AND A CARLEY OF THE THEORY OF THE ADDITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE TRACE OF

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERA. tion, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pallid hue, the lack-fustre eye, and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and, perhaps, the youth is remeved from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, she powers of the body too much enfeeb ed to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned in wards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its

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

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXESSES OR INDISCRETION.

Attended with the following symptoms;-Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease. Weak Nerves. Trembling, Horror of Death. Night Sweats Cold Feet, Wakefulpess, Dimpess of Vision. Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Fnormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Bands, Flushing of the Body, Digness of the Skin. Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Palu in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eves, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society, Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves, no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another,

These symptoms, if allowed to ge on-which this Medicine pavariably removes soon follow Loss of Power, Fatur ty, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

Buring the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died V/ho can say that these excesses are not frequently

Softweed by those diretal diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the hasane Asylwms, and the metancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound o' the voice occur, it is rarely articulate. "With word measures wan Despair Low sulen sounds his grier begulied."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above disease and symptoms we are prepared to offer an invaluable gitt of chemistry for the removal of the consequences-HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID

EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor o hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EX RACT BUCHU for Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

BELMBOLD'S FLUID EX RACT BUCHU, In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis or Retention, Irreguacities, pain uness or suppre-sion of customary evacustions, Ulceration or scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leucorrhoon, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dis-ipation, imprudencies, or in the Decline or Change of Late.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

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

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHE in all cases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no 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 Consti

tutions procure the remedy at once. The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attach of the above cisease it is sure to affect the bodily ... life ments, powers, banniness and that o posterity. (ur fiesh and blood are supported from these

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU'Is composed or Buchu, Cutebs and ducher Berries, se ceted with greateure, and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMEOLD Druggist and Chemist 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 eminent physicians, has been admitted to use in the United via: sea Army and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public sanitary Institutions throughout the land

throughout the land.

(Dr. Kersen is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Phila-Mr. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD.—Dear Sir:—In regard to the question saked me as to my opinion about Bucku I would say that I have used and sold the article in various serms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation or it I have not used or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myse f that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kingeys, and the sepuration it has acquired in my judgment is warranted

reputation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by he facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchn—the powdered leaves the simple decocion tine—the full extracts—and I am not consizant of any preparation of that plant at all equaste yours. Twelve years' experience ought I hluk, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I pive yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its balk it! did other Buchus would out-do yourst but I hold to the doctrine that bulk and quantity do not make up value—If they did a copper cent would be worth more than a golddollar.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys finan I have ever seen cured with any other Ruchu, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

OEURGE H. KEYSER M. D.

No. 149 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865 HELMBOLD'S

FEUID 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 immediately, ex-

pelling all RUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXIONS

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

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS. HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 294 BROAD WAY, New York.

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT. No. 164 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE. BEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS. ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S. SANTA ANNA.

Interesting Interview with the Ex-Presidemt-He Defines the Object of His Visit-Santa Anna to be the Saviour of the Mexican Republic-The Liberal Party to be United and Strengthened by His Leadership-He Utterly Repudiates all Countvance with Maximilian and the French-His Only Ambition is to See the Republic Restored and the French Expelled-He is Anxious to Meet General Scott, Etc.

General Santa Anna is still at Elizabethport.

N. J., as the guest of Mr. Bavz, where he will remain tor a few days longer, until suitable accommodations for himself and his numerous suite are provided in New York. Yesterday our representative again visited the great Mexican, in acceptance of an urgent invitation, and was received by the General and his staff with the numest cordiality and attention. utmost cordiality and attention.

OBJECT OF SANTA ANNA'S VISIT.

Upon our firing a blank cartridge at the General with respect to the real object of his visit to the United States, after his long seclusion at St. Thomas, the ex-President promptly rounded to and replied as follows in strong, sound Spanish, which we translate and condense as follows:-

You wish to know the object of my unexpected visit; and I also wish to have it well and clearly understood by the great mass of Americans who sympathize with the struggling republic of Mexico. In leaving my tranquil home at St. Thomas to help to restore the republic of Mexico, which I created over forty years ago, I have no which I created over forty years ago, I have no sordid motive, no ambitious aim to satisfy. I hope, however, to have the gratification of seeing the backs of the French in hasty flight, as I once saw at Vera Cruz, when I drove the invaders from the city. For months past, in my quiet retirement of St. Thomas, I have been received better for the city. ceiving letters from all parts of Mexico, not only friends and quondam adherents, but even from Mexicans who have been antagonistic to me, complaining of the futility of the efforts made by Mexican republicans to throw off their foreign yoke and drive Maximilian and his French usurpers from my native soil, and urging me to once more present myself as the champion of the Mexican people and the republic. There are many reasons why I did not at once respond to those appeals. In the first place there was the expectation that the Liberal Government, judging from the obstinate resistance offered by them to target interventions at the first

iudging from the obstinate resistance offered by them to foreign intervention at the first, and their frequent successes, would prove strong enough to maintain the integrity of the republic. Then there was the probability that the Government of the United States, by a reassertion of the Monroe doctrine, would diminish the question to one of pecunary indemnity. But the Liberals—and all Mexicans are Liberals except those who are in the service of Maximilian and the pay of Louis Napoleon—being weakened and demoralized by previous internal dissensions, cut off, as it were, from the rest of the world, and, owing to the secession war, deprived of all aid from the United States, after battling long and valiantly against superior forces in number, and valiantly against superior forces in number, and superior in arms, discipline, and supplies, have at length become exhausted and disheartened, until they are now scattered over the country in small detachments, some of them being in favor of this Liberal gaperal and some of exercise. favor of this Liberal general and some of another, while the usurper's forces are concentrated and united. Without unity there is no strength. President Juarez, a man whom I highly esteem and respect, as one deserving of all praise for his efforts to restore the republic, is unable to preserve the Liberal party as a unit: but there is Ortega, who disputes his right to the Presithe existing constitution, and Escobedo, Cortinas, and others are warring among themselves, while a powerful enemy is

at the throat of republican Mexico.

Here we inquired, "Well, General, how do you propose to harmonize them?" Santa Anna—It is my profound conviction that I can conciliate and contentrate all the dissentient elements of the liberals and conserva-tives, and unite them in a powerful front against the French invaders. I am ready to co-operate with Juarez, and take the field at the head of a united army against the Imperialists. ""Ban! the old General exclaimed enthusiastically, slapping his cork leg, "I lost this leg in driving the French from Vera Cruz, and I am willing to lose the other in driving them out of the city of Mexico. I can sit in the saddle yet twenty-four hours on a stretch, I warrant you," he con-tinued, with flashing eyes, "in the next cam-paign against the French."

"But, General," we queried, "supposing you could thus unite all the loyal Mexicans under your banner, do you think you could carry on a ampaign with more success than the Liberal have had during the past two or three years? You must have money to compete with your well-paid, well-armed, and well-ted foes."

Santa Anna—If the war for Mexican liberty is to be conducted as it has been of late you might spend hundreds of millions without achieving any important result.

"Still," we interrupted, "you must have money

in order to carry on war; and that money must be derived outside of Mexico, must it not?" Santa Anna-As matters now stand, Mexico is evidently in great need of money for war purposes, and that money, to a certain extent, may have to be raised outside of Mexico; but I am convinced that there are many loyal Mexicans who are able to and have not subscribed funds to the cause, seeing of late that the money would produce no good. With a vast consolidated republican party and a strong army those men would feel confidence and render all the pecuniary aid in their power to the cause. Then, again, there are vast natural lying dormant in the country because the natives are unable and foreigners unwilling to develop them in the present unsettled state of affairs, when a town or a State is occupied often one day by the Imperialists and the next day by the Liberals, and vice versa. All these would be speedly developed by the introduction of American capital and labor, and the consequent stimulus that would be given to native enter-prise as the grand national army marched forward, sweeping away the foreign invaders

"Are you aware, General," we asked, "that b many you are supposed to have endorsed Maximilian's monarchy, and that you are also charged with aiming at the Presidency of Mexico and the control of the \$50,000,000 loan lately intro-

duced into Congress ?" Santa Anna-As to the letters attributed to me setting forth that I accept Maximilian as Emperor of Mexico, they are false; they are mubilated and disconnected portions of a private correspondence which my enemies have con strued to do me barm; but in a few days I shall upply the missing parts, and restore the incorrect sentences in a statement which I am now preparing for the press. The insingation that have an eye to the loan you mention is absurd. for in the first place my private fortune places me beyond the thirst of wealth; and secondly there does not appear to be much probability of the loan being endorsed by Congress.

Our next remark was:- "General, you do not seem to be in favor with the Mexican legation at Washington; they characterize you as a French spy.

Santa Anna (excitedly)—A French spy, in-deed! I'll tell you, Senor, I am so much of a French spy that I am willing in myold age to leave my quiet retirement and buckle on the sword again in response to the call of myoppressed countrymen, and light at their head until I see the last Frenchman and the last Austrian driven into their boats. I created the republic of Mexico ferty years ago, and I wish to see it re-stored before I die. Let me see the Mexican flag waving over the city of Mexico once more. and let me see a constitutional President and a

constitutional Congress-then all I shall wish for will be to die. This is the summit of my ambition. To morrow I despatch an officer of my staff to President Juarez to state to him my future plans regarding my country, and I shall also send a communication to Senor Romero explaining my views to him, and requesting his co-operation in the grand work of the salvation

the Mexican republic at this, the eleventh Turning from Mexico, after some conversation on ordinary topics, we inquired:- "Do you expect to meet General Scott, your old antago-

nist, during your stay?"
Santa Anna—I have written to General Scott announcing my arrival. We fought against each other pretty hard in Mexico, but I admire him greatly, and I expect to meet him. He is a great general.

The above is but a brief resume of the conver-

sation between the father of the Mexican republic and our representative during a private interview which lasted upwards of two hours. General communicated a vast amount of information concerning his early history—a synonym for that of Mexico, and many personal incidents of interest, which our space will not allow us to

When speaking upon Mexican matters, Santa Auma's features grew so animated, and such a brilliancy shone in his handsome eyes, that he seemed more like an enthusiastic patriotista of 35 than the veteran soldier and statesman of 68 We understand that preparations are being made by the friends of the General among our

Mexican and South American residents to give him a grand reception when he removes from his present quarters to this city. Among the gentlemen comprising General Santa Anna's staff, especial mention is due of Senor Don Abigail Lozana, his private secretary,

the celebrated Venezuelan poet, and formerly Peruvian Consul at St. Thomas.

Colonel Mazuera, aid de-camp to the General, is a native of New Granada, where he has won great distinction by his personal bravery in fighting against General Mosquera, by whom he was taken prisoner and sentenced to be shot unless he recognized his captor's Government, This he three times refused to do, and Mosquera finally, in admiration of his firmness, released him. He is a young officer of great merit, and decidedly the handsomest man on Santa Anna's

It is expected that in a few days General Santa Anna will issue a statement of his views and intentions with regard to Mexico, for the press .- N. Y. Herald.

THE PRESIDENT'S LEVEE LAST NIGHT.

Final Reception of the Season-The Personnel and the Tollettes - Brilliant

Soiree, Etc. Washington, May 15.—The last reception for the season at the White House took place this evening, and the saloons were thronged from 8 to 16 o'clock by a moving mass of human beings. If the number of visitors present can be taken as an indication of the popularity of the present occupant of the Executive Mansion, he must indeed have been gratified, as well as his nume-rous well-wishers, at the large number of repre-sentative men and women who called to pay their respects.

For not only every State and Territory in full

or partial communion with the Government, but almost every city and large town throughout the land, had it one or more representatives present. France was represented by Marquis de Montholon and family, and several members of his suite and a number of eminent French citizens tem-porarily visiting the capital; England, by Sir Frederick Bruce and family: Russia, by Baron Stoeckl and the attaches of the Embassy; the Netherlands, by Chevalier de Karnebeck; Spain, by Senor Don Tassara and family; Prussia by by several members of the legation, including the Minister, Baron Von Ger. Sweden, by Baron Wetterstedt; Denmark, Baron Von Gerolt Colonel de Raosloff; Italy, by Senor M. Cauta galli, Secretary of Legation: Mexico, by Senor Don Romero, members of the legation and ladies. ac ompanied by the accomplished daughters of President Juarez. Indeed, nearly all of the representatives of foreign courts and Governments had one or more members of their families present, including Belgium, Austria, the Hanseatic Republic, Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Chili, the Argentine Republic, and Brazil, by several of her distinguished sons and daughters. Many of these delegations were accompanied by their ladies and friends, making, all in all, the largest gathering of the Diplomatic Corps ever

seen on any occasion before in the Capital The Supreme Court was represented in the persons of Chief Justice Chase, Justice Under-wood, and Judge Hughes: the Senate of the United States by Messrs. Foster, Norton, Sprague, Davis, Sberman, Morgan, Harris, Doolittle, Johnson, and Morrill; the House of Representatives by Speaker Colfax, Green Clay Smith, Raymond, Farnsworth, Wash burne. Bank., Smith, Rogers, of New Jersey, and many others; the army by Lieutenant-General Grant and lady, and his military family, Generals Thomas, Townsend, Hunter, Custer, A. J. Smith, Hardee, Meigs, Eaton, Surgeon Barnes, and a score more of officers of lesser rank; the by Rear-Admiral Smith, Commander, Surgeon Horwitz, Chief Engineer Isher. wood, Commodore Radford, Captain Smith, and Paymaster Jackson, and the Marine Corps by Colonel Zeilin. The members of the Cabinet were all present, except Messrs. Seward and Harlan, accompanied by ladies; also many of the heads of the different bureaus and their

Among the distinguished citizens present were Governor Parsons, of Alabama; Maynard, of Tennessee; ex-Governor Newell, of New Jersey; Dr. Daily, of the Indiana State University, and many others too numerous to mention. citizen representation was confined to no exclusive class, but embraced men and women occu ying the more humble spheres of life, as well as he most exalted in the social scale, and the officest intellects pressed forward to greet the President with the most humble in the fund.

The visitors moved through the east room room, and the red room. The President stood in the blue room, surrounded by members of his family and immediate friends. Marshal Gooding, assisted by Commissioner French and colonel O'Berne, did the honors of the occasion ov introducing each guest in turn, first to the resident and then to Mrs. Patterson and Mrs

The President never appeared to be in better spirits. The ladies received the guests in the heretofore gamed for them the respect of all visitors. They were becomingly dressed in half mourning, with no other head-triaming than natural flowers. Towards ten o'clock the heat became so oppressive by reason of the crowds in the apartments that one lady sainted, and veral others were only remove

prevent similar unpleasant results Taken all in all, this was one of the most satisfactory receptions of the season, more people, and representatives of more classes, present than on any similar occasion. Even the radicals in large numbers paid their respects to the President, who received them in a manner becoming his position.

Of the dresses of the ladies on such occasion as this, it is not worth while to speak critically. These receptions are a true representation of the republican court of free America, where within certain bounds everybody dresses and acts as true republicans. Many ladies and gentlemen were in full evening dress; but the great mass presented themselves in attires apparently in accordance with the whim of the moment. The Marine Band discoursed some excellent music during the evening. At a little past ten the guests had retired and the Presidential mansion was again left to the undisturbed use of its legitimate occupants .- New York Herald.

President Johnson's Objections to the Colorado Bill.

LACK OF SUFFICIENT POPULATION

The Alleged Injustice to the Southern States.

E.c., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, May 16 -The following is the Prerident's message on the Colorado bult —

To the Senate of the United States;—I return to the Senate, in which House it originated, the bulk which has passed both Houses of Congress, entitled 'An act for the admission of the State of Colorado nio the Union," with my objections to its becoming

a law at this time.

First, From the best information which I have been able to obtain, I do not consider the establishbeen able to obtain, I do not consider the establishment of a State government at present necessary for the weistre of the people in Colorado. Under the existing ferritorial government all the rights, privileges, and interests of the citizens are protected and secured. The qualified voters choose their own esislators and their own local officers, and are represented in Congress by a delegate of their own election. They make and execute their own municipal laws, subject only to revision by Congres—an authority not likely to be exercised unless in extreme or extraordinary cases. The population is small, some estimating it so low as twenty-five the sand, while advocates of the bill recton the number at from thirty-five thousand to forty thousand soals. The people are principally recent settlers, many of

The people are principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts beyond the limits of the Terri-fory, if circumstances shall reader them more invitory, if circumstances shall render them more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief from
excessive taxation. If the ferritorial system, which
devolves the expenses of the Executive, Legislative,
and Judicial Departments upon the United States, is
for the present continued, they cannot but find the
security of person and property increased by their
reliance upon the National Executive power for the
maintenance of lav and order against the disturbances recessarily incident to all newly organized
commutities.

ances necessarily incident to all newly organized commutities.

Second, it is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire, or are prepared for an exchange of a Territorial for a State Government. In september, 1864, under the authority of Congress, an election was lawfully appointed and held for the purpose of ascertaining the views of the people upon this particular question; 6:92 vores were cast, and of this number a majority of 3152 was given against the proposed change. In September, 1865, without any legal authority, the question was again presented to the people of the Ferritory, with the view of obtaining a reconsideration of the result of the election held in compliance with the act of Congress approved March 21, 1864. At this second election, 5905 votes were polled, and a majority of 155 was given in layor of a State organization. It does not seem to me entirely safe to receive this last mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, as sufficient to overweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Regularity and conformity to law are essential to the p eservation of order and a stable Government, and should, as far as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States.

as practicable, always be observed in the formation of new States
Third. The asimission of Colorado at this time as a State into the Federal Union appears to me to be incompatible with the public interest of the country; and while it is desirable that Territories, when sufficiently matured, should be organized as States, yet the spirit of the Constitution seems to require that there should be an approximation towards equality among the several Sistes comprising the Union No. State can have less or more than two Senators in Congress. The largest State has a population of four millions; reveral of the States have a population ex-ceeding two millions, and many others have a popu-

lation exceeding one millon.

If this bill should become a law, the people of Colorado, thirty thousand in number, would have in the House of Representatives one member, while New York with a population of four millions. has but thirty-one. Coora o would have in the Elec-toral College three votes, while New York has only thirty-three Colorado would have in the Senate two votes, while New York has no more, Inequalities of this character have already oc-

curred, but it is believed that none have happened where the inequality was so great.

When such inequality has been allowed, Congress is supposed to have permitted it on the ground or some high public necessity, and under circumstances which promised that it would rapidly disappear through the growth and development of the newly admited State. Thus, in regard to the several States in what was formerly called the "Northwest Territory," lying west of the Mississippi, their rapid advancement in population rendered it certain that States admitted with only one or two representatives in Congress would in a very short period to entitled to a great increase of representa-tion. So, when California was admitted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, in was well foreseen that that State was destined rapid y to become a great, prosperous, and important min-ing and commercial community. In the case of Coorago I am not aware that any national exigency

oraco I am not aware that any national exigency, ether of a political or a commercial nature, requires a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

If information submitted in connection with this bid is reliable. Colorado, instead of increasing, has declined in population. At an election for members of a Territorial Legislature held in 1861, 10,580 votes were cast. At the election before mentioned, in 1864, the number of votes cast was 6192, while at the triegular election, held in 1865, which is assumed as a basis for legislative action at this time, the aggregate of votes cast was 5905.

Sincerely anxious for the welfare and prosperity of every Territory and State, as well as for the pros-perity and welfare of the whole Union, I regret this apparent decline of population in Colorado; but it is manifest that it is due to emigration, which is going on from that Territory into other regions within the United States, which either are in fact, or are be-lieved by the inhabitants of Colorado to be, richer in mineral wealth and agricultural resources. If, however, Colorado has not really declined in population, another census, or another election under the authority of Congress would place the question beyond doubt, and cause but little delay in the ultimate admission of the Ferritory as a State, if desired by the records.

The tenor of these objections furnishes the reply The tenor of these objections turnishes the reply which may be expected to an argument in favor of the measure derived from the Enabling act, which was passes by Congress on the 21st day of March, 1864, sithough Congress they supposed that the con-dition of the Territory was such as to warrant its acmission as a State. The result of the two years' experience shows that every reason which existed for the institution of a Territorial instead of a State government in Colorado at its first organization still continues in force. The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States.

caution in regard to the admission of new States. Fieven of the o'd States have been for some time, and still r main, unrepresented in Congress.

It is a common interest of all the States as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burdens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States; that in the meantime no State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily ad-State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields, not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common salety, welfare, and happiness of the whole country. WASH INGTON, D C. May 15, 1866

A CHINBSE "Hop,"-The Russians on the moor are on excellent terms with their Chinese neighbors. Lately a Chinese merchant of that district gave a ball to the Russiau inhabitants, which was very successful.

profits of the London Gazette for the last year are returned at upwards of £13,300. The Edinburgh Gazette's profits during the same time were £2370, and those of the Dublin Gazette,

THE VETO MESSAGE. THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

ADVICES TO THE 6th INST.

STEAMER "JAVA" AT NEW YORK.

Nothing Heard of the Steamer "City of Washington."

THE AUSTRO-GERMAN QUESTION.

FRANCE ASKS FOR EXPLANATIONS FROM AUSTRIA.

Austria and France Discussing the Position of Italy.

New York, May 16. - The steamship Java, from Liverpool on the 5th, via Queentown on the 6th, arrived at this port this morning. The following is a summary of the news:-

LIVERPOOL, May 5 .- Two tugs left Queenstown to assist the steamship City of Washington, which is reported to have passed Cape Clear last

The political situation continues critical. VIENNA, May 4-Evening,-Prussia is said to have declined all negotiations on the definitive solution of the question of the Duchies on the basis proposed by Austria.

PARIS, May 5, P. M .- The Memorial Diplo. matique denies that France has made energetic remonstrances at Vienna relative to the Austrian armaments in Venetia, and says that the des. patch sent to Vienna on the subject was couched in the most courteous terms, and solely requested confidential explanations respecting

the object of the Austrian preparations.

The Austrian Government replied, protesting that it would maintain a strictly defensive France accepted these explanations, and the result was a mutual understanding, according to which Austria undertakes, should Italy attack

Venetia independently of France, Austria will

not secure for herself any of the eventual results of victory without the diplomatic intervention of France. It is asserted that one object of Austria in menacing Prussia and Italy is to force England to assent to the convention of a European Con-

Latest Via Queenstown.

London, May 6 .- Prussia has declared to the Diet that the warlike preparations on her part are entirely defensive. The Austrian reply to the last Prussian note

under present circumstances. The warlike preparations in Venetla were being pushed forward with great energy. A popular demonstration has taken place in Padus, where great excitement prevails. It is rumored that Venetia will immediately be

placed in a state of siege. The Paris Bourse closed heavy last evening. Rentes 641, 65c. The Bank of Frankfort has raised the rate of interest to 6 per cent.

Nothing has been heard of the steamer Olty of Washington since the Propontis left her. The disabled steamer reported off Crookhaven was from Melbourne.

Commercial Intelligence Liverpool. Saturday Evening, May 5—Cotton—Sales to-day 7000 ba'es, including 15:00 bales to speculators and for export. The market is quiet and unchanged. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 1914.

Breadstuffs —The market is quiet and easy. Provisions.—The market is dull LONDON MONEY MARKET. Saturday Evening, May 5.—Consols closed at 86;@86; for money.

American Stocks.—United States Five-twenties, 67;@67; Illinois Central, 75;@75; Eric Railroad,

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 16. Post Offices Reopened.

The Postmaster-General has, during the last month, ordered Post Offices to be reopened as follows:-In Virginia, 43; North Carolina, 50; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 28; West Virginia, 5; Georgia, 16; Mississippi, 51; Alabama, 14; Louisiana, 16; Arkansas, 9; Texas, 57. The Tax on Theatres.

Messrs. John T. Ford, of Baltimore, and William Stuart, of New York, appeared before the Ways and Means Committee yesterday, on behalt of numerous theatrical managers, to urge the transfer of the two per cent. tax from the gross receipts of theatres to the net receipts. They declared that the tax on their gross recelpts is a serious burden on their business interests, which is not easily borne. The Com-

mittee promised that if they changed the tax on

any business from the gross to the net receipts,

they would certainly include the theatres. Assistant Secretary Fox Going to Europe. The bill to appoint an additional Assistant Secretary of the Navy is for the purpose of allowing another officer to that Department while Captain Fox is absent in Europe. He will cross the ocean in the monitor iron-clad Miantonomah, for the purpose of personally presenting to the Emperor of Russia the resolution of Congress congratulating him on his escape from the hands of an assassin. He will also report on the present condition of the principal navies of Europe. It is not generally believed in Europe that one of our monnors can cross the Atlantic, but the incredulous will soon have a demonstration of the fact. The Miantonomah is at Halifax awaiting the arrival of Captala Fox.

From Savannah.

Naw York, May 16. The steamer San Sava-dor brings Savannah Gates to the 12th instant. The News and Herald contain san account of the sinking of the steamer Lizzie Baker, plying between Savannah and Florida, by running on the obstructions below Fort Jackson.

A colored woman has been arrested for in fanticide, when by her own confession no less than three of her children had been murdered by her mother shortly after their birth. The murderess has escaped.

The Cholera-No New Cases or Deaths. New York, May 16 .- The Health officer's report states that since the last report no admissions nor deaths have occurred on board the hospital ship. All was well on board the Virginia and Llinois.

The Connecticut Senatorship.

NEW HAVEN, CODE., May 16,-The House ballotted to-day for United States Sevator, with the ollowing result:-0. S. Ferry, 132; R. D. Hubbard, 93; L. S. Foster, 7: Thomas H. Seymour, I. The Senate votes to-morrow.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, May 16—Cotton firm at 35@386. Flour decimed 10c; saies of 5500 bbls. State at \$7.40 @9.50; Ohio, \$9.20@18.75; Western, \$7.40@9.60; southern, \$10.65@16.75; and Canada, \$8.70@18.80, West dull; sales of 5500 bushes Milwankee Claub at \$2. Corn I cent lower; sales of 35,000 bushels at \$0.23c. Beef steady, Pork neavy; sales of 1000 bairels at \$30.62\frac{1}{2}. Lard quiet, Waisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania-Chief Justice Woodward and Justices Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew -The Sucreme Court sitting at Harrisburg, has entered judgment in the following

Harrisburg, has entered judgment in the following cases, the opinions being delivered as follows:

By Woodward, J.—Youngman vs. Mench. From Union county. Judgment reversed.

Risk's Appeal. From Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed.

Row and vs. Penusylvania Railroad Company. Certificate from Nisi Prius. Decree affirmed Dungan vs. Insurance Company. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

Catawissa Railroad Company vs. Armstrong. From Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed.

Salover vs. Fassit. From Hoga county. Judgment affirmed.

Braine vs. Spalding. From Bradford county. Judgment affirmed.

Cadmus vs. Jackson. From Philadelphia. Judgment reversed. ment reversed.
Price vs. Mott. From Tioga county. Judgmen

Cromse vs. Cronise From Philadelphia. Reargument ordered for reasons stated in the opinion filed.

Commonwealth vs. Monn. From Northampton county. Judgment reversed.

Hagerty vs. Albright. From Bucks county.

Judgment affirmed.

Helsel vs. Same. From Bucks county. Judgment

affirmed.

Minnard vs. Taylor. From Cameron county.
Judgment affirmed.

By Thompson, J.—Steamship Dock Company vs.
Heron. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.

By Strong, J.—Dresler vs. Atleatown Water Co.
From Lehigh county. Judgment affirmed.

Dubois vs. Glant. From Eik county. Judgment affirmed.

Steison vs. Croskey. From Philadelphia, Judgment

Stetson vs. Croskey. From Philadelphia. Judg-

Steison vs. Croskey. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.
Sheets' appeal. Two cases. From Lycoming county. Decrees reversed.
Bayard vs. Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. From Philadelphia. Judyment affirmed.
By Read, J.—Caveron vs. Insurance Company. From Philadelphia. Judyment affirmed.
McClosky vs. Ives. From Clinton county. Judgment affirmed.
Dubois vs. Keffer, From Lycoming county. Decree affirmed.

affirmed. Dunwoody vs. Raynor. From Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company vs. Henderson.
From Philadelphia. Juagment affirmed.
Wonderly vs. Rowland. From Lycoming county.

By Agnew, J.—Brady vs. Maybard. From Lycoming county.

By Agnew, J.—Brady vs. Maybard. From Lycoming county. Decree reversed and desendant ordered to account as directed in the opinion field. Barnes vs. Borough of Warren. From Warren ounty. Decree affirmed.
Halsey vs. Tate. From Philadelphia. Decree at-

The District Court No 2, JJudge Stroud, com-pleted its list for the week vesterday, and adjourned. The District Court No 1, Judge Bare, was engaged this morning with the case of Wainwright vs. Mackenson, an action on a mechanic's lien.

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Gold. Stocks, and Markets—The Fenians and James Stephens-Free and Easy Murder-Divorce and seduction Cases -Curtous Murderous Assault, Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph. NEW YORK, May 16. Gold opened at 129;—weak. Stocks are strong Governments quiet and steady. trade is dull. There

is some buoyancy in imported goods. Domestic produce is irregular, and prices are unsettled.

A grand Fenian demonstration took place at Jones' Wood yesterday in honor of the arrival of James Stephens, C. E. F. B. About fifteen thousand persons were present, and Mr. Stephens, in a long presch. speech, gave a detailed account of the operations of the organization from its inception to the present time, and at its close stated that the object of his time, and at its close stated that the object of his visit to America was for the purpose of restoring harmony and union between the two actions, and promised that active operations would commence in Ire and for its liberation from English rule before the close of the present year. The greatest enthusiarm prevailed, and Mr. Stephens received a most cordial welcome from the vast assemblage. Mr. Stephens was the only speaker, and on the conclusion of his remarks the audience dispersed.

Stephens was the only speaker, and on the conclusion of his remarks the audience dispersed.

The trial of Dr. Henry Otto Claus for the murder of Charles Carson, "at a free-and-essy," in West. Thirty-sixth street, in December last, was resumed yesterday. Testimony for the defense was introduced for the purpose of showing that the fatal blow was inflicted in self-defense, The summing up will take place to-day, Mr. Gunning G. Bedford appearing for the prosecution, and James T. Brady for the accused.

accused.

An action was tried in the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge Cardozo, yesterday, on a promissory note alleged to have been made by Mr. Wm. O. D. McIntosh, a son-in-law of Commodore Snubick. The consideration money was advanced by Mr. John K. Ford to pay the expenses of a trip to China, which Mr. McIntosh was advised to take for the benefit of his health. Mr. McIntosh dving in China, his brother Angus was sued as endorser of the note, and a verdict was given in favor of plaintiff. the note, and a verdict was given in favor of plaintil

the note, and a verdict was given in layor of plaintiff for the full amount claimed.

The full divorce suit spain occupied the attention of Judge Barnard tyesterday in the Supreme Court. Chambers On a motion made to compel the desfendant to file security for alimony and the expense of the suit, Judge Barnard granted an order directing the Sheriff to hold the defendant to bail in the sum of \$10,000, on affidavits showing that he had threatened to sell out his property and leave the State.

Civil suits have been commenced in the Supremo Court by the City Rairond Companies against seve-ral of the strikers who attacked drivers during the late disturbances, and orders of arrest have seen

late disturbances, and orders of arrest have seen issued against them.

A case was up before Judge Barbard, yesterday, in the Supreme Court. Crambers, which developed some painfai facts. The complainant is Muss have Busteed, who allows that in March last she was married to a young man named James T. Wilson, and that she subsequent; ascertained he had a wife in Bristol, England. She is the niece of Judge Busteed, formerly of this city. A divorce has been granted between the parties on the alleged connivance of the defondant, who took this coulse, as it appeared, in order to save himself from a criminal prosecution. As application has been made by the lather of the lady to set as de the decree. Further hearing in the case was set down for Phurday next. Anne Birdsall, a waiter girl in the Cas no saloon, under the St. Nicholas thetel, was awarded one hundred and fitty dollars and costs against the keeper of the is con, in the Mar ne Court, before Judge Gross, yesterday. The proprietor, it was all egel, beat, and charged her with keeping some of the tickets she had received.

Judyment for five bundred dollars was awarded to Leopold herz in the Marine Court before Judyo Gross, yesterday, against Anthony Boyer, who it was allowed had wrongfully detained certain articles of gold and silver the property of the court of the cour

gold and silver be onging to the piaintiff.

Peter A. Burley, formerly a member of the Metropolitan poince, entered his inther's store on Monday
evening, and, drawing a pistol on him, pulled the
tringer; but it missed fire. A struggle ensued between the father and son, when the former secured
the pistol and gays his son, in charge of the police. the pistol and gave his son in charge of the police. He pleaded guilty to assault with intent to kill, and was committed.

FULTON.