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VOL. V .- No. 129

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MAY 30, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERAtion, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, how often the pailed has, the lack-lustre eye, and emediated form, and the impossibility of applieation to mental effort, show its banetul influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressng influence 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 ordinary diversions of the ever-changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body too much enfeeb ed to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its

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

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu FOR WEARNESS 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, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languer, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often I normous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dayness of the Skin. Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Buck, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Eyes, 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 Esmestness, no Speculation, but a hurrled Transition from one question to another. These symptoms, if allowed to go on-which this Medi-

cine invariably removes-seen follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire. Buring the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bleemingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died

of epilepsy. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those directul diseases, 18saNiTY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the Insane Asy-Jums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertleus. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appear. The countenance is actually sodden and quibe destitute-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it Should

a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate "With womi measures wan Despair Low sulen sounds his grief begulied." Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and sompton a we are prepared to offer an invaluable gut of chem stry for the remount 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 testi-

ony of all who have used or prescribed it. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT 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 Bindder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

BELMBOLD'S FLUID EX BACT BUCHU, In affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosts or Retention, Israguarities, painfulness, or suppre sion of customary evacuations, Ulceration or scirrhous state of the Uterus, Leuorrhea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether the Decime or Change of Late.

HELMBOLD'S PLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urmary Organs arising from babits 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 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 no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and color, immediate in its action, and more straughtening than any of the preparations of Back or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delicate Constitutions procure the remedy at one i. The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above classes it is sure to affect the bodily ... alth menta powers, happiness and that o

posterity. Cur fiesh and blood are supported from these PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no secret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S LUID EXTRACT BUCHU'IS composed of Buchu, Ca-FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Buchu, Calciebs and Juniper Berries, selected with great circ and reparted in vacuo by H. T. HELABOLD. Druggist and Chemist of Exteen years experience in the City of Philadelphia and which is now prescribed by the most eminent oblysicians. has been admitted to use in the United states army and is also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sapitary Institutions throughout the land.

[Dr. Kavenic is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jeneral was in the Country of Philagelphia].

Mu. H. T. HELMBOLD -Dear Sir: -In regard to the Mr. H. T. Helmpold — Dear Sir:—In regard to the question asked ine as to my opinion about Backs, I would say that I have used and sold the article in various arms for the restrictive ears. I do not taink there is any form or preparation of 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 amployed in the various diseases of the bladder and klamys, and the reputation it has acquired in ms judgment is warranted by the facts.

repulation it has acquired in my judgment is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves the simple decocion time-ture fluid extracts—and I am not commizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years experience ought I think to give me the right to judge of its merits and without prejudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others. I do not value a thing according to its bulk it I did other Buchus would out-do yours; 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 oured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kilneys than I have ever seen cures with any ever such as Respectfully yours, etc.

GE-RGE H. KEVYER M. D.,

NO. 140 Wood street, Pittsburg, Pa.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, HIGHLY CONCENTRATED

One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, expelling all HUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles, being or such strength, the dose is exoredingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the tand.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS. HELMEOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, No. 594 BROADWAY, New York.

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT. No 104 S. TENTH Street, below Chemus, Philadelphia

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. ASE FOR HELMBOLD'S

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Germany and Italy on the Brink of War.

Immense Armaments and a General Order to the Austrian Army.

Garibaldi's Acceptance of an Italian Command.

Lord Clarendon on the Prospects of Peace.

Effects of the Money Panic.

More Failures and an Extraordinary Bank Return.

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

THE CERMAN QUESTION.

ARMAMENTS CONTINUED TO THE VERY VERGE OF WAR-THE FIRST GENERAL ORDER TO THE AUSTRIAN ARMY—ITALY BEADY FOR A DASH—
GARIBALDI'S ACCEPTANCE OF A COMMAND—
LORD CLARREDON'S EXPLANATION OF THE
"COMMUNICATIONS" FOR A CONGRESS, ETC. ETC. Our despatches from the Continent to the morning of the 18th of May inform us that the situation of affairs in Germany remained then without mate-

or analy sensitive to the result of the first and result of the result. The negotiations between Austria and Prussia are finally stated to have led to no result. The nest important despatches which passed on the surject after the sailing of the City of Boston, will be found published below in order.

THE DESPATCHES.

PARIS, May 16.—The Monstear of this evening publishes an article on the Austro-Prussian disante and the armaments of the German States.

article says:'Notwithstanding these armaments, the hopes for the preservation of reace have rather increased than the preservation of beace have rather increased than dimnished. France is directing her efforts, in concert with England and Russia, towards assembling a conference, to which the questions now threatening the peace of Europe would be referred. These efforts attest the thorough sincerity of the Emperor's desire for peace. The Imperial Government lovally devotes the liberty of action which it had reserved to prevent the outbreak of an armed conflict."

The Pays, speaking of the effort being made by diplomacy with a view to the preservation of peace, says:—

sa ya:But little reliance must be placed upon these efforts But little rehance must be placed upon these efforts proving successful, as their success has daily become a matter of increased difficulty. Neutral Governments are seeking some mea-ure of bringing about a reconciliation between the antagonistic powers, but are are a loss to find any truly practicable mode of dealing with the exi ting difficulties, nor do they know what arguments they can possibly employ for

BRUSSELS, May 16 -In diplomatic circles the assembling of a Congress is considered to be still PESTH, May 16 -Arrangements are said to have been made here for placing a corps of Hungarian volunteers at the disposal of the Austrian Government as soon as war shall be declared.

L'Aris, May 17.—The Constitutionnel of to-day

publishes an article pointing out the serious nature of the differences between Austria, Prussia, and Italy, and says: —
'The neutral powers could neither induce either of

the different parties to concede the demands of the other, nor usefully recommend to them the mainte nance of the statu quo. They might, however, find some middle course which would admit of a settle ment of conflicting pretensions. It is by compro-mises that conflicts between State and State are settied, without leaving that hostile feeling which would soon lead to fresh conflicts." PARIS, May 17—Evening.—A ramor has been cur-

rent here that Austria has withdrawn part of her forces from Venetia. This rumor is unfounded. There are two hundred thousand Austrian troops in Venetia, all upon a war footing, and the military preparations in that Province are being prosecute

iin great vigor.
The Patric of this evening says:-"Baron Budberg, Earl Cowley, and M Drouyn de Lhuys have settled the basis of the programme of a conference. This programme definitely in-cludes but three questions — Vanetia. Schleswig-Holstein, and Federal referm. M Druyn de Lhuye has been cutrusted with the task of drawing up a despatch which will be submitted this wook to Baron Budberg and Earl Cowley, and will taen be forwarded to the Caurts of Vienna, Berlin, and BRUBERS, May 17 .- The Independance Belge of

this evening says: —
"We have received fresh details from London respecting the proposed Congress. Austria has been confidentially informed of the points of which the programme will consist. She has replied that she desires the Schleswig Holstein question to be decided, not by universal suffrage, but by consultation with the estates of the duchies. She demands that the basis iproposed by Prussia for a reform of the Rederal Constitution shall not be accounted. As re-Federal Constitution shall not be accepted. As regards the Venetian question, are wishes to know that territorial compensation would be offered he in excanage for the cession of that province to Italy. BERLIP, May 17.—Prussia is not adverse to the assembly of a congress, with the reservation that preliminary negotiations should take place upon the

programme to be adopted.

Hanover has, it is stated, undertaken to maintain an absolute neutrality for the present.

BRILLIN, May 17—Evening—The increasing probability of the assembly of a congress is exercising a tranquillizing influence upon the public mind. The armay ents, however, have not been relaxed, and the concentration of transactions. the concentration of troops is proceeding with per-tect regularity. In military circles but little weight is attached to the news respecting the proposed con-

FLORENCE, May 17 - A circular of the Minister of War rejutive to the organization of the volunteers has been published to-day. The twenty batta ions specified by the royal decree will form ten regiments. The depots of enrolment fixed by the Government are Como, Vareze, Bari, and Barletta. Each regiare Come, Vareze, Barl, and Barletta. Each regiment whil consist of forty-two officers and one thousand four hundred and forty-six men. Other battailons will be formed if necessary. The volunteers will wear the Garibaldian red shirt and cap.

Vienna, May 18, Evening — The negotiations which
have been carried on between Count Von Bismark
and Count Karolyi have led to no result, since
Count Von Bismark caims, on behalf of Prassia,
the military and diplomatic representation of the
whole of Northern Germany.

Vienna, May 18 — Field Marshal Von Benedek,
Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Army, has just

Vienna, May 18—Field Marshal Von Benedek, Commander in Ubie of the Northern Army, has just issued the first order of the day to the soldiers under his command. The order is dated the 12th instant, from temporary headquarters in this capital. In tervant words the Field Marshal expresses his confidence in the army and in the justice of the Austrian cause. The order bears throughout a decidedly defensive tone. No time is mentioned for the commencement of war, but the order says that the army has been not ready for defense, and to combat every enemy who threatens the Emperor and the country.

FLORENCE, May 18 -The Opinione of to-day pubhehes an article, which says:

"The future of the German nation depends upon the Liberal party. The deporable constitutional conflict in Prussa should not make us forget that it is the vital and traditional interest of termany to eliminate the heterogeneous influence of the Austrian Empire. It souts the mistakes of the Prussian Covernment, despute the Laberta attitude occasion-

ally assumed by Austria, the Liberais ought to embrace the sole opportunity offered by the power that reprisents the future of Germany, and whose power is necessarily progressive, while the hapsburg policy is as necessarily reactionary. It is the surest means to bring about the advent of tiberty. The cause of Italy is identical with that of nationality and liberty. Germany should follow the example of Italy, which did not hesitate to rally round the House of Savoy, whose mission in Italy was identical with that or trussen in Germany."

Berlin, May 19—Russia continues her endeavors with the Middle States, with which the imperial family is allied by marrage, to exercise an influence adverse to their alliance with Austria. Among other motives, Ruissia urges that the formation of Polish regiments might lead to sanserous movements.

regiments might lead to dangerous movements. Russia is principally apprehensive that Austria might favor a movement in Poren, which might spread into Russian Po and.

TAX ON ITALIAN BENTES. The Chamber of Deputies at Florence, after a long debate and in spite of the opposition of the Minister of Finance, agreed to the proposition for a tax upon Italian renies by a vote of 145 to 141. The Minister of Finance thereupon tendered his resignation.

GARBALDI'S COMMAND.

The following is the letter in which Garibaldi accalls the command of the volunteers:—

CAPRERA May II.—M. le Ministre:—I accept with true gratitude the dispositions which you have taken and his Majestr has cancroned relative to the volunteer corps. I am thankful to you for the trust you manifest in me in giving me the command, and you will be cook aponed to express to the Kop. you will be good enough to express to the King my schiments. I hope soon to co-operate with our g orious army in accomplishing the destines of the country I thank you for your coursest in making this communication to me. Accept, etc.

The correspondent of the London News at Florence says the general impression throughout the 1- that war has become absolutely necessary to the national existence. The alternative is foreign war one if it was

LORD CLARENDON ON THE PRACE NEGOTIATIONS. LORD CLARENDON ON THE PRACE NEGOTIATIONS.

In the English House of Lords on the 18th of May, Lord Stratiord de Redeliffe hoped that in the present state of public affairs her Majesty's Government, before the Bouse separated for the recess, would be able to give some information with respect to the prospects of peace or war on the Continent. The noble Lord was understood to express an opinion that austria was in the legal possession of Veneua, and the peace of Europe was of more importance than the unity of Italy. He wished to ask whether any negotiations or preliminary communications, official or confidential, were actually in progress on the part of her Majesty's Government, with a view the part of her Majesty's Government, with a view of setting the differences which unhappily pre-vaied between several of the great powers of Europe, by means of a Congros, and if so, whether they afforded any reasonable hope or prospect of an

amicable issue, the Earl of Clarenden said—It is impossible to aggravate the gravity of the crisis, and I think that my noble friend was perfectly justified in asking this question before the house separates. I can reply to his question that both official and confidential communications are in progress at this moment. I can scargely, as yet, g ve them the character of negotiations; but they are going on at this moment, and hope they may result in a meeting together of all the powers of Europe; both of those who are neutral and of those who are arming; but I cannot hold out a hope that they will terminate in peace although I think that a meeting together of all the powers of think that a meeting together of all the powers of Europe may give some hope of an amicable issue. I can only say that no effort on the part of her Majesty's Government will be wanting to bring about such a result. I believe also that this is the wish of the Emperor of the French, but in the present state of these communications to words, as I have said, I cannot give the same of negotiations, I have said, I cannot give the same of negotiations, I have said, I cannot give the same of negotiations. think it is inexpedient to say more. (Hear, hear,)

The Latest News LONDON, May 20 — Beports concerning the European Congress are conflicting. It is said that Austria had refused to join. No direct negotiation has as yet been addressed to the courts of Berlin, Vienna, and Florence.

Active preparations continue in Vene ia. Twenty battalions of volunteers have been formed in Italy, and it is believed that more will be formed, in consequence of the large number of calistments.

At the sitting of the Frankfort Diet resterday, the Ministers of the Middle States represented at the Bamburg conjerence, moved that the Diet should request the members of the confederation taking military measures to declare whether and upon what conditions they would be willing to order a reduction of their military establishments to a peac oting simultaneously.
The Jatest vague rumors from Paris state that hos-

THE MONEY PANIC.

ti ities had almost commenced.

CONDITION OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND-AN EX TRACEDINARY RETURN - TEN MILLIONS OF POUNDS STERLING ADVANCED ON SECURITIES IN A WEEK-THE LATEST PAILURES ETC. The weekly return of the Bank of England, brought by the Persia, is the most extraordinary

Although the bank has not availed itself of the privilege granted by the suspension of the Bank Charter act, the figures in the statement exhibit un-piecedentedly violent changes. The decrease in the builton was £832,835, and in the notes usemployed £4 219 495 sterling.

From the London News (City Article), May 18. An analysis of the bank returns shows an increase n one week of £18,000,060 in the advances on private securities. This unprecedented amount proves how cormous has been the pressure for acco on the part of the panic-struken community. Inas-much, however, as a great deal of this borrowing was merely precautionary, £5 000 000 have been added to the private deposits, and the increase of £8,76,000 in the circulation results mainly from the desire of country bankers to secure themselves against all contingencies, and the notes withdrawn are not realls thrown into circulation, but are for

the most part hoarded.

The reserve of notes is reduced to £30,000, so that its quite within the power of any one of the great joint-stock banks, by withdrawing its current balance, to force the Bank of England to avail itself authorization contained in the recent frea-t or. There seems to be now a fair prospect that the bank will be able to fide over the crisis with-out violating the law. The £832 000 of com and oul-hon withdrawn must have been taken away chiefly by provincial Scorch and Irish banks as a measure

THE SITUATION ON CHANGE.

From the London Times (City Article), May 19. There has been again a much better tone in all the markets to-day, with, at one time a tendency towards a fresh advance in Consols, shiely from the influence numerous purchases for investment on the part the public. The first and last bargains we vesterday's quotations, 187; to; for delivery, 86; to ex dividend for the account; but there was during the morning a temporary as vance of j. At the Bank to-day, although the discount demand continues large, there has been no pressure, and in the Stock Exchange advances have a ain been offered at from

gar to ten per cent.
Exportations of gold to the continent still take lace, on account of the number of short bil s sent over for that purpose during the distrust excited by the events in London of ast week, and partly, per-haps, from the suspension of the Bank act being confounded by some parties with a suspension of specie payments. The fact, however, that when the panic occurred the total gold heid by the Bank was not far be ow an average, and was nearly double the amount held in the panic of 1867 renders these opera nota unimportant, especially as a large amount o

coin lately withdrawn for the provinces may be ex-pected shortly to find its way back.

The sum of £88,000 in gold was withdrawn from the bank to day for the continent, but there was a turn of a considerable amount or sovereigns from Scotland. It is understood, also, that 60,000 sovereigns are on their way from Alexandria to the Bank of Egypt, which will be sent to the bank on their arrival.

The suspension has been announced of Messrs, S.

P Framice & Co., of Greenam house, a Bombay firm of extensive business. Their inabilities are beserved to be chiefly in connection with cot.on, and are stated to be £368,600.

The Latest.

LIVERPOOL, Evening, May 19.-The Africa's news was not developed till after business hours.

Another London bank, the "European," suspended to day. The lia linues are reported heavy.

Funds and securities are generally dull and lower, closing flat. There are rumors of additional suspensions in computerial situation.

ions in commercial diroles.

It is generally stated that Boult, English & Brandon, of Liverpool, will show ample assets and pay twenty shillings in the pound. The liabilities of the European Bank are estimated A report has been issued by the Imperial Mercan.

ICCL. ASSOCIATION, & COMPAN, Whose smart

soon after their introduction, went to an extraordinary premium, with £5 paid on each £50 and which list week touched eight discount. The number of shares is one hundred thousand, and the paid-up capital £500,000, and the concurrent testimony of Messis. Coleman, lunquand & Co., and Messis. Quilter, Ball & Co., after a careful examination in cetail, is that, reckoning the value of the assets at recent prices, a sum of £190,000, or one-flith part of the paid-up capital, will cover the whole loss.

Messis, Fernic Brothers & Co. whose affairs have been the subject of conversation on the Laverpool Exchange during the last few days, have determined to liquidate under inspection. It is understood that the estate shows a large warp us. This course thas been determined upon after consultation with the leading parties interested, in order to prevent the sacrifices which would be involved by immediate realization of securities, which consist, to a large extent. of ships, and which are in the firm's own basids.

firm's own hands

With reference to the market for American securities, Mesers, Safterthwaite & Co. report as follows:

—Since our last the London market for American securities has in common with all others, been violently spitated by the financial crisis, which, we hope, has passed away. When the panic was at its height prices were much deprossed, owing to forced the United States fire transfer body. firm's own bands height prices were much depressed, owing to forced sales. United states five-twenty bonds baving been cown, or Friday, as low as 63; himois Centra; at 73, and Eries at 42; but, from those quotations, there has been a decided ralle, and the market closes with a firmer aspect, Five-twenties being asst quoted at the same price as this day week, viz: 65; to 65; himos stares are but a shade flatter, 77 to §, but Erie on the week, at 45 to §, show a decline of hearly two dollars. nearly two donars.

NORTH AMERICAN QUESTION.

BELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF ENG-LAND AND THE UNITED STATES ON THE CANADIAN RECIPROCITY-PRECAUTIONS WITH REGARD TO

THE PISHERIES In the House of Commons on the 18th of May, in reply to Mr. Watkin, Mr. Layard, Unier Secretary of State, said his honorable friend seemed to be in some doubt, when he was on the point of sitting some doubt, when he was on the point of atting down, whether he had made a charge against her Majesty's Government. He conjessed that he had never heard an indictment of greater severity brought against any Government. The honorable member had accused them of all kinds of lackes. According to his statement they had exhibited a great amount of negligence, they had shown themselves indifferent to the great interests of the country, and, going a siep further, he declared that their nanagement had been culpaoie.

Not satisfied with having attacked the Government

n anagement had been cuipaoie.

Not satisfied with having attacked the Government generally, he singled out the noble Earl at the head of the Government, and charged it upon his coldness and bad management that this question of the Reciprocity treaty was not brought to a satisfactory conclusion. But, with strange moonsistency, he went on to say that a matter of the greatest difficulty and coircacy, the negotiation of the siave trade treaty, had been carried out by Earl Russell apparently without any fundrance on the score of those very qualities which before he stigmatized as defects. very qualities which before he stigmatized as defects (Hear.) It is had been the object of the somorable gentl man to make a speeca rendering it difficult for this country to come to an understanding with the United states he could not have delivered one of a more mischlevous character, or one b tter calculated to rouse in the United States feelings of irritation to reuse in the United States feelings of irritation against this country, precluding the possibility of any fresh Reciprocity treaty being entered into. (Hear, hear.) Her Majesty's Government were as much alive as the honorable member could possibly be to the importance or the Reciprocity treaty; they looked upon it as a most beneficent measure, and believed that it had conferred equal benefits on both countries. (Hear, hear.) In support of his argument his honorable friend gooted some statistics. In order to show the House the satistac ory manner in which the treaty had worked, he would quote the following stasistical returns:—

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States re-

The Secretary of the Treasury of the United States reports that the total imports into the British provinces from the United States were in 1827, 8445-118, and the exports from these provinces to the United States 82.630, 574 Total trade, 83.275, 792. It is stated by the Select Committee of the Ctamber of Commerce of New York, that the whole value of exports and imports between the United States and the British North American provinces was in 1849, 86 699,000, and had grown slowly up to that amount. We find stated on the same authority—In 1.55—Imports into Canada, \$15,585 695; exports from Canada to the United States 88,649 602; In 1855—Imports 800 828 676; exports, \$23 100,362; exports, \$24 074.

Those figures showed an increase of trade not ex-

Those figures showed an increase of trade not exceeded, he believed, by any other between any two countries in the world. At the meeting referred to by his honorable friend—the one held in Detroit— Mr. Howe made a speech in which there was this

Looking at the 'ndustrial results of the treaty, any fair inicided and discussionate man must admit that they have far surpassed in utility and vaue all that could have been hoped by the most sangaine advocate of the measure in 1854. The trade of the United States, and of the previnces, techne restricted and slow or growth, and vexations before, had been annually swelled by mutual exchanges and homorable competition till it is represented by a grand total of \$456.250 991 in about nine years. This amount seems almost incredible; but who can hazard an estimate of the figures by while this trade will be expressed ten or twenty years hence. It this was adjustment of our mutual interests be not disturbed? If there be any advantage in a balance of trade, the returns show that the citizens of the United States have had it to the extent of \$55.951.145. Looking at the 'ndustrial results of the treaty, any

but great as had been the commercial advantage of he trea y its political advantages had not been tess considerable. For a period of forty years questions of a most irritating nature had constantly arisen in reterence to the fishing, and had it no been for the prudence of the two Governments and that of the officers who were sent to the fishing grounds, misunderstandings of a very grave nature must have ensued. But for the eleven years durin thich the treaty was in existence not a single irr tating question nor cause of misunderstanding areas on those questions. (Hear.) It was evident, there ore, that the strongest inducements existed on the side of her Majesty's Government to have the treaty

His honorable friend had argued the case as if her his notionale friend had argued the case as if her hisjesty's Government had the power of negotiation; but they had nothing to negotiate—the trea y was in existence, and they did not wish it to be brought to an end. All they wanted was that it should be al-lowed to remain international law between the two Countries. Of course it was open to the United States to put an end to it if they thought proper to do so, and they did think proper to do so, this honorable friend seemed to forget that there was no power of neworistion on the subject vested in the Government of the United States. Mr. Seward and the Government or the United States. United States had no power to negotiate with her Majesty's Government, and therefore the whole of his honorable friend's argument on that point came o an end.

question of bringing the treaty to an end did not lie with the Executive, but with Congress. It has honorable triend turned to the papers he would find that the notice to abrogate the treaty was not given by Mr. Seward as Secretary of State to Mr Lincoln, the President, but was given by Mr. S-ward as the organ of Congress. The notice was in pursu

Resolved, By the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress, assembled, That notice be given of the termination of the Reciprocity treaty according to the provisions therein contained for the termination of the same; and the Freeldent of the United States is hereby charge; with the communication of such notice to the Government of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

That being the state of the case, the question arose whether her Majesty's Government could have brought about such a coange of opinion among the members of Congress as would have induced that body to after their policy with respect to the

that boay to after their policy with respect to the Reciprocity treaty. On that point he was entirely at issue with his honorable iriend. As to his suggestion that a resolution of the House of Commons in tavor or continuing the treaty might have been obtained by the Government, he would ask his honorable ir end to reverse the case, and to suppose that the House of Commons and the state of the case o honorable friend to reverse the case, and to suppose that the House of Commons had resolved to put an end to the treaty. What would have been the effect of a resolution of Congress asking the House of Commons to renew a treaty which it had determined to put an end to? (Hear, hear.) His honorable friend had used one of the most extraordinary argume its he had ever heard.

He said there was a strong party in the United States who were very anxious for the annexation of our North American colonies to that conatry, and tout they looked upon the Reciprocity treaty as an obstacle to their designs. Did not he (Mr. Watchin) see that he could not have quoted a weightier expression of quinton as influencing Congress tand

expression of opinion as influencing Congress than he had done when he mettioned that fact? (Hear, hear.) There was a great difference of opinion as between the Eastern States and the Western; and while it was true that large meetings in favor of the con-muance of the treaty had been held in the United States, it was equally true that quite as large meetings had been held in favor of putting an end to it.

number of influential Chambers of Commerce has agreed to resolutions in favor of the retention of their very best to bring that result about.

Now, the Government were perfectly aware that her five hundred delegate: from 1-to brink outliness of American citizens and meaning the content of the result about.

and fifty from the British colonies were present. Mr. Howe made a most able and e equent spaced, in which the whole question was discussed from first to la-t, and resolutions in favor of the treaty were

to la-t, and resolutions in favor of the treaty were passed; but notwithstanding that expression of opinion, cowing from those weighty bodies, there was on the other hand an expression of public feeling which more than counterbalanced it, and Congress adhered to its re-oblidion.

Mr Seward last year expressed to our Charge d'Affaires his willingness to take into consideration the question of a Rechrocity treaty; and when Sir Frederick Bruce went to Washington as our Minister he was instructed to say that her Majenty's Government were prepared to treat on the subject with the Government of the United Stairs. But on his arrival he found that owing to the state of feeling, it would not only be imprudent, but almost im-

with the Government of the United States. But on his arrival he found that owing to the state of feeling, it would not only be imprudent, but almost impossible, to open negotiations. Mr. Linco.n had recently been assassinated. Mr. Seward was himselfill, and there was a strong tooling in the United States consequent on the proceedings of the Alabama and other vessels.

Under these circumstances Sir Frederick Bruce communicated to her Majesty's Government that it would be most imprudent to attempt to open negotiations, and her Majesty's Government were bound to accept the views of their Minister to the United States. (Hear.) Now, sir, F. Bruce was then in communication with the Governor of Canada, and he requested Mr. Gat, a distinguished gentleman, and one of the Ministers of the colony, to come to Washington and unite with him in asce tuning how far it was practicable to open negotiations for a renewal of the treaty. Mr. Gat did so and after sev ral interviews with Mr. Saward he arrived at the same conclusion as Sir F. Bruce, that it would be most anyme at this time to make any proposal for the prolongation or renewal of the treaty. Not merely policial, but other reasons were put forward by powering parties in the United States against the treaty. Mr. McCalloch the Secretary of the Tronsury, for instance, maintained that the renewal of commercial relations between Canada and the United Istates should be a matter for legislation—a course which the British Government themse ves general y preferred to rematter for legislation—a course which the British Government themse ves generally preferred to reciprocal treaties—and those who shared his opinion thought that until the confederation of the North American colonies was brought about, it would be use eas to negotiate with a view to separate reciprocal legislation with each colony.

cal legislation with each colony.

Moreover as the honorable gentleman was aware, a majority of two-thirds of the Senate was requisite to authorize the President to carry through a treaty of this nature, and, in the existing state of public op nion, it was hopeless to think of securing such a majority. It was then suggested by the American Government that, though the public op nion of the country was so strongly opposed to the renewal of the treaty, it might be a ossible to obtain its prolongation for a year, and thereupon Sir F. Bruce was instructed to ask the American Government to endea you in mighter Congressity, assent to that course Congressity, assent to that course Congressity, assent to that course Congressity. vor to induce Congress to assent to that course. Con-eress, however, was mot disposed to do so, and the

Mr. Seward then suggested that as the negotiation of treaties rested entirely with Congress, and not with the Executive, the best course would be for the

of treaties rested entirely with Congress, and not with the Executive, the best course would be for the British Government to put themselves in communication with the Committee of Finance, and endeavor to get the Committee to report to the Senate in favor of the renewal of the treaty. Sir F. Bruce accordingly communicated with the Governors of the North American colonies, in consequence of which delegates from Canada, Nova Scotia, and New Brunswick proceeded to Washington and entered into communication with the Committee of Finance. His benorable friend had described these gen lemen as amateur negotiators, who went to Washington to negotiate on their own account. Several interviews took place, and proposals and courter-proposals were made; but the claims of the Committee were such as the delegates found it impossible to accede to, and after much negotiation the attempt at an understanding felt through. This being the case, hir Seward advised her Majesty's Government that negotiations other than these would be not only intuite, but prejudicial to the cause which, as he (Mr. Lavard) believed, both Governments had at heart. Sir F. Bruce then, in accordance with his instructions, addressed a note to Mr. ward, which, with the reply, he would read, and he would lay the p pers on the table or the Husse. On the 16th or Fernary, Sir F. B uce with the tollowing letter to Kr. Seward;—

Washington, Fibruary 16—sir—As the Reciprodity treaty is about to expire I am anxious to report in a

Washington, February 15 -Sir-As the Reciprodit recave is about to expire I am anxious to report in formal shape, the disposition of the Government of the United States with reference to the important question United States with reservace to the important question of its renewal, and I there are submit for consideration the following proposals, which embody the views of her Malesty's Government with respect to it. Her Majesty's Government with respect to it. Her Majesty's Government have seen with much satisfaction the increase of the trading relations between the United States and the British provinces which has grown up under the treaty, and the beneficial results of the stipulations it contains by virtue of which each contracting unity enjoys the uninterrupted use of the facilities of transport to the seaboard possessed by the other, and participates side by side in the fisheries without restriction of interference. Her Majesty's Government would be well content to renew the treaty in its present form. At the same time, they are ready to consider the treaty in conjunction with the Government of the United States, it such a course would be agreeable to them and so to modify its terms as to render it, it possible, more beneficial to both countries than it has hitherto been if the Government of the United States should feel disposed to adopt the latter course an arrangement of a provisional character might be entered into, with a view to afford time or tresh angoliations and I should take pleasure in submitting to the consideration of my Government any propessi to that effect which you might do me the honor to communicate to me I have, etc.

FREDERICK W. A. BRUCE.

What was the reply to that note? He though is honorable triend would find it a complete answat the accusations which he had preferred again her Majesty's Government. (Ricar, hear.) Seward rep. ed thus to Sir F Bruce:-

Seward replied thus to Sir F Bruce:—
Differentiation of State, Washington February 17.—
Si :—I have the honor to acknowledge the relipt of a note which you addressed to me on the 16 instant, concerning a proposed extension of the Rec procity Treaty. Perhams I could not reoly in any other anner more satisfic origin than I shall now do besting enew the verbal explanations which I have had herstotore occasion to make to you upon that satject. The character of the constitutional distribution of public affairs among the different departments of the Government is well known. It confides commerce and national finance expressly to the Logislative. The new expiring Reciprocity treaty constitutes almost the only case in which the Executive Department has by gotiation, assumed a supervision of any question of or gotiation, assumed a supervision of any question of elither commerce or finance. Even in that case the executive Department did little more than to make a treaty, the details of which had been virtually matured beforehand in the Congress of the United States, and panelion was given to the treaty afterwards by expressional treaty.

ranction was given to the treaty siterwards by express existation.

The question of continuing that treaty involves, namely subjects of the special character which I have elected described. Carefully inquiry, made during the vess of Congress, induced the Free dent to believe hat there was then no such harmony of public sentiment in layor of the extension of the treaty as would accourage him in directing negotiations to be opened, inquiries made since the reassembling of Congress continued the belief then adopted, that Congress prefers to reat the subject directly, and not to approach it hrough the terms of ciplomatic agreement. In accordance with this conviction, all communications verballed written upon the subject have been submitted to the proper committees of Congress, and the question of extending a system of reciprocal trade with the British aterding a system or reciprocal trade with the Britis provinces on our frontier awaits their decision. I have to William H. SEWARD.

Mr. Seward therefore declined any diplomatic negotiations as beyond the authority of the Secretary of State, or of Pros dent, and he referred the British Government to Congress. All these attempts having thus failed, it remained for her Majesty's Government to do their utmost to prevent any evil con-sequences which might arise from the abrovation of the tratv; and here he might temark that, although the microsts of the colonies had no doubt suffered very greatly, he did not think they had suffered more than those of the United States themselves. There were two very important questions—viz., the navigation of the St. Lawrence and the fisheries which might have caused a muunderstanding.
I ow, as regarded the St. La wrence and the canals in connection with it, the Government had not ex pressed any desire to return to the state or thing existing prior to the treaty; but as regarded the

fisheries the matter was on an entirely different tooting. When the Reciprocity treety was entered into certain acts of Parliament and of the colonial Legislatures, imposing heavy tenaities on American subjects who fished within three miles of the shore. were suspended; but the moment the breaty expired these enactments came again to full force, and the Eritah Government and the colonial Gove nors were bound to carry them out. It was therefore Lo d Monch's duty to issue a proclamation warning United States fishermen against intringing the av. United States fishermen against intringing the a s, .
This was obviously no hoscile measure: it was on the contrary, a friendly warning; telling them that if they violated the law he would be bound to enforce the penalties, and he had no more power to suspend that law than his honorable trienit or he himself had. No doubt there was great danger of a collision on the coast, not only through differences arising between the fishermen, but through conspirators, who, he believed, were as dangerous to the United States as to us, viz, the Fenians. (Hear.) The Fenians were ready and anxious, if possible, to The Fenians were ready and anxious, if possible, to embroit the two countries in a dispute and they did their very best to bring that result about.

vested a large amount of proper'y ir these fi-heries, and that many persons were annually employed in them, and though it was no fault of ours that the treaty was abrogated, we having expressed our readiness to adhere to it, so that if any harm accrued to them it was entirely due to the action of their own Government—botwithstanding this the Government were most anxious to prevent any narm from befall-

were most anxious to prevent any harm from befalling these fishermen and those who had thus invested their property in a bone fide manner off these coasts. Now, his honorable triend had read a list of v-ssals of var which he called all iron-clads, though he believed only one was of that de-cription - (Mr. Watkin—"I said two were iron-c ads"—and which, he said, had been sent out by the American Government.

He was not aware whether that list was authentic or not, for he had not seen it in an efficial paper, and he believed such statements were irequently made by New York journals through interested motives, It was possible, therefore, that the statement might be very much exasperated; but, however that might be, it was no demonstration of a hostile character, and from what he knew of the official correspondence between the two Governments he could state that the between the two Governments he could state that the United States Government had shown the very best disposition to deal with this question in a friendly, fair, and foonelistory manner. (Cheers. To tell him, therefore, that the sending vessels-of-war off the coast was a source of danger was to tell him what he could not believe.

olld not believe.

If the fishermen were left to themselves it was not upossible that coldinous might arise which might end to misunderstandings; but the presence of veslead to misunderstandings; but the presence of vesses so twar, commanded by officers who left the rest on ibility case upon them, and who were auxious to prevent their country being involved in war, was the best security for the preservation of peace. The very fact, therefore, of the American Government having sent their fleet, was to his mind the best possible proof that they were destrous to maintain peace and to prevent the collisions which would otherwise be likely to take place. (Hear hear.) Her Majesty's Government very irrendly offers of assistance in preventing any such collisions and in braising about a rood understanding on the subject. Proposals having reference to the fishery question had been made on both sides, but for obvious reasons he could not, at present, lay them before the House, aithough he might say they were of a satisfactory nature. (Hear, hear.)

nature. (Hear, hear)

He hoped in a short time a result acceptable to this country would be arrived at, and this was now likely to be the case, since nothing could be more iriendly and conciliatory than the course pursued by the United States with regard to the fisheries. (Hear.) He regarded the stoppage of the trade between the United States and our colonies as a disaster to both countries. It was not in the power of her Majesty's Government to force the trade upon the linked States and they were therefore conveiled. United States, and they were there'ere, compelled to leave the matter to public opinion in that country where the benefit they derived from the vast trade with our colonies would soon be discovered, and before very long would induce the United States Government to put an end to the restrictions which were so much to be depored. (Hear.)

The O'Connor Don said he was at Washington at the time the notice of the termination of the treaty was given, and he thought the Government had

purshed a very judicious course in reference to it
Mr. Kinnaird and Mr. White thanked Mr. Watkin
for having brought tre subject forward.
Mr. Cardwell remarked that the bonding arrange-Mr. Cardwell remarked that the bonding arrangements for the transit of goods by railway were not affected by the treaty, as they did not depend upon the treaty, but on the mutual interests and mutual relations existion between the two countries. It was the same with regard to the navigation of the St. Lawrence and of Lake Michigan; and there was no intention of terminating those reciprocal arrangements. With regard to the fisheries, the Government were in friendly communication with the Government of the United States on the united, and viewed with satisfaction and not alarm. subject, and viewed with satisfaction, and not alarm the presence of a naval force on the station.

THE EXPORT OF GOLD

\$3,276,400 Gone to Europe This Morning.

NEW YORK, May 30 .- The steamers Java and Tripoli sail to-day with \$3,276,400 in gold. Cyrus W. Field is a passenger on board the

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Jeff Davis' Trial-Opinion of Counsel-The Bernal-Reene Scandal-Death of General Scott, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, May 30 .- Charles O'Conor, counsel for Jeff Davis, passed through Baltimore yesterday, just from Fortress Monree, where he had a consultation with his client. The Baltimore Gazette of to-day, whose editors had a conference with Mr. O'Conor, says Mr. Davis is very anxious for a speedy trial, and his counsel have determined to urge the Government to take up the indictment at the coming term of the United States Circuit Court for the Eastern District of Virginia. It is understood, however, that the Government is not prepared to take this step, and that after the meeting of the Court Mr. Davis will either be permitted leave to find bail, or be released on parole.

Mr. Bernal, the English Consul, is out again to day in another card, defending himself sgainst John Henry Keene, The flags on all of the public buildings and shipping are at half-mast to-day, in respect to the memory of General Scott.

Arrival of the Steamer "Smyrna," Bosros, May 30 .- The steamer Smyraa, from Liverpool via Queenstown on the 9th instant, arrived at this port to-day.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, May 30 — Cotton dull, at 39@120. F. ourstead; sales of 800 bbls. Southern unchanged; sales of 500 bbls. Wheat dull and drooming. Corn steady; sales of 36,000 bushels at 83@350 Becristrady. Pork steady, at 83075. Lard firm, at 19@224c. W make firm

NEW YORK, May 30 .- Stocks steady; Chiesgo and Roc., Island, 83;; Itimois Central, 118;; Michigan Southern, 79;; New York Central, 98; Reading, 109;; Southern, 18; New York Central, 98; Reading, 198; Hudon River, 113; Canton Company, 594; Virginia 6, 67; Missouri 6s, 77; Erie, 611; Western Union Telegraph Company, 694; United State: Coupons 1861, 101; United States Coupons 1862, 102; Ten-Fories, 96; Treasury 7 30s, 1021; 2102; Gold, 188; Sterling Exchange quiet; Sixty day bil's, 91@9; Picent; Three days, 11 lb cent.

BALTIMORE May 30.—Wheat scarce and firm; white \$2.58.22.94. Oats firm at 75.276 costs. Flour quiet; Howard street supersue, \$10.25.210.75. Provisions duli. Sugar firm and advancing. Cost.o dull. Rio 16.22.3. in gold. Whisky firm; Onio \$2.28.2.28.

INE.

In presenting "HYGIENIC WINE" to the notice of the public, we beg modestiv to cail your attention to the following true statements, viz.;—18". HYGIENIU WINE is used by roe helder to asses of peope a Hroughout Europe. 2d. It is approved by the most emisent physicians of America. 3d. It is approved by numerous "schools of Medicine," especially by the imperial School of Medicine of Paris. 4th. It is not a secret preparation, but a scientific one, the fisredients of which are known to our most emment physicians and is presembed by them in all cases for which it is recommended. 5th. It contains no Alcohol or Whisky, but has for its base one of the finest of pure Wines. With such recommendations it will win its way into the layer of the American people. We rest on its merits a one. Its name implies its purposes. Hygienic Wine regulates the system throughout, imparting a healthful me ion to the blood, and soothing the nerves. For Labies it is just the flive, and imparts strength in all cases of weakness. As an appetizer it is unequalled, and nothing is so gental to the senses as its gently attaining effects in assisting digestion. We warrant that upon trial HTGIENIC WINE WIll be pronounced the best toals known in the country. Ask your druggist for Hygienic Wine.

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