IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERAtion, the vegetative powers of life are knoon; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of applieation to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It suon becomes evident to the observer that some depress ing befruence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinar diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfect ed to give rest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart blends is anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its

Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on-the energies of thelaystem are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR IN DISCRETION

A'lended with the tollowing symptoms: -Indispos tion to Exertion, Loss of Power. Loss of Memory, Diffientry of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Die ease. Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweets, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision Languer, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. Often I normous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin Pallid Countenance and Erup ions on the Face. Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Prequently Black Spots flying before the Fres, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Grea-Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Sollinde, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Renose of Manner, no Larnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on-which this Medicine invariably removes-soon follow Loss of Power, Fatury, and Epileptic Fils, in one of which the patient may expire.

Buring the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bleomingdale Asylum, the sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those diretul diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the Lizane Asy lums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumpton, bea ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitu's-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With word measures wan Despuir Low suren sounds his grier begutied." Whilst we regret the existence of the above discuses and ay mpton a we are prepared to offer an invaluable ght of chemisiry for the remo, al of the consequences-

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it. HELVBOLD'S FLUID EX RACT BUCHU for Non-

Retention or Incontinenes of Urine, Irritation, Indian. mation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys Diseases of the Prostate Gland. Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Disease of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings. BELMBOLD'S PLUID EX RACT BUCHU,

In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Betention, Irregu a: Ities, printuiness, or suppre-sion of customary evacuations, Ulceration or scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoa, and all complaints inclient to the sex, whether the Decine or Change of Life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHE

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases o the Ur nary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense, little or no change in diet and no exposure completely supersading those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copalba and Mercury, in curing those unpleasant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU In all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or temale, from whatever cause originating, and in matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above disease it is sure to affect the bodily nealth mental powers, happiness, and that o posterity. Cur flish and blood are supported from these

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret by the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EATRACT BUCHT is composed of Buchu, Careles and Justiper Berries, selected with great care, and themset of sixteen years' experience in the City of Philadelphia, and which is now prescribed by the most eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United states army, and is also in very general use in State Roopitals and public vanitary institutions throughout the land.

Dr. Errisar is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a randuate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.-Dear Sir:-In regard to the MR. H. T. HELMHOLD.—Dear SIT!—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Bucks, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various erms for the nest tarity 'ears. I do not taink there is say form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used. In the various diseases where such medicate agent would be findicated. You are aware, as well as myse f. that it has been extensively employed in the various direases of the bladder and hidneys, and the reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Boche—the powdered leaves the simple decor for time fluid extracts—and I am not confirm of any preparation of that plant at all equas to yours. Twelve years experience ought. I think, to give me the right of udge of its marits and without proindice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not vause a thing according to its bolk. If did other Buchus would out-do yours: but I hold to the dectrine that bulk and quantify do not make up value—if they did, a copper cent would be worth more than a good of the track of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other sucha, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectivity yours, sic.,

GEORGE, H. K.E.YSER, M. D.

August 11, 1885 have seen and used, as before stated, every form o

August 11, 1865 HELMBOLD'S

PLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the

Syrup or Decoction. It reaches the seat of the disease immediate'y, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being of such strength, the dose is ex-Ceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 194 BROAD WAY, New York.

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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ARK FOR HELMBOLD'S. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, MAY 12, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

RECONSTRUCTION.

General Butler Aquonaces His Pian-He is for Universal Negro Suffrage and Repudintion of the Rabel Debt-Appora tionment of Representation According to the Number of Male Citizens-Complete Amnesty and Restoration to Civil Rights on their Adoption by the Southern States-He Don't Lake the Poncy of the President nor the Action of Con-

Bosrow, May 11 - The spacious Music Hall in this Bosros, May 11—The spacious Music Hall in this city was filled with an andience of three thousand persons this evenue, to listen to Major-General Benjamin Butler give his views on reconstruction. The audience comprised all the leading politicians of Massachusets, and not a lew from neighboring States. When he appeared upon the patform ne was greeted with the most cothassastic appearse, and after it had subsided he commenced the expounding of his views upon the absorbing topic which he had chosen.

After a few preliminary remarks he came directly o his subject. He said that the principles which After a low preliminary remarks he came directly to his subject. He said that the principles which should rovern our nation were justice to all men, equality of rights, protection and power under the covernment, and any one who would oppose or hinder the operation of these principles should be at once put aside. If theories hindered they would nat; if naws obstructed they would have to be aftered; if the provisions of the Constitution forbsi they would have to be mended. (Applance) The Constitution was then discussed, and it was snown that in its training many of its parts and provisions were left by our lorefathers in a condition inadequate for the necessities and the growing wants of the oresent generastitles and the growing wants of the present genera-tion. Its amendments had been tow because it had borne so lightly on the people. Had it carried with it more weight it would oftener have been amended. The State Constitutions were framed by the same wisdom, but they had been often amended for the reason that they had been given a mended for the reason that they bore directly on the people governed by their provisions—were grown with them and yielded to their desires. The national Constitution did not provide for any means of acquiring new terbut the expansion of the country and the war with Mexico had as completely altered it as it an amendment had been passed by Congress and its passage ratified by two-thirds of the States Ir, then, the exigencies of the situation of the people could amend the Constitution, who should say there was not in the events of the last four years—so mo-mentous, so engraven upon our memories with let-ters of blood teat it was needless to recall them at present-sufficient cause for a full revision of the he present—sundiem cause on the people, without onstitution in its bearings on the people, without jecuseing the question as to whether the rebollions states were in or out of the Union, aithough it was difficult to perceive how a state could be in the Union while all its people were fighting against it, and the fact night be admitted they had withdrawn, and were now rendy to return. The question then occurred, "Under what provisions should these states be readmitted into the Union to again share to the Government and make laws for the Government and make laws for the covernment and make laws for the Government and make laws for the Government and make laws for the covernment and the countries are considered by the countries and the countries are countries and the countries are countries and the countries and the countries are countries and the countries are considered by the countries and the countries are considered by the countries and the countries are considered by the countries are considered in the Government and make laws for themselves

in the Government and make laws for themselves and us?"

We had acquired by conquest the title to all they possessed or life, ibert., land, slaves, rights constitutional or otherwise, and might we not now treat them in such a manner that 1 should be said we sked them to come and live with us under Divine law? There are two mans of reconstruction before the country. The Executive admits that these states are disorganized, and must come to the United States to be reorganized. He placed them under Provisional Governors, and lasks them to amend their Constitutions, and then says, "Elect your State officers just as you mease, and it they are Rebeis the Government will give them pardons." This done, the President proclaims that the States are restored to the Union and are as ready to enter the halls of Congress as are New Hampshire and Massachusetts, although they tought for the last four course and Massachusetts, although they tought for the last four constitutions, and massachusetts have spent millions of money and massachusetts have spent millions of money and to destroy the Government, while New Hampshire and Massachusetts have spent milions of money and much precious blood to maintain the Union. It is a little difficult to see the justice of this policy at first sight. I am plan, which would be a rood one if all the people in the South were coyar, has this objection, that those who have been fighting us for four years don't love us, and don't love the Union, and the fact that they have abolished Slavery because they were lorded to don't make them love us any better and the fact that they have been ordered to repudinte the doct which they contracted during the Review debt which they contracted during the Rebelion don't c este that ardor and affection among them which they should feel for the Government; and the fact that they have been ordered to repeal the fact that they have been ordered to repeal the ordinance of secession which they defended stoudy to the last man and the last dollar, but not the last ditch, does not make them enthusiastic friends to and lovers of the Government. The truth is they don't like us, and, therefore, we find an almost insuperable objection in the nature of raings to the plan of the Government. The us loual Congrees bas a plan for reconstruction which has passed one house with great unaminity. (App ause.) Con-gress says that it does not know that these States are loyal, and, therefore, they shall be kept out until it is satisfied that they are ready to be loyal. There-tore, a commit see has been chosen who, after taking careful testimony for five months, have that these States are not in a condition to come in

The first that the Congressional committee pro one is that it shall hereafter be made a part of the en-titution that every citizen of the United States shall have equal power and rights in the several second-That representation shall be portioned among the several States according to their respective numbers. Third—That, until 1870, no kebel shall have a right to vote for member of Congress at d for electors for President and Vice-Fres dent. Fourth—That neither the United states nor any state shall assume or may any debt or obli-gation already fincurred, or which may be eafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or war ara not the United States, or any claim for compensation for es et involuntary servitue e or labor.

Congress shall have power to enforce these provi-sions by appropriate egislation.

The committee also reported two acts. The first provides that whenever three fourths of the States shall have adopted these, and the rebellious states shall have modified their constitutions and laws in conformity therewith, they may send up their Senators and Representatives to be received and qualified, and then, if the Recel States will agree to these terms. Congress will give them ten years credit to pay the direct tax of twenty milions of dollars under the act of August 5, 1861. The second act provides that the President and Vice-President of the so-called Confederate States, those who acted in other countries as agents or emissaries of those States, the heads of departments, former officers of the August and Nary of the United States, States, the heads of departments, former officers of the Army and Navy of the United States, and all persons educated in the military or naval academies of the United States, Judges of the Courts of the United States, and members of either branch of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States? who gave and or comfort to the Rebellion, and those who acted as officers of the so-called Confoderate States above the grade of colonel in the army or captain in the navy, and any one who was Governor of either or any of the States comthe army or captain in the navy, and any one who was Governor of either or any of the States composing the so-called Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the Rebellion, shall never be eligible to office, and those who have treated our soldiers captured during the war otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war shall be excluded. There seem on the face well enough; but one is forced to exclaim, after wadnes them through. Where are the rest of after reading them through, "Where are the rest of them?" As one would say when his servant brings him his coffee and bread for breakfast, "Where are the ogrs and the meat?" One great objection with these suggestions is that while they debar the disloyal men of the South from privileges, they turn over the entire State Government to the control of these men, without any provisions for those who aided the Government during the war, and have been loyal all through. Where in the proposition do we find through. Where in the proposition do we find the protection of the rights of those men who have been faithful and have fought side by side with us?

When we gave the musket to the colored man we romised in the presence of high Heaven to give i'm the ballot. Every man has a right, because is a man, to be the equal of any other man, if he can. No law can affect this. We have no right to can. No law can affect this. We have no right to enact a law that will interfere with the right of any man to become equal with another, provided his moral, physical, and intellectual qualifications will-admit of such equality. Every one in opposition to this is bixewise in opposition to the true idea of American idemocracy. The first proposition offers a bribe to the ruling classes. When Congress is engaged in reorganizing the States why does it not speak out and do that which it proposes the Southerners should do? Why does the conquering covernment fear to do justice to its colored citizens? Why fear the conquered thetels? The second proposition, that no Rebel shall vote for Congressmen, etc., until 1870, no of no walue. If you will let the Rebels do all the voting in their States for five years they will do all in their power to attain their ends.

Inds.
The Legislators choose the Senators, and the Rebels elect the Legislators. I has proposition either goes too far, or not iar enough. But it need not be detated because of the impossibility of its adoption.

according to the President, all the States are in the Union, all but nine must agree to this pro-osition. Now there are eleven Rebel States, not counting Kentucky and Delaware. Which of these States
will vote to distranchise themseves again? The
Committee propose that if the States will come in to
give them fen years to pay the tax. These states
have not gaid the United States tax for four years,
while we have been traced to a like the fourth have not raid the Un ted States tax for four years, while we have been taxed heavily. By the reputiasticen of the Scuthern war debt these States would come in withou any war debt, while the local States have many millions. Why give a premium for Rebellon? They say the are poor. We are poor, so much so that the grave seem a ors of Massachusetts are doubting whether they can give money to equelize the bountes of their solution. We read that when he predigd son returned the full dealf was killed; but we do not read that all the yeal was given to the runaway. (Appeause and laughter.)

The flith exemption does not seem to be well un corstood. By it all men are excluded from office, but not from voting, who have treated our solders cruelly. It seems as it this proposition was put forth by the committee either for effect, or that they

criticity. It seems as if this proposition was put forth by the committee either for effect or that they were carried away with seeming justice. Every, body, in reading this, says that it is right. But how are they going to be excluded? Each man cannot be fired practically. There has been but one man apen whom the naw can operate. That man was Woz, and he is now beyond the enactments of Congress. These observations the speaker said, were not made as an even y, but as a friend; but the enemies and opponents of Congress would meet these propositions in a different manner.

The will say that the States are in the Union; and, in consequence, these amendments being submired to all the States will be rejected. Therefore the present action of Congress is a cuming device to not off the whole question of reconstruction until after the next lives dental election. Let us how turn, he continued to another plan of reconstruction and reorganization. The first proposition in the plan is an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide that no legislation shall ever be had o repudiate or set aside the debt of the United States and that the debt incurred in any war or rebellion against the United States anall never be paid by the United States, single State, an association of States, or an individual. (Applause.)

This plan differs from that of Congress, as it cans

never be paid by the United States, single State, an association of States, or an individual. (Applianse.) This plan differs from that of Congress, as it cans upon the Southern States to accept our debt and repudiate their own as a necessary condition to being readmitted. Again, it is not pleasant to see the softening which the Committee speak of. No compensation for involuntary labor. Why not rhunder it to high neaven? Why fone it down that there shall be no compensation paid for emancipated slaves? (App ause.) Then let us put the right words info the Constitution when it is amended so that hereafter the, demographs Government of that words into the Constitution when it is amended so that hereafter the, democratic Government of the United States recognize no property in man, (Applause.) The second proposition of the plan is that no State shat establish or maintain any qualification which does not bear upon every male edizen of the State and does not exclude a y citizen from votine; provided, however, that all persons who had the qualification to vote on the 1st of December 1860, shall not lose that right except on account of his own conduct. By this proposition the right of right, of law, of protection in der the (sovernment, are hved up to There are all the amendments that this new plan proposes—all rendered necessary because our fathers winked at the single sin of slavery in our country. An act of Congress, this plan jurisher proposes, shall An act of Congress, this plan turther proposes, shall be passed a royiding that as soon as one State pure usels in a roger shape she shall be received back, and her representatives have seats in Congress with us. In conclusion, the lecturer said that he thought that the plan in addition to that proposed by the committee, would suit the loyal people of the North.

THE FENIANS

Welcome to Head Centre James Stephens-He Holds a Conference with the Executive Committee-Interview with Col. Roberts-Stephens Explains His Mission-Ireland to be the Battle Cround this Year O'Manony Resigns and Killian Removed -Serenade to Stephens - Speech of the Great Head Centre-Necessity for Prompt and United

HIS MISSION.

Action, Etc.

Mr. Rafferty, Chairman of the Committee, having announced that Coloner O'Mahony's resignation had been accepted, and that the C. E. of the I. R. R. ao authorized him to make this tatement tenhens, who was standing by spoke as follows:— We received with regret the intelligence in Ireland! the division in this country among the members t the Fenian Brotherhood. This interdigence reac line remain broaderhood. This interagence reaching us a most every day was lise a trumpet sound of doors to our cause. I endorsed Colonel O'Mahany because he was opposed to the raid on Canada, and I count mined the Sciate party for proposing it. I have accepted Colonel O'Mahany's resignation because in a moment of weakness he has allowed him-ed to be arried into the Campo Bello movement which has ended in a #asco. I have to proceed cau-

which has ended in a Sasco. I have to proceed cautiously and to teel the ground under my right toot before putting out my left. (Applause.)
In subsequent conversation Mr. Stephens asserted that the bonds of the trish republic were endorsed by him, and being asked by some inquisitive person it the French Government were invorsable to the movement for Irish liberation, replied:—"If I knew anything about that I could not say it, because that Government, being in alliance with Engand, cannot hold intercourse with me." During the many interviews be had with personal iriends and officials of the F. B. throughout the afternoon, he frequently gave a brief expessition of the situation, in order to anticipate the perthe situation, in order to anticipate the per-plexing questions presented to bim by some over-curious person in the sudience relative to English prisons, Irish jails, his escape toom Richmond, etc. He treated all these questions on miy, and delivered his replies in a manner almost sure to beget con-vection.

HE IS HOPEPUL IN THE PUTURE. About three o'clock the room was quite full, and being intimated to Stephens that an explanation It being intimated to Stephens that an explanation was again so tered, he spoke thus:—"Gentlemen, I feel very much obliged to you all for your cour esv, and I hope to satisfy you by saying that, from all I have seen, I am confident that we shall be able to make all right, and we shall make of this organization a greater power, morally and physically, than it has ever been before." Speaking in a general way, he informed his hearers that he never means to leave Ireland till called out here by Mr. O'Mahony.

HE SPURNS DESERTERS AND TRAITORS, He had been informed in an indirect manner that He had been informed in an indirect insumer that the benate party had desired his presence also, but as that intimation was conveyed by a man who had fled from his post in freland he could hold to communication with such a man. There might be some excuse for men in America when they disagreed or fell away; but there shall be no pardon extended to the man who abandons his post in legicity at the the man who abandons his post in Iroland at the present crisis. He was very emphase on this point.

PROGRAMME OF THE SUTURE. Certain prelimit ary matters have to be arranged bere with a view to a period understanding between all parties. If the mea in this country give him the support he needs the work will go on. A programme will be struck out from which, if any man deviate, or stand in the way of its operation, he shall be east aside. The objective point is Ireland, not Canada, Japan, or any of those of tant regions that do not concern Irishmen Ireland is in a very low state at present. The question now is not the success of the Union Square party, or the Senate party, but it is one affecting the very existence of the Irist race. They must fight to keep the people at home.

STEPHENS TO RETURN TO IRELAND. Stephens frequently repeated this declaration to provent any false notion gotting abroad. He must not remain in this country. The cause needs his return pretty soon. They must fight this year. They are not to calculate on this or that con ingency, but this year is to be the year of action. A gen leman standing beside Stephens said he hoped the British Government would not have the gravification of cap-uring him (Stephens) on his return; to which Stephens, laying his hand on the gentleman's shoulder, to indorse his reply, said;—"Well, sir, on the day I return the work begins. If fatlure shall be

tiamped upon it the fault will not be none. I know the men here are sound." The word "men" he protouted with emphasis, as it he conversed that word with "leaders"

INTERVIEW WITH COLONEL ROBERTS, Co onel Roberts being lurred need was cordially received by Mr. Stephens, who remarked I at he recognized him (Colone Robert: from he portrain. Colonel Roberts expressed himsel granted to have the pleasure of knowing Mr. Stephens, and regretted the pleasure of knowing Mr. Stephens, and regretted that he had not the pleasure of knowing him personally before. After this the had a private conservate on the present a-rect of affairs. Colone Roberts explained that the Canadian programme was struck out by the Sonate became they say the tutility of attemptins anything dractly in Ireland, if a cound be shown that Ireland was accessible by a military expedition the Senate would change their plans. Mr. Stephens re lied that it was to convince them on this point that he came to this country. The explanations that ensued inspire the hope that union is all but a fact. Several other members of the Senate called on Mr. Stephens during the day.

O'MARONY AND KILLIAN.

O'MAHONY AND RILLIAN. Colorel O'Mahony remained the entire time with the committee. He looks worn and dejected, quite creetfalien, but withal resigned to his late. Killian had an interview with Siephens, who dealt in no very complimentary lerms on the Camoo Beile fizzle. The ex-Serie are had a Brief but serion conversation with Colonel O'Masony, who minifested towards him an air of great coopiess and indifference. O'Mahony had removed Kii an previous to Siephens' arrival, and the latter is now master of the

MR STEPHENS' ACCEPTANCE OF MR. O'MAHONY'S

The following is the text of the reply given by Mr. Stephens to Mr. O'Mshony on tendering his resigna-

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK, May 11 1856 -JOHN O'MANGNY, E-q -Brother: -In my opinior you setted whele and patriotically in tengering your resignation. No man worth the name questions your honor and devotion to tretand; but the unite action weld sire so much, and to effect which I let I cland at your invitation, would be impossible while you directed affairs here. It must be needless to tell you why I feel bound, however, in truth to say that in sanctioning this divergence from the true path you not only gave proof of weakness but committed a crime less excusable in you than in any other man; for you should have known that your project would have resulted in our juin, and you should have recollected how I sun orded you at a critical moment. lessated in our runs, and you should have recollected how I supported you at a critical moment, because I betieved you opposed to every movement from would lead the true trishmen of this continen from the original aim and holdest duty of the Fernan Brotherhood—direct assistance to "the mon in the gap." Everything considered, face, I feel imperatively called upon to accept your resignation; but while recepting it, I still rely on your hearty on overation, as I now rely on every true man of our race.

Convenced that the Irish people are with me every where, I have not a count of being able to accom-plish what I came for, and so in good cheer and mo-swerving faith, I am yours, traternally, JAMES STEPHENS, C. E. I. R.

THE SERENADE, Mr. Stepheos was -erenaded ast night by Mana-han's band. It was hear midnight when he made his appearance on the balcony or the M fropolitan Hotel. The crowd alled Broadway for a clock caca way, and the 35th Regiment was drawn up in pla-toons and interspersed with the throng. His au-pearance was the stend for one of the most enthusname demonstrations of approbation and welcome that ever resourced through the night air of the me-

tropolis.

The cheering was ma ntained by the great mass of people for several mantes, raining in volume and clamer by each brief intermission. Mr. Stephens was at last permitted to speak, and spoke as follows: MR. STEPHENS' SPEECH.

Countrymen:-1 look upon this demonstration as an honor paid to Ireland (Cheers) I thank you in the name of Ireland, and I very sincerely thank you on my own pari; for some reflection of this honor tand to Ireland falls to me. (Cheers.) As I told you ast might, it is not my intention to make any long addresses till I thoroughly understand the emotion to no

It is also my intention and my duty to make every possible effort to conclinate these good and true for himmen who differ in opinion with us; but who, I Irl buen who differ in opinion with us; but who, I trust, before the mass meeting on Fac day next, shall have come to an understanding with us. (Cheers) The grand essential now is unity of action. (Long apolause) That unity of action we must have. (Renewed cheers.) No man shall stand between us and it. Any man or any party of men who would grep us divided is an enemy of freland and as such you must treat him. (Cheers.) I have a ready made advances, and i shall continue to make advances, and shall make all necessary concessions consistent with my duly and knowledge of

make advances, and shall make all necessary con-cissions consistent with my duty and knowledge of what we want in Iroland; for it is to Iroland that we must in the first, as in every instance, look. (Cheers and cross of "That's the tank.") There is the arm, the heart, the cradle of our race, (Cheers, 1 it is there our action must begin, as well as end. (Cheers, and a voice, "This is New York, the best city you were ever in in your life," Yes. New York is a city to be proud of. Arrange-Yes, New York is a city to be proud of. Arr ments have been made for the meeting on Tue next. I expect to meet every triend of Ir.sh liber: there, and ben I shall my before you a tub state ment of our position. (Long cheers.) You must no be drappointed if I do not give you a long speed to-night, "(We only want to look at yourself Cheers and laughter, and cries of "that's ail,")

Once more thanking you for the honor paid to Ireland, and, indirectly, to myse f, I bid you go a night (Cries of 'No, no, go on, order,' etc.) Here a person in the crowd said, 'Say only what you please 'Mr Stephens concluded by promothy relying;—'I cannot be got to say anything I do not hark your control of the control tink proper Once more accept my toanks, and farewest till Tuesday" (Vocuerons cheers, amid which Mr. Stephens refired.) Thus ended the programme vesterday.

DEMONSTRATION TO STEPHENS.

A deputation from the Manhattan Circles waited on stephens in the early part of the day, who stated they had been common oned to inform the Head Centre of the I. R. B. that the Feman Brotherhood of this district have resolved to give expression to their admiration for his great sacrifices in the caus of Ire and by a public demonstration, and they re quested that Mr. Stophens would appoint a day on which he could conveniently a tend. Stephens re-pared that he could not say definitely just now, but ould give an answer after some consideration.

THE MEMPHIS RIOTS.

The School-Houses to be Rebuilt-Tele gram from General Fishe. General Howard yesterday received the following despatch from General Clinton B, Fiske

the head of the Freedmen's Bureau in Ten MEMPHIS, Wednesday, May 9, 1866 .- Major General Howard, in care of the Rev. John Whipple, Secretary, No. 61 John street, New York:—The school-houses will be rebuilt, and the schools all open again in ten days. I shall

remain here until the waste places are restore. CLINTON B. FISKE, Brevet Major-General Fires in St. Louis, Mo., and Lowell, Mass.

Sr. Louis, May 11 .- A large fire is now raging, at 11 o'clock to-night in J. Finley's coal oil works, corner of Fourteenth and Austin streets. Several hundred barrels of oil were stored in the works, which were probably consumed. The particulars cannot be ascertained to-night.

Lowell, Mass., May 12 .- A fire on Middlesex street last night destroyed the steam mills owned by Otis Allen, and rented by Davis & Storer, deale's in lumber and manufacturers of packing boxes. Several other mechanics also occupied the building. The loss is \$50,000, with little insurance.

Safe Robbery.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 12 .- The small safe of Davemport, Mason & Co., Taunton, New Bedford, and N. Y. Express, was thrownoff the steamboat train, on the Stonington Railroad, last night, between East Greenwich and Westerly. It was found this morning robbed of its contents, the sence generally upon all the great interests of the value of which is as yet unknown.

THIRD EDITION

POLITICAL WORLD

SPLIT IN THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IN MARYLAND.

An Important Letter from Governor Swann.

HIS PLAN FOR RECON-STRUCTING THE SOUTH. None but Loyal Representatives

Should be Recognized. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, May 12 -The following important etter from Governor swann appears in to-day's

fmerican, which has thrown a bembshell into the Inion party of Maryland: -

To the Editor of the Battimore American .- Sir :n the Hayerstown Herald and Torch at the 9th instant, noticed in the American of this morning, I find my name announced as one of those expected to be present with Hon, J. A. J. Greswell Hon. Francis Thomas, Hon. J. L. Thomas, General Carfield, Hon. Archibald Stiring, cion. Henry Stockbridge, and William Daniel, Eig., at a mass meeting to elect ten delegates for each district, to neet in County Convention, on Tuesday, May 29 or the purpose of choosing six delegates to repreent Washington county in the Union state Conention, called to assemble in Paltimore, on Wedheaday, the 6th of June, in the call for that meeting, signed by E. Mobley, President, It is with extreme regret that I witness some of the most use ful and reliable Un on men of Baltimore, be onging to the State Central Committee, characterized as disunionists. It may be proper for me to say that I recognize the unconditional Union state Central Committee as the only organ authorized to cal a convention of the Union party of this State, and I am not aware by what authority, under former parts usage, this call of a convention is appointed to taxe place. The recognized chairman of the unconditional Union State Contral Committee, with the acquiescence of a majority of the Exeentive Committee of that body, having called a general meeting of the Committee, to take place on the 29th of May, which will result in a call for a similar Convention of the people, we have the Union party of the State of Mary'and thus hopeessly divided. What are we to gain by this? I deem t due to my self to say, that I shall advise my friend, to adhere to the regular organization of the Union party, and shall await the action of the re, cognized State Central Committee under the call

copie which should come together under that call gave no authority for the use of my name at the lingerstown meeting, and am sorry to say that I difor very widely from many of the distinguished gentlemen announced to speak on that occasion. As I am daily placed in a fa'se position in the meetings which are being held in this State, and appealed to in many quarters by persons desirous of knowing my present political status, I will avail myself of this occasion to say that the opinions expressed by me in my annual message to the Legislature in January last, and which received the endorsement of the popular branch of that body, have undergone no change. It may be proper, however, that I should be a little more exheit. I am for keeping the control of the Govern ment in the hands of loyal men exclusively, now and at all times. I am for the reconstruction of the Union by acmitting the revolted States to represen-

tation in Congress, provided they elect men of undoubted loyalty, prepared to take the oath required by that body. The masses of the Southern people I am sprepared to trust, because I be isya they have been deceived by ambitious and design ng eaders. With Congress will rest the power to proeet itself and the country against disloyal can i dutes seeking admission into our national councils. I am for maintaining the integrity of the unconditional Union party, which sustained the Government in its efforts to put downs this Rebellion, and am for adjusting our domestic difference within our own lines. I am utterly opposed to universal negro suffrage and the extreme radicalism of certain men in Congress and in our own State, who have been striving to shape the practorm of the Union party in the interests of negro suffrage. I look upon negro suffrage and the recognition or the power in Congress to control suffrage within the States, as the virtual subordination of the white race to the ultimate conirol and domination of the negro in the State of Maryland; and in v.ew of the action of certain extreme men in Congress for three months past upon the bill to introduce universal negro suffrage into the District of Cosumbia against the unanimous voice of the people, the enlarged Freedmen's Bureau bitt, the Civil Rights bill, and, finally, the Reconstruction scheme of the Committee of Fittern, I feonsider the issue upon this subject of negro suffrage will be made in the fall elections, and it will be the most important question that has ever been brought to the attention of the people of the State of Maryland, I deny that the admission of the revolted States by loyal representatives subjects the reconstruction plan of the President to the charge that no guarantees have been secured for the future. The States asking admission have, by a constitutional amendment, granted universal freedom to the negro, and they have further guaranteed, in another form, a repudiation of the debts incurred by them in the Rebellion. These guarantees I deem as securing or the present all that can be reasonably asked. In these views I believe I am sustained by the almost united voice of President Johnson's Cabinet, composing many prominent Republicans, who have been the triends of both Presidents Lincoln and Johnson. I look upon the war now being waged upon President Johnson as ungenerous, unwise, and uncalled for, and I believe that its longer continuance will greatly embarrass the national prosperity, by keeping alive

a state of uncertainty and distrust in the public

mind both North and South; certain to event-

uate in financial frouble, affecting the tide

of immigration now flowing in upon us,

the domestic commerce between the States, and

exercising a most destructive and paralyzing influ-

I am, gentlemen, with great respect, your obedient THOMAS SWANN.

ANNAPOLIS, May 10, 1866. The American has, with the leading Union papers of the Scnate, strongly approved the unconditional Union movement, at the head of which are Congressman John L Thomas, ex-Governor Ibomas, Senator Creswell, and many others, whilst Swann goes against them. The American's editorial takes ssue with Swann, and persists in the uncenditional men carrying out their programme.

From California. San Francisco, May 11 .- Five hundred dollars in sold was paid for the first choice of seats on the occasion of the first appearance of Edwin

The certificate of incorporation of the Pacific Rolling Mill Company was filed yesterday. The Company will run the mill for smelting and manufacturing railroad iron, copper, and other metals. Its capital is \$1,000,000,

The boarding-house runners have been refused access to vessels, which has caused the wages of sailors to advance \$10 a month, and their bounty has been increased to \$30. The shipowners and consignees are very insignant at this move on the part of the runners, and talk of establishing a large sailor's home.

The stock of domestic distilled liquors is running very low. Mining stocks are firm.

The Gettysburg Mountment.

HARTFORD, CODG., May 12 .- The Courant of his morning announces that the contract for constructing the Cettysburg meaument has been awarded to its designer, James G. Batterson, Esq., of this city. The monument is to cost \$50,000. Mr. Batterson designed and Built the Worth monument.

The Iron Moulders' Strike.

Tuoy, N. Y., May 12, -The Iron Moulders' strike in this city, which commenced about six weeks since, is now at an end, the last foundry having gone to work to day. There has been a compromise between the employers and the

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, May 12, 1866.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues dull, but steady. Government bonds are in fair demand, at full prices. 5-20s sold at 1024; 6s of 1881 at 109), a slight advance; and 7:30s at 102; 96 was bid for 16-40s. State and City loans are also in fair demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 855; new City 6s at 99; and old do, at 95.

Railroad shares are the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 128, no change; Pennsylvania Ranroad at 545, no change; Little Schoolkill at 37, no change; Reading at 531; Lebigh Valley at 61; and Phiadelphia and Eric at 32[632], no change. 56 was bid for Minehill; 38 for North Pennsylva nia; 27 for Elmira common; 42) for preferred do.; 30% for Catawissa preferred: and 43 for Northern Central.

Spruce and Pine sold at 38; and Hestonville at 29; 84 was bid for Second and Third; 54 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22# for Thirteenth and Figlteenth; and 51 for Chesnut and Walnut.

Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National: 215 for North America; 136 for Philadelphia; 121 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 524 for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 29 for Mechanics'; 51 for Penn Tawnship; 54 for Giracd; 62 for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 62) for Corn Exchange.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 27] was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 34; for preferred do.; 116 for Morris Canal preferred; 16# for Susquehanna Canal; 53} for Delaware Division; and 63 for Wyoming Val ley Canal.

Oil shares are very dull. Dalzell sold at I no change. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, \$3000 U S 5-20s 64 . 1024 50 sh Lit Sch... 560 37 \$7000 U S 730s Ang 1024 25 sh Cam & Am . 128 \$1000 do . June . 1024 25 sh Cam & Am . 128 \$5000 do . June . 1024 100 sh Union Canal . 2 \$100 Pa fes 89 100 sh Reading . 55 \$2000 do . . 90 10 sh Leh Val . 60 \$800 City os, new ... 99 100 sh do ... 830 ss 5500 do ... old 95 20 sh Spr and P ... 88 82 85 10 sh do ... 88 8100 U 8 68 '81 ... 109 200 sh Hestony ... 530 23 82000 Pa R 2a mte 6 95 400 sh do ... b30 29 100 sh N X & M'dC ... 61

-Messrs, DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M. :-

October, 1834. August, 1865. PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, May 12.-We have to record a continuance of the firmness which has characterized the Flour Market for some time past, but there is not much soing-There is a steady demand for home consumption, with sales of 569 barrols at \$10@11 50 for Northwestern extfa family; \$116513 for Pennsylvania and Ohlo do. do , including 100 barrels ;ancy at \$13.75; and small lots at 88-750010-25 for extras, and 88088 25 for superfine. The 88-708:10-20 for extras, and 88258-25 for superfine. The stock of Rye Flour is very small, and little is to be had ander 86-81 barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing in Wheat there is rather more doing, and prices are firmly maintained; sales of 1460 bashels good Fennsylvania read at \$2.2602.700; 100 bashels Milwaukee at \$2.40; and 2100 bashels Milwaukee at \$2.40; and 2100 bashels Anther on private terms; white ranges from \$2.75 to \$3.60. Rye is in good demand with small sales of Fennsylvania at \$1.10. Cern is in good demand at yesterday 's advance; sales of 7,000 bushels veltow at \$2.60 at 3,000 bushels Pennsylvania at 64c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Nothing doing in Cloverseed and Timothy and prices are nominal. Flaxesed selfs slowly at \$2.7020175.

No. I Queretiron Bark is scarce and in limited request at \$2.9 \$100. 829 Wilshy continues very dull; sales of 50 barrels Pennivania at 82 25, and 50 barrels Ohio at 82 27.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 12—Cotton steady at 34235c, for Middings. Flour has declined 20225c; sales of 3:00 bbls. at \$7.5029 50 for State; \$9.50208 75 for Ohio, \$10 0520 0575 for Southern, and \$8.76208 80 for Canada Wheat declined 325c; sales unimportant, Corn quiet, with small sales. Beef steady. Pork heavy; sales of 1000 barrels at \$50.625030 90. Lard quiet, Whisky steady.