MEXICO.

Rumored Franco-Austrian Treaty for the Withdrawal of the French Forces.

Austria to Supply their Places with One Hundred Thousand Troops.

Belgian and Hungarian Volunteers to Form the New Army of Occupation.

The Liberal Government at El Paso and Its Troubles.

Juarez and His Cabinet in Their New Capital.

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received from Europe by Government ex-officials in this city state that a treaty was concluded between France and Austria last month, stipulating that the French troops shall be immediately withdrawn from Mexico; that Austria shall furnish one hundred thou and troops, if neces-sary, to take their place, fitteen thousand of which are to be dismounted cavalry, dragoons, or hussars, and that France shall turnish transportat on and commissary stores for them until landed on Mexican soil.

These troops are to be raised by volunteering, if possible, in Belgium and Hungary, and to be commanded by regular officers in the Austrian

It is further stated that the Austrian Emperor will induce Hungarian volunteering by promising to restore a portion of their old laws and nearly all their confiscated estates. The next steamer is expected to bring confirmatory desdatches from our French and Austrian Ministers.

THE PRESENT POLITICAL STATUS OF THE LIBERALS. EL PASO, TEXAS, OPPOSITE EL PASO, MEXICO, January 24 — President Juarez and suite arrived in El Paso first about the 15th day of August last, where they remained until the 12th day of November. The French entered Chihuahua soon after Juarez departed, about six hundred strong, commanded by Captain Billat. The people of El Paso did not receive their distinguished President in a manner becoming his rank and

services, but rather gave him the cold shoulder. In fact, at that time there was considerable French feeling here, assisted and encouraged by the resident curate, who, of course, was thoroughly convinced of the justice of the French invasion, and the stability of the Government by them established. A portion of the citizens, including the family of the curate, left El Paso, fearing the wrath of Juarez, and the latter was spoken of in terms not at all complimentary. Shortly after the arrival of the President and suite quiet was again restored, confidence returned, and with it the fug tives who had so precipitately fled on the approach of liberal principles. The good order which followed the advent of the President, and the entire absence of anything like revenge on his part, soon prowho had been his revilers and traducers became

warmest admirers. A change came o'er the spirit of their dreams and they soon discovered that the abused and outraged Juarez was a man of eminent ability, of unswerving integrity, and a true patriot; one who came not to destroy but to build up; one who came appealing to the noblest feelings of honor, and determined to maintain them to the bitter end. From this period commenced the greatest revolution in sentiment that has ever been winnessed in this part of the republic.

JUAREZ RETURN TO CHIMUAHUA. Upon the evacuation of Chihuahua by the French, Juarez, ever mindful or his cause, deterined at once to return, which he did. He left El Paso with scarcely an enemy, but with many

THE EVACUATION OF CHIRCAHUA BY THE FRENCH at this time, although wondered at in the East was not at all surprising to us here. In the first place the French troops had been greatly de moralized, and desertions were so numerous that the entire less of the army of occupation was at

The spirit of liberty and love of free institutions pervades the breasts of the French also, and, being for the first time so near to American soil, they were determined to take advantage of the opportunity; they fled in all directions, to Sonora, Sinaloa, and a small portion came this way. They are now scattered all over the country. About thirty reached this place, and most of them have enlisted in the 5th Infantry, United States Army, stationed at Fort Bliss. They are heartily tired of the war, and were in ecstacles of delights at beholding the flag of free America

From what can be gathered from the French deserters here it is evident that the army generally has no heart in the war, but, on the con-trary, are more friendly disposed towards the maintenance of free principles; but the iron heel of despotism, which knows no law but might, has thus far controlled their sentiments and obtains by force that which it cannot accomplish by an appeal to an unrestrained judgment. SECOND RETIREMENT OF JUAREZ PROM CHIMUARUA.

Soon after the President returned to Chihuahua he learned that the French were advancing again from the South, with new troops, recently arrived, to permanently occupy the piace. As he had no lorce with which to maintain his position he again started for El Paso, and arrived about December 14, where he still remains. The French, before entering Chibushua the second time, were encountered at Paral by a detachment of Mexicans, when a slight skirmish occurred, which served to delay them tempora-

rily, and the Mexicans then retired. The French are reported to have in Chihua hua now eight hundred picked troops, and they are fortifying the place for permanent occupa-tion. No other French troops are in the vicinity. the nearest being at Durango, over four hundred

miles distant. A DIFFERENT RECEPTION AT EL PASO.

The last arrival of the President and his reception by the citizens of El Paso was so differ ent from the first that it is worthy of note. On present occasion he was met outsid the town by a cavalcade of cit zens, and not a few carriages, filled with the elite of the place; shouts and vivarent the air and great enthusiasm prevailed. Since then Juarez has been gradually and surely gaining in the affections of the people, but whether permanently or not it is impossible to Such manifestations certainly are not dictated from policy; for the Government is poor, it has no rewards to give, but must ask assistance

The lower order of the Mexicans are very igno rant and time-serving, and have not swillclent intelligence to understand or appreciate the involved in the controversy; certainly very little constancy can be expected of them. But the more intelligent classes of the commu nity have displayed recently great attachment

to Juarez, and the noble cause he represents. Without doubt the policy of the President, his de ermination, and unfaltering adherence to principle, together with his unswerving faith in the justice of his cause, have wrought a change in the minds of large numbers who were hitnerto unaccustomed to witness such noble traits of character.

LIVELY TIMES IN EL PASO.

The town of El Paso has become rejavonated in a social point of view. It has to a gr-at extent shaken off the ancient prejudices an i antiquated customs that have surrounded it for a century at least. The ladies, instead of being baired within their respective castles, day and night, from the vulgar gaze of maily eyes, now walk, ride, dance, sing, and bave a good time generally; in fact, at present, paseos are the order of the day, and dancing the order of the night. On the leth of September (the Mexican night. On the leth of September (the Mexican Fourth of July), a grand ball was given to the President in the house of one of the most pro-minent citizens—a relation of the aforesaid curate, and formerly suspected of strong French sympathies; but on this occasion all met freely and cordially, and received Juarez with every demonstration of delight.

The ball passed off with great celat. Since then

numerous parties have been given, and geniality and general good feeling are beginning to pre-vail. The American officers and citizens from this side of the river are always specially invited and generally attend. This much has the President accomplished in a social point of view; he has grappled with ignorance and burst the barriers of an ancient but contemptible bigotry. He is gradually intusing liberal principles where previously prejudice reigned supreme. He is laboring to kindle the spirit of liberty and arous a generous emulation. He is endeavoring to de-stroy ignorance and to establish enlightenment and toleration. To accomplish this he is striking at the root of the evil.

CHARACTER OF JUAREZ. Our great interaccine struggle was a calamity to Mexico even more than to ourselves, and its happy conclusion is by none more highly appreciated than by President Juarez, who sees in the chated than by President Juarez, who sees in the result of our contest a new era dawning for Mexico. He is emphatically a representative man, and the principles which he loves and cherishes, although vindicated on other soil, swell his heart with joy and pride at the grandeur of our triumph. No one that knows him well can tail to admire ans character. Temporarily beaten, but not vanquished; poor in re sources, but rich in the noble principles which actuate him; occassionally sad, but never despairing nor doubting, he presents a remarkable example of tortitude and endurance under cirumstances that would pall the stoutest heart.

HIS CABINET MINISTERS are also men of great ability and eminent capacity. Senor Lerdo de Tejada, Secretary of State, has been for years one of the most prominent men in Mexico, and for quickne-s of perception

and penetrating discerament has no superior in the country. Senor Iglesias is the Secretary of the Treasury, but as that institution is not plethoric at the present time his duties are not very onerous. He is a gentleman of fine attainment and exalted patriotism. He is laboring assiduously to replenish the exchequer, and if he succeeds will have accomplished more than even a Chase or

McCulloch is capable of. At the present time Senor Iglesias is translating the President's message into Spanish, that it may be extensively circulated. President Juarez is much pleased with the document, par-ticularly the reference to the Monroe doctrine. He has great hopes of ultimate assistance from the United States; he considers it inevitable; and as the Government has always maintained this dectrine inviolable heretofore, it is reason-ably expected that it will never depart from the course of action so generally pursued.

JUAREZ'S FORCES. Juarez has with him about five hundred men, tered on the plaza in El Pase, and are daily performing military exercises—drilling, and evidently preparing for something. It is understood that he has now in this vicinity one thousand eight hundred men, who are being rapidly put in a state of efficiency. Since their last re-turn they have been completely fitted out with clothing from the sutler's store on this side of the river, and present a very respectable ap-pearance, as most of the clothing consists of United States uniforms. They might be taken

for Uncle Sam's veritables. THE PRENCH PORCES AT CHIMUAHUA.

large portion of General Patoni's troops are still hovering around in the vicinity of Chihua-hua endeavoring to cut the communications of the French with Durango. It is rumored that Zacatecas is in possession of the Liberals also. The President has no fear of the advance of the French to this point. As they are fortifying Chihuahua, it is not probable that they will make their appearance here, but are rather content to hold what they have. If they come they will be warmly received by the troops in El Paso, most of whom are veterans of the war, and as they are being rapidly equipped they can make a good fight; besides, nearly all the Americans hereabouts are likewise ready to take a hand, and as most of them are discharged California volunteers, they are not to be de

General Mejia, who recently freturned from Paris, where he was a prisoner for some time, has reported to the President. He has been appointed Secretary of War.

THE FRENCH EXPECTED AT EL PASO.

We are expecting lively times here soon, pardicularly if the French come, and you can rest assured that there will be a fight, and a good one. The French cannot take El Paso with the force they have at present. If the enemy does not make an advance in this direction, Juarez will assume the offensive and attack Chihuahua. He is confident of success, and not without reason. With Juarez re-established in his legitimate rights as President of the Mexican Republic the United States would have a faithful ally, a true friend, and one whose admira-tion for our great country and its institutions is only equalled by his ardent attachment to the same great principles.—New York Herald.

More Rumors of Cabinet Changes. The New York Herald, of this morning thas the following special despatches from Washing-

'CABINET CHANGES-ANTICIPATED ACTION OF THE PRESIDENT. "Senator Harlan's resignation of the Secretary-ship of the Interior Department is still a topic of speculation, and generally hoped for. Those named as his probable successors have decreased in number, until the choice is said to lie between Governor Randall, of the Post Office Department

and Senators Cowan and Doolittle. "The two latter are considered especially de sirous of aiding the Presidential reconstruction proposition in Congress, and it is not deemed likely that they would accept a place to the Cabinet unless especially urged so to do. The field is thus clear to Randall, whose appointment is considered sure whenever the change is made. The time of Harlan's resignation still remains in doubt. He is known to have expressed to a Western Congressman of his own political ilk, a day or two ago, his intention not to re-

main much longer. "Men that are in the most eligible places for understanding the President's mind upon the subject, assume that he is only awaiting the ostracism of Tennessee as a State, which is eviden the plan of the Reconstruction Committee, Tennessee as a State, which is evidently invite such of the Cabinet ministers as are in known accordance with that decision to vacate their places. If this policy is to obtain, Harlan, Stanton, and Speed will have soon to bid a long farewell to their ministerial greatness."

THE FENIANS

The War Congress in Pittsburg-The Whole Country Sending Forth Campaigners with the Sinews of War-General Sweeney on Kand-Crave Work for the Week-Fenian Movements Elsewhere, Etc.

PITTSBURG, February 18.-The delegates are pouring into Pittsburg to-day in hundreds. They can be seen proceeding hurriedly through the streets as they arrive, to secure hotel accommo-

THE WESTERN MEN IN FORCE WITH THE SINEWS OF WAR.

The western members are here in full force, every delegate the bearer of a larger amount of money, to be presented towards the grand military fund which is to be raised. GENERAL SWEENEY AND PRESIDENT ROBERTS ON

HAND-THE PUTURE. General Sweeney and President Roberts have just arrived, and are stopping at the Monon-gahela House. They are in high spirits, and highly pleased with their tour. Arrangements have been made to extend their mission yet nine days longer. The Senattors are on hand, and tomorrow one of the most important assemblages of Irishmen which has ever been held will meet at Masonic Hall, Taird street, to deliberate and make arrangements for final movements.

UNITED STATES VETERANS THE BULING ELEMENT. Every State is represented so far, and hundreds of delegates are still expected. Senator Michael Scanian has arrived to-day, accompanied by the Chicago delegation. They are five earnest-looking fellows, and all military men. The peculiar element of this Convention is, that it is almost exclusively composed of men who have seen service in the neld all through the STORES. HEAVY DELEGATION FROM MANHATTAN CIRCLES.

New York city, the stronghold of Mr. O'Mahony, is well represented. Captain McGee is present from the Wolf Tone, John W. Maguire, Esq., and Captain John Warren from the George Washing on and General Sweeney circles. The "John A. Logan Military Circle" is represented by General Tevis. Colonel Michael Murphy, of New York, Speaker of the House of Represe ita-tives under the Philadelphia Constitution, is busily engaged preparing paper-, documents, etc., for to-morrow. - New York Herald.

Letter of Mr. B. Doran Killian to Alder-man Goodwin, of Ottaws, C. W.

FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, TREASURY DRPART-MENT, No. 32 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, February 12.—My Dear Secretary:—A Convention of the Grange Societies of the Canadas is announced to be held in your city under the ban of English law, and is notoriously used as an instrument of insult and persecution against our Irish brethren of the Provinces. A collection of its Lodges at his time, taken in connection with its past history and the arming of its allies in Ireland, will materially excite the anxious interest of Irishmen everywhere, and nowhere more than in the United States. It will revive recollections which should be buried, and excite passions only too eager for such an evidence of tanaticism beyond our fron-tier. In every point of view it is an ill-judged inrond on the internal peace of your people, and a constructive menace to the feelings of good neighborhood, sought to be preserved for them in this country under adverse circumstances.

Should the convention be held I augur in-creased difficulty. Should it be given up, I ancreated by the St. Albans raid, former Orange outrages, and late proceedings of Gowan & Co. Whether it be held or not, is it not quite time for the well-d sposed, order-loving of Canada to see that the Battle of the Boyne, with new accessions, be not reproduced? They who continue or countenance an Old World feud on this continent, cannot object if extraneous elements attempt a reversal of the Old World decision.

Depend upon it, however we Irish Americans favor self-government north of us, and reprobate tendencies hostile to it, we are determined to encourage our countrymen to any extent which may prove necessary for their protection against extra-judicial intimidation or fanatical violence. They shall not be insulted or injured in their class character with impunity, we looking on. Assaults on them are assaults on us, and out of our strength we shall spare enough to protect their weakness.

I address you, my dear sir, with a view of calling your avenuon, as a local magistrate of Ottawa, to the gross intelicity of this Orange gathering. Your ass ciation with the Irish ele-ment is a forther and better reason. While we are repressing the spirit of filibusterism here, it is surely not too much to ask that your populaton meet us in like mood, and repress their fanatics and strife sowers. Be this as it may, reciprocity of feeling must take the place of commercial reciprocity, or there will be more of warning than of comfort in the future history of

Hoping to see you soon, I am, dear sir, very respectfully, yours, B. Doran Killian.
To James Goodwin, Esq., Alderman, city of Ottawa, Canada West,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludlow. Alfred Burtis pleaded guilty to having committed an assault and battery on Officer Start, which resulted in the escape of a prisoner whom the officer then had in custody. He was sentenced to two weeks in the County Prison. Charles Huston was charged with assault and battery on Patrick Dayle and Philip Brogan.

The assault and battery occurred on a Sunday night, at the tavern of James Suliivan, at the corner of Richmond street and the Beading Railroad. From the testimony it appeared that the defendant, with three companions, came in, and soon raised a disturbance with the prose-cutors. They were badly beaten by Huston, who was aided by his friends. They used not only their fists, but bettles also.

After evidence for the Commonwealth the

defense withdrew the plea of not guilty as to the charge of assault and battery on Brogan, and entered a plea of guilty, and called witnesses to show that there was a general drunken fight, which was provoked by Doyle. whom Huston struck only after Doyle had thrown a glass at his head. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty. Thomas Green, John McDowell, and John Stafford pleaded guilty to the larceny of six boxes of canales, worth \$7.50, the property of Captain Thomas Loomer, on whose brig, lying

at the wharf, they were employed. Adolph Weil was charged with the burglary of goods to the value of \$56.51, the property of Emanuel Reinheimer, Reinheimer testified that he had entrusted the goods to Weil to sell on commission. He did not return the goods nor did he make any return of sales. On trial,

DRATH OF A CELEBRATED ENGRAVER. - The New fork papers record the death of George W one of the oldest engravers in the cour try. He was for a great many years a member of the firm of Rawdon, Wright & Hatch, who forty years ago, and for a long time after, did the larger part of the bank note engraving of the United States. In 1858 this firm united with a number of others of a later origin to form the American Bank Note Company, which, for a time, concentrated the whole Jousiness of bank note engraving in itself.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

Important Gold Deposit Case. BALTIMORE, February 19 .- In the case of A. S. Abel & Co., proprietors of the Baltimore Sun vs. The Chesapeake Bank, to recover three thousand dollars (a special gold deposit), decided to-day, Judge Martin, of the Superior Court, on the prayers of counsel, instructing the jury, that it they believed an agreement had been made by John Habblestine, Atel & Co.'s agent, as testified by him, that the deposit in coin, under such circu astances as proven, was made and assented to by defendants, then the jury must find in favor of the plaintiffs, Abel & Co., for the full market value of said \$3000 at the time, 28th of May, 1864, when it was demanded from the bank, with six per cent, interest on the aggregate amount; but it the jury believed no such custom existed among the banks as that of receiving deposits in coin as above referred to, then plaintiffs were only entitled to \$3000, original deposit in law ul currency. The case now goes to the jury for final argument and decision, with no doubt of Abel & Co. recovering the full value of their gold at the premium thereon when checked for.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Billiards.

KAVANAGH DEFEATED BY ROBERTS IN MEMPHIS. MEMPHIS, Tenn., February 17 .- In the English game of billiards played last night between Kavanagh, the American champion, and Roberts, the English champion, the latter was victorious by sixty points.

THE TOUBNAMENT IN MEMPHIS,

Correspondence Cincinnati Commercial, Feb. 14. The billiard tournament commenced to-night, and will be continued ove nights longer. A large crowd was present, and considerable interest was manifested. The first game was a caron game, on a four pocket table, between Frederick A. Myers, of Memphis, and Melvin Foster, of New York, in which Myers was the victor by over two hundred points. Myers' runs were 140, 146, 11, 32, 19, 18, 15, 14, 13, 13. Foster's best runs were 42, 37, 25, 19, 12, 10, 10. Myers' average was about 174 on the tournament game. At the conclusion of the tournament game,

At the conclusion of the tournament game, John Roberts, the champion of Eugland, and Dudley Kavanagh played a fancy full American four-balled pocket-game of five hundred points, which resulted in favor of Roberts by about twenty-five points. Roberts made runs of 50, 51, 50, 28, 27, 27, 51, 22, 19, 17, 14, 15, 11, and 10. Kavanagh's highest run was 70. The second tournament game will come off to-morrow between Harry Choate, of Cinginnat, and James tween Harry Choate, of Cincinnati, and James Barrett, of Memphis, to be followed by the third between Melvin Foster, of New York, and Charles Guthers, of Memphis.

THE DEERY-M'DEVITT MATCH TO COME OFF NEXT MARCH.

The arrangements for this match have at length been concluded, and the hall secured. The game, which is of course to be the usual one of 1500 points, caroms, will be played in the Cooper Institute, on the 13th of March. The next compeditor for the honor of the championship of this country will be Joseph Dion, of Canada, who, if he is successful, will have to encounter Louis Fex, of Rochester.

The Prize Ring.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MATCH BROKEN OFF. The proposed match for the puglistic cham-pionship of the Umted States, between John Woods, of Boston, and William M. Davis, of Callfornia has been brought to a close by an linex pected difficulty between the parties as to the place of the fight. Woods objected to fighting in this country, and proposed New Brunswick, on account of its nearness and accessibility, while Davis favored the vicinity of St. Louis, Mo., to which locality his opponent objected, on account of the cost of travel, and because his backers were not willing to have the fight come off in the States.

Neither party being willing to yield in the matter, Woods proposed, as a dernier resort, that the fight should come off in a room within four weeks. To this Davis refused to agree, saying that such a meeting was not in accordance with the rules of the P. R. There being no possibility of agreement, the money already de posited for the match was drawn, and the affair declared broken off. Davis' challenge to fight any man in America for from \$1000 to \$2000 a side still remains open for acceptance.

> The Turf. THE SARATOGA MEETING.

The entries for the principal stakes to be run for at Saratoga in July next were closed on the lst. An unusually large number of fine horses have been entered, and everything points to the forthcoming meeting as one of the most extensive and interesting ever held in this country No less than twenty-six of the best thoroughbreds in America are to compete for the Sara-toga cup. The value of the stakes is \$1000, with \$50 entrance money added; so that the whole

amount to be run for this year will be \$2300.

Among the entries are Mr. John Hunter's five-year-olds, Arcola and Kentucky, the winner of the cup last year; Colonel Buford's four-year-olds, Delaware and Onward; Messrs. Bowen and Hall's four-year-old, Baltimore, who won the St. Leger at Paterson last year; Mr. R. W. Came-ron's Warminster, a horse recently imported from the English turt, and highly esteemed there: Mr. Alexander's Norwich, Ansel, and Bay Dick. all four-year-olds; and other distinguished

There have never been so many splendid thorough-breds entered for a race in this country, and the race will be looked upon with the greatest interest. For the Sequel Stakes, run for it the same meeting, there are twenty-five entries. The Saratoga Stakes for two-year-olds for 1867 closed with twenty-six, and the Trappers' Stakes for three-year-olds for 1868 with fifty-two entries. Such unprecedentedly numerous entries horses for those stakes afford most convincing evidence of the popularity of racing in the North, and a guarantee of its future prosperity.

Unconstitutional.—The supreme Court of Arkansas, lately in session at Little Rock, has declared the test oath of votels, passed by the Legislature in 1864, unconstitutional.

RECOVERY OF SPHCIE. - The Lynchburg News says that the efforts in which John M. Speed, Esq., of that city, has been for some time engaged for recovering certain specie claimed by the Virginia banks, are likely to prove successful. The amount in question is about \$100,000.

DEATH OF THE FATHER OF ALICE AND PHORSE Carr. - Robert Cary, the father of two of our most highly esteemed female authors, died on Sunday last, in the eightieth year of his age. He was a fine, intelligent old man, and a true patriot. His farm became quite celebrated, as "Clovernook " near Pittsburg writings of his daughter Alice, near Pittsburg, through the

DEATH OF AN OLD SERVANT.—Aaron Dupee, aged 78 years, for a long time a faithful colored servant of the late Hon. Henry Clay, died at Ashland, Kentucky, on the 6th instant. He was born in Hanover county, Virginia, and came to Kentucky about the close of the last century, in the family of the mother of Mr. Clay. He ac-companied the great statesman in all his travels in Europe, and was with him during the long time he served in public office.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, February 19. Remission of Duties.

A large number of appeals, from persons claim ing from the Treasury the remission or return of duties erroneously or illegally assessed or collected, have accumulated and been delayed, in order that some rules of practice governing these cases might be established. The law imposes a duty upon the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe these regulations; and in pursuance of this law, and on account of the great and increasing amount of money flowing out from the Treasury annually for the repayment of Internal Revenue taxes erroneously or illegally assessed and collected, or excessive in amount, as well as for the payment of claims for drawback for b nded goods under the Internal Revenue accounts, Mr. McCulloch has decided that all such claims shall, after having been thoroughly examined by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, pass through the regular course of settlement in the offices of the accounting officers of the Treasury, in the same manner as all other expenditures for the Government.

The National Debt, and How to Pay It. The statement originally made by the Controller of the Currency, showing the ease with which the national debt may be paid by a tax of ten cents per pound on all cotton raised in the United States, is attracting much attention. It is shown that we enjoy a monopoly of cotton raising, and in no other way can a sinking fund be so easily raised. Others favor a Constitutional amendment reversing the Constitutional provision inhibiting export taxation. Senator Dixon introduced a proposition for such an amendment at the last season, which failed. He will introduce a similar proposition again

The Richmond "Examiner."

It is known that on Saturday Lieutenant-Gene ral Grant refused to revoke the order suppressing the Richmond Examiner, expressing himself in decided terms against the publication of a certain class of articles in Southern papers, as calculated to do irremediable mischief.

On Sunday, however, Mr. Pollard was officially informed by an officer of General Grant's staff that the order would be revoked. The course of that paper will, in the future, be less liable to object on.

General Grant will, however, take care that no newspaper shall be published containing sentiments of disloyalty and host lity to the Government in any of its branches, and the publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostile feeling between the people of different sections of the country will not be tolerated. The circular to this effect, dated February 17, is addressed to Department Commanders, who are required to give such information, with a view to the suppression of newspapers of that character. There is no distinction as to North and South. The Freedmen's Bull.

There was a Cabinet meeting at ten o'clock to-day, and no visitors were admitted up-stairs. Meantime the report prevails that the business for which the President called them together has reference to the amendatory Freedmen's

It seems from present appearances that Congress and the country will not much longer be kept in doubt as to his action on that measure.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI. February 19 .- The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company have completed their track from this city to Loveland, and the first train passed over the road on Saturday.

The saddlery and harness store of McCallum Brothers, on Main street, was burned yesterday. The loss is \$20,000, with an insurance of \$5000.

From Carbon County.

MAUCH CHUNE, Pa., February 19 .- The Re publicans of Carbon county have selected General Charles Albright and ex-Sheriff Amos Reigie as delegates to the next State convention. They are both in favor of the Hon. J. K. Moorhead for Governor.

The President on Southern Elections. From the New Orteans Picayune.

The following letter to Hon. John Purcell member of our State Senate, has been on hand some time. It expressed what could hardly have been doubted by any one conversant with the President's views and policy, to wit.:—his desire to see the Government of New Orleans placed in the hands of those to whom the laws

of the State have confided it:-EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. January 21.—Sir:—Your letter of the 19th ultimo has been received by me, and in answer thereto I would state that the military authorities will not interfere in any way with an election for city officers in New Orleans which may take place in accordance with existing laws, or conformity with regulations prescribed by the State Legislature, and which will insure election of loval men to the office referred to in your letter. Respectfully yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON. To Hon. John Purcell.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, February 19, 1866.

The Stock Market was moderately active this morning, and prices steady. Government bonds, as we have noticed for several days past, continue in good demand at full prices, with sales of 5-20s at 1034; 7-30s at 994; and 6s of 1881 at 104g. 94g was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are unchanged. New City 6s sold at 913

Railroad shares are the most active on the list, and prices looking up. About 3500 shares of Reading sold at 501@511, an advance of 1; Catawissa preferred at 361@351, an advance of 1: common do. at 252, an advance of 2; Philadelphia and Erie at 304, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 1191@120, an advance of 12; and North Pennsylvania at 37, no change; 55? was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 311 for Little Schuylkill; 534 for Norristown; 544 for Minehill; 61 for Lehigh Valley; and 43 for Northern Cen-

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 73 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 63 for West Philadelphia; 33; for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 23 for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 28%, and Manufacturers' and Mechanics' at 311. 204 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers; and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 50 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 75 for Western; 62 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55) for Union. Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Ocean

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

| Reporte | d by De Haven & Is | | 0 S. Third street |
|---------|---------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| | FIRST I | BOARD. | |
| \$400 T | J S 5 20s 62 c 1(8) | | atawissa pf., 87 |
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| €300 | do July 991 | Bou sh | do., bō, lota 363 |
| #100 C | City68 new 917 | 100 sh | do880 88] |
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HARFER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-Per psylvania Currency 24

New York Exchange par. PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money on call is 6@7 per cent., with balances loaned over night among brokers at 5 per cent. In commercial paper no change. Best bills 7@ 7½, good 8@9, and on long li tat 10@15 per cent.
"In Exchange nothing doing. The supply of Southern bills is better. Leading Sterling is held at 107½@108, and Francs 5.27½@5.22½."

"The share market is teverish and the business wholly confined to speculating brokers and prowholly confined to speculating brokers and pro-tessional operators. The market continues to be manipulated by cliques loaded with stocks, and who still hope by an appearance of activity and by spasmodic advances, to create a market for procerty which under the operation of national laws is steadily relapsing into the slough of floating debt from which it was tempo-rarily rescued by business growing out of the Rebellion. Cotton corn coal true in short Rebellion. Cotton, corn, ceal, tron, in short, all commodities, tend to the prices for which they sold before the war, and every movement is toward liquidation. In the face of this downward commercial tide, which at any moment may be converted into a flood before which values will be swept with a vio-lence unknown even in this country of panics, an attempt is being made by speculators, who have grown rich upon the former necessities of the treasury, to stimulate a new advance in stocks which will enable them to escape the losses sure to fall upon those who hold property in a form where it must be fatally injured by a restoration of the labor of the country to the

-The Chicago Tribune says:-

"The Money Market has ruled very quiet to-day, and there is no change in its condition-The demand for money is active, and the market generally is close, but there is no particular pressure felt, and the bankers are accommo dating good customers at 10 per cent. per but low grade paper is generally reannum: jected. Street rates are 12@14 per cent. per annum, according to the quality of the paper. Eastern Exchange is in fair demand, and firm at 1-10 discount to par buying, and par to 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers at par. There is but a limited demand for money at present by pork-packers, but the accumulations of grain and other produce at this point absorb the funds of bankers more rapidly than they desire. Meanwhile capitalists at the East are unwilling at present to invest their funds in the West, either by way of purchase or loan, and the result is the product has to be carried entirely by Western capital. It cannot be expected, therefore, that we will have an easy money market till the opening of navigation."

Philadelphia Cattle Maket.

FERRUARY 19 -The receipts of Beef Cattle are large this week, reaching about 2000 head. The market continues very duil and prices rather lower; extra l'enn vivania and Western selling at 15@16c.; mir to good at 18@14jc., and common at 10@12jc. per lb., as to quality.

The rollowing are the particulars of the sales:-

Ya d at \$30@80 for springers, and \$40@100 P head or milch cows. Sheep are in fair demand at former rates. 8000 head a rived and sold at from 6@7c. \$7 ib, gross, as to

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, February 19 .- Business has been exc s. sively dull to-day, owing to the ram, and the attendance at the Corn Exchange was very slim. No.1 Quereitron Bark is steady at \$32.50 \$7 ton,

but there is nothing doing. Prime Cloverseed is scarce, and in fair demand, but inferior is dull, and not wanted; small sales at

but inferior is dull, and not wanted; small sales at \$7,07 50 for fair and choice lets. Timothy is almost at a stand; we quote at \$4.25 Fixxseed is taken on arrival at \$3,03.05.

There is no percentible change to notice in the Flour Market, and the only sales reported were a few hundred barrels for the salinity of the home consumers at \$6.25,07 for superfine; \$7.50,08.50 for extras; \$8,09 for North-western extra tamily; \$9.00.10 50 for Pennsylvania and Onio do do; and \$11,015 for teny breader; among the sales we noticed \$600. 10 to for rennevivama and one do c and single of for tancy bravels; among the sales we noticed 60 barrels Northwestern extra famil a \$6.50(2); 100 barrels Pennsylvania do. do. at \$0.25; 100 barrels Indiana choice do. do. at \$11.76; and 100 barre s superfine at \$6.50. No sales or Eve Flour or Corn Meal.

The Wheat Market continues as dull as ever but the weather of the sales of 2000. The Wheat Market continues as dill as ever but prices are without essential chance; sales of 2000 bushels red at \$2@2 25 for common and prime; white ranges from \$2 25 to \$2 50. Bye cannot be quoted over 85 cents. Corn is scarce, and better; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at 69@70 cents. Oatsarc quiet, with small sales at 47 cents.

1) Whisky but little doing; we quote Pennsylvania and Ohio at \$2 24@2 25.