the justice, protection, and sympathies of their fellow-men, in the highest classes of society, or in the higher stages of civilization, neither quali-fied them to become legislators, rulers, or officers of Government of any grade, or to select others as their delegates, without other qualifications than those with which nature had endowed them. The conception, however, or the equal rights or all men, by the law of Nature, was a beautiful one, and it struck the fancy of Mr. Jeffrein, whose mental organization, rich and exuberant as it was in all the higher faculties of the mand, often exposed him to the decusions of visionary schemes and speculative theories, and he made the most of this idea in the embel-heliment of the Declaration of Independence.

In the thought which now rules our modern enthusiasts, the radical Republicans, is, that without any previous training or experience public affairs, or any cultivation above what the corn or rice-field supplies, the negroes in South Carolina and Mississippi, or wherever they may be found in the majority, are fit and qualified by nature to have the dominant power over any other people, though possessing greater cultivation and experience in affairs, and that they should rule according to numbers, without other qualifications.

But I cannot leave the Chicago Platform without calling attention to the fourth declaration of principles. Will you tell me, my dear sir, why this number in the series has not been oftener quoted and relied upon as an obstruction in the rath of the radical Republicans, who seek to deprive the States of the right to regulate their own domestic affairs—such as the qualifications of the electors of the members of their Legisla-tures, admitting that they may be restored to their constitutional rights at any future time, early or late? Or am I mistaken as to the use which has been made of that part of the Chicago declaration of principles, as I admit that I may be, not having seen the consecutive numbers of any leading Journals of the North on either side of the question of restoration. I will say no more on this subject, than to quote the declaration in my letter, and make this further remark, that the authors of the Chicago declarations must have made a mistake. They contemplated a change of the constitution by reducing the States to the condition of municipal corpora-tions, as the radical Republicans seem now resolved to do in order to effect the further humiliation and punishment of the Southern people. The following is the fourth resolution of the plat-

4. That the maintenance inviolate of the right of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions according to its own judgment ex-clusively, is essential to that balance of power on which perfection and endurance of our colliti-cal labric depends; and we denounce the lawless invasion by an armed force of the soil of any State or Territory, no matter under what pretext, as among the greatest of crimes. I will reserve any further remarks for a subsequent article. Respectfully, John Bell.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT-Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Strong, Thompson, and Agnew. Opinions were delivered this morning in the following

By Thompson, J.—James W. Claghorn vs. The Commonwealth. Error to Quarter Sessions. ndiana county. Sentence reversed. King & Co. vs. Fenler, Error to Common Pleas, Eric county. Judgment below stricker

off, and writ of error non pross'd.

Grinner et al. vs. the School Directors. Error to Common Pleas, Greene county. Judgment affirmed. Drake vs. the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad

Company. Error to Common Pleas, Erie county. Judgment affirmed. Woodward, Chief Justice, The Treasurer of Jefferson county vs. Shannon

Error to Common Pleas, Jefferson county. Judgment reversed. Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Isaac M

Pennock. Error to Common Pleas Allegheny county, Judgment reversed, Chief Justice Woodward and Justice Agnew dissent. Schollenberger vs. Brinton, Mervine Sailer. In the matter of the rule made June 29, 1865, to show cause why the decree entered in the above case should not be charged to a decree reversing

the decree below, and dismissing the bill at the ost of the complainant. Rule discharged. The list for Chester, Bucks, Delaware, and Monigomery counties, was then taken up. Fredericks, appellant. Error to Common Pleas. Montgomery county. M. Mitchell on

Darlington vs. Dampman. Error to Common Pleas, Chester county. Argued by William Dar-lington, Esq., for plaintiff. Smith for defendant in error.

THE GIVEN AND WEAVER CASE.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS-Judges Thompson and Ludlow.—The City Commissioners case was again before the Court this morning, but it being stated that all the evidence on behalf of the contestant, Mr. Weaver, which was being taken be-fore Mr. Collis, the Examiner, had not yet been taken, Judge Thompson surgested, that in order to facilitate the case, it would be better that the contestant's testimony should concluded, as it had been begun before the Ex-

This was assented to by both sides, it being understood by the Court and counsel that not half the time would be consumed in thus having the testimony taken, as would be required if it

were taken in open Court. The case thus again goes before the Examiner under an order of the Court, that he shall sit at least three days this week, from 10 o'clock till 3 for the purposes of the case, and on such of the three remaining days as may be agreed upon by

It was understood, in fact Mr. Phillips stated, that the contestant's testimony would be finished this week. Messra, Simpson and Sellers, on be-half of Mr. Given, said that within twenty-four hours after notice of the fact that contestants had closed the answer of respondent would be filed. The case will then proceed regularly, and will doubtless be pressed by the Court and the

parties rapidly to a conclusion. On Monday next the Examiner will report to the Court the evidence taken by him. COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS. Judge Allison. -Assault and battery cases only were before the

Court this morning. THE GREAT BAILROAD CASE.

NISI PRIUS COURT—Judge Read.—Pennsylva-nia Railroad Company et al. vs. the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company.—Hon. Judge Church, in opening the argument for the Atlan tic and Great Western Railway Company, said that a stranger listening to the arguments of the opposing counsel, would have imagined that

this Court was organized merely to advance the

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

local interest of this city.

NEW FEATURES.

The Atlantic road, so far as Pennsylvania is concerned, only extends eighty-eight miles in length, with some thirty-two miles of lateral road. In 1857, a charter was granted by the legislature of Pennsylvania to the Meadville

Railroad Company, as it was then called.
It authorized a road from Meadville to Erie, and also from Meadville to one or more of the coal fields of Mercer county. It further authorized the Company to purchase the lateral Tranchisse of the Fitsburg and Eric Road, except the tranch extending northwest to Lock 26. In 1858 the name of the Meadville Railroad was changed, by act of Assembly, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. In 1859 the Com-

pany was authorized to mortgage, etc. In May of the same year a contract was entered into with the Pittsburg and Eric Company.

Under the provisions of the charter and of the general law authorizing any guage desired, the

Contract was fulfilled.

The Atlantic and Great Western and Philadelphia and fire roads were accordingly con-structed. Their tracks crossed each other, and the iron "frogs," at the points where the tracks cross, were placed there by the Atlantic Com-pany. At this junction, which was then a disma! marsh, the thriving village of Corry has since

There is but one meaning to the words "railreal connection"-it is the connection of the business of two roads. It is one of Blackstone's rules for the interpretation of statutes that their language is not to be taken merely in its strict etymological meaning, but in its common gen-

eral acceptation. In April, 1863, two months after the comple tion of the line of the Atlantic road, the Legis lature passed a law that any road making a cou nection with the Eric road should be of the same guage as that road, but that the law was not to apply to any road wholly or partly con-

This could refer to no other connecting road than the Atlantic. We have not claimed that the connection is such as to enable our cars to run on the Eric road. Neither our charter, nor

the laws of the State, require such a thing of us.

If we consider Philadelphia's interests alone, which of the parties in this suit would be most likely to advance the interests of the city? Is it the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the plaintuls, who pay a premium to shippers to send their goods to New York? It is a common but erroneous impression that

it is an advantage to a company to bave a con-tinuous line of road, necessitating no change of cars. We claim that, so far as guage is con-cerned, we have violated no law and that it we had, the remedy would not be such as the plaintiffs seek. They could at most, ask for ap-injunction compelling us to do what we failed

The old companies incorporated into the Atlantic Company are dead. They were consolidated for no purpose but to save the expense of tour offices and four sets of clerks. They were united under the general laws of Ohio and New York, and a special law of Pennsylvania, The Atlantic road was built across Pennsylvania in 1862, and opened about eighteen mouths before the Philadelphia

and livie road. Hon, Judge Black followed. The plaintiffs in their bill make a quasi denial that we are a corporation. They say we profess to be a corporation by virtue of some law they profess never to have seen. In reply, we say to the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is none of her busi ness whether we have a corporation or not. In a controversy between private parties there can be no question raised about the duties one of the parties owes to the public.

, Since the beginning of time there never was such a singular attempt to comput legal suicide as this. The Pennsylvania Raiiroad Company first attempt to prove that no such organization as the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad exists, and then the court is asked to drawn an injunction against it.

If you say that two roads cannot be "con-nected" because one is broader than the other, you might as well say that they cannot be con-nected because one is longer the other. In fact, the word "connected" implies dissimilarity. It two things are perfectly similar, we cannot say they are connected, but they are united,

NAPOLEON AND MEXICO.

An Interesting Report-Mexico to be Abandoned, Etc.

New York, January 15 .- A special despatch from Washington to the Tribune says:-"A private letter from a trustworthy source has been received from Paris, stating that the legislative bodies of the French empire will assemble about the 18th inst., and the Emperor, in his opening address, will express the most amicable and peaceful sentiments towards the United States, and unless in the meanwhile the relations of the two countries become hostile by menaces on questions of honor, will evacuate Mexico as promptly as practicable."

FROM CAIRO.

Cotton Passing up—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad, Etc.

Carro, January 14 .- 1270 bales of cotton passed here yesterday and to-day for Cincinnati. The Mobile and Ohio Railroad has commenced running daily trains, making the trip to Mobile in thirty-six hours.

Accident to a Philadelphia Vessel.

Boston, January 15 .- The schooner Frank Herbert, Captain Chaise, from Philadelphia for Boston, has anchored off South Yarmouth, Mass. with loss of her deck load of oil and tar, sails boat, etc., having been driven off to the Gulf stream during the late gale.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Orleans, January 13.—The Cotton market is lively; sales of 5000 bales at 49@50 for middlings. Corn active; sales at \$1 15@1 174. Molasses 85@92jc. Gold, 1884.
New York, January 15.—Cotton is quiet at 51c. Flour dull and unchanged; sales of 4000 lons. Wheat dult. Corn dull. Beef quiet. Pork buovant at \$30.75@31. Lard quiet at 15|@18|c. Whisky dull

and nominal.

New York, January 15.—Stocks are better.

Chica:o and Rock Island, 1043; Cum berland preferred, 441; Illinois Central, 126; Michigan Southern, 695; New York Central, 932; Reading, 1042; riudson River, 1054; Canton Company, 431; Virginia 68, 72; Eric, 91]; U.S. Comons, 1881, 104; Compons, 1862, 164; ditto 1884, 1014; Ton-Forties, 923; Tressury 7 30e, 971(2092); One-Year Certificates, 935; Gold, 1239.

-The Paris Patrie says:-"France and Eng land have not offered mediation to Spain in the which have been accepted by Spain."

-At the funeral of the King of the Belgians Queen Victoria was represented by Lord Sydney and five Generals of the English army. Prince Alired and the Prince of Wales were also

The King and Queen of Portugal have ar rived in London after a pleasant visit to France and Italy. The King is twenty-five years old and the Queen twenty-one. They are the guests of Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

-An industrial exhibition has been opened at Glasgow. The Duke of Argyle delivered an inaugural address on "The agencies which have been and are brought to bear on the condition of labor in the country."

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

THIRD EDITION | Dalzell at 24; Maple Shade at 41@5; and Mingo

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Recapture of a Steamer from Outlaws.

AFFAIRS IN TEXAS.

New Telegraph Instrument.

The Banishment of a Rebel.

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

NEW ORLHANS, January 13 .- The steamer Alabama has arrived from Liverpool.

Accounts from Brownsville say that the recently surprised Liberals were captured through the treachery of one of their number. They were en roule for Fernaldo with thirteen wagons. While a party of Crawford's men were embarking on the captured gunboat, moored near Ma'amoras, a musket was accidentally discharged, which breated some commotion and resulted in the exchange of several volleys from either side. The intended capture was thus frustrated.

The state of affairs in Monterey is so alarming that the better part of the inhabitants are emigrating to San Luis Potosi with their specie and all their movables.

The Mobile Register says the steamer Little, which was captured by outlaws, was rescued at Montgomery by a detachment of the 21st Missouri Regiment, after landing about seventy-five bales of Government cotton. The outlaws left the officers of the boat, who were in "durance vile" during its possession by the guerillas. It is sa'd that the outlaws have expressed a determinution to prevent any Government cotton

from coming down the Alabama river. A large fire took place at Talladega, Alabama, involving a loss of \$75,000.

Four car-loads of cotton were burned on the Texas Contral Railroad, en roule to Houston. The loss amounted to \$30,000.

The 3d Michigan Cavalry were disarmed at San Antonio for mutiny. A new National Bank has been organized at

Galveston. The Liverpool and New Orleans Steamship

Line are building new vessels, to make the trip in eighteen days. The Agent of the French and Transatlantic Ship Company is here, and has obtained ample wharfage facilities for a steamer to connect New Orleans with St. Nazaie.

The Ficagine notices very approvingly the tests of Dr. Everett of this city of an Aconatic telegraph he has invented. No electricity is used, no insulators, no batteries or chemicals, and no poles. The apparatus is very simple, working easy and certain. The alphabet is easily learned and based on scientific principles.

Captain Coleman, late of the C. S. Army, grandson of Crittenden and nephew of General Pillow, left to-day for Havana, having been banished by the Military Commission for some act of steamboat burning whilst under Forrest's command, and offered the choice of expatria-

Owing to the exorbitant demands of the New Orleans Gas Company on the city for lighting the streets, the Mayor has authorized a call for proposals to the 1st of March for lighting the streets with the best quality of petroleum.

About three thousand lamps are used. The steamship Carolina sailed for Liverpool,

and the Neshannock, Cuyler, and Costa Rica for New York.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, ! Monday, January 15, 1866. The Stock Market was dull but steady this

morning, there being very little discosition to operate. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices; 7.30s sold at 981@99; 1031 was bid for old 5-20k; 103 for 6s of 1881, interest off; and 94 for 10-40s; State and City loans are without

Raitroad shares, as we have noticed for some ime past, continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold at 43@43}, an advance of |; Philadelphia and Erie at 294, no change; Camden and Amboy 1264; Pennsylvania Railroad 55), a decline of 4; Little Schuylkill at 311@33. an advance of 2; Elmira preferred, 39; Catawissa common at 294@291, a decline of 1; and Northern Central at 44%; 51% was bid for Reading; 54 for Minefull; and 29) for North Pennsylvania.

In City Passenger Rallroad shares there is more doing. Spruce and Pine sold at 38; Chesnut and Walnut at 52; and Hestonville at 384@ 39; 41 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 51 for Tenth and Eleventh; and 11 for Seventeenth and Nine. Canal shares continue very dull, and we hear

of no sales. 211 was bid for Schuylkill Naviration common, 28h for preterred do.; 53h for Lehigh Navigation; 112 for Morris preferred; 82 for Susquehanna Canal; and 31 for Delaware Division.

Bank shares are in good demand for invest ment at full prices. 193 was bid for North America; 1364 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 504 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 85 for Southwark; 93 for Kensington; 48 for Penn Township; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 62 for City.

Oil shares continue irregular. Ocean sold at 17, an advance of 4; Sugar Valley at 33@31;

BUY ALL YOUR

HOLIDAY BOOKS

The New York Tribune this morning says:

Money was offered in great abundance to good houses at 5@6 per cent, on call, and for

good houses at \$66 per cent. on call, and for want of borrowers upon the street considerable sums were placed with the Sub-Treasury at 5 per cent. Commercial paper is quoted at 769 for che ce, and 10615 per cent. for second grades. Until Congress acts upon the loan bill money promises to become still more abundant on call.

"There is no alteration in Sterling Bills, which are quoted nominally as follows:—Bills at 60 days are quoted at 10861084, commercial; 103461016; for bankers; do. at short sight, 109166; for bankers; do. at short sight, 5-1560-13; Antwerp, 5-2165-174; Swiss, 5-21665-174; Hamburg, 3646363; Amsterdam, 4016641; Frankfort, 4056404; Bremen, 7826794; Prussian Thalers, 7146714."

—The New York Times of this morning says:—

The New York Times of this morning says:—
"The firmness of the National securities throughout the past week, goes to prove that the public at large have unyielding faith in the present administration of the national finances, and in the ability of the Government to meet all its obligations with its uniform promptness, and without detriment to any vital popular interest. The gold-bearing bonds lett off steadily, on a fair inquiry. Heavy purchases of Seven-thirties and Certificates of Indebtedness were made on Soturday for investment account, resulting in a further hardening of prices. There was a positive searcity of each of these securities for immediate deliveries. The whole market closed strong, with symptoms of a more marked revival in the coming week."

—No new banks have been created under the

national banking system during the past week. The whole number thus authorized now stands, as on last Saturday, 1626, with a total capital of \$407,509,203. Amount of circulation issued to the National Banks for the week is stated at \$2,832,055; previously, \$240,094,565—total, \$242,926,629. There are no additional depositories of public moneys designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

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

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FTRST BOARD.

\$500 U \$ 7.30s June. 99 32 sh Spruce & Pine13
\$500 do. July. 987 100 sh haple Sh. b30
\$5000 Co. Aug 99 50 sh do. 47
\$2000 C& Amg 6. 67. 91 8000 sh Mingo. 22
\$500 sh do. 830 37 20 sh Pena R. 55 200 sh do. 830 37 20 sh Pena R. 55 200 sh do. 850 37 100 sh Cat Sch. b80 32
\$300 sh Dalzell. iots. 2 100 sh do. 830 32 200 sh do. 10st 17 100 sh do. 830 32 200 sh do. 10st 17 100 sh do. 830 32 200 sh do. 10st 17 100 sh do. 830 32 200 sh do. 10st 17 100 sh do. 830 32 200 sh do. 10st 17 100 sh do. 830 32 200 sh do. 10st 15 40 sh do. 830 32 200 sh do. 10st 15 40 sh do. 830 32 200 sh do. 10st 15 40 sh do. 830 32 200 sh do. 10st 15 40 sh do. 830 32 200 sh do. 10st 15 40 sh Kentrat R pf. 29 200 sh do. 10st 15 40 sh N Centrat 44 100 sh Cata com. 180 24 50 sh Preston Coal. 20 100 sh Cata com. 130 231 50 sh Preston Coal. 20 20 sh do lots: 10 292 20 sh Ches. & Wal. 52 100 sh Preston Coal. 20 20 sh Ches. & Wal. 52 100 sh Preston Coal. 20 20 sh Ches. & Wal. 52 100 sh Price Coal. 20 20 sh Ches. & Wal. 52 100 sh Price Coal. 20 20 sh Ches. & Wal. 52 20 sh Ches. &

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by F. T. Wa'ton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, January 15 .- In Breadstuffs the movements continue of an unimportant character, with out much change from Saturday's quotations.

\$32.50 P ton, but there is none coming forward. The receipts of Cloverseed are light, but the most of it is of an undesirable quality, and is unsalable except at relatively low rate. Small sales at \$5.50@ 7.75 P bush, for common and fair quality; nothing doing in Timothy; Flaxseed is in fair demand, with small sales at \$3 10.

No. 1 Quereltron Bark is in steady demand

There is no new teature to present in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were 1000 barrels Northwestern extra family on private terms, and

51/a52c. An invoice of 5000 bushels Canada Barley sold at \$1. Whisky is dull, with small sales of Ohio at \$2.28 and refilled at \$2 26 @2 27.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

JANUARY 15 .- Beef Cattle are very dull this week and prices lower. About 2700 head arrived, and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16@17jc. for extra, the latter rate for choice; 14@15 c. for fair to good, and 10@18c. P pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the

100 head J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 12@15. H. Chain, Western, 7@8 eross.
date & Co., Western, 14@16;.
Dryfoos & Brother, Western, 13;@15.
Martin Fulier & Co., Western, 14;@16.
J. S. Kirk, Western and Chester county " P. Hathaway, Western, and Lancaster county 15@17\$.

P. McFillen, Western and Lancaster county,

A. Christy & Bro., Western, 15@171. 106 "A. Christy & Bro., Western, 15@17½.
59 "Owen Smith, Western, 14@16.
61 "Christy & Co., Western, 7j@8 gross.
50 "A. Kennedy, Chester county, 14@16.
120 "J. McFillen, Western, 15@16;.
130 "Lilman & Co., Western, 15@16;.
130 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 15@16;.
150 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@17.
110 "Mooney & Bro., Western, 16@17.
125 "Shomterg & Frank, Western, 13@17.
24 "G. Cahn, Western, 7@8 gross
47 "H & J. Frank, Western, 10@18
Sheep are less active and rather lower, 11,500
head sold at from 7@8c, per lb. gross for good fat
sheep.

Cows are unchanged. 175 head sold at from \$40@ for springers, and \$60@100 per head for much

Hogs-Prices have fallen off, and the market is very dull. 3000 head sold at the different yards at from \$12@14 the 100 los net.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a largestock of every variety of Furniture

which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH. PARLOR SOITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.

Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc. P. P. GUSTINE.

1 la 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

AT THE EVANS

GIFT STORE.