NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1846, the writer emba ked in the Drag Business in the city of Philade shia, and while thus engaged, made several experiments in regard to the most desirable 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 he stated for some time before concinding to resort to newspaper nevertising, knowing of the prejudices that existed in the minds of many against paing advertised Medicines, but through the advice of friends and those who had used my preparations, this

Commencing in a small way, after eighteen years' exertions the popularity or my articles has extended to all parts of the United States, and widely throughou Foreign countries-and this in the face of much opposition. Every means has been reserted to by unprincipled desicre since their merit and success have been knownsuch as advertising larger bottles at less price, censuring all other preparations, and even copying my advartisaments -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 column,

stands simple, pure, and majustic, having fact for its basts, induction for its pillar, and truth alone for its

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifleations more, as medicines are brought in contact with Drumists everywhere. I am slee aware that persons reason in this manner-hat which may beneat one may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea !

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

A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all. A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome tood for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and than persons in disease are given to despondency-expecting in 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 beneat 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 up wards of 30,000 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 Patent 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 loin, 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 convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The nreters are connected with the bladder.

sues, 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 without the ability

to retain. This frequently occurs in children. To care these affections we must bring tuto 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 how slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his be the health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are

Cout or Rheumatism.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid sto mach and chalky concretions.

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 reverish and sediment forms. It from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel

DROPSY

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

TREATMENT.

Heimbold's highly concentrated compound Extrac Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for disease of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumstism and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysaria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematura or bloody urine, Gout and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change to quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the

This med cine increases the power of digastion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the argements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, nd ta 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,

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

MEXICO.

Hostile Feeling Towards the United States Among the French Troops -General Bazaine Anxious to Measure Swords with Ceneral Grant-Affairs in the Capital, Etc. Etc.

Cirr or Marico, February 19.—It is to be hoped that the arrest, by order of the Government, of the scoundrel who seduced American soldiers, and prostituted the American flag, to the perpetration of the recent outrages at flag, dad, may be fellowed up, not only by the punishment of Crawford himself, but by an effective inquest into the conduct of Major-General Weitzel. There can be little doubt that Weitzel openly recognized and encouraged the Weitzel openly recognized and encouraged the projects of a man of whom it is hardly possible that he should not have known the history and he character; and it is certain that by the indecently hostile and menacing tone of his own correspondence with General Mejia at Matamoras, he led the ignorant and lawless on both sides of the Rio Grande to believe that the United States Covernment would countequance any acts, no matter how disgraceful and illegal, which might be performed under the convenient mask of 'republican resistance to imperial usur-pation." The excitement caused here by all these things is visibly subsiding, excepting, perhaps among the French soldiery and officers, who breathe forth war in all the cafes. It would be well if some of our own belilcose orators to Congress, and of our own ga counding soldiers out of Congress, could hear themselves trans-lated into French as they here only are. Colonel Pogerm, of the 200th Illinois Intantry, who is certain that a single co.ps of Saerma's army could drive the French out of Mexico, and into the Gult, finds his exact anthype here in the French sous icu: adal, who tells of storming Washington and occupying New York, as if the job would be really a sort of relief to men bored to death with conquering Mexico. It is fortunate for loth counties that the Mexican post at Matamores was under the command at this critical moment, not of a Frenchman, but of a Mexican, and of a Mexican so energetic and so discreet as General Me ta seems to have proved himself to be. Marsaal Bazame is well understood here to be as auxious for a war with the United States as General Grant is reported to be for a war with France. It is to be hoped that the good sense of the millions of Frenchmen and Americans who are neither marshals nor generals will assert itself in such a fashion as to compel respect on both sides for the principles of international law. The strictly "im-perial" element here does not partake this was feeling towards the Union, the Mexicans natu relly perceiving that their arkaopy country has nothing to grin by becoming the battle-ground of two great powers. Nor do the more intelli-gent of the French civilians abandon themselves to the golden dreams of glory which intoxical their red-breeched companiots. The leadin French journal here, D Ere Nouvelle, has treated the whole question of Bagdal with extreme good sense and moderation from the beginning, pointing out the absordity of charging the United States Government with the acts of Crawford, at the time when all the rest of the Mexican press were pouring forth flames and fury, and now counselling peace in the interest alike of France, Mexico, and the Union. For this the Mexican public are indebted to the fact that Mr. Masseras, the editorinchies of the fact that Mr. Masseras the editorinchies of in-chief of the Ere Nouvet's, is almost a New Yorker, having long lived in our imperial city, as your readers know, in the capacity of editor-in chief of the Courter des E'2's Unis, and that in coming to Mexico he has changed his skies without losing his common cense or his comprehension of American affairs. The goodwill of the Emperor towards Americans hes past, to the American and Merican Steamship Company of the right to make Sisal, in Yucatan, a stopping place, as well as by the resolution which the Government has taken to antici pate the payment to the company of the annual subvention, which does not full due, by the terms of the contract, before the end of May next. The Mexican and American Express Company also has received a concention of the right to transmit goods to New York without paying Castom House fees or consular dues. American capital also is understood to be invested in the new railway line, for which a concession has been granted, between Vera C. uz and Puebla, by way of Jatapa This was the o'd Spanish highway to Mexico City, and as Fuebla is off the line of the Imperial Mexican railway it will doubtless, when constructed, become a formidable competitor of their routs. It is a healthy symptom of enterp. se on the part of the natives that the propi tors r'ong the line are contracting to supply the road with sleepers in exchange for stock in the company. The rails are expected to be laid as far as Fuente Nacional by the end of the month of May next, and the company are establishing their workshops in the city of Jalapa. In this city the great local question of the moment concerns the drainage of the lakes ground the capital. At this time the level Lake Temeco is reported to be a tem inches higher than the city, and of course with the heavy rains of summer there is great peril of a complete inundation. A native lierican engineer, educated in Paris, Senor Garay, is now at work on a plan of his for draining the whole of this water surface, and the press are actively discussing the ments and demorits of his open tion. Lenor Garay is a vehement Depub can; but as he does not care to see all Mexi o drowned for the pleasure of extinguishing the

country. I write in heate, not feeling sure that the letter, which goes by the French steamer, will reach you be ever my regular correspondence, and so, "take the chances." The details of the news from the interior, so far as they have any

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, March S .- There is very little Chercitron Bark, and we continue to quote No. 1 at \$82-50 W ton. Tanners' Bark is steady. A cale of

intervention, he is devoting himself to the great public work with an energy creditable to his

importance, you will doubtless have received through the Associated Press at Havana.—
N. Y. Werld.

Chemnt at \$22 Wion. There is very little demand for Cloverered, and the sales are only in a small way at \$6@3 50, the

the solon are only in a small way at \$3@3 50, the latter soure for choice. Small sales of Timothy at \$4'12'@4'25. Flax ed commands \$2'5. @7.35.

The Flour Merket is mactive, but prich are stadily maintained. There is very little shuping demand. Seles of 2000 bbls. Western and Broad sired on secret terms, and a few hundred bbls. sold at \$2.60'75 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. for superfine; \$7'75 for extra; \$3@8' for Northwestern extra tamily; \$3.2'.@10'25 for Ponnsylvanis and Onlo do.; and at higher figures for anney lots, as in quality. Small sales of Eye Flour at \$4'75. In Corn Meal nothing down.

The market is poorly supplied with good Wheat, and prime is in general request at \$2.20.2'27. White langed from \$2.25@2'50. Rye has advanced, and is held at \$90. Corn is rather quiet Sales of 2000 busheis yellow afteat at 7tc. \$10,000 bush in the Elevator on at the trans; and some instore at \$7'72. Only are strong at \$86'29c.

Whishy is quiet. Small sales of Pennsylvania and Only bbls. at \$2.20.2'20.

—A London journal says that city must be relieved by the widening of old streets and the creation of capacious new ones to carry off the overflowing streams of traffic, and adds:—"We must accomplish these objects by some means, or London will be choked by its myriads of passengers, as the whale is said to be choked by shoals of herrings."

PETROLEUM.

Report of the United States Revenue Commission.

Mighty Important Information Concerning the Present Condition of the Oir Trade-Proposed Repeal of the Daty on Crad -36,000,000 per annum Revenue (Entimated) from Relined-No Change in the Duty upon Naphtha-Calculations as to the Furnze Supplies - The Magnitude of the Export Trade, Etc.

We have just received from the Trozenry Department the special seport of the United states have mee Collector on Potro cam and the 1stroleum Trade, considered as an available source of national

he report emers into a history of the discovery of the oil, and precents the results of man, scientific analyses of the various elements that enter ruto its

No wallstanding its great illuminating power (we gre tole), retroleum, owing to its peculiar smoky flame, would not have come into general use. had not the way been prepared for it by other discover es and reventions, some or them dating back in the last

John C ayton, towards the close of the six hev John C ayton, towards the close of the six-teenth century, discovered con gas and its othery or disminating purposes, but no a preation was mode of the discover, until the year 17.2 when Mr. Murcock, of Cornwal, Empland, commenced a scries of experiments the result of which was so encouraging that Dr. Henry and others became in-ters of it their jurther prosecution. G's was at langth introduced into some manufacturing estab-lishments. In the years 1803 and 1804, the Lyceum theatre in London was lighted with gas, and by the year 1816 it had become quite common both in Eng-land and France both or which countries claimed the discovery. In a few years more its use had ex-tended to an parts of the civilized world.

The discovery and the common process of distil-

tended to an parts of the civilized world.

The discovery and the common process of distillation used for production of gus, and various experiments with different coals, pears and oils, made in connection therewith, and with different sames and numers for the more economical use of gas, have naturally resulted in the manufacture of the hydrocarbon oils from the coals and shales, in the sit of purifying and refining the oils as now practiced, and in the invention of the kerosene or petroleum tamp, which has remeved the objection to the use of these cis for illuminating purposes.

term lamp, which has removed the objection to the use of these of s for illaminating purposes.

The inventions, with the application of the Ariesian well, by which the existence of extensive subtermean oil deposits has been demonstrated, and the present enormous production has been chiefly brought about, have added greatly to the wealth of the world shd indirectly to the advancement of civilization, by reducing the cost of artificial light.

As an article of foreign trade, we get some idea of

As an article of foreign trade, we get some idea of the value of Petroleum from the following exports

	from New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and Bal more during the year 1865:-
8	Crude
9	Total barrels

ane report next proceeds to examine the

PROPITS OF THE TRADE. The recent prices in New York, packages inc uded, sre, for crude per galon, 29; to 29 cents; refined "prime light straw to white." 110 fire test, 48 cents; nath ha, 12; cent; residuum, 86 to 87 per barrel. The price of gold is 81° 37; and these prices are equivalent to the following prices in gold—for crude, 21° 9 cents; refined, 34° 9.10 cents; napatha 91.10

cents; residum, \$4.35 to \$5.09.

Acd to these the freights, to London, for example, which will cover \$6.10 cents per gallon. Allow 4 cents per gallon to cover meuranes, leakage, and can age and other charges on the other side, and we find that crade will cost the shipper in London 29 cents per Ameuran gallon. Refined will cost the conts per American gallon. Befined will cost the shipper in London 223 cents. Now, although the prices abroad are at present higher, it will be remembered that in July last the English producers of coal oil were selling their best rafined oil at Is, 6d to Is 7d per gallon, which is equal to 12.10 American gallons. These prices would be equivalent to 30 and 31.2-3 cents per American gallon. The actual cost to the English manufacturer was stated at Is 3d, per gallon, or 25 cents per American gallon. So that the English producer would have a margin of 17) cents per gallon over our shipper.

Allow five cents per gallon for the difference in quality, and his mergin would still be 13, cents per gallon. It is not probable that the cost has materially increased, as the supply of coal, Tabor and money has not been subject of fluctuation. It ollows that the precent profits of the foreign producer must be very great, and the increasing demand for the atticle gives him such a certain market that he has no inducement to destroy our trade by lowering his couts per American gallon. Refined will cost the

no inducement to destroy our trade by lowering his prices; but it also follows that, if the demand should tail off greatly, we will be driven from the markets of Europe, un'ess there should be a reduction of the coarges, expenses, and burdens on our community upon this side. The only advantage we have is in the liner quality of our oil, which causes it to be preferred by the better class of consumers. But if the difference in price should increase greatly, that preference will be absorded.

conference in price should increase greatly, that preference will be absinded and.

Let us see whether the refiner can make any profit
in his business, buving the crude oil at thirty cents,
and selling the refined at forty-eight. It will be remembered that one sallon of crude will yield threefourths of a gallon of refined, or one and one-third
gallons of crude will yield one gallon of refined.

The cost of the oil itself, therefore, is forty cents,
and the cost of refining is five cents per gallon. A
aumber of the refiners have from three to four hundred thousand dollars invested. The depreciation
of the property is great, and the risk of total loss by
fire is also very great. Now will three cents per gallon difference between the bare cost and the selling
price of refined, pay for all this depreciation and
risk, and for the use of the capital, and yield a living
profit? It is evident that it will not.

It is evidence that even in November last, when ference will be abandoned.

profit? It is evident that it will not.

It is in evidence that even in November last, when prices were much higher than at present, within two miles of litusville more than one hundred walls had stopped, most of them on account of the Government tax, being wells which would yield from five to seven barrels per day Generally those were owned by poor men, who were greatly oppressed by the tax.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE TAX ON CRUDE, If it be true that a twenty-barrel well worked upon a royalty entails a long on the owner of ten deliars a day, it is evident that the ell-producing business, as a whele, is a lexing business, and no in ther argument is needed to prove the necessary of the immediate abolition of the tax upon crude.

It may be stated, however, as the unanimous coming or the Commission, that or all taxes, the most just and the least obnexious are those said equally upon accumulations of capital, and the most paints and most obnexious the most part and the least obnexious are those in the said equally upon accumulations of capital, and the most paints and most obnexious those which trammel

equity upon accuminations of capital, and the most unjust and most obnoxious those which frammel and burden the process of production, or tend to increase to the poorer classes the expenses of living. In both of these respects the duties on oil are edjection-acids, and therefore, while the Communicion have proposed no immediate reduction of the tax on refined oil, they have expressed the option in their general that hereafter that tax should also be re-

The average number of barrels paid on for the months of November and December, with the fiven per cent. added, gives a daily production of 10,004 barrels. If we add 10-36 per cent for the amount consumed as tact, waste at the wells and loss by exportation, the present yield may be stated approximately at 12 000 barrels per day, which agrees with the opinion of most of the judicious observers who have reported to the Commission the results of observations rade on the ground. The tax has been paid on a few barrels in Missouri and California. The table also confirms the statements respecting the small yields in West Virginia and Kentucky. These data warrant the following estimate: The average number of barrels paid on for the

 Objo
 200

 West Virginia
 200

 Kentucky
 150

barrels of crude in the tanks in Kentneky, which they have a so taken into the second. Their conclude a second with the calimates of the largest and beat nitorance of the Pittshing refiners. The hawever, think it not improbable that a very large increase of production may take place in these two States.

States.

PUTURE SUPPLY

Should Congress repeal the duty on crude petrolom the production will probably by increased as her before estimated. How long the present production will continue a purely a maiter of sumilies by from present appearances, and considering the permanent character of the wells in Asia—it seems reasonable to suspend that the wells in Asia—it seems reasonable to suspend that the wells in Asia—it seems for the wants or this country.

Should it, however come to an end as anno e and pe marcent ampping of oil will be obtained, but at higher prices, from the shales and ruch minimional coals which are found in almost all parts of the United States, and in sreat abundance.

Without soing most he detrolise of the calculation, the Commission give it at their opinion that the consumption of refined petroleum will increase randly in the United States, particularly in the Scathera States; and that if the duty upon crude should be abolished the revenue from refined at twenty cen's per gallon, may be expected to amount to ux militions of deliars per annum.

The commission decline to recommend any change in the duty upon mantho, as at press a difficulties in collection of the tax, and franchient evasions, much remain from different duties upon that ar cle and upon illuminating oil.

S. S. Haves.

Chairman Select Committee.

THE FENIANS.

Great Excitement Among the Brotherhood-Meeting of the Citeles-Address of Mand Centre O'Mahony, Etc.

The excitement among the Senians of the city, which were created by the news from Iroland, still continues. No decisive action, nowever, has yet been taken by the Central Council, who were in session yesterday at the O'Mahony Headquarters. The business they transacted consisted mainly in making attangements for the great demonstration to take place on Sunday next, at Jones Woods, when the views of the leaders on the present phases and prospects of

the Fenian movement will be presented Many or the Circles met last night at their re-spective headquarters in this city, and heard strong addresses from prominent members of the Brotherhood. The following was the princi-

DEMONSTRATION AT TEMPERANCE HALL-DIPORT-ANT ADDRESS OF HEAD CENTRE O'MAHONY.

A large Fenian meeting was held last night in the Temperance Hall, corner of Eighth avenue and Thurty-ourth street, under the auspices of the E chard Dulton Williams Circle. Mr. B. J. Favrell, the Centre of the organization, called the meeting to order, when Colonel O'Mahony, the Head Centre, arrived, and was received with loud applause.

ADDRESS OF THE HEAD CENTRE.

ADDRESS OF THE HEAD CENTRE.

When silence was restored Colonel O'Mahony rose and referred to the news which had been received that Ireland's wrongs had been aggravated by the establishment of merial law in that country. It behoved, nowever, all who were true to their fatherland, to help her in this, her hour ofneed (Applause.) But for the escession movement inaugurated in the Fenian ranks, the contest for Irish independence won'd have been commenced three montes since. That movement had postponed the blow to be struck for the hierty of Ireland. But for the treason and perflay of the Senate which had prevented the sale or the bonds and inaugurated a worthless movement to invade Casada, a vast army of the Brotherhood would have before this been engaged in the glorious struggle which was designed to result in the establishment of a republic on Irish soil. (Applause.) The assertion of the seceders that there was no organization in Ireland was sufficiently contradicted by the fact that the shitish Government had found it necessary to suspend the writ of babeas corpus. (Applause) A few days writ of babeas corpus. (Applause) A lew days since, a convention of officers, some of whom had recently returned from Ireland, was held in this cny. They had decided, after calmly considering In that convention there were generals equal in military knowledge, and vastly superior in experi-ence and talents, to the General (sweeney) was had opposed the movement to strike a blow for Irish liberty on Irish soil. They were also his

had opposed the movement to strike a blow for lish liberty on Irish soil. They were also his superior in patriotism and in all that ennobled the man. But it was not vet too late—their brethren in Ireland were now probably up in arms. (Applause.) He was led to believe that by the information which had been furnished by Captain McCafferty, who was recoully in Ireland. (Loud applause.) Let the Irishmen in America do tacir duty. Let them support the cause, and the army of liberators would be enabled to fulfil their promises by achieving the independence of Ireland. (Applause.) His own earnest desire was to be in a position to sail for Ireland, that he might plant the standard of a new republic on the shores of his native land. (Applause.) His was tired of the toiseme work of protracted organization, and he desired to go home with as little delay as possible, in order to bring the movement to a final issue. (Loud obserts)

Other speakers followed after which the meeting dispersed .- New York World.

AMERICAN IRON AND STEEL. Members of the National Association

Visit Speaker Coliax - He Favors a

Higher Tariff. WASHINGTON, March 2 .- At eight o'clock last vening some forty members of the Iron and Steel Association called at Speaker Colfax's resi-

dence, when Mr. Eruno, of Pittsburg, addressed him in behalf of his interest. To which Mr. Coltax replied as follows:cail; my duties have prevented altendance on the

sermions of your Convention, in which I have feet a deep interest. The Gameliel at whose feet I learned the value of festering and developing a merican industry was Henry Clay, and of praises and experience have only confirmed and strengthened there principles. I would talter import the indivisions inborers of the Old World, who with their families aborers of the Old world, who with their lambers of the blooms and things than to import the products of foreign looms and things a communing foreign debt against us. When the present furiff presed, it was insisted that it was probintory, and would isolate us commercially from other rations, like Japan in past years. But under it our importations now are so enormous that but portations now are so enormous that but for the shipment of our bonds abroad, to pay this belance of trade, the draining of gold from ns would have involved us already in a fluancial and commercial crisis. In a long journey the past summer, I learned more of the minoral resources of our country than I had ever known before—but other country than I had ever known before—but other develorments gratified me exceedingly. The Rocky Mountains had attracted immigration to Colorado territory to secure the gold which glitters in its roots, its rivers and ravines. But from and coul have both been recently discovered there, and tolorado has commenced from manufacturing in a small way before becoming a State. California had been supposed to be destitute or coal, but it has been found recently in a count Disholo, one of the landmarks of the Feedic coast which the traveler cors a hundred miles off from the creat of the Shorra Nevada, and from is found at many points there.

After speaking briefly of the wonderful pro-

After speaking briefly of the wonderful proercss and providential history of the New World,
hir, Colfax concluded as follows:—
People will travel to the very ends of a continent
for the precions meta s, but precions as they are,
the less valuable metals—fron, copper, lead, etc—
which aboung in our land contribute more greatly
to our national wealth. Theorize as we may, expenence proves that wherever the shalle files in the loom
and the spindle, and the trip-harmer is active in
our factories and forges, labor is in quick demand,
and prosperity smiles on the land. When there
is stagnation and decay in our manufacturing
industry, and we import from foreign countries
what we could produce within our own herders, the
paralysis thus caused is felt to the remotest extremity
of the Repuelic, and by svery interest. Now that
the war for the Union has closed, blessed as we are
with a nation vest in its area from ocean to ceean,
within the very paralels of latituce in which is
found three-quarters of the world's population,
nearly all of its highest phases of aviligation,
abounding in all kinds of mineral weath, with an
equalled agricultural resources, with boundless water
power, with an industrious population, with American energy and American enterprise, our inture, if
our legislation is wise, will be more brilliant than
the most glorious annais of our past.

LATEST FROM CALIFORNIA.

The Action of Congress on the Freedmen's Buroau Bill Sustained by the Legislature.

San Francisco, March 2 .- The registry law has passed both Houses of the California Legislature. A resolution has also passed both Houses sustaining the action of the majority of Corpress on Fresident Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bitl.

The dwelling and school of L. M. Fercandez, at Santa Clara, were burned recently. One of his cons perished, and Mrs. Ferrande; is injured toyond recovery. Three children were also much injured.

There is no material change in mining stocks.

WASHINGTON.

special De-patches to the Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, March 3. Trade with Canada.

The Committee of Ways and Means will, early next week, make an effort to pass the bill regu-Inting trade with the British North American provinces, la view of the fact that the Reciprocity treaty will expire on the 17th instant, by its own limitation.

'the House will then be asked to resume the consideration of the Loan bill.

Evidence for the Reconstruction Com-Major-General B. H. Grierson, who made the first successful raid through Misstssippi and Louisians, arrived here this morning, having

been summoned to appear before the Reconstruction Committee. The Tennessee Representatives to be Admitted.

The Reconstruction Committee, it is expected. will on Monday report in favor of admitting loyal Tennesoceans, and to at once circulate their evidence showing the disloyal condition of the o'her Southern States.

The Virginia Press.

In order to put a peremptory slop to the treasonable utterances of the Virginia press, still persisted in, the commanding officer of the Department of Virginia has irsued an order requiring all the publishers of newspapers in the State to send a copy of every issue to his headque. ters, by mail, on the day of publication.

Work in the Pension Bureau. During the month of February, 1817 invalids, and 2216 widows' claims were admitted by the Pension Bureau of the Interior Department. As an evidence of the business done by the office, it may be stated that 29,302 letters and circulars were forwarded during the same period by the Pension Offica.

Sale of War Materials.

The Covernment is still realizing immense sums from the sale of unnecessary war materials. During the last two days large quantities of medicines have been disposed of, and on Thursday next, 185,000 articles of clothing will be sold, together with a large number of Gover iment buildings.

Sanitary Commission Claim Agency. The cash value of soldiers' certificates, checks,

and currency received by the United States Sonitary Commission Army and Navy Claim Agency, of this city, during the month of February last, amounted to \$126,085. Of this amount, \$30,671 were collected on widow's, invalic, and naval pensions, the remainder, consist-'nul of prize money, naval arrears, bounty and a: rears of deceased and discharged soldiers.

Spanish and Peruvian Prizes. The Sccretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following circular to customs officers relative

to Epanish and Peruvian prizes:-TREASURY[DEPARTMENT, Merch 2 .- It has be oficially appounced to this Government that hostilities between Spain and Peru have been resumed. It is possible that during the con-tinuance of such hestilities attempts may be made to tring into United States ports prices taken from one of the parties by the war vessels of the other. Customs officers will use diligence to prevent the entrance of such vessels into their respective districts, excepting when, as vessels in distress, they come within the provisions of the 66th section of the act of March 2, 1789, entitled "An act to Regulate the Collection of Duties on Imperes and Tonnage," in which care the provisions of that section must be strictly enforced. Collectors will direct the commanding officers of the revenue cutters in their respective districts to warm all veniels of either belligerent that they may find endeavorprizes, or captures in charge of prize crews, that they are not permitted so to do, except when they seek a port of refuge in distress; and, in this case, the Collectors will promptly notify the Department of the fact of such arrival, and the

circumstances attending the same. H. McCulloca, Secretary of the Treasury.

From Boster.

BOLTON, Merch 3. - The Asia has arrived from Liverpool via Hellfax. Her maits loave by the merning train, and will reach Philadelphia to night.

2) st ult., in the Rue Montmartre, Paris, by the a) pearance of a well-dressed woman, who loudly e: pressed her opinion that "dress was the in-vention of the devil"—a sentiment in which many husbands entirely concur.—and then, by way of casting off the Evil One, she proceeded to dismant's herself. She had nearly got as far as her crinoline when the police interfered.

The Richmond Times gives the following advice to Virginians:—"Let us, by the fairness, justice, and humanity of our dealings and intercourse with the 'freedmen,' demonstrate to the conservative masses of the North that a Freedmen's Bureau is not essential for the protection of the emancipated negro. Let us prove that we are the freedman's best friend, and seek to make him useful, respectable, and tatelligent.

-The people of St. Petersburg, Russia, are The people of St. Petersburg, Russia, are complaining that they have had no winter yet, only an occasional light fall of snow, which quickly melted into alusa, with continual sleet and rain. The elegant establishment maintained on the Neva by the English Shating Society has been the rendezvous of disappointed pathieurs, balked of their sport by the mildness of the weather. There have been only one or two days on which the ice was fit for skating.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER EBSIONS-Judge Ludlow. -The Court was to-day engaged with miscella-

Etntences were imposed as follows:—Edward Donnelly, convicted on Wednesday of assault and battery with intent to kill Patrick McNichols, and also of a charge of carrying concealed deadly weapons, was sentenced to an imprisonment of 2 years and 6 months in the County Prison.

John McLaughlin, who pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary, in breaking and entering the house of Samuel Sayers, at Point Breeze Park,

was sentenced to an imprisonment of 4 years in the Eastern Peutientiary.

William Kelly, convicted of receiving the goods stolen from the house of Mr. Sazers, knowing them to have been stolen, was sentenced to an imprisonment of two years in the County Prison.

THE ERA OIL CARE. The case of Dr. Eaton, Wilcock, and others, which has been up for the part two Saturdays on habeas corpus, was then resumed, and the evidence having been concluded when last up. counsel were addressing the jury when our re-

port closed. Strength Court at Nist Phius-Justice Strong.—The court was in session this morning, on used with the Moscon Lists. In the great Entroyd chie, to wit, that of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company vs. The Catawissa Railfond-Company, et al., Mosses, George M. Wharton and W. H. Drayton, Esqs., of counsel for the delenants, moved the rount for a dissolution of the special injunction in the above case. The talls was a nated.

The same motion was made and the same rule granted in the case of Scott against the same Company. And a similar motion was made and rule granted in the cases against the Atlantic

and Great Western Radroad Company, et al.
In the case of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company, et al. vs. the Cross-Cut Railroad Company, a motion to desolve the special injunction granted was argued by Samuel G. Thompson and Henry M. Phillips, Esq., for the motion, and by Theo, Cuyler and Charles Gib-

bons, Esgs., against.
Court of Courter Person President Judge Allison and Judge Perroc.—The Court this morning was engaged with the carrent and deferred motion lists.

In the case of Grant vs. Rogers, a cartiorari, an opinion was delivered by the President Judge, reversing the judgment of the alderman, and in the case of O'Neitl vs. Allen, which was a role for an appeal, nunc pro tune, Judge Pearce delivered an opinion granting the rule,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, !

Saturday, March 2, 1866. The Stock Market was very dull and unsettled this morning, there being very little disposition to oterate.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Catawis: a preferzed sold at 34, a slight decline Lehigh Valley at 63, no change; Reading at 49; @49; the former rate a decline of 1; Camden and Amboy at 1165, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 561, no change; Nerristown at 54, no change; North Pennsylvania at 36, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 29%, a decline of &. 54 was bid for Minebill; 40 for Elmira preferred; 244 fer Catawissa common; and 44 for Northern Central.

In City Pascenger Railway shares there is nothing doing. 35 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 69 for West Philadelphia; 334 for Hestonville; 25 for Girard College; 125 Ridge Avenue; and 21 for Union.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices, owing to the late advance in Europe. 5-20s sold at 100; and 7-30s at 79 @793; 104] was bid for 6s of 1881; and 900 for 10-40s, coupons off. State and City loans are dull at the decline. Pennsylvania 53 rold at 87; and new City 6s

Bank shares are firmly held at former rates. Mechanics' sold at 284; 204 was bid for North America: 140 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 523 for Girard; 31 for Manu facturers and Mechanics'; 65 for Bank of Commerce; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares continue dull. 224 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 29 for preferred do.; 51 for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 11 for Susquehauna Canal; and 314 for Delaware Division.

Oil shares are dull and neglected.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-Money en call is quoted 7 per cent., and the supply is not excessive at the quotation. Little com-mercial paper process under 7 @8 per cent, and good bills can be had at 8 @9), and heir at 10@15 per cent. Dille can be had at \$10005, and lair at 10005 per cent. There is a good deal of discrimination in names.

Exchange is lower, and best sixty day bills are quoted at 108401035; short sight 1090010; Francs, 60 days, 5 2202 20; and short 5 18705 184; antwerp, 5 25025 20; Swiss, 5 2005 184; hamburg, 300305; Amsterdam, 4070407; Frankfort, 4070407; Bremen, 781078; Prussa, thator, 7140714.

-A despatch from Washington save;

The Secretary of the Freezery nonzer all parties depositing to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, on account of reternal revenue, moneys of whatever rature, that the original certificates of deposit must be sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the supplicate to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in order to Issue the correctness of their

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

The state of the s	The second in the second secon	
FIRST	BOARD.	
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26 ch Penns R Hs 569	100 at Ph & E (20)	29
48 ah Norrist'n R 54	2 sh Mech Bang c !	38
25 ah Norrist'n R 54 100 sh N Penna 36	5 sh Asnd Muses	50
HARPER, DURNEY & Co.		
HARPEN, DURNET & CO	Busing. Sell	u.
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American Silver D mes and	I Hart Limes 125 12	Ð

New York Exchange...... 1-20 par. PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, March 8 — Cotton is quiet at 44 cen's. Flour quiet and unchanged; sales of 7000 barre a; Southern quiet, sales of 500 barrels; Canida ats dy, sries of 20 barrels. Wheat quiet. Corn duil Beef steady. Pork heavy at 433. Lard heavy at 17@10. Whicky dull and nominal.

Whicky dull and nominal.

New York, March 8.—Stocke lower, Chicago and Rock Island, Rig; Cumberiand preferred, 44;; Rimois Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 39; New York Central, 594; Reading, 98]; Hudson River, 108; Canton Company, 44; Western Union Fale-raph Company, 55; Compons, 1861, 104; do. 1884, 108; Ten-forties 30;; Treasuries, 59; 209; Gold, 1844. Since the Board Stocks have improved.