THE EVENING TEILEGRAPH.

VOL. V .- No 51.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1946 the writer embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the mos tesirable mode of preparing Fluid Extracts. My efforts being successful-the articles being approved and used by the Medical Faculty-I was desirous of placing them before the public, but hesitated for some time before coniding to resort to newspaper advertising, knowing of the projudices that existed in the minds of many against using advertised M dicines, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this objection was overcome.

Commencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exertions the popularity of my articles has extended to al parts of the United States, and widely throughou Foreign countries-and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been resorted to by unprincipled dealers since their merit and success have been knownsuch as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advartisements-but I am happy to state that out of the many who have resorted to this none have been successful. The Science of Medicine, like the Doric commun, stands simple, pure, and maj-stie, having fact for its basts, induction for its pillar, and trath alone for its

s contend 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 beneat one may be of no advantage to another. How

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all. A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for a'l.

A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.

At Purgative for one, a Purgative for all. Just vs much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to descondency-expecting m a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle 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 expended 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 forget that COOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30 t00 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their

I do not do this from the fact that they are Standard Preparations (vot Pa ent Medicines), but open to the inspection of all. The ingredients are not kept secret, and are recommended only for those diseases and accompanying symptoms, for which their ingredients are everywhere recognized as Standard Specifics.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the lein, surrounded by fat and consisting of three parts, viz.: -The Anterior, the Interior, and the

The anterior absorbs. The interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and conterminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder. The bladder is composed of various coverings or tis-

snes, divided into parts, viz.:- The Upper, the Lower, the Nervons, and the Mucous. The upper expethe lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability, others urinate without the ability te retain. This frequently 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 indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid sto-

THE GRAVEL.

The Gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes severish and sediment forms. It from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel

DROPSY

bears different names, according to the parm affected viz. :- When generally diffused over the body, it is alled Apasarea; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the

TREATMENT.

Hermhold's highly concentrated compound Extrac Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for disease of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsleal swellings rheumstism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysavia, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Stranguly or stopping of water, Nematuria or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, 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 healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions and all unnatural enargements, as well as pain and inflamma lon, are reduced.

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

ections for use and dist accompany.

SOLD AT

HELMBOLD'S

rug and Chemical Warehouses.

No. 594 Broadway, New York,

o. 104 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa. AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

THE CRISIS.

Severe Speech from William Lloyd Garrison.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON DENOUNCED.

Mr. Seward Called a "Fallen Lucifer."

JEFF. DAVIS OUGHT TO BE HANGED

An Extreme Radical View of Reconstruction.

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

From the N. Y. World.

The last lecture of the Fraternity Course-"The North Victorious" - was delivered last night at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, by Mr. William Lloyd Garrison. Having been introduced with a very enthusiastic eulogy, and welcomed with tremendous applause, he spoke as follows:-

FRIENDS AND FELLOW-COUNTRYMEN:-This is the first time I have ever had the privilege and the honor of addressing a public audience in Brooklyn, but I must present myself on this occasion as I have done everywhere for many years past, as an original, uncompromising Garrisonian abolitionist. (Applause.) The theme I have chosen for this orcasion may seem to some singularly inopportune; but when I chose it for this occasion, the astounding events of the last ten days had not transpired.

JEFF. DAVIS OUGHT TO BE HANGED. On his succeeding the lamented Lincoln, I was led by the whole body of loyal, liberty-loying citizens to hope and believe that Andrew Johnson would be even more erect in dealing with the traitors of the South than his prede-When he announced to the country that treason was a crime which ought to be punished, I supposed, as you all did, that he meant what he said; that he had his eye at least upon one traitor, the Colossus of them all in crime, Jefferson Davis. If Jeff. Davis is not hanged by this Government, then, judging the Government on its own plane, I say that it will be recreant to its duty. (Applause.) Or if he is allowed to go free, I say then let us forever abolish the gallows in this country in all cases whatever to the end of time, for no man can ever commit crime enough to deserve to be

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POLICY.

On the matter of reconstruction, about which there may be honest differences of opinion. I knew Mr. Johnson bad his own line of policy, and that he was disposed to adhere to it with great tenacity; but I did not believe that he would venture inflexibly to array himself against Congress, and sgatast the clear expression of popular will, as he is now defiantly doing. (Ap-Enough that his policy causes univer sal disquietude and alarm among the loval masses, and that it receives the warm approval of all Southern Rebels on the one hand, and the Northern Copperheads on the other. As a sagacious man, what further evidence can he need, what further evidence can he have in his sober senses (applause), that he is; unfortunately on the wrong track, and, therefore, should patriotically and immediately retrace his steps. But if he defiantly insists of soing shead on that downward direction, then I trust that Congress will stand like an impregnable wall to prevent his doing so, come what may. (Applause.) Nay, more, I would have them wipe out from the slate all that he has done in the matter of reconstruction, and begin the work anew as alone constitutionally empowered to inaugurate and perfect it from the foundation to the top stone. With all deference to his exalted position, I deny the right of President Johnson, under the war power, or any other power entrusted to him, to do any more in rebedom than to hold it with a firm military grasp, until Congress shall determine when, how allowed to vote, and what shall be the necessar conditions precedent to the readmission to the Union of the late self-styled Confederate States. THE ISSUE BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT AND CONGRESS.

On this point of reconstruction President Johnson takes issue with Congress and with the loyal people of the country, upon whose sanc-tion and support Congress may rely with absolute certainty. (Applause.) He invists that those conquered but treasonably disposed States are in the Union as of old, and, therefore, entitled to be immediately represented in both Houses of Congress. He ventures to brand that noble body (Congress) as not only contumacious, but guilty of despotic usurpa-tion in refusing their admission, without additional guarantees as to their loyalty. Yet he has not announced, by proclama-tion, either that the war is ended, or that peace is restored. He continues to hold these States in subjection to his will, as Commander in-Chief of the Army and Navy, under the war power suspending even to this hour the wilt of haben corpus. Thus he condemns himself out of his own mouth, and fully vindicates the action of Congress—a Congress which, on the score of intelligence, ability, moral worth, exalted pa-triotism, respect for justice, and love of imparformation of the American Government. (Applause, cries of "that's so," together with hisses.)

The usurpation is on his own part, in attempting to buily Congress into servile acquiescence to his imperious demand, for it is the constitutional prerogative of that body alone to decide when and how States may be taken into the Union, and it will not surrender that prerogative at the bidding of an accidental occupant of the Presidential chair, even though the powers of hell rally to his support. For whatever of violence, or tumult, or confusion may grow out of his high banded order, the dread responsibility will rest exclusively upon his own head, and he will be held to a strict accountability by an indignant and betrayed nation.

THE VETO. In putting his veto to the bill enlarging the means amd powers of that beneficent and truly patriotic and Christian department, the Freed-men's Bureau, he has indeed exercised a right accorded to him by the Constitution, but the animus which pervades the veto, and the sophis-try which characterizes it, and the unjust allega-tions contained in it, will be perceived and pon-dered by the overwhelming mass of the humans, loyal, patriotic, and Christian men and women of the land, and who in their turn will put an effective veto on him and his pretensions. (Applause.) If there is any disregard of the Consti tution, any disunionism, any spirit and design, any wish to pervert and overturn our free Government, it is not on the part of these who are execusted and abhorred for their unswerving alarmed the people generally.

I yalty by the Southern Rebels and their Northern aympathizers, but on his part who is now receiving the plaudits of the Rebels and sympa-

THE PRESIDENT'S SPRECH.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPRECH.

Who constituted the great body of the crowd that marched to the Whi'e House on Thursday last, and drew from him that speech, which for its indecency, bombast, malignity, and treasonable leaning, there are no words fitly to characterize, and for which, with other weighty reasons, he ought to be indicted by that grand inquest, the United States House of Representatives, tried by the Senate, and for the peace and safety of the country dismissed from office. (Loud and long country dismissed from office. (Loud and long applause.) That mob was constituted, as every loyal man in Washington knows of loval man in Washington knows, of Retels and their copperhead abettors, almost to a man, the low, the vile, and the desperate. These were the backers of President Johnson, rending the air with their jubilant shouts, as he made that harangue which, as it circulates through the land, is filling all rebeldom with satunic jubilation, and all copperheaddom with hope of victory. When the bottomless pit is in full chorus, it is not for sons of good men to join in ovne. (Laughter and applause.) Take that speech where you may, if the brutal, the drunken, the seditious, the negro-hating, the tyrannical in sprit and design are there, it will receive their unanimous applause.

If, unhapply, here and there, there are those who are not of that stamp, who also approve that speech, then so much the worse for them, and the more inexcusable and inexplicable is their conduct. Listen to the New York World, the Daily News, and the Heraid, the old trinity described in the Sciptures as "the world, the fiesh, and the devil." Mr. Garrison then read passages from the editorials which have recently appeared in these disreputable papers, with reference to the Prerident and his late measures, favoring the sudience with a running comment.

HENRY J. RAYMOND WORSE THAN A REBEL. He next produced an extract from the Times, which was received with vehament hisses. He then said:- If you will pardon the bad grammar for the sake of truth, let me say that the Times is out of loint, and its editor deserves a heavier condemnation than any of his secession associates. He, alas! has gone over to the enemy in a manner which covers with a disastrous eclipse his old fame as a friend to freedom and as the announcer of the irrepressible conflict and the

SECRETARY SEWARD & PALLEN LUCIPER, You have seen the telegram sent by Mr. Seward to President Johnson, after the delivery of that interiors speech. "It is all right and safe; the Union is restored, and the country safe; the President's speech is triumphant, and the country will be happy." (Hisses.) How art thou fallen, O Lucifer, son of the morning. It had been for better for thee to have died beneath the stabs of the assessin Payne than to have survived and forwarded such a besotted telegram to the Presidential leader of the Rebel and Copperhead forces of the country. God may forgive you, but a betrayed people never

MR. BEECHER HAS COT OFF THE TRACE. But what shall be said, or what shall be thought of the lecture delivered here a week ago by the glitted, the eloquent (applause), beloved, warm-hearted, well-intentioned, but strangely-out-of-he-way Pastor of Plymouth Church—of that portion of it which spoke in eulogistic terms of President Johnson, in consection with his rate of the Eucodemy, Bursath nection with his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill. I happened to be in Washington when the veto was read to Congress, and as soon as I heard it I spewed it out of my mouth with unut-terable disgust, for I don't train in company with the Few York World or James Gordon Bennett. I only wish that Mr. Beecher could have heard, as I did, the admirable speech by Scnator Trumbuil, in refutation of that veto—a speech which showed that the President had either grossly misconceived or wickedly misrepresented every part of the Freedmen's Bureau bill. His speech not only broke that veto in pieces, but pulverized and blew it to the four winds of

IMPARTIAL CRITICISM OF THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. Mr. Garrison then proceeded to read over pas sages from the President's speech on the 22d, criticizing them as he went along. He spoke with indignation of the President's attempt to brand some of the noblest men our country can boast of, whose loyalty is beyond all suspicion or doubt, as fit to be named in the same category with the Slidells and the Davises. With respect to the remarks of the President bearing upon the possibility of his sharing the fate of Charles I of England, he says:—"This artful attempt on the part of the President to assume to be in danger of his life, is, in my judgment, simply done for the purpose of imperilling the lives of Charles Sumner and Thaddeus Stevens, and men

THE PRESIDENT'S MOTIVES AND ASPIRATIONS. President Johnson undertakes to stigmatize Congress as a seditious body, a disunion body. What is the meaning of this? It is to wake up popular vengeance; it is to bring down upon Congress the hatred and the wrath of wild and violent men. I tell vou we have not a sober mar in the Presidential chair, and such a man with such habits does not know from day to day, and hour to hour, what he will do, and yet dares to brand the Congress of the United States as a dis loyal, disunion body.

He means, if he dare, to perform a coup d'eta!, and either insist at the point of the bayonet upon having those Southern Rebels put into both Houses of Congress, or drive Congress out of the Capitol. I believe that the capital is in greater danger now than it ever was, and were t not that Lieutenant-General Grant is living, it would be lost. So long as General Grant lives and occupies his present position, perhaps his tyrannical demand may not be made. (Applause.) dr. Garrison closed his lecture with an appea to the people of the State of New York to do justice to the black man, and place him, with regard to suffrage, on the same level with the

BREAK UP OF ICE AT OIL CITY.

A Heavy Ice Gorge in the Creek-Bridge Carried Away-Houses Crushed In-Damage Estimated at \$50,000 to \$100,000

OIL CITY, Feb. 24.—There is a heavy ice gorge in the creek at Oil City and above. The flats are overflowed, with five feet of water in Main street, west side, and rising fast. Damage great and worst to come.

[SECOND DESPATCH.] On City, February 24-P. M.-The gorge broke at half-past 4 o'clock. The Oil Creek bridge was carried away and three houses crushed in by the ice. About fitty oil boats and the tow-boat General Irvin were crushed and sunk. The water is off the flats, and Oil City is all right, being damaged but slightly. The river toe is moving, and no further serious damage is anticipated. The total loss will be from \$50,000 to \$100,000. No oil was lest as far as heard from .- Pittsburg Commercial.

St. Thomas as a United States Naval Station.

New York, February 28.-The Herald says Mr. Seward's late visit to the West Indies has secured to the United States the harbor of St. Thomas as a naval station.

—The Cleveland Herald reports that on Friday night the earth in the vicinity of East Cleveland, Onlo, tracked open with a loud dull report, like an earthquake. The fissure was two or three inches wide, and extended into the ground several feet. It damaged several houses, and

MEXICO.

Battle at Tampico-Liberal Seneral Mendes Defented-Latest from the Capital -More French "Victories"-The Dissidents in a Bad Way, Etc.

From the Rio Grande Courier, February 7. From the Rio Grande Courier, February 7.

We announced the other day that Mondez, with two thousand men, had possession of all the roads leading from Tampico, and was depriving that city of all communication with the interior. It is rumered to day in our sister city on the other a de of the Rio Grande that the cousion which the position of Tampico would inevitably bring, has at last taken place, with heavy loss to the Laberais.

The following is the rumor a inded to:—The French garrison of Tampico, or 120 men strong, had been reinforced by a few hundred men, when the order was given to sally out and clear the vicinity of the city.

On the French troops advancing, Mendez retreated to a certain spot, well situated for an ambuscade, where the French advance guard about saxy men, were marsacred without pity. The balance of the troops, although interior in numbers to Mendez's force (500 arms at 2000) advanced and began the attention with right. The baronet alone, in which the tack with vigor. The bayonet alone, in which the French excel, was used with such result that the enemy retreated and were pursued several hours. Mendez and almost all his staff officers are reported

The killed and wounded of Mendez are stated to be about \$50 men, to no more than about 100 French-men, including the sixty killed the first part of the

This victory over Mendez has opened business from Tampico with the interior, which had so long been interrupted by hiendez, who obstuately stayed in ARBIVAL OF THE EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

From the City of Mexico Times, January 27.

Her Majesty the Empress, accompanied by the Empress, will arrive to-day. Grand preparations for her reception have been made by the city authomies. Triumphal arches are erected over our thoroughtares, while the palatial residences are decorated with wreaths of flowers and costly vestments, showing plainly that our nobis Empress possesses in an eminent degree the afections of the people of Mexico. "God bless her," is upon the lips of all. She will enter the capital to day amid that same hearty applause with which she has everywhere been so warmly greated during her recent journey to the southern portion of the Empire.

SINALOA. From the City of Mexico Times, January 27. SINALOA.

Corona is still in Nayarit. During the past month the French transport La Victoire landed the brigade Rivas, numbering 1000 cavary and infantry, making, with the other French troops, 2100 seldiers in

THE MEXICAN EXPRESS COMPANY. An Imperial ordinance of the 20th instant, permits this company to mail their letters blits, etc., without passing through the hands of the consular agents of the Empire. GENERAL JEANNINGROS AND COMMANDANT DE LA

The inhabitants of Mouterey have addressed a communication to the Emperor, in which they highly praise these two gallant officers for able and heroic conduct exhibited in the late military operations in that vicinity.

FIGHT WITH PORFIRIO DIAZ.

On the 6 h instant Lieutenant-Colonel D. Jose

Ramirez Acavedo with the small guard of Tiajiaco, met Porfirio, leading 800 dissidents, near 8an Pedro, defeating him. The dissident 1088 was twenty-three killed and wounded. DISSIDENT DEFEAT IN TEHUANTIPEC.

Figueroa, leading over two thousand dissidents-made an attack on that place, January 7, but was repulsed with heavy losses. One hundred and eighteen dissidents were killed, and large quantities of arms and ammunition captured. General Lu-ciano Prieto was in command of the Imperial forces. IMMIGRANTS. During November and December, two hundred and sixty immigrants landed in Campeachy and

RAILROAD OF ENLUCA. on of this ratiroad has been definitely settled by the Government. MICHOACAN.

The dissidents Huerfa and Garnica have been is still in pursuit of Engules. THE FAMILY OF ITURBIDE. The Estafette of the 9th inst. has the following

PARIS. December 6, 1865 -To the Journal P Evene ment de Paris-I have seen in your number to-day an article concerning the family of the Emperor an article concerning the family of the Amperor Iturbide. The article is incorrect and I take the liberty of sending you the exact details. The Emperor Iturbide, my father, left five sons and four daughters. The eldest son is not married. The eccond. Angel, as you say, married an American lady, and now has a son, aged two years and nine months. The third, San salvador, died on the 7th of June, 1856, having one son, who is now student in the college of St Barbe in Paris. The fourth son, Philip, died without children and the fifth, the youngest son, is he who asks the assurance of your distinguished consideration.

ANGUSTIS DE ITURBIDE.
Grand Hotel Espanol, No. 10 Benievard Montematre HE WORK BEGINS-PROM MONTERBY VIA ROMA-PIPTEEN HUNDRED IMPERIALISTS AT PAREAS-GARCIA PERNANDEZ ROUTED-PIGHT NHAR MON TEREY-PORTIFYING THE PASSES—ENGAGEMENT AT TALLAYUCA—MENDEZ RILLED—CANALYS SCOUTING—ESCOBEDO AT LINBRES—MONTEREY

From the Ranchero, February 11. We are in possession of important news from Monterey of the lat, via Mier and Roma of the 4th There were fifteen hundred Imperial troops at Parras—twelve hundred native and three hundred of the foreign legion. A large Imperial force was moving on Monterey from San Luis Potosi. The enemy, under Garcia Fernandez, has been completely routed at Pasqueria Grande, by Quiroga on the one side, and foreign volunteers on the other. Fernandez escaped with a few of his men to the mountains.

On the 25th uit, an engagement took place five lengues this side of Monterey, between our rorces and the enemy, resulting in the total rout of the latter, who left forty dead behind Geronimo Trevino was fortifying the passes in the Seraivo Mountains twenty leagues from Mier, to impede the progress of the Imperial forces approaching hat place. Pedro Mendez had an engagement about the 30th ult, with the Imperialists at Tallayuca. Mendez was killed, together with a large number of subordinates. Canales is scouting and robbing be-tween [Torrecillas and Reynosa, Escobedo was at Lanares. Monterey quiet.

FROM NASHVILLE.

Condition of the River-Petreleum Board -Billiards, Provest-Marshat's Office Abolished, Etc. NASHVILLE, February 27 .- The river is falling,

with thirteen feet of water on the shoals. The cotton market is dull, with few sales at 354 cents.

A fire occurred to-day on Jefferson street, destroying three small buildings. The loss amounted to \$10,000. The Petroleum Board met this afternoon.

They intend to form a permanent board, and publish a weekly newspaper devoted entirely to the mining interests. Kayanagh and Roberts play a French carom

game of billiards to-night of 500 points. The office of the Provost Marshal of Nashville, which has been in existence since the war, way to-day abolished, by order of General Johnson,

Provost Marshal-General, in accordance with instructions from the headquarters of the Military Division of Tennessee. enian Meeting at Louisville. LOUISVILLE, February 27 .- The Feulans had an imposing torehlight procession to-night, and an enthusiastic meeting at the Court House,

Some four thousand dollars were collected. Judge Johnson presided and speeches were made

by Daly, Fitzgerald, and Brannon.

THIRD EDITION FINANCE AND COMMERCE

The State Convention-Slavery Abolished-Colored Men have the Right to Testify, Sue, and be Sued-Treasury Cotton Collections, Etc. Etc.

New ORLEANS, February 27 .- In the Texas State Convention an article in the Constitution has been ordered to be engrossed, abolishing involuntary servitude except for crime, protecting Air can descendants in their rights of property, and allowing them to testify in the courts. The vote stood 56 against 26.

The Interior Bureau agents report that armed bands of law-defying United States soldiers are maltreating the laborers. Forces have been sent to their protection. The crops are about to be abandened and the freedmen removed to a place of safety.

Many dounterfeit compound interest notes are in circulation, dated February 15, 1864. Several arrests had been made of parties trying to pass

The Treasury Agent at Shreveport is taking measures to send all the cotton stored there, which has not proper permits, to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, February 28.

The Kentucky and Fennessee Freedmen Brigadier-General C. B. Fisk, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Eureau for the States of Kentucky and Tennessee, reports to Major-General Howard, under date of February 14, that he regre's his mability to report the affairs of the Bureau progressing as favorably in Kentucky as in Tennessee. The freedmen of the State of Kentucky are very generally disposed to enter into labor contracts for wages or a share of the crop, and most of them prefer to remain in their native State to emigrating

On the part of a large majority of the whites, he believes that there is an honest desire to adjust on a fair basis the new relations arising from the abolition of slavery, but the Bureau is not a popular institution among them. They regard its presence smong them as unauthorized, denounce its officials as usurpers and despots, and clamor for its immediate removal from the State. The opposition of the State authorities, the Commissioner states, has rendered it difficult to conduct the Bureau affairs in the State with the harmony and efficiency which have elsewhere produced good results.

* The Commissioner further says that the 25,000 colored men who have served in the army are in many instances scourged, beaten, shot at, and driven from their homes and families, and are likewise fined for having in their possession arms which they so nobly bore in defense of the Union. The Commission gives a gloomy picture of affairs in the State and cities, a score of instances in which brutal murders of unoffending freedmen have been committed by returned Rebel soldiers, the murderers in every case having been acquitted by the civil courts.

More Presidential Sentiments. The President has expressed his sentiments once more. He was called upon last night by a Congressman and a State Senator, both from New York. They called merely on business, but the President showed some anxiety to express to them his political views. In the course of the conversation the President said that the test oath was a little too severe; that many of those that had participated in the Repellion were good men to represent the Southern States in Congress, and that the test oath ought not to be applied to them. He added that a mere oath to support the Constitution was all that was necessary; for a man who would take that oath was a loyal man.

As to the Constitutional amendment changing the basis of representation, the President said that no Constitutional amendment ought to be passed until the public mind should be quite free from excitement and the Southern States represented in Congress. The interence drawn here by men who discussed the purport of the President's remarks, was that the President wants to make the entrance of the Rebels in Congress as easy as possible, and has no objection to the introduction of Constitutional amendments when the presence of representatives from the Rebel States in Congress renders it quite sure that they cannot be passed.

The St. Louis Postmaster. The statement which has gained currency that the St. Louis Postmaster was refused confirmation on account of an unfriendly feeling towards the President, and that his rejection was intended as a rebuke to the President, is untrue. It was ascertained that the gentleman nominated for that office was personally hostile to both of the Missouri Senstors, and, in accordance with a long established usage of that body, he was rejected upon that circumstance and none other, and the President was so informed.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Sailing of Steamers—The Rebel Colony at Cordova, Etc.

New OBLEANS, February 27. - The steamers Missouri, for New York, and Concordia, for Boston, will leave to-morrow. The steamers Gambia and Moravian will leave on Saturday for Liverpool.

The Mexican Times, of January 27, says several ex-Confederates have arrived at Cordova to settle an American colony near Mazatlan. They were doing well in planting cotton.

A Portuguese colony is settling at Huachingo. The excavations now making at Pompoli have brought to light several vestiges of the ancient Christians. In the palace of the Edilo Pansa, in the Vis Fortuna, an ununished sculptured cross has been found on one of the walls, as well as abusive inscriptions and caricatures ridiculing a crucified God.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, February 28, 1866. The Stock Market was very duil this morning, but prices continue steady.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Philadelphia and Erie sold largely at 301@311. an advance of 4; Catawissa preferred at 334@ 33%, an advance of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad 56% @57, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 1172, no change. 30 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 534 for Norristown; 50] for Reading; 544 for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsyvania; 62 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; 38 for preferred do.; and 254 for Catawissa common.

Government bonds are quiet at about former rates. 5-20s sold at 1021@1021; and 7.30s at 991; 931 was bid for 10-40s.; City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 912.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull; Hestonville sold at 35], an advance of 4: 73 was bid for Second and Third; 12 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Girard College; and 14 for Ridge avenue.

Bank shares are firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 204 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 282 for Mechanics'; 98 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 62 for City; and 40 for

In Canal shares there is nothing doing, 29 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 51? for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris preferred; 112 for Susquehanna Canal; and 304 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are neglected. Sugar Creek sold at 3, and Oak Shade at 27. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De flaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street FIRST BOARD

SALES AT PURLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY. Reported by S. C. Johnson, No. 828 Walnut Street.

HARPER, DURNEY & Co quote as follows :-

Pennsylvania Currency......

New York Exchange.....

Philadelphia Trade Report.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

WEDNESDAY, February 28 .- There is a firmer feeling in the Four Market, and more demand, both for shipment and home use. The sales reach 2000 barrels, at \$6 25@7 for superfine; \$7 50@8 50 for extras; \$8@9 for Northwestorn extra family; \$9@ 10 75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$11@18 for mancy lots, according to quality, including 1500 barrels Northwestern extra family on private terms, Rye Fleur is dull, but we continue to quote at \$4.75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are

The market is nearly bare of prime Wheat, which is the only description wauted. Sales of 1900 busnets at \$2 15@2 25 for fair and choice red, and \$2 25@2 55 for white. Eve is dull, and cannot be quoted over 80c. Corn is in good demand and there is very little hare. Sales of 2000 busnets yellow, afloat, part at 78c., and part on private terms; a lot in store at 72c; and white at 80c. In Oats rather more doing, and prices have advanced. Seles of 2000 busnets at 48c. In Barley and Mait no sales reported.

There is very little Cloverseed here, and the article is dull. Small sales at \$6@650 for pure and prime lots. Timethy is duil, and cannot be quoted over \$4.

lots. Timethy is dull, and cannot be quoted over \$4.25. Flaxseed is in moderate request, with small an ea at \$2.75@2.85. By auction, this morning, 211 bales damaged Coton sold at 15@18ic. D lb., cash.
Whisky is better. Small sales at \$2.28 for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS. February 27.—Cotton—Sales to-day 2000 bales; sales of three days 8000 bales; low middings, 42@48c; middlings, 45@46c. Sugar, 143@ 161c. Melasses, 924c. Gold, 136 wreights on cotton to New York, 2c; to Liverdool, 3@1 1-16d.

New York, 7e; to Inverdool, 661 1-101.

New York, February 28—Cotton quiet at 46c.
Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 7000 bbs.
Southern unchanged; sales et 500 bbls. Canada steady; sales of 800 bbls. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of 7000 bush. at \$166; for good Milwaukee club. Corn fire, with scarce susply.

Beef steady. Pork buoyant at \$28.50. for Mess.
Lard steady at 17@101c. Whisky dull, but firm.

-Liszt is to arrive in Paris on the 1st of March, for the purpose of performing his Coronation Mass at St. Eustache. A correspondent has not altogether taken leave of the world and its vanities. The Pope has presented bim with a magnificent snuff-box, and the King of Belgium sent him a splendid etrenne on New Year's

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN
MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.
Notice is bereby given that a Mesting of the Stock-holders of the Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company will be beld at the Rooms of the Board of Trade, on MONDAY, March 5th 1865, between the hours of 18 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for the pursone of electing seven Directors, in pursuance of a provision of the third section of the act incorporating said company.

THOMAS C. HAND

pravision of the third section of the act incorpora
said company.

THOWAS C, HAND
FREDERICK COLLINS,
MICHARD WOOD,
A. F. CHENEBROUGH,
W. RUSSELL
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
WILLIAM MASSEY,
JOHN O. JAMPS
WILLIAM C. HARRIS,
GFORGE N. ALLEN,
HENRY SIMONS,
A. M. CONOVER
WILLIAM M. WILSON,
JOHN D. STOCKTON,
A. J. CATHERWOOD,
HENRY WINSOR,
P. A. SOUDER
P. A. SOUDER
Philodelphia, Fabruary 24 1868.

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OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD OFFICE PENNSY LVANIA RAILEROAD
COMPANY. PHILADRIPHIA. Feb. 20, 1886.
NOTICE TO STOCKI. OLDERS.

The Annual Flection for Directors of this Company
will be he do m MONDAY, the 5th day of March, 1886, at
the office of the Company, No. 238 S. THEID Street.
The polls will be open from 18 o'clock A. M. until 6
c'clock F. M. No share or shares transferred within
sixty days preceding the election will entitle the he der
or holders thereof to vote.

EDMUND SMITH,
2 21 16t