THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .-- No. 128.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

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

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and con vey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tis sues, divided into parts, viz. :- The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in

To cure these affections we must bring into action be muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Lropsy may The reader must also be made aware, that however

alight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources,

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

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

THE GRAVEL.

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

is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites: when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Heimbold's highly concentrated compound Extract o. Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury of stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the la'e Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are educed, and is taken by

MEN. WOMEN, AND CHILDREN. Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., February 25, 1857.

H. B. HELMBOLD, Druggist: -Dear Sir:-I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bradder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief. Having seen your preparations extensively adver-

tised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had tound them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent com bination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a care, knowing that t would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR IVE MONTHS. I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MOSTES, AND

FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID. Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I

do not mean to be without at whenever occasion may do not mean to be such affections.

M. McCORMICE.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's Statement refers to the tollowing gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BlidLER, ex-Governor Penna. Hon THOMAS B. FLORENGE, Philadelphia. Hon. J. C. KNOX. Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. J. S. BLACE, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. D. B. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna. Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. R. C. GEIFR, Judge, U. S. Court. Hon. G. W. WOOD WARD, Judge, Philadelphia. Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia. Hon. JOHN BIG LER. ex-Givernor, Penna. Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington. And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY.

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

No. 104 S' TENTH St.,

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS:

METEORS!

THE LAST INSTALMENT

How the Stars Fell in England and Scotland.

A Magnificent Display-They are Counted by the Thousand.

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

From our foreign files we are enabled to present our readers with the following graphic accounts of the great meteoric shower of November the 14th, which did not come off in this part of the world, but which did come off in foreign

The Meteoric Shower as described by the London "Times." The Times of the 15th has the following ac-

count of the display observed in the neighborhood of Paddington Green:-

hood of Paddington Green:—

"The fiery shower foretold by the science of America and Europe for the night of the 18th-18th of November in this year, was seen in full splendor vesterday morning between the hours of 12 and 2. From about 11 o'clock occasional meteors might be seen gliding a ong the sky from east to west.

"The numbers is creased after 12 o'clock with great rapidity. From Paddington Green, a fairly open position, 207 meteors were counted between 12 and 12 30, and of these the greater number fell after 12 20. The next hundred was counted during the six minutes that susceeded the half-hour. Soon after the sit became impossible for two people to count the whole that were visible from this station.

"As the constellation Lee rose over the houses north of Paddington Green and cleared itself of haze, the divergence of the meteor paths from a point within it became obvious, not merely in the directions of the streams that shot from or through the zeoith, but in those that left their phosphorescent-seeming trails in the sky towards every point of the compass.

"Sometimes these rocket-like lines of light would glide out like sparks flying from an incance-cent mass of from under the blows of a Titanic hammer, but with the distinctive features—first, of those lingering lines of illuminated haze in their track; and secondly, of their rarely appearing as if they originated in the region of the sky from which their

but with the distinctive leatures—arst, of those imgering lines of illuminated haze in their track; and secondly, of their rarely appearing as if they originated in the region of the sky from which their courses evidently diverged.

"Sometimes the meteor was orange and almost red in its color, whereas the luminous trail seemed a most always, probably bysontrast with the surrounding light, of a builsh hue. In one splendid instance the trail, after having nearly disappeared, together with the rockel-head that had produced it, became again lit up and visible coincidently with a sort of resuscilation of brightness in the body of the meteor. Now and then a little illuminated puff-ball would appear in the middle of the constellation Leo, generally more er less clongated or elliptic in form, as it seemed to be more or less distant, and at the same time convergent from an imaginary point that seemed about three degrees S. by E. of the star gamma Leonis; and one, as near as could be estimated to such a point, was simply a star that waxed and waned, and disappeared as one looked at it.

"Sometimes a minute point of light, like a fire-fly, would dart with an angular, jerking motion and give zer course bither and thither, but still as if

would dart with an abgular, jerking motion and zig zag course hither and thither, but still as if away from Leo.

'Only about three meteors were seen during an hour and a half to take a direction manifestly opposed to that of these diverging multitudes. The meteors which shot towards the western horizon meteors which shot towards the western norizon seemed more brilliant and larger in their courses than those which dropped into the eastern. As regards the long lines of light that lingored in the paths of the meteors it seemed that generally they were more dense and brightest towards the middle of the visible paths of the meteors, while the meteor of the visible paths of the meteors, while the meteor itself seemed brightest just before its extinction, an effect possib y due to an obscuration in the middle of its course by matter thrown off from it. The meteors seemed also to lose velocity as they went, but this might have been the result of perspective in those passing through the zenith.

"One singular feature in these celestial fireworks

"One singular feature in these celestial fireworks was the rapidity with which the maximum of frequency came on and went off again. About two o'clock the meteors seemed to have become as scarce as they were at twelve, though they continued in smaller numbers till the verge of daybreak. "From half-past twelve or a quarter to one until about a quarter-past or half-past one, the heavens seemed verifably a 'ive with stars rushing in many parts of the sky, in groups of two or three together, or in immediate succession on each other, seeming or in immediate succession on each other seeming as though racing over the blue vault, except that their courses so rapidly diverged."

Size, Color, and Number of the Meteors. Mr. G. J. Symons writes to the Times:-

Mr. G. J. Symons writes to the Times:—

"The meteors were most numerous at 112 A. M., when they were falting at the rate of one hundred per minute—in fact, the sky was scored in all directions with their wains; the largest was not twice the apparent brilliancy of Sirius; the trains were in some iestances, visible in a two and a half-inch telescope for two minutes. From 2 to 3 A. M. the meteors were not so large as before and after that hour, nor did they appear so uniform in direction—two passed in parallel lines, but opposite directions. No lightning was seen unless it was at 0h. 35m., when two flashes of light were seen, but they were supposed to be from meteors in the north. I estimate the total number visible at about seven or eight thousand."

C. J. Talmage, who saw the meteors from Mr. Barclay's observatory at Leyton, Essex, gives the following tabular statement of the number

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Mr. Talmage observes:-"I remarked one peculiar feature, which was, that those meteors which appeared south of the zenith were of longer duration and left finer trains than those to the north of the zenith. Being unaided there were, of course, some whose time I falled to note, but those times which I noticed may relied upon."

The Meteoric Shower at Glasgow. Professor Grant, of the Glasgow Observatory, emmunicates the following to the Herald of

that city:—

"At 1h. löm, the heavens had assumed an extremely imposing aspect. Multitudes of beautiful meteors were now everywhere visible, but especially in the eastern region of the heavens, where the constellation Leo was to be seen as he gradually ascended in his course towards the meridian. Hausdreds of the meteors far surpassed in brillsancy the stars of the first magnitude. In multitudes of instances they were brighter than Jupiter, and some of them even equalled Venus when she is at her greatest brilliancy. Their prevailing color was white, but some had a yellowish tinge of light, while others had a bluish tinge. In every instance they were accompanied by a straight narrow train of well-defined light, of a beautiful emerald green color. The length of the train varied much tor the different meteors. Many of them extended over an arc of 36, 40, or 50 degrees, and some were eyes of still greater length. As stated, they were, almost without exception, straight in the direction of the length, and their courses among the stars presented clear indications of the emanations of the meteors from a common region of the beavens situated equipment of the every case first presented itself to "The meteor in every case first presented itself to

observation, and then as it pursued its course westward through the heavens it was seen spinning out its beautiful train of green light. In general the mete, r and its train were visible for about three or four seconds, but in some instances they continued in view as long as five seconds. At 1 hour 20 minutes I counted the number of meteors visible in one minute and I found them to amount to fitty-seven; but this, in all profubility, did not exceed one third of the number really....le in every part of the heavens. Shortly afterwards it became evident that the earth had passed through the thickest of the shewer. At 1h. 80m the number of meteors counted in a minute amounted to thirty. At 1h. 85m, the number counted in a minute amounted to forty-three, or twenty-two in a minute. At 2h. 4m, the number counted in a minute amounted to only thirteen.

number counted in a minute amounted to only thirteen.

"At 2h. 42m. the most remarkable phenomenon of this kind presented itself to us in the constellation of Ursa Major, but unfortunately none of us caught the commencement of it. The blaze of light which this meteor emitted at the time of vanishing was extraordinary. It left behind it a curved residue of faint light of sensible breadth, and having the form of a horse-shoe, the extremities of which at first embraced epsilon and gamma Ursa Majoris; but as it gradually grew fainter it expanded in dimensions, until ultimately before vanishing one extremity embraced epsilon Ursa Majoris, while the other extremity reached as far as alpha and beta of the same constellation (the two pointers). The singular phenomenon continued visible in the heavens for twenty minutes after it first attracted our attention. At 3h, the number of meteors visible in a minute had diminished to two or three. At 4h, 30m, only one meteor was visible every two or three minutes, At 5h, the starry heavens might be said to have assumed their normal aspect."

WASHINGTON NEWS

Feeling Between the United States and France-Napoleon Disappoint dat His Mexican Failure-Misunderstanding Abou the Departure of the French Troops - The Fresident's Forthcoming Message-An Outline of Its Prin-

cipal Recommendations - What Mr. Johnson Will Say on Reconstruction -What Constitutional Changes He Will Recommend - Foreign Affairs and the "Alabama" Claims, Etc. Etc. Etc.

PRANCE AND THE UNITED STATES. WASHINGTON, November 27,-While there is not the slightest reason to anticipate any dis-turbance of our friendly relations with France in consequence of Mexican affairs, it is probably true that some diplomatic incidents, not wholly pleasant, have occurred between the two Gov-ernments. The Emperor is disappointed and chagrined at the result of his Mexican adven-ture, and does not feel especially amiable towards us for having baffled his plans, first, by putting down the Rebellion, and next, by in-sisting with so much peremptory politeness upon his withdrawal from Mexico.

I understand from a source entitled to credit

that the Emperor's determination to withdraw the French troops in a body, instead of by instalments, as was agreed upon originally, was made without communication with our Government, and that our Minister was instructed to bring this fact to the Emperor's notice—as also the additional fact that the instalment which was to return this fall, after being embarked had been disembarked, also without notice to our Government, which is spoken of as an extraordinary proceeding, requiring explanation. In reply, the Emperor said that he had sent the order for the disembarkation and the evacuation en bloc by the Atlantic cable in letters instead of explor expressly that our Government. stead of cypher, expressly that our Government might know what he had done, as he took it for granted it would pass under its notice. The explanation, however lame, will probably be

deemed sufficient.
The Emperor has informed our Government that General Castelnau's mission to Mexico was to request Maximilian's abdication.

THE FORTHCOMING MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT. Probably never before was there greater interest manifested in a forthcoming annual Mes sage of the President than is evinced in regard to that which is to be presented to Congress by Mr. Johnson next week. To allay this anxiety, there have been numerous speculations indulge in by correspondents of the Northern journals to the measures to be recommended in that as to the measures to be the it may be sately Message, but up to this time it may be sately asserted that, save to the members of the Cabi-net, Mr. Johnson has not made known positively the character of his proposed Message; and yet enough is known, through some who have recently had confidential conversations with the President, to enable us to divine its tone, and to state with almost absolute certainty some of the measures that will be recommended to Congress. First, then, its tone is—for the Message is already prepared—conciluatory, or, more properly, it may be said to be fair, yet firm, and free from the defiant temper which some have supposed Mr. Johnson would indulge in. And again, those who are under the impression that the President is determined to carry out what is termed "My policy," will be deceived if they expect in the Message propositions looking to the further prosecution of that policy; for Mr. Johnson does not admit that any part of his plan of restoring the Southern States remains to be done, so far as the Executive has power to act. He claims that all that remains unfinished of his relief that the state of level to be done. policy is the admission of legally elected loyal re-presentatives, and that work belongs solely to Since Mr. Johnson has occupied Presidential chair he has not deemed any further amendments to the Constitution necessary; but in the forthcoming Message, in view of the exi-gencies of the day, he will recommend several matters as subjects to be embraced in proposed amendments to that instrument. Among be mentioned the abolishment of the Electoral Cellege, and the election of President and Vice-President by the voters at large, without pgard to State boundaries. Another amend-ment suggested is the election of United States Senators by the voters at large in the several States, instead of electing them by the State Legislatures; and still another amendment ramed is the appointment of Judges of the United States Supreme Court for a term of twelve years each, one-third of the entire number to be appointed every four years. These amendments were proposed some years ago by Mr. Johnson in the United States Senate, while he was a member of that body. The amendment proposing the election of President by male voters at large, in the opinion of Mr. Johnson, will eventually regulate the question of suffrage within the States, by making it of imperative interest that sates, by making it of imperative interest that each State include as many voters as possible, and thus in proper time the franchise will be extended to the colored people. It is not expected that Mr. Johnson will propose action on the amnesty question by Congress, inasmuch as he holds that under the Constitution the Executive has the sole power to grant amnesty and pardon, and therefore he will not propose that Congress legislate upon that subject. A considerable portion of the Message is devoted to foreign affairs, and especially to the controversy with the British Government about the Aabama claims, the Mexican Protectorate socalled, and the action of our Gevernment with reference to the failure of Napoleon to with-draw a portion of his treops from Mexico dur-ing this month, as he agreed to do. Such, it is

believed, are some of the math features of the Message that will be presented to Congress by the Executive next week.—N. Y. Times. Revady Johnson and Governor Swann. By the United States Associated Press,
BALTIMORE, November 28.—It is rumored here

that Reverdy Johnson will take a seat in the Cabinet, and that the Democrats will elect Governor Swann to the unexpired term of two years, reserving the full six year term for a straight-out Eastern-shore Democrat.

MEXICO.

Highly Important and Startling Intelligence-United States Troops Across the Rio Grande-Matamoras Occupied by General Sedgwick's Command-The Movement Unauthorized by the Government, Etc.

y the United States Associated Press. Washington, November 27.—Your correspondent from New Orleans telegraphs to this Bureau the following highly important and startling intelligence:—

New Oblians, November 27.—A despatch just received from Fiake's Buttetin, at Galveston, announced that the Union general, Sedg sick, crossed the Bio Grande on Thursday last, with a brigade of United States troops, and occupied Malamoras, assuming that he did so to project the interests of Americans resident in that town. The movement creates great excitement, as it is not known whether this has been done or not with the sauction of the Government.

The President has received a despatch tonight from General Sheridan, announcing that General Sedgwick has crossed the Rio Grande, and occupied Mexican territory with a detachment of United States troops. He is already in possession of the city of Matamoras. It is understood that this movement has been made without any knowledge on the part of the Pre-

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Arrest of Judge Magruder - The Question to be Taken to the United States Su-

preme Court.

A warrant was lately issued by United States Commissioner Brooks, of this city, for the arrest of Judge Daniel R. Magruder, of the second judicial circuit of Maryland, for violat on of the act of Congress known as the "Civil Rights bill," upon the following affidavit made before said Commissioner:—
On or about the 25th day of October, 1866, a case came before Judge Daniel R. Magruder, sitting as Judge of the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county, in which the plaintiff was a colored woman, named Comfort Postley, and the defendant a white man, named Freytag. The suit was to recover the value of a calf. William Tell Ciaude, Esq. attorney for the plaintiff, offered the said Comfort Postley as a witness in her own behalf, to which desendant's counsel objected, and Judge Magruder refused to allow her testimony to be taken, on the ground that the laws of the State of Maryland did not allow a colored person to testify in a case in which one of the parties was white; and that the act of Congress, entitled "An Act to protect all persons in the United States in their civil rights and furnish the means for their vindication," was unconstitutional, and the testimony of said Computer Postley was refused and their vindication," was unconstitutional, and the testimony of said Comfort Postley was rofused and

testimony of said Comfort Postiey was refused and not taken by him.

Therefore, I, William L. Vanderlip, Superintendent of Freedmen's Affairs, demand the arrest of the said Judge Daniel R. Magruder, for violation of the aforesaid act of Congress.

(Signed) WILLIAM L. VANDERLIP,

Bievet Major and Superintendent, etc.

Subscribed and sworn to before me 'his Sth day of November, 1866.

United states Commissioner.

As soon as Judge Magruder was notified or the issue of the warrant, he ap eared on Saturday last before Commissioner Brooks, and waiving an examination, entered his own recognizance for \$10,0 to answer in the United States District Court at its December term.

to answer in the United States Destrict Court at its December term.

The following are the witnesses in the case:—James Revoll, Esq., State's Attorney for Anne Arundel county; Will'am lell Caule, Esq., counsel for plaintiff; H. B. Jordon, counsel for defendant; and Frank H. Stockett and George N. Brewer, Esqs., members of the Annapolis bar.

Judge Magruder at the time of his decision against the constitutionality of the law, delivered an elaborate written opinion upon the subject; and he has a steel it to be his intention to take the case after trial before Judge Gles, to the supreme Court or the United States for final adjudication. It so, this will be the first case under the law presented for appeal to that tribunal, when it will necessarily acquire a to that tribunal, when it will necessarily acquire a national importance. - Bultimore Sun

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPE. Wednesday, November 28, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning and prices were unsettled and lower. In Gov-Government bonds there was very little doing. 6s of 1881 sold at 113, a slight advance; and 1865 5-20 at 108, a decline of 4: 1052 was bid for August 7-30s; 992 for 10-40s and 1082 for old 5-20s; State and City loans were unchanged; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 97; new City 6s at 1924 and old do.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 56@564, closing at the former rate, a decline of 1.

City Passenger Railway shares were un-changed. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 314 for Germantown; and 14 for Hes-Bank shares were firmly held, but we hear

or no sales. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 146 for Philadelphia; and 131 for Faraters' and Canal shares ware unsettled and lower,

huylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35, 26 as bid for Schuyikill Navigation common; for MorrisCanal; 56 for Lehigh Navigation; for Susquehanna Canal; and 54 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Quotations of Gold-104 A. M., 1424; 11 A. M.,

143; 12 M., 1404; 1 P. M., 1414. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

DEEVE	
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FIRST	BOARD
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8140 Pa 58 9	200 sh do 85.
£4400 City 6s o. k s o 96	200 sh dos5.
\$300 do 91	500 sh dolotab30
\$14600 do new.lts.16;	2 600 sh dob30
\$1000 W J R 6s 8	100 sh do 85wn
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-Messre. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 141½ (a) 141½; Silver §s and §s, 138; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 14½; do., October, 1864, 13½; do., December, 1864, 12½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9½.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, November 28 .- The apathetic con-

dition of the Flour Market recorded for some time part continues without abatement, and there is but little probability of any improvement for the balance of the year. The receipts, although light, are fully up to the requirements of the trade, which is temperarily well supplied. Small sales of superfine at 88@8 50 per barrel; extras at 89@10; Northwestern extra family at \$11.25@12.25; Pennsylvania and Western do. do. at \$12.75@14.25, and tancy brands at higher figures, according to quality. Rve Flour is selling at \$7.25 per barrel. In Corn Meal nothing

The Wheat Market is almost devoid of vitality, there being scarcely any demand for the article, and prices favor buyers; small sales were effected at 82 75.22.90 for Pennsylvania red, and \$3.25.33.35.400 bushels western rye sold at \$1.23. Corn is scarce and dull; sales of 1400 bushels old and new mixed at \$106; 500 bushels new at 90.205 cents, and some old do. at \$1.16. Oats are inactive; the last sale was at 55 cents for Pennsylvania.

Whisky is quiet, with small sales of Pennsylvania barrels at \$2.00.237 and Ohio at \$2.42.2248.

THIRD EDITION THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE FENIANS

Details of the Great Revolution.

England Thoroughly Aroused.

Fenian Movements in This Country.

Stephens at Work.

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

By the United States Associated Press.

General Alarm and Excitement Concerning the Fenian Outbreak in Iceland -"No Mercy" to be Shown to the Rebels. London, November 27.—There exists a marked and universal sensation here to-day, in consequence of the prospect of an immediate Fenian outbreak in Iroland. The London newspapers of this morning, with the exception of the London Post, simultaneously express strong and bitter language against the Fenians, warning them that no mercy will be shown to the persons eneaged in the raing.

the Fenians, warning them that no mercy will be shown to the persons engaged in the rising.

The London Times says that a rebeliion in Ireland must be "stamped out" as we (England) "stamped out" the cattle plague; that is, by slaughtering the diseased cattle.

The London News says that England must put down with a relentless hand any and every seditions movement, even if strred up by her own misrule.

The London Telegraph says measures must be taken to render it certain that the very first symptoms of a revolt in Ireland shall be "stamped out" with an iron heel.

toms of a revolt in Ireland shall be "stamped out" with an iron heel.

The London Star says that the English people dread to be placed under the odious necessity of crushing out any rebel movement in Ireland.

The London Standard says that the captured robber Fenians should certainly be left to the extreme rizor of the law, and that there is no hope for them in Ireland from the United States.

The London Herald—Earl Derby's organ—referring to the condemned Fenians in Canada, says there is no cophole to be left for the escape of future offenders of that class.

Troops and Gunboats Sailing for Ireland LONDON, November 27.—Her Majesty's troops, with several gunboats, are just saling for Ireland LONDON, November 27.—The Fenian alarm here is on the increase. Two full regiments of regular troops and several ships-of war have been this day peremptorily ordered to Ireland with all possible spe.d. The entire Channel fleet will in a few days be in Irish waters.

The Times thinks it is quite possible that Head-Coutre Stephens may already have effected a landing in Ireland.

THE FENIANS HERE.

The Events Now Transpiring in Ireland Exactly Predicted-The Co-operating Movements in the States-Strength of the Fenians in Ireland and America,

Boston, November 27 —The Fenian organization here, during the past three months, has quietly ac-complished an amount of work which will probably not be known to the animitiated until the result of the movement now going on in Ireland has trans-spired. Two-thirds of the Brotherhood here sympathize with Stephens, and they have sent arms and ammunition and men to Ireland during the past two

THE LEADERS GONE TO IRRUAND. It is a significant fact that the leaders of the Massachusetts Fenians have not been seen among us for several weeks past; and I believe it is certain that not a few of them are by this time within their native isle, resolved on an aggressive movement, and in conjunction with the plans of James Stephens.

THE EFFECT OF CANADA NEWS IN IRELAND. The idea of securing the independence of Ireland by striking at Canada was abandoned long ago, and all tak about moving on Canada is a mere fetut, designed to divide the strention of the English Gov-eroment. A prominent Fenian informed me that when the news reached Ireland that a number of their brethren had been sentenced to be hung, the organization immediately increased twenty per cent, so that the whole number of thoroughly drilled men is now not less than 80,000, with a reserve of 50,000 men partially drilled. Since last December arms have been continually sent to Ireland from this country, Massachusetts taking the lead.

THE CHANCES OF SUCCESS.

My informant, who is in correspondence with Fenian officials, says that all the available resources of England are not to-day sufficient to overpower a well-directed movement in Ireland. There were in Ireland on the 1st of November only 20,000 enective British troops, and it would take England six or seven weeks to concentrate 30,000 or 40,000. The Fenians are confident that they can concentrate in Ireland, on iour or five points, one hundred thousand men in seventy-two hours, and bid defiance to their coposers. their opposers.

their opposers.

There is no doubt that, when the proper time arrives, a demonstration will be made on Canada by the Western Fenians; but such a step will be simply a part of the great plan of diversion of attention from the main point of operations. The Alabama claims of the United States have much to do with the spirit of this final movement to free Ireland. Mark my word if starting news does not come from Ireland about the time that our Minister at the Court of St. James makes his ultimatum to the British Government. If a settlement of these using is not reached decisively and satisfactorily, Irehmen with American bayonets in their hands will throw themselves into the breach under the approving smiles of our Government. at proving smiles of our Government. THE CISATLANTIC CAMPAIGN.

Your city is the base of operations under the new Your city is the base of operations under the new administration. No movement, nor the sign of one, is to be made from any other Atlautic city. In the West, St. Louis is the chosen point of the U.O. 1. R. while in this country, James Stephens expressed to his coadjutors his entire disapproval of the scatteration policy, and it was after a good deal of palience and argument that his views on this point were adopted. New York is emphatically the head centre of Fenianism in the United States, and this fact accounts for the apparent stillness of matters here. ecounts for the apparent stillness of matters here The organization has recuperated wonderfully since the attempt made at Troy to pass it over to the uses of the radical party for election purposes failed. I think I have already stated enough to foreshado with the coming grand events that are to signalize and characterize the future of the Fenian movement.

is no myth. Its power is not to be sneered at or treated contemptuously. Its designs are not vis'onary. The matured plans for the regeneration of Ireland were not devised by a child, but by one whose military glory in this country is a part and pateel of its history. The work is progressing steadily, sately, and encouragingly. The ramifications of the movement are stupendous, extending not only throughout every State and territory, but within sight of the English dock-yards, and beneath the very noses of British officers. Every steamer brings to your city a special messenger who communicates with the Head Centre here. Let us wait, and we shall in due time hear what we shall hear from Ireland. THE PENIAN ORGANIZATION

The Louisiana State Fair. By the United States Associated Press.

Nav Obleans, La., November 27.—Over 40,000 persons have witnessed the closing of the great fair here. Every one was highly pleased with its unexampled success. A cavalcade of pre-mium stock, preceded by two bands of music, concluded the event. Another fair is aunounced

The French Troops Still in Occupation - An Explanation Demanded from Napoleon-Occupation of Matamoras by Gen. Sedgwick.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, November 28 .- Your correspondent was the first to announce that information had reached here that Napoleon had determined to keep his troops in Mexico, as an army of occupation, until he could secure some guarantee for the payment of the French claims.

The fact is given out semi-officially in the Republican this morning, coupled with the statement that the Government has indicated its displeasure to the Emperor, and will promptly demand redress.

Up to 10 o'clock this morning the Government had no information confirming the reported occupation of Matamoras by General Sedgwick. It is not deemed improbab'e, however, that he may have taken this step, as it is known that he was clothed with large discretionary powers.

Serenade to General Grant.

By the United States Associated Press. By the United States Associated Press.

After the adjournment of the meeting of the Conservative Army and Navy Union last evening the members of the association, headed by a brass band, marched to the residence of General Grant, at Georgetown for the purpose of serenading him. After the performance of several pieces of music the son of General Grant appeared and announced that his father was not present, having been called into the city on business. On the return of the party they met General Grant, who thanked them for the intended complement, and expressed regret at being absent.

Loss of the English Barque "Cayo." By the United States Associated Press.

By the United States Associated Press.

San Francisco, Cal., November 28.—The detailed accounts of the loss of the English iron barque Cayo, bound from Sidney to San Francisco, states that the vessel was being run by dead reckoning, and supposed to be near Tarratone light, when the second mate reported land on the lee bow. The captain immediately ordered the ship to be moved off, but she struck heavily on the rocks, and swung her broadside upon them, the sea lifting her from rock to rock.

heavily on the rocks, and swung her broadside upon them, the sea lifting her from rock to rock, and crushing in her bottom.

The force of the water forced in her main deck and carried off all the boats on board the ill-fated vessel, and left but ten persons remaining on the wreck, who made desperate struggles to save themselves; but only three reached the shore in safety, two of whom were in a bruised condition.

shore in safety, two of whom were in a bruised condition.

Names of the Saved.—Thomas Beinstein, mate; Walter Cooper, seaman; General Byrnes passengrr.

Names of the Lost.—Captain Page, commander of the barque with wife and daughter; Mr. and Mrs. Jeffreys and child, Mr. Piason, Mrs. Tossalter, Dr. Rowden and wife, William Carr, second mate; James Kelton, of Waterford, Ireland, saimaker; John Smith, of Portamouth, England, steward; Frederick Bushby, of London, carpenter; Joseph Martin, of Ireland, a stowaway; rhilip Snemmins, and boy, of Hebartstown; Olive Beat, seaman; Bonnerby English, of the Isle of Guernsey, seaman; George Owen, of Decomplish, England, seaman; Frederick Myer, of Germany, seaman; John Jones, of Sweden, seaman; John and Thomas Smith, of Sidney, brothers, seamen; John Cooper, of York, England, seaman; Patrick McNsmara, of Liverpool, seaman; James Cook, of Portsmouth, England, seaman.

Interesting from San Francisco. By the United States Associated Press.

San Francisco, Cal., November 27.—The Washington Territory despatch of yesterday says the Custom House heretofore located at Port Angelos has been removed to Port Town-Among the articles to be sent from California

Among the articles to be sent from California to the great Exhibition in Paris are native wines, borax, sulphur, petroleum, and many rare and beautiful specimens of gold.

The steamer Pacific, from Columbia river, arrived to-day, bringing \$144,000 in treasure.

The barque Peele has salled for Hong-Kong. She carries \$19,000 in silver bars, in addition to the amount beautifure reported. the amount heretofore reported.

Gaston Dartois has commenced a suit against the Alta California newspaper, to recover damages to the amount of \$27,000, for the publication of an alleged libel about the seizure of the brig Bascoe at Cape St. Louis, in which Mr. Dartois is designated as a pirate and robber.

Mineral stocks are generally looking well. Savage is quoted at \$19.80; Belcher, \$117; Chollar, \$238; Ophir, \$190; Yellow Jacket, \$955. Legal-tenders are unchanged. Sales of wheat to-day at \$1.85 \$100 lbs. Hawaiian Sugar is selling at \$9.95 \$100 lbs.

New York Custom House-The Fenians: By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK, November 28 .- The investigations at the New York Custom House disclosed the fact that the moneys collected from office-holders preceding the late election, for election purposes, was nearly all expended in Baltimore.

A call has been made for a meeting of the Shamrock Circle of the Fenians to-night. The address says:—'Fellow-countrymen, come forward. Will you permit O'Neil to advance again, and perhaps be stricken down before you step in the ranks? Remember the F. B.'s are about to the ranks? Remember the F. B.'s are about to lift their heads and move their arms for a bolder struggle, when the Eagle will not protect the Let all true Irishmen come forward tonight and fall into the ranks."

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 27.—The steamship Pacific arrived this morning from Portland, Oregon, with \$144,000 in treasure. The British ship Perle, from Hong Kong, takes \$19,156 in silver bars, in addition to the amount of treasure before reported for China Dyer's extensive soap factory in this city, was

Markets by Telegraph

destroyed by fire last night. Loss, \$20,000.

Markets by Telegraph

New York, November 28—Gold opened weak at 141; Sterling Exchange, 60 days, 109;@109;; sight bills, 110;@110; United States Five twenties, 1862, registered, 106; Coupons, 109; do 1864, coupons, 106; @106; do. 1865, coupons, 107;@107; new, 108;@108;; Ten-forties, 90s; coupons, 99;@100; Seventhirties, first series, 106;@106; second series, 106;@106;; Second series, 106;@106;; Missouri 6s, 87;@88.

Stocks—First Board—Canton, 44; Cumberland preferred, 71; Quicksilver, 46; Western Union Telegraph, 47;; New York Central, 113]; Erie Rairoad, 71; Hudson River, 121; Reading, 112;; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 84; Idlnois Central, 118; Pittsburg and Toledo, 114; Rock Island, 104; Korthwestern, 44; Fort Wayne and Chicago, 106;

New York, November 28—Cotton dull at 244@

NEW YORK, November 28.—Cotton dull at 361@ 361c. Flour dull; 10 to 20c lower. Wheat dull; declined 1@2c. Corn dull; declined 1@2c. Oats 1c. lower. Beef quiet. Pork duil and lower. Lard quiet. Whisky duil.

quiet. Whisky duit.

Baltimone, November 28 — Flour is duit. Chicago extra, \$11 50@11 75. The Baltimore high grade declined 50c. \$\psi\$ barret. Wheat duit. Corn drooping; new white, \$5@98c. Groceries inactive and unsettled. Oats firm; sales at 50@58c, for Western. Seeds quiet. Cloverseed, \$9 50@9 75. Provisions heavy. Lard, \$13@18\$c.

New Orleans, November 27.—Cotton firmer; sales of 5000 bales of low Middlings at \$2@330; Middling at 38@35c.; receipts for four days 15 500 bales against 12,500; exports, 7600. Sugar lower, and fair at \$\psi_c\$c. Molasses lower; sales of inferior at \$0c. \$\psi\$ gallon; prime at \$0c. \$\psi\$ gallon New York Exchange from \$\psi\$ to \$\psi\$ premium; Bank Sterling, \$3.