HIBBOURNGHRIEGRAPH.

VOL. V.-No. 45.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

PERSONAL PROPERTY AND A THE PARTY AND A THE

In the year 1946 the writer emba ked in the Drug Business in the city of Philade phia, and while thus engaged, made several experimen a in relard to the most desirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My offerts being successful—the articles being approved and used by the Medical Facu ty-! was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time be ore con-sluding to resort to new paper according, knowing of the by judices that extited in the m nis of many against seing advertised M dieines, but through the advice of felends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Con mencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exeftions the ; opular ty of my articles has ex ended to al parts of the United States and widely throughout Foreign countries-and this in the face of much opposition. I very means has been resorted to by unprincip ed desters since their meric and success have been snownsuch as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advirtiscments-but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this none have been successful. The Felence of bedicine, like the Dorle commun,

s'ands simple, jure, and maj stie, having fact for it basts induction for its pillar, and tru h alone for its reentend there is no business requiring these qualifications more as medicines are brought in contact

with Druggists everywhere I am also aware that persons reason in this manner- hat which may bened one may be or no advantage to another. How mistaken he idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.

A Diuretic for one, a Diaretic for a l.

Narcotic tor one a Narcotic tor all. A Purgative or one. a Purgative for all. Just re n uch so as wholeson e mod for one is wholesome food for all, with ro more difference than that some constitutions require more than others and that persons in discree are given to-descendency expecting m a few days or weeks and perhaps wi h a single bott e of medicine, to be restored to health it not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience. They give nothing a fair trial considering a few dollars extended for the benefit of their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and thought nothing of it. Such ferret that 'OOD HEATTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With my wards of 3: 160 recommends ory letters, and unso lefted certificates, I have never resorted to their I do not do this from the fact that they are Standard

Preparations (vot Parent Medicines), but open to the ir spection of all. The ingredients are not kep! a cret, and sie recommended only for those diseases and accommanying symptoms, for which their ingr. dients are every where recognized as Standard Specifics.

ADVERTISEMENT.

The kidness ere two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin, surrounded by tat and consisting of three parts, viz. : -The Anterior, the Interior, and the

O A KRITT E LA . TO

THE KIDNEYS.

The an erior absorbs. The in otior constits of tissues or wors which serve as a reposit or the urine and convey it to the exterior The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube and called the Ureter. The

eters are connected with the bladder. The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues divided into parts viz.:- The Upper the Lower, the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate wi hout the ability to retain. This requestly occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may

The reader must also be made aware that however slight may be the attack it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

Cout or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is to licative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to soid stomach and chalky concre tons.

THE CRAVEL.

The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water a pot expelled from the bladder but allowed to remain; it becomes severish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel enenes.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected viz. :-When genera iv diffused over the body, it is alled Apararca; when of the abdomen. Ascrees; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Hermhold's highly concentrated compound Extract Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumstism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysoria or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secre ion or small and trequent discharges of water, Strangu y or stopping of water, Bematuria or bloody urine Gout and Rheumatism of the kidners. without any change in quantity but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This med cine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into hea thy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depos tions and all unuatural enargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced. and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

Drug and Chemical Warehouses,

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

AND No. 104 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE VETO.

Reception of the Message in the Senate.

EXCITING DEBATES AND SCENES.

THE FEELING OF THE PEOPLE.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY HENRY WARD BEECHER.

HE ENDORSES THE PRESIDENT.

From the Now York Papers of Trday.

The Grand Question in the Senate. Washington, February 20 .- The intense exeltement produced yesterday by the President's veto was only partially lulled by the lapse of the pours of rest. All over the cit., up to hours that tordered upon the dawn, knots and companies of sentlemen were excitedly discussing the matter. Since the mmous war of General Jackson upon the Bank nothing like the present ex-citement over a veto has been known.

Tais morning the town was awake at an early boor; breakfast was never more hastily des patched; the newspapers were contemptuously tossed a ide; and long before the hour for the meeting of Congress black streams of humanity

began to converge at the sates of the Capitol.

The vetoed till originated in the Senate; conit was returned to that body. Thitner the excited multitude bent their course The House was very well attended, to be sure. and much interest was man fested in the debate and adoption of Mr. Stevens' resolution con-cerning the admission of Southern States, and their Representatives; but the other House quite overshadowed the popular branch. Rumor's busy tongue was never more active. Not a Senator escaped that sweet lady's notice: Mr. Blank would to this way-Mr. Noblank that way; Mr. Dash had been suddenly "convinced;" Mr. Thickhead was still obdurate; the bill would surely pass; the bill would never pass; the result was clear, doubtful, certain, dubious; the grand fight was coming off; it was a war of giants; Jove, single-handed, had met the sons of Terra, and (to quote the remark of one of their

leaders) the cartiquake was all around them.

Before noon every part of the Senate Chamber accessible to the public was densely crowded; the lobbies, alleys, and corners were filled, and nearly half the audience were ladies. It was easy to see, as the Senators came in, that their minds were full of the important business to come before them. There was nothing of the nonchalance that usually prevails; every face wore some shade of anxiety, and some of them did not disguise the expression of antago-

nism, of preparation for war to the knife.

The first demonstration bearing upon the yet unannounced veto was by Mr. Wade, who, during the morning hour, offered a joint resolution to amend the Constitution so as to prevent any man from holding the office of President of the United States for more than one term. The Ohio Senator improved the occasion. He said that if Jeff. Davis had occupied Mr. Johnson's position. he could not have wished a more thorough dis-tribut on of favors to red-handed Rebels and traitors than Mr. Johnson has granted. I will not pursue the course of his speech; you will doubtless get a tolerable synopsis from the regu-

This firade having ended, and some ordinary business being attended to, the great event of

the day transpired. The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was received from the President. The first Senator to get the floor was Garrett Davis, of Kentucky, I need not tell you that he was bubbing with words, and managed to tire out his listeners in a very brief time. It seems that his speech was a talk against time to stave off the vote until Reverdy Johnson, who was on the way from Baltimore, might arrive. Mr. Davis kept up his speech for more than an hour, but did not astonish any one with either ideas or

eloquence. Ti en came Mr. Trumbull, of Illinois, who devoted nearly two hours to an elaborate explanation of the points and merits of the bill, and in effor s to controvert the objections made by the President. Mr. Trumbull was calm, dignified and logical, and made a strong impression upon his audience. Senators Cowan, of Pennsylva-nia. and Willey of West Virginia, followed in

some brief explanations. As the discussion progressed the interest inside and outside increased. The galleries, lob bies, and alleys became densely packed. Nearly every member of the Diplomatic Corps was on the floor, and scarcely a notable politician in Washington was absent. Members of the House were dodging in and out, and the fever rose above summer heat.

At 3°30 Senator Reverdy Johnson came in, and his appearance was the sign for a general manifestation of interest, a sort of buzzing that par-took both of applause and disapprobation. The opponents of the bili, of course, looked upon him as a powerful acquisition.

It was about 5 o'clock when the President of the Senate approunced that the vote would be A sudden silence fell upon the murmuring galleries and the noisy floor. In his clear, distinct manner, the Clerk deliberately called the names, and the members as clearly and deliberately answered. As this or that Senator gave his suffrage, the great crowd would turn in the direction of the voice, and indicate by smiles or dark looks their approval or disapproval of the act, but no vocal utterances disturbed the occasion.

After the call of the name of Governor Yates, the audience ventured upon a long respiration, more like a sigh than like a breath; but still they Within balt a minute the presiding officer announced: "Thirty Senators having voted in the affirmative, and eighteen Senators in the negative, the motion to pass the buil not withstanding the objections of the President, is

Then galleries and floor broke forth in a great shout of approbation. As a matter of course an order was given to clear the galleries, and the cheering and hand-clapping audience were hastled out. They took it peaceably, however. They had enjoyed so it seemed, a great triumph, and were too busy with the interchange of congratulations to be annoyed by the interference of sergeants and doorkeepers.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Views. Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture in the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, last evening, in which he used the fellowing strong language in support of the President's veto :-

There was in Congress a bill for a more efficient organization of it. All men's hearts have been to-day excited by the tidings that the Freedmen's Bureau bill has been vetoed by the President (tilses) I am sorry that he felt it was his duty to veto it, and I am sorry that the bill was so drawn up that he was obliged to feel it to be his duty to veto it. But mark! this is not vetoing the bureau, but only a particular form of bureau that the bill contained. If does not commit the President against any proper department administering for the blacks throughout the Seuth. We know,

on the other hand, that he is in favor of such a burrau. I con fees that, reading his measure, it has left a projound impression upon my mid that he rigges must sent us and weighty reasons why, in the item in witch it went before him, it should not at resert become a law of the land. But it bleve I am ever that he man in this land is more in favor of circle in the lack man than Projected to fice in legislation for the lack man than Projected, out they are not to be projected, out they are not to be projected, out they are not to be projected, but they are not to be projected at a excepte of the Gods, in ion, but by its integrity. No grade in the United that six more in need of having that immortan in remain maintailed than the recently on sixved be those manucipated black man. I here are men who speak only of the freedman, who are my taked by the symmathy and by their generous set timents so as not well to consider that while hey are greating to save the freedman, it may be at the expense of those laws and those instruments in which his very safety reades, and if they are curried past if a joint of moderation, it is well that they should be prought to reconsideration. These rights are to be secured, thirdly, by the great laws of self-interest, and I contess that I look chirdly to the great natural laws of tool in human affairs—not hat there is no work for legislation, no work for yountar. Ciristian charity and munical contents they should be considered that they should be of the consideration and they content they should be orought to reconsideration. These rights are to be secured, thirdly, by the great laws of self-interest, and I contess that I look chirdly to the great natural laws of tool in human affairs—not hat there is no work for legislation, no work for yountar. work for voluntar. Constian charity and munifi-cer ce but that, as man is made, these great may of postical economy, the great aw of lator and surply and demand that works unconsciously, su.p. and demand that works unconsciously, that nake men work willingly, that teaches them justice through the porial of seliaisments there is we are likely to compose the best basis between the arc master and late slave, but the rights of the irreducin could not be better secured than by the contentment and presently of the Southern States. It is impossible at the fack men could fail to suffer from the mistrance of their istems of selections. I have thus given my your succession, and they relate to the black is Tave to the as a private cuizen, as neither conservance for hadren. Let me next consider the question of the States and the condition of the south to 6 that the Southern States ought to be rematten as soon as poss be consistently with the public interest frome delay is necessary, but it is an evil new ribeless. Quickness is a thing to be desired, and delay a time to be deprecised. It may not be right to do 't io day, it may not be best to do it io morrow or next week, but the obligation the negative to delay, is just so far an evil. I hold that it morrow or bext week, but the obligation the necessity to delay, is just so far an evil. I hold that it is tet'r, I we could do it, that these Sike's should be brought in to mo row. Allow me to say that I carrot go either with the President nor Congress. He would bring them all in at once; they mean to kee, them all out at once. I would let in a part and let the rest wait and see how they like it. There is, no doubt, great stumbling on this point. It is said "if we et in Tennessee, that principle will let in all the rest." I kee to see men found their actions of good principles, but there is such a thing as itolative of principle. I would let in Tennessee. Alakams, and Georya, and then when South Carolina asks who she also was not admitted, I would really, "Well, just because I think Tennessee Alarenly, "Well, just because I think I emissee Ala-tama, and Georpis wil do best in the Union, and that you will do best outside, for a time ac least" A little common sense on this point would be very au-yantageous. But it is said, we must keep the Sheep out this we have guarantees is revari to the freedmen, to 8 avery, to the payment of the national debt, to recession and rebellion. Well, as to secus-sion and rebellion. I don't think there is much prosion and rebellion I don's think there is much pro-bability that the South will apain go wrong on those points. As to the freedmen, is not the Constitution a guarantee for them? Is no the natural law of labor in the regenerated industry of the South as safficient guarantee? As so the public debt, the started for that is the fact that the interests of all the banks is the Urion are involved in the maintenance or the national credit. We have ample guarantees on every point for the good corduct of the South. Besdes, it is neces-sery that we should establish local and estcorduct of the South Besides, it is necessary that we should establish local and eigenvernment all through the land. I hold it to be dangerous to have power centralized, I think the most extraordinary thing of the present time is this—Con, ress putting a till, full of additional powers, into the President's hands making him stronger than any crowned monarch this side of kiessa, at d the President saying, "No. I cannot give my consent to a bill that makes me so strong," What it we had had the President that had sat there before our martyred Lincon! had sat there before our martyred Lincoln! would be haveveloed it become there was too much power? What if we had had the President before ham?—would be have been thus honest? He may be mistaken in his judyment, but I am greatly mis-taken in my judyment of men; if, since the earl est and best days of our Presidency, here has been a man there who was more honest more single minded, and who, without bias of party, and with-out line of any k ad, has tone endeavores to do tout which he thought to be for the best interests of the country of the who e country (Loud and ongwhich he thought to be for the best interests or the country—of the who e country (Loud and ong-continued appliance mitigled with a new hisses.) I hold that it would be a bad sign, however it he should pass without criticism, or his papers without review. It is dangerous to have any man who is not amount be to the judgment of the whole country, and Fresident Johnson is as much as any man, and more, because he is in a place of more importance than any other; but while you use your critical's than say other; but while you use your ouzen's liberty of speech and of judgment, do not forget that you have an able statesman and an honest man in the chair of theigher magistrate. Applause). I think there ought to be great jealousy of accumu-

Opinions of the New York Press on the Retusal of the Senate to Pass the Bill over the President's Veto.

The Tribune says:-The Senate, yesterday, came to a vote on the The Senate, yesterday, came to a vote on the Freedmen's Bureau bill—the question being—"Shali this bill pass, not with standing the President's objections:"—on which the vote stood:—Year—Meisrs Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conners, Cragin, Cresswell, Fesseuden, Foster, Grimes, Harris lieuderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lane of Indiana, Lane of Kansas, Morrill, Nie Poland, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Summer Trumbull, Wade, Williams, Wilson, Ystes—30.

Ystes-30.

Nays-Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougall, Morean Nesmith. Norton, Riddle, Sautsbury, Siewart, Steckton, Van Winkie Wiley-18.

Two-thirds of the Senators present not having voted in the affirmative, the bill is dead.

Had the President inducated cartain points as

Had the President Indicated certain points as oblectionable, while he approved of the general scope and spirit of the bill, we should have hoped for its amendment in conformity with his views; but his objections are so broad, so sweep ing, so radical, that it were idle to attempt to obviste them. He will sign no Freedmen's Bureas bill whatever; and we begin to fear that Mr. Trumbuil's bill, extending national protection to the freedmen in their civil rights as non-voting citizens, will also be vetoed. In short, it looks as though the President had made up his mind to go the whole hog with those who predict that the blacks cannot live among us except as slaves, and who are striving to make good their prediction.

But, while the prospect is thus clouded, we entreat the majority in either House to act con siderately, moderately, tomperately. Where a quarter-yes, a crust-anything that tends, it but by a span, towards making this a land of im-partial laws and equal rights. He is a magman who says, "I will have all or nothing," when it is not at his option to have all. Acting in a public capacity, no one has a right to let his passion, or oride, or wilfulness, impede the achievement of

any good whatever.

Let no man lose faith in the ultimate triumph of absolute and universal right. Let 40 one who considers what has been divinely youch saied to this country within the last six years doubt that the triumph of justice and true Democracy will be speedy as it is sure. We have gone more than half way from slavery to genuine liberty: we shall surely finish the journey, even though we may be compelled to pause for the next year or two. It has pleased God to make this a land of liberty, and man's arm will prove powerless to prevent it.

The World speaks hopefully thus:-The veto makes it certain that the President is superior to party ties, and will not submit to party dictation. There was never introduced to Congress a bill bearing a more unequivocal party stamp. It was originally supported by Republicans of all stripes and hues; by Doo-little as well as Sumner, by Raymond as well as Stevens. It was also avewedly the first of a series of measures conceived in the same spirit, and intended to complete a policy for the government of the Southern States. The veto is a blow at the whole system. The President could in no

other way have so fully abjured party allegiine, and declared his impartial devotion to the
intress of the whole country.

This action of the President will give to the
South an assurance, which it has not yet felt,
that its rights will be effectually protected until it has representatives in Congress to speak and act in its interest. The veto will arrest the growing colonoss and alienation consequent on the overbearing action of the dominant major-ity, and will encourage the South to proceed in reorganizing its industry on the basis of freedom, by the assurance that, if it acts reasonably, it

will not be subject to importment intermedding.
It would be absurd and belittling to claim the Fresident, in consequence at his wise and coura geom a tion, as a convert to the Democracy.

As an original Democrat, who had never repudiated his principles, he needed no conversion; but in this veto, he has evidently been governed by his sense of right without regard to party. There are some deep-lying principles of which we should be sorry to think that the Democratic party have a monopoly. We trust that five years hence (as five years ago) no political party can be possible with the trial by jury, the right of representation, and other taings of that sort as the dividing lines. When the most important and valued rights are in peril, it is praise worthy magnanimity for a President to rise above party considerations; and the country is under sreat obligations to Pres dent Johnson for his single muded devotion to the interests of the whole

The Times is satisfied with this:-

The Sena'e yesterday refused to pass the Freedmen's Bureau bill, by the necessary Constitutional vote, over the President's veto. Several of the Senators who supported the bill on its original passage through that body, changed their position after the reading of the veto message, and voted to support the President. This action of the Senate virtually settles the fate of the bill in its present form; and though there will doubtless be legislation by Congress which will embody some of its provistons, and secure fundamentally the end it had in view, there is no likelihood that the principles and catures of the bul to which the President so stringently objects will again receive the sauction of both branches of Congress.

In the veto power lies one of the President's bighest Constitutional prerogatives. When exercited upon a measure such as this-a meas ire atle ting not only the fortunes of a race, but the political rights of eleven States, and the social and industrial condition of one-half the country, the grounds for it deserve the most serious and unprejudiced thought. When, in addition to these considerations, he measure vetoed is one that received the almost unanimous assent or the representatives of the political party which elected the President, and to which he must look for continued support, it may be taken for granted that his action was neither basty nor wi bout the weightiest reasons. The latter he has set forth in his message at length; and it will be universally educated that they are of such a character as to justify the appreciation of them which has already been shown by the Senate, and which we have no doubt will be re-

senate, and which we have no doubt will be responded to by the House.

What was the object of the Freedmen's Bureau, and what the proper purpose of the bill? Simply to secure the emanc pated slaves in the possession of those fundamental rights which accorded to these which accrued to them by the fact of emancipa tion. So far as, in the President's opinion, the bill went beyond this, or attempted to effect it by means that were unconstitutional, or that would be practically ineffective, or that would work damage to other public interests, he was bound to reinse it his sanction, remardless of party interests; but at the same time he takes pains, in the opening of his Veto Message, to express his agreement with Congress in the fun-damental object proposed by the bill, viz., to secure to the freedmen the full enjoyment of their freedom and their property, and their entire independence and equality in making con

tracts for their labor. With this essential unanimity of purpose, on the part of Congress and the Executive, we do not see that it would be absolutely impossible to frame a measure upon which both parties should agree. It is our belief that this will yet be done, and that the silly exultation of the faction, which sees in the veto the establishment of an irrepara ble breach between the President and the Union pitiful as any they have previously had.

THE FENIANS.

Second Day's Proceedings of the Pittsburg Congress-The Enthusiasm Un abated-Two Thousand Featan Volum teers from Pittsburg.

PITTSRUBG, February 20, 8 P. M.-At 9 o'clock th's morning the Congress was called to order, but a further suspension of the general business was deemed necessary in consequence of the Committee on Credentials not being in a posi-tion to report. This is caused by the continual arrival of delegates. "The cry is still they come," and the good people of Pitisburg are bewildered at the extraordinary assemblage. Some nervous tolks whisper it around that this cannot possibly be the organization which has been so underrated, while others again can't compre hend how an organization of revolutionists, ap parently divided among themselves, opposed a strong cierical influence, can produce the class of men which they see before them, the miniature Golden Circle and Alban raiders, but the latter is immediately dispelled. War worn veterans crowd the streets with armless sleeves

and legless pants.

PITTEBURG, 3 P. M.—A joint session of the
House and Senate is now sitting, Vice-President Gibbons in the chair. A committee which was appointed to wait on President Roberts to form him that the House was now ready to receive his address, reported that in consequence of being indisposed his address would not be prepared before 8 o'clock Wednesday merning. The report was accepted. On mo-tion, a committee of one from each State and District was appointed as Financial Committee o examine the books of the Treasurer. Committee-Manhattan, Colonel John Waner:

Committee—Manhattan, Colonel John Waner; Eastern New York, Captain N. Foupaine; District of Buffalo, John Madigan; New Jerzey, John S. Casliton; District of Pailadelphia, John Brennan; Pennsylvania, Dr. C. Donnelly; District of Columbia, John Daly; Ohio, P. O'Nell; Kentucky, T. O'Leary; Chicago, Captain C. R. McKay; Illinois, Lieutenant McCabe; Missouri, Dr. O. Madigan; Kansas, Dennis Giynn; Iowa, John Halv; Tennessee, Captain John O'Neill; Shawmut, Bostou, Colonel J. W. Coveney; Massachusetts, John Driscoll: Maryland, James Carroit; Connecticut, Richard Mcland, James Carroit; Connecticut, Richard Mc Dermott; Indians, E. F. Hart; Michigan,

Nicholas Kerty.
On motion a committee of ten were appointed to draft a series of resolutions and an address. The Congress next entered into private business of great importance. On motion adjourned

o 8 o'clock Wednesday. Pittsburg, 7 P. M.—The great Fenian excite ment still continues. Distinguished speakers are to make addresses to-night. It is a big holiday here. Every one seems to have his Sunday clothes on. The newspaper offices cannot supply the demand for papers. Soldiers in green uni-forms; music everywhere; citizen and soldier, foreigner and native, Sambo and every other man are jubilant over the prospects of the good

times in store for old Ireland.
18 P. M.—Masonic Hall is now besieged. apoeal has been made for subscriptions to pur-chase arms. Every individual in the audience has contributed at least ten dollars. Mr. Sweeney, of Pittsburg, has subscribed one thou-sand. Speeches have been delivered by B. B. Daly, Esq., of Indians, and A. L. Morrison, of Kansas. Pittsburg promises two thousand men to General Sweeney, to take the field imme-diately —N. Y. World.

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE

SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

Gold Discoveries near Panama-The Spanish Squadron Concentrating at Valparaiso-Burning of Sailing Vessels by the Spaniards—The Peruvian and Chilian Squadron United, Etc. Etc.

NEW YORK, February 21 .- The steamer Henry Chauncey, from Aspinwall on the 13th inst., arrived at this port this morning. She brings advices from Panama to January 12th, and brings a million and a quarter in treasure.

Mosquera is endeavoring to put the Panama Railroad on the British market, in an endeavor to obtain more than was given by the present

Several miners from California have arrived at Panama en roule to prospect the gold or nes of Choco and Barbacoas, some torty miles from

A rich gold-field is reported to have been just discovered about eighteen miles from Panama and two miles from the railroad. The miner pronounce the developments exceedingly rich. The trial of Bradley for robbing Paymaster

Rittenhouse of \$15,000 has been postponed. Valparaiso dates to the 17th of January, and Callao to the 28th, confirm the declaration of war by Peru against Spain; but hostilities had not yet commenced.

The blockade of Caldera had been raised, and the Spanish squadron is concentrating at Valparaiso. Five or six sailing vessels have been borned by the Spaniards. The Chilian coast is now open to trade. Several vessels from Europe have been warned away from Valparaiso, and gone to other ports. The Peruvian squadron has been sent to join the Chilian squadron. All the Spaniards in Peru are given a certain time to register their names, falling in which they will be treated as spies. Internal reforms are being initiated by the Peruvian Dictator.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph. Washington, February 21.

The Richmond "Examiner" Instructions were sent by order of President Johnson, to-day, for the Richmond Examiner to be released, and that defiant Rebel journal will resume its publication. General Terry, although repeatedly applied to by loyal parties to suppress its treasonable utterances, on account of the manifest injury it was doing the loyal cause, steadfastly refused to interiere, believing that such action would be overruled by the Executive. The appeal was then made to General Grant, and copies of the paper sent, who did not hesitate to take the responsibility of suppressing it, and fearlessly did his duty.

More Need of Reconstruction. An application by a lecture association of this city for our largest hall, in which to listen to a lecture from William Lloyd Garrison, was met by a decided refusal, unless the association would guarantee that no negro should be admitted.

The managers of the association replied that the tickets would be for sale publicly, and it would be impossible to hinder any one from buying a ticket that desired to go; but they offered to give bond with ample sureties that the hall should be returned in as good condition as when it was taken. The offer was refused, and Lo hall could be had.

The Merchant Tailors.

A large delegation of merchant tailors are here from Fennsylvania and Maryland, joined by come of the trade of Washington, to appear before the Committee of Ways and Means, with a view to obtain an amendment of the Internal Revenue law. They say they are now required to pay \$60 on every \$1000 gross receipts, but are willing to pay what is recommended by the Treasury Commission, viz., \$5 on \$1000.

LATEST NEWS FROM TENNESSEE.

Doings of the Legislature-The Refrac tory "Conservative" Members-Pheir Attendance to be made Compulsory.

NASHVILLE, February 20.-The Speaker of the House has ordered that the absenting members will have to be brought into the Legislature by force if they will not come voluntarily. The session to-day was one of stormy arguments and angry discussion, caused by the compelled attendance of several members of the Conservative party, who, it was alleged, purposely stayed away to prevent the House having a

It was reported in the House to-day that Colonel Shafter, commanding the post, would, if the absence of members continued, use military force to compel their attendance. An unknown man was found deal this

afternoon in Front street. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from exposure.

Fire at Alton, Illinois. Sr. Lou 18, February 20.-The tobacco factory

of Myers & Drummond, at Alton, Illinois, and one or two adjoining stores, were burned on Saturday last. The loss amounted to about \$30,000, on which there is an insurance of \$14,000.

The President's Veto in Ohio. COLUMBUS, February 20,-The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus to-night, and endorsed President Johnson's veto.

Markets by Telegraph. NASHVILLE, February 20.—The river is rising, with 10 feet on the shoals. Cotton is more active to-day, and the prices are very firm. Sales at 32.

NEW YORK, February 21.—Cottonis firm at 45@466 for middlings. Flour continues dull; sales of 7000 bbls. at \$6.65@8 for State; \$8-10 for Ohio; \$6.60@ 15.50 for Southern; \$7.60@11.50 for Canadian. Wheat

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRUEGRAPH, Wednesday, February 21, 1863.

The Stock Market opened dull this morning, ard prices are unsettled and rather lower. Rai road shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 491@491, the former rate a decline of 1: Catawissa preferred at 36@361, a decline of #; North Pennsylvania at 374@372, an advance of i; Pennsylvania Railroad at 552, no change; Catawissa common at 25), a decline of 4; and Philadelphia and Eric at 20%, a decline of 2; 31 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 53\ for Norristown; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common, 39 for preferred do.; 43) for Northern

Government bonds are less active. 6s of 1881 sold st 1034@104; 5-20s at 103; and 7.30s at 994; 941 was bid for 10-40s. State and City loans are rather better. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 851 286, an advance of t; new City 6s at 92, a signt an vance; and old do, at 874. City Passenger Railroad shares continued all

Hestony lle sold at 34, and Thirtee ath and Foteenth at 22. 35 was bid for Spruce and Pine.

teenth at 22., 55 was the for Spittle and 26 for Girard College,
Bank shares are unchanged, Girard solint
52, 204 was bid for North America; 140 for
Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and M chanies';
52 for Northern Liberties; 25; for Alexandes'; 75 for Western; 624 for City; 40 for Con onta-tion; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union. In Oil shares there was more dung, but prices continue weak. Big Tank sold at 4; St. Nicholas at 31-100; McClintock at 11; Maple Shade at 43; and Philadelphia and Cherry Run

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

00 sn do ... 55 60s 40 sh do ... 55; 57 sh do ... 55; 25 sh do ... 55 55; 3 0 sh Reau loss 10 49 sh 100 sh do ... 497 500 sh do ... 497 500 sh do ... 10ts 50 49; 300 sh do ... 10ts 50 49;

SALES AT PURLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 3'3 Wa nut Street

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows :-PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNISDAY, February 21 .- The receipts and much demand: smal sales at \$6 50ka7 50 for com mon and good quarty In Timothy, a change to notice; we quote at \$4@4 25. Plaxsed meets with

a limited demand at \$2.95@3

No 1 Currention Bank is steady at \$32.50 \$\text{P}\$ ton,
but there is nothing doing
A repetition of the remarks made from day to day A repetition of the remarks made from day to day in regard to the torpus condition on the Flour Marker is peculiarly applicable to-day, but prices remain with our essential change; 500 bb/s Northwestern extra family were disposed or at \$9. The retailers and bakers purchase in small lot only to supply their most necessitous wants, at prices ranging from \$6.25@7 for superfine, \$7.50@8.50 for extras, \$8@9 for Northwestern extra family, \$8.50@ 10 for Penisylvania and Oh o extra family, and at higher races for favor lots, according to quality. ligher rates for fancy lots, according to quality. Nothing doing in Kye Flou or Corn Meal,
There is some inquity for prime Viscat but infestor is not wanted; small sales at \$2 10@2 25 for ar, and choice while ranges from \$2.25 to 2.55. Rye is dull and cannot be quoted over 80c. Corn is scarce at d in limiter request, with small sales of yellow at Oais are quiet, but prices are steady Whisky is very dull; small sales of Pennsylvania

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludlow .-James Cameron was charged with secreting goods, with intent to derrand one William McNutt, a creditor of his. McNutt testified that Cameron bought of him five barrels of whisky, worth \$120, and it having been delivered to Cameron, the latter removed and secreted the whisky with the intent and for the purpose of defrauding McNutt of its price.

The detense set up was denial that the property was secreted as charge; also that notes were given in payment, some of which are not yet ie. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

John Charing was charged with assault and battery on William Frame; also, with malicious mischief in breaking a looking-glass, and with larceny. The testimony of Mr. Frame, who keeps a drinking place, was that the defendent came in and first made an attack on the barkeeper, when the ran out of the house for salety, and then, with a party of friends, put out the lights, assaulted Mr. Frame, and robbed the till of twenty or thirty dol ars. The lookinggiass was broken by a ottcher, which was thrown at Frame's nephew, who was in the room, but, missing him, struck the look ng-glass. On trial. Joseph Hinkle pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was fined \$15 and

costs. Michael Kennedy was convic ed of a charge of larceny in stealing a quantity of goods from a vessel lying at the whari.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA-Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Thompson, Read, and Agnew.—The Philadelphia list is still before the Court. The only case argued this morning was Caverow vs The Insurance Company. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Arrued by L. Stover, Esq., for plain iff in error, and by Theodore Cuyler, Esq., for defendant in error. SUPREME COURT AT NISI PETUS-JUSTICE Strong, -THE COMMERCIAL BANK CASE. -The ommercial National Bank vs. Edwin R. Cope; Same vs. Edward O. Wayne; Same vs. Hiram Miller. Three actions on the bond of the late Paying Teller of the Bank. Before reported. The evidence on both sides is closed, and this morning counsel were engaged in addressing the jury.

Justice Read, this morning, in the case of Shober vs. Dutton, which was an application in equity to compel specific performance of a con-tract for the conveyance of certain real estate, ordered and decreed that, upon the venders tendering a sufficient conveyance of the same, the purchaser shall pay to them the amount of the purchase money, to wit, \$2400, the residue of the purchase money, deducting \$100 Paid on account at the time of the purchase, with interest from February 22, 1866, and the proportion of taxes for 1865 to wit, two-thirds thereof and the costs of this suit. And that, if any question arises upon the amount of the taxes, etc., as the sufficiency of the deed from the plaintids to pass their bill, that the same shall be reterred to a master to settle the same.