NEWSPAPERS-GOOD AND BAD.

Lecture by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage Last Evening, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church.

ASPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING THLEGRAPH.] By special request, Rev. Dr. Talmage repeated his lecture on "Newspapers-Good and Bad," last evening, before the largest congregation which has as yet assembled in the Second

Reformed Dutch Church. The lowering aspect of the weather, foreboding a rainy night, tended not to detain our citizens, who came in such great numbers that the doors of the church were closed-all the standing and sitting room inside, the pulpit steps, benches, and seats being fully occupied. We present our readers with a full report of this lecture, drawn from the following passages of Scripture:-

"Knowledge shall be increased."-Dan. xii, 4, "And he brought me to the door of the court, and when I looked, behold, a hole in the wall. Then and he work, conta, a hole in the wall. Then said he informe, Son of man dig now in the walls, and when I had digged in the wall, behold, a door. And he said unto me, Go in, and behold the wicked abominations that they do here. So I went in and saw; and, behold, every form of creeping thing, and abominable beasts, and alt the idots of the house of Israel, portrayed upon the wall round about."—Ezek, viii, 7, 8, 9, 10.

The first passage is a prophecy of the multiplication of intelligence, the fulfilment of which shall come chiefly through the Caristianized printing press. The second passage represents the prophet as breaking through the wait that hides the abominations of ancient Jerusalem. The first passage will call me to see what a good newsaper may do, and the last will call me to dig in the wall that hides much sin, and confront a roll of inlouitous newsapers, yet wet front a roll of iniquitous newspapers, yet wet

front a roll of iniquitous newspapers, yet wet from the printing press.

The newspaper is the great educator of the nineteenth century. There is no force com-pared with it. It is book, pulpit, platform, forum, all in one. And there is not an interest, religious, literary, commercial, scientific, agrienitural, or mechanical, that is not within its grasp. All our churches, and schools, and col-leges, and asylums, and art galieries feel the

eges, and asylums, and are garactes leef the guaking of the printing press.

I shall try to-night to bring to your parlor tables the periodicals that are worthy of the Christian fireside, and try to pitch into the gutter of scorn and contempt those newspapers that are not fit for the hand of your child or the vision of your wife.

institution of newspapers arose in Italy. In Venice the first newspaper was published; and monthly during the time that Venice was warring against Soliman the Second, in Dai-matia. It was printed for the purpose of giving military and commercial information to the

Venetiahs.

The first newspaper published in England was in 1588, and called the English Mercury.

Others were styled the Weekly Discoverer, the Secret Owl, Heracillus Ridans, etc., etc. Who can estimate the political, scientific, commereal, and religious revolutions roused up in England for many years past, by Bell's Weekly Despatch, the Standard, the Morning Chronicle, the Post, and that "Prince of Liars," the London

The first attempt at this institution in France was in 1631, by a physician who published the News, for the amusement and health of his patients. The French nation understood fully how to appreciate this power. Napoleon with his own hand wrote articles for it, and so early as in 1829 there were in Paris 169 journals. But in the United States the newspaper has come to unlimited sway, Though in 1775 there were but thirty-seven in the whole country, the number of published journals is now counted by thousands, and to-day, we may as well confess it as not, the religious and secular newspapers are the great educators of Philadelphia.

In our pulpits we talk to a few hundred peo-ple; they gather an audience of about three hundred thousand. If they are right, they are magnificently right; and if they are wrong, they

The periodicals of the Presbyterian, the Episcopal, the Methodist, the Baptist, and Lutheran societies; the Ledger, The Evening Telegraph, Inquirer, Press, Age, North American, Bulletin, Star, Daily News, Saturday Night, Dispatch, Mercury, Transcript, Sunday Morning Times, Evening Herald, and others, are wielding an interestable location and the breadth whereof an influence the length and the breadth whereof cannot be estimated except by the rod with which God measures the land and the sea.

Each of the clergy preaches two sermons a week; the newspaper presses preach one million eight hundred thousand sermons a week. We each give one hundred and two discourses a year; they give, by their sneets in circulation, sixty-seven million five hundred and forty-two thousand a year. I find no difficulty in accounting for the world's advance! Four centuries age, in Germany, in courts of justice, men fought with their fists, to see who should have the decision of the court, and if the have the decision of the court, and if the judge's decision was unsatisfactory, then the judge fought with the counsel. Many of the lords could not read the deeds of their own estates. What has made the change? "Books!" you say. No, sir! The vast majority of citizens not read books.

Take this audience, or any other promiscuous assemblage, and how many histories have they read? How many treatises on constitutional law, or political economy, or works of science? How many elaborate poems, or books of travel? How much of "Boyle," or "De Tocqueville," or "Xenophon," or "Herodotus," or "Percival?" Not many! In the United States the people would not average one book a year for each in-dividual. Whence, then, this intelligence? This capacity to talk about all themes, secular and religious? This acquaintance with science and art—this power to appreciate the beautiful and grand?

Next to the Bible, the newspaper—swift-winged and everywhere present. Flying over the fence, shoved under the door, tossed into the counting-house, laid on the work-bench, hawked through the ears! All read it! White and black, German, Irishman, Swiss, Spaniard, American, old and young, good and bad, sick and well, before breakfast and after tea, Mon-day morning, Saturday, night, Sunday and morning, Saturday night, Sunday and

week day!
I now declare that I consider the newspaper to be the grand agency by which the Gospel is to be preached, ignorance cast out, oppression dethroned, crime extirpated, the world raised, Heaven rejoiced, and God glorified. In the clanking of the printing press, as sheets fly out, I hear the voice of the Lord Almighty proclaim-

I hear the voice of the Lord Almighty proclaiming to all the dead nations of the earth, "Lazarus, come forth!" and to the retreating surges of darkness, "Let there be light,"

In many of our city newspapers professing no more than secular information, there have appeared during the past five years some of the grandest appeals in behalf of religious liberty, and some of the most effective interpretations of God's government among the nations. That man has a shrivelied heart who begrudges the five pennies that he past who begrudges the five pennies that he pays to the newsboy who brings the world to his feet. The newsboy who brings the world to his feet,
There are to-day connected with the editorial and reportorial corps of newspaper establishments men of the highest culture and
most unimpeachable morality, who are living
on the most limited stipends, martyrs to the
work to which they feel themselves called.

Work to which they real themselves called.

While you sleep in the midnight hours, their pens fly and their brains ache in preparing the morning intelligence. Many of them go unrested and unappreciated; their check blanched and their eyes half quenched with midnight work, towards premature graves, to have the "proof-sheet" of their life corrected by Divine mercy, glad at last to escape the perpetual annoyances of a fault-finding public, and the restless, impatient cry for "more copy."

less, impatient cry for "more copy."
"Nations are to be born in a day." Will this great inrush into the kingdom of God come from personal presence of missionary and philanthropist? No! When the time comes for that grand demonstration of the spirit, the morning papers in all the earth will make the tremendous announcement, and give the call to the nations. to the nations. As at some telegraphic centre, an operator will send the messages north and south and east and west, San Francisco and "Heart's Content" catching the flash at the same instant, so, standing at some centre to which shall reach all the electric wires that cross the continent, and undergird the sea, some one shall with the fore-finger of the right hand, click the instrument that shall thrill through all lands, across all islands, under all seas, through all palaces, into all dungeons, and startle both hemispheres with the news, and startle both nemispheres with the news, that in a few moments shall rush out from the ten thousand times ten thousand printing presses of the earth, "Jesus hath come! Fall into line all ye nations! Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good-will to men! Hallelujah!"

You see, therefore, that in the plain words to the spoken I have no grudges to gratify against the newspaper presses. Professional men are accustomed to complain of injustice done them by reportorial inaccuracies. The criticisms I

have to make are not inspired by such motives; for I have always in this city, as elsewhere, re-ceived from those who manage the newspaper press the utmost generosity of treatment. sidering that newspaper men do much of their work in the night, and are called so often to report orations and sermons, delivered in style rapid and indistinct, I wonder that they so often get things right, But there is a class of men in towns and cities who send forth a baleful influence from their editorial pens, There are enough bad newspapers weekly poured out into the homes of Philadelphia to poison a vast population.

In addition to the home manufacture of iniquitous sheets, the mail-bags of Boston and New York come in gorged with the most super-natural abominations. We scoop up from the sewers of other cities and add it to our own newspaper filth, and to-night, lying on the tables of this city, or laid away on the shelf, or in the trunk for more private perusal, are papers the mere mention of the names of which would send a blush to the cheek of childhood and the colorless face of the octogenarian, until the decent and Christian world would cry out, "God save the city!"

"God save the city!"

There is a paper published in Boston that, because of its indecencies, no city Government ought to allow, and yet there are seven thousand copies of that paper that come weekly to this city for circulation. I will not mention the name for fear some of you would go and get it (!)

The vilest sheet published in another city, has between three and four thousand Philadelphia subscribers. It is wonderful how quick the fingers of the printer boy fly, but the fingers of sin and pollution can set up flfty thousand types in an instant.

The supply of bad papers in our own city does not need the instant, and pollution the properties of our response to the city thousand the supply of bad papers in our own city does not need the instant, and the city does not need the instant, and the city does not need the instant of our response

not meet the insatiable appetite of our people for refuse and garbage and moral swill. But we must import corrupt weeklies published else-where, filled with stories of blood and murder and revenge and abandonment, that make our newspaper stands groan under the burden. But we need not go so far—there are papers to town that long ago came to perfection of shame-lessness, and there is no more power in venom and mud and slime to pollute them. They have dashed their iniquities into the face of every-thing decent and hely. And their work will be seen in the crime and debauchery, and the hell of innumerable victims. Their columns are not long and broad enough to record the tragedies of their horrible undoing of immortal men and women. God, in the day of judgment will hold up the reaking, stenchful, accursed sheet, upon which they spread out their guilt, and the whole universe will cry out for their damnation, see the work of bad newspapers in the false tidings they bring! There are hundreds of

men to-day penniless, who were during the war her to-day penniess, who were during the war-hurled from their affluent positions by incor-rect accounts of battles that shook the money market, and the gold gamblers, with their beastly hoofs, trampled these honest men into the mire. And many a window was hoisted at the hour of midnight, as the boy shouted, "Extra! Extra!" And the father and mother who had an only son at the front, with trem-bling hand and blanched cheek and sinking heart, read of battles that had never occurred. God pity the father and mother who has a boy at the front when evil tidings come! If an individual makes a false statement, one

or twenty persons may be damaged; but a newspaper that wilfully makes a misstatement in one day tells fifty thousand falsehoods. The most stupendous of all lies is a newspaper lie. A bad newspaper scruples not at any slander, It may be that to escape the grip of the law the paragraphs will be nicely worded, so that the suspicion is thrown out and the damage done, without any exposure or peril. Year by year, thousands of men are crushed by the Ink-roller. An unscrupulous man in the editorial chair may smite as with the wing of a destroying angel. What to him are commercial integrity or professional reputation, or woman's honor or home sanctity?

It seems as if he held in his hands a hose, with which, while all the harpies of sin were work-ing at the pumps, he spinshed the waters of death upon the best interests of society. The express train in England halts not to take in water, but between the tracks there is a trough one-fourth of a mile in length filled with water, and the train drops a hose that catches up the water while the train flies. So with bad news-papers that fly along the track of death, without pausing a moment, yet scooping up into themselves the pollution of society, and in the awful rush making the earth tremble. The bad newspapers stops not at any polltical outrage. It would aronse a revolution, and empty the hearts of a million brave men in the trenches rather than not have its own circula-

trenches, rather than not have its own circula-tion multiply. What to it are the hard-carned laurels of the soldier, or the exaited reputation of the statesman? They would, if they dared, blow up the Capitol building of the nation, if they could only successfully carry off the prize of one of the corridors. There are enough of one of the corridors. There are enough falsehoods told in any one of our autumnal elections to make the "Father of Lies" disown his monstrous progeny. Now it is the Mayor, then the Governor, now the Secretary of State, and then the President, until the air is so full of misrepresentations that truth is hidden from the view, as beautiful landscapes by the clouds of summer insects blown up from the meadows.

The immercial newspaper stops not at the un-The immoral newspaper stops not at the un-clean advertisement. It is so much for so many words, and in such a sheet it will cost no more to advertise the most impure book than the new edition of "Pilgrim's Progress," A book such as no decent man would touch with the tip of his cane was a few months ago advertised in a New York paper, and the getter-up of the book, passing down one of our streets the other day, acknowledged to one of my friends that he had made \$18,000 out of the enterprise. More money than John Bunyan ever saw or dreamed

of!
There are papers professing to be religious that have not scrupled to take immoral advertisements. In one column of a paper we sometimes see a grand "ethical" discussion, and in another the droppings of most accursed nastiness. Oh, you cannot, by all your religion in one column, atone for your abominations in another! I am rejoiced that some of our papers have addressed those who have pro-posed to compensate them for the use of tneir columns, in the words of Peter to Simon Magus—"Your money perish with you!"

But I arraign the newspapers that give their columns to corrupt advertising, for the nefa-rious work they are doing. The most polluted plays that ever cozed from the poisonous pen of leprous dramatists have won their deathful power through the medium of newspapers. The evil is stupendous. Oh, ye managers of theatres, and ye proprietors of iniquitous shows! Though you get money—though morality dies, and society is dishonored, and God defied, and the ciety is dishonored, and God defied, and the doom of the destroyed opens before you—GET MONEY! Though melted, the gold be poured upon thy naked, blistered, and consuming soul—GET MONEY! GET MONEY! It will do you good when it begins to eat like a canker! It will solace the pillow of death and soothe the pangs of an agonized eternity! Though in the game thou dost stake thy soul, and lose it forever—GET MONEY! Fill all the newspapers that you can, and cover all the board fences in the country with your nefarious advertisements—GET MONEY! GET MONEY!

The bad newspaper hesitates not to assault Christianity and its disciples. With what exhilaration it puts in capitals that fill one-fourth of a column, the defalcation of some agent of a benevolent society. There is enough meat in

a benevolent society. There is enough ment in such a carcass of reputation to gorge all the carsuch a carcass of reputation to gorge all the carrion crows of an iniquitous printing press, They put upon the back of the Church all the inconsistencies of hypocrites—as though a banker were responsible for all the counterfeits upon his institution. They jeer at religion; and lift up their voices until all the caverns of the lost resound with the howl of their derision. They forget that Christianity is the only hope for the world, and that but for its enlightenment they would now be like the Hottentots, living in mud hovels, or like the Chinese, eating rats. What would you think of a wretch who, during a great storm, while the ship was being tossed to and fro on the angry waves, should rats. What would you think of a wretch who, during a great storm, while the ship was being tossed to and fro on the angry waves, should climb up into the lighthouse and blow out the light? And what do you think of these men, who, while all the Christian and the glorious institutions of the world are being tossed and driven hither and thither, are trying to climb up and put out the only light of a lost world?

The bad newspaper stops not at publishing the most damaging and unclean story. The only question is, "Will it take?" And there are scores of men who, day by day, bring into the newspaper offices manuscripts for publication which unite all that is pernicious. And before the lak is fairly dry, tens of thousands are devouring with avidity the impure issue. From amid costly tapestries, and out from marble halls, the elegant and fashionable come to get a copy. As you go into their houses they are disturbed, and turn down out of sight the name of the sheet, so that you do not know but that it is the American Presbylerian or Christian Intelligencer. The servant is despatched in hot haste, lest the issue be exhausted. These people read until their eyes well-nigh fall them. They glare upon the story of arson, and revenge, and destroyed virtue, and suicide! They plunge chin-deep into the plot. The cold sweat stands all over them.

The horrible scene make their flesh greep

They are nervous, are excited until the least shuffle in the ball makes them start as though it were the pistol shot of betrayed innocence, or the death groan of one of Sylvanus Cobb's heroes! Their sensibilities deadened, their

heroes! Their sensibilities deadened, their sense of right perverted, their purity of thought tarnished, their taxte for plain life despoiled—the printing press, with its iron foot, hath dashed their life out!

The bad newspaper would not give a penny a column for one of Marion Harland's elevating stories of home life, or Kate Weston's portraiture of the drunkard's doom! No! There must be flash, and seum, and froth, and slime, and fire, and blood, and magnificent sin, and glitter of assassin's knife, and agonized look at the strange missive, and throwing up of both hands, and falling back with a dagger through the heart! While I speak there are thousands of people with feet on the ottoman, and the gas turned on down on the page, submerged, mind and soul, in the perusal of this "God-forsaken" periodical literature; and the Sabbath hours will be gone, and the last church psalm float into the skies, and the last Christian mother have put the hand of the little child under the coveriet for the night, before they will rouse up, as the city clock strikes the hour of midnight, as the city clock strikes the hour of midnigh to go up nervous to their prayerless pillow, eve and anon twitching and starting in their sleet with moonlight adventures and hairbreadth

escapes.
One of the proprietors of a great paper in this country gave his advice to a young man then about to start a paper. If you want to succeed, said he, make your paper "trashy," intensely "trashy"—make it all "trash!" Briliant advice for a young man just entering the business. It is very often that, as a paper purifies itself, its circulation decreases and when a paper. circulation decreases, and when a paper be comes positively religious it is very apt to be-come bankrupt, unless some benevolent and Christian men come up to sustain it by contributions of money and means. Not more than three or four religious papers in this country are self-supporting.

are self-supporting.

The reason is, the country cannot stand so much religion! Reduced to great poverty of circulation, many of our religious papers are very meagre affairs. Not able to employ able contributors, with their scissors they clip nearly all their articles from other periodicals. As a precessory resort to save themselves, they often necessary resort to save themselves, they often step aside from religious news and go to adver-tising bardware, and clothes, and patent medicines! So that the sheet professing to give us Sunday reading tells us of rare opportunities for a bargain on Broadway or Market street. Hear it! Christian men and philanthropists!

Many papers that are most rapidly increasing to-day are unscrupulous.

I have, obeying the injunction of my text, "digged into this wall of abominations," and I declare that the facts are momentous and ap-paling. And to-day I put young men and women, and Christian parents and guardians on the look-out; this stuff cannot be handled without pollution. Away with it from parlor, and shop, and store! There is so much newspaper literature that is pure, and cheap, and clegant; shove back this leprosy from your door.

I see in this presence to-night the representatives of nearly all the newspaper establishments of Philadelphia. I thank you in the name of Christianity and civilization, for the collection ment of ignorance the overthrow of enlightenment of ignorance, the overthrow of iniquity, and the words you have uttered in the cause of God and your country. But I charge you, in the name of God, before whom

charge you, in the name of God, before whom you must account for the tremendous influence you hold in the community, to consecrate yourselves to higher endeavors. You are the men to fight back this invasion of corrupt literature. Lift up your right hand, and swear new allegiance to the cause of philanthropy and religion! and when at last, standing on the plains of judgment, you look out upon the unnumbered throngs over whom you have had influence, may it be found that you were among the ence, may it be found that you were among the mightiest energies that lifted men upon the exalted pathway that leads to the renown of n. Better than to have sat in editorial from which, with the finger of type, you decided the destinies of empires, but decided them wrong, that you had been some dun-geoned exile, who, by light of window, iron-grated, on scraps of a New Testament leaf, picked, up from the hearth, spelled out the story of Him who taketh away the sin of the world. IN ETERNITY DIVES IS THE BEGGAR!

W.H. SHOW IIINTE GROVE, CASES. 4TH 81.

Old Rye Whiskies

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO., Nos. 218 and 220 S. FRONT Street.

OFFER TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS TO SUIT,

Two Thousand (2000) Barrels Free OLD RYE WHISKIES Ranging from THREE to TEN years of age,

ALSO, Six Thousand (6000) Barrels in Bond,

DISTILLED IN 1865 AND 1866. Liberal contracts made for lots to ARRIVE, of this

29 mwf4m4p* year's manufacture.

HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT,

BEVERAGE OF HEALTH,

Is recommended to weak persons generally, and for ladies of delicate constitution especially (also to ladies nursing, or after exhausting sickness); and as a proof of its efficacy, we publish extracts of a few letters to Mr. Hoff:—

New York, January 26, 1867.

Dear Sir:—* * * I thank you for the wonderful effects of your Mait Extract. Since six years I suffered greatly from general weakness, but the nourishing matters of your Beverage of Health have given me new strength. Please to send, etc.

KARLINE SCHADE, No. 106 Ludlow street.

Mr. Hoff.—* * * I am obliged to say that my lady is greatly benefited by the use of your Malt Extract. It is not only a very pleasant beverage, but also a very efficacious one, and strengthens the stomach, as well as the nerves and the wholes. as the nerves and the whole system. C. P. WAGNER, No. 273 Ninth avenue.

Sold by all Druggists, at \$6 per dozen or 60 cents per bottle.

WHOLESALE AGENT,

WARD J. CAFFEE 2 23 6t] S. E. Corner FRONT and CHESNUT Sts.

A VALUABLE RECEIPT.

NATRONA ST

REFINED SAPONIFIER.

OR CONCENTRATED LYE,

THE READY FAMILY SOAP-MAKER.

Manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.,

PITTSBURG, PA. One box of the Refined Saponifier, with three gallons of water, and three pounds and a half of clean fat or grease, boil (stirring it occasionally) till it becomes transparent, and all the fat has disappeared. Now add to gallons of water, boil a few minutes. As soon as cold it will be a perfect jelly, ready for use. If too thick, stir in 10 gallons more boiling water, and you will have 175 pounds of good Soft Soap from one package of

age of NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIER.

Try it once, and you will never be without it again.

Any child can make it. It produces the cheapest and most economical Soap in the world. It is more cleaning than Castile Soap, and will not injure the flows. ASK FOR NATRONA REFINED SAPONIFIES.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 25, The Vete of the Military BMl. It is expected that the veto of the Military Government bill will be sent in on Wednesday. It is given out that the President may permit the Tenure of Office bill to become a law without his signature.

The Tariff Bill. There has been a warm contest in the House over the motion of Mr. Morrili to refer the Tariff bill to a Committee of Conference. Various mo-tions have been made, intended to bind the Committee of Conference to specific action on the rate of duty on certain articles, and particu-larly on Bituminous Coal.

After considerable debate the House refused to suspend the rules to take the Tariff bill from the Committee of the Whole, and refer it to the Committee of Conference.

To do so required a two-thirds vote, and it stood yeas 84, hays 86. This is considered as a test vote, and as conclusive that no action will be taken on the Tariff bill this session.

The Georgetown Election. The election in Georgetown to-day, for Mayor and Common Council, being the first in this district under the Negro Suffrage bill, excited much interest, and some trouble was appre-hended at the polls, but all has been quiet thus far. One hundred and fifty policemen were sent from this city to maintain order. The negroes are voting in large numbers, and the indications are that Charles D. Weish, the negro-suffrage candidate for Mayor, will be elected by about one hundred majority over Henry Addison, the present incumbent.

The negro-suffrage candidates for City Councils will probably be defeated.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS. Senate.

Washington, Pebruary 23.—At 10 o'clock on Saturday night, just before the adjournment of the Senate, Mr. Sperman (Ohio), from the Finance Committee, reported the Compound interest Funding bill. The Finance Committee recommend non-concurrence in the House amendment, and report the bill as it passed the Senate in the nature of a substitute.

Mr. Nye (Nevada) appeared in his seat this morning for the first time this session.

Petitions and memorials were presented and reerred. Mr. Anthony (R. I.) reported, from the Committee

Fettions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Anthony (R. I.) reported, from the Committee on Printing, a resolution for the printing of 200 copies of the Report of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey for 18:6, which was passed.

Mr. Anthony also made a verbal report on a memorial from the Soidiers' and Sallors' Union of this city, alleging that discharged sallors and soldiers had been discriminated against in the employment of workmen at the Government Printing Office. Mr. Anthony said that, after mature deliberation, the Committee decided that the statement of the memorialists was not borne out by facts. It appeared from the report of the Superintendent that one-third of the employes of his Department were discharged soidlers and saidors. He fettit his duty to exonerate the Superintendent from such a charge as the memorial presents against him.

The chair laid before the Senate the credentials of Justin S. Morrill, Senator elect from Vermont, from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1873. Ordered to be filed.

Mr. Patterson (Tenn.) said he had had in his possession for some days a joint resolution of the Legislature of Tennessee, requesting him to resign his seat in the Senate. He deemed it due to the State he represented to present the resolution. He did not feel the present a proper time to do more than lay the resolution before the Senate. At some future time he should vindicate himself against the serious charges contained in it. It was also due to himself to say that, with the light now before him, he would not obey the instructions of the Legislature of his State.

The resolution was sent to the Clerk's desk and read. It declares in a preamble that Mr. Patterson was elected as a member of the Union party, and the resolution requests him to resign his seat.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) presented the credentials of James A. Nye, re-elected for the term commencing March 4, 1867, and ending March 4, 1873. Ordered to be filed.

Mr. Wade (Ohlo) called up a bill in relation to the Government of the Territory of

Mr. Wade (Ohlo) called up a bill in relation to the ar, wade (Onio) called up a bill in relation to the Government of the Territory of Montana, consisting of seven sections. The first section prohibits the Legislative Assemblies of the several Territories from granting private charters for special privileges, but allows them to permit persons to associate themselves by general incorporation, to act as bodies corporate, for mining, manufacturing, or other industrial purposes.

for mining, manufacturing, or other industrial purposes.

The second section defines the jurisdiction of the Probate Courts of the Territory of Montana.

The third section increases the salaries of the Governor, Chief Justice, and Associate Justices of Montana to \$4000.

The fourth section regulates the duties of the Junges of the Territory, and empowers them to define the judicial districts of the Territory, and fix the times for bedding Courts.

The fifth section authorizes the Governor to divide the territory into Legislative Districts, and abolishes all distinction on account of color or qualifications for electors of the Legislative.

The sixth section amends all the acts of the two sessions of the so-called Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Montana.

The seventh section repeals all acts inconsistent with the preceding.

Arr. Edmunds (Vt.) moved to amend by striking out the third section, and in the course of debate said that Territorial officers generally made a good deal of money in land and mining speculations, enough, at least, to make up a good salary.

Messys. Conness, Williams, and Stewart opposed the amendment, which was disagreed to. Yeas 12 nays 26.

Mr. Williams (Oregon) moved to amend the third

nays 26.
Mr. Williams (Oregon) moved to amend the third section, so as to include the Territorial officers of Idaho, and increase their salaries. Agreed to, Mr. Edmunds moved to amend the third section by striking out the word Governor, so as to apply the increase only to the Judges. Agreed to.

House of Representatives. The House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 o'clock. After the reading of the journal of Saturday, the States were called for the bills and joint resolutions for reference only.

Under the call, bills were introduced and read as follows:—
By Mr. Charles (N. Y.) to establish a National School of Science, Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.
By Mr. Farnsworth (Ill.) the resolutions of the Illinois Legislature in reference to a canal at the Des Moines Rapids, Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Harding (Ill.), a joint resolution in reference to the jurisdiction over Rock Island. The same reference,

By Mr. Noell (Mo.), a bill to extend the rights and
remedies of the Civil Rights bill to the white citizens
of Missouri. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

of Missouri, Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Messrs, Beaman and Ferry (Mich.), several joint resolutions of the Michigan Legislature in reference to harbor improvements, light houses, etc. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. Paine (Wis.) presented the joint resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature ratifying the Constitutional amendment, Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Lynch (Me.) presented the joint resolutions of the Maine Legislature relative to the shipping interest. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The call of States for bills being completed, the Speaker proceeded to call the States for resolutions. Under the call, Mr. Bramwell (III.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of providing for the issue of five per cent, bonds to the amount of five hundred millions, payable, principal and interest, at such places as the Secretary of the Treasury may determine, to be disposed of only in exchange for United mine, to be disposed of only in exchange for United States six per cent, bonds held in Europe.

Mr. Cullom (Ill.) offered a resolution directing the Judiciary Committee to report a bill making eight hours a legal day's work for all Government employes.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa), Chairman of that Committee, remarked that the resolution was unnecessary, as he had already been instructed to report such a bill, but had withheld it because it could not be considered by the House in the present condition of business. Mr. Cuilom, on that statement, withdrew his reso-

business.

Mr. Cuilom, on that statement, withdrew his resolution.

Mr. Hill (Ind.) offered a preamble and resolutions in reference to Mr. Wentworth's select committee to inquire into the alleged corrupt bargains with the President, directing such committee to report after the reading of the Journal to-morrow any evidence in its possession, and also requesting Mr. Wentworth to present the newspaper paragraph on which his resolution was based.

Mr. Stevens, characterizing the resolution as a most extraordinary one, moved to lay it on the table; but the House refused to do so-34 years to 63 mays—and the resolution was adopted.

Mr. Niblack (Ind.) offered a resolution instructing the committee for the District of Columbia to report the bill centering the elective franchine within the District on all foreign-born male persons over the age of twenty-one years who are entitled to naturalization under the existing laws, and who have resided one year within the District, and have declared their latention to become citizens of the United States.

Mr. Stevens moved to lay the resolution on the table. The vole was taken by years and navs, and resulted yeas, 47 mays, 54. So the House refused to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. Niblack, having moved the previous question, the House refused to second it, and Mr. Farnsworth having risen to debate it, the resolution went over under the rule.

Mr. Taylor (Tenn.) offered a resolution for the appointment of a commission to adjudicate and settle the claims of the loyal citizens of Tennessee for the property taken and held by the United States forces.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Rollius (N. H.) rising to debate it, it went over under the rule.

Mr. Taylor (Tenn.) also offered a resolution declaring that the surviving sallors and soldiers of the Way of 1812 ought to be placed on the peasion rolls by this Congress. Adopted.

Mr. Campbell (Tenn.) offered a resolution declaring that the surviving sallors and soldiers of the way of 1812 ought to be p

the belligerent forces in Mexico, of the principles of international law, of mitigating the horrors of war, etc., etc.

On metion of Mr. Cuilom, the resolution was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. Rollins asked leave to offer a resolution declaring the cordial concurrence of the fluore in the views of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the necessity for the contraction of the currency, with a view to as early a resumption of specie paymenat as the bosiness of the country would permit. A torrent of objections answered the request for unanimous consent, and the resolution was not received.

Mr. Larling (N. Y.), from the Select Committee on Internal Revenue franchs, made a report, and Mr. Trumbull got leave to present the views of the minority. Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Morrill (Vt.), Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Menns, made a statement in reference to the business of the House, and proposed that the Committee of the business of the House, and proposed that the Committee of the business of the House now concar in the amendment of the Senate, with the amendments thereto, reported by the Committee of Ways and Menns, as subsequently modified in regard to the duty of books and marble, and that then the subject shall be referred to a Conference Committee. Gentlemen would see that when the report of such Conference Committee was received it could be voted down it not satisfactory. He submitted a resolution to that effect.

The House refused to suspend the rules on Mr. Morrill's preposition to refer the Tariff bill to a Committee of Conference. The vote was 54 years to 86 mays.

Mr. Pike (Me.) suggested that it would be more acceptable to take the House bill of last session, and let the Committee of Conference have both bills before it as a tasks of agreement.

Mr. Morrill expressed his conviction that the bill as proposed to be amended was a more perfect one than the House bill.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) suggested that if there was no rule forbidding it, the Conference Committee or mig

the House bill.

Mr. Garfield (Ohio) suggested that if there was no rile forbidding it the Conference Committee might be composed of double of the usual number of members, so that all interests might be represented.

Mr. Morrill said he should have no objection to that. The Speaker said that no Conference Committee within his recollection had been composed of more than three members, but if it was desired to have a larger Committee, the Senate might be asked to agree to that.

Meeting for the Cretans.

Boston, February 25.—A meeting in behalf of the sufferers of the Island of Crete was held last evening, and was largely attended. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New York, Judge Russell and others.

Latest Markets by Telegraph. Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 25.—Cotton dull and declining at 31c. for middling uplands. Flour firmer; 6500 barrels sold; State, \$8*85@11.50; Ohio, \$10*90@12.85; Western, \$8*85@12.00; Southern, \$10*40@16.50. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn firmer. Rye quiet; 1509 bushels Western, \$1:10. Barley dull. Oats firmer; Western, 58@60c; State, 67@68. Dressed Hogs quiet and steady at \$94@103cc. Fork heavy; new Mess \$20.95. Lard quiet at 124@1334. Whisky dull.

BBALTIMORE, February 25.—Cotton dull; middling Uplands, 304@32c. Coffee firm at 1134@14c., for gold in bond, for prime cargoes. Sugars firm at 103@103cc, for fair to good refining. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat scarce, but unchanged. Corn active; white, \$5@97c.; yellow, changed. Corn active; white, 95@97c.; yellow, 95@96c. Oats, 57@58c, Cloverseed quiet at \$8.50 &9, as to quality. Provisions steady. Mess Pork, \$21.50; loose Shoulders at 9c.; in dry salt, rib Sides, 94@1034c. Lard, 124c. Whiskey, in bond, \$2.33.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Ludlow -Immediately upon the opening of the Court, Judge Ludlow commanded the officers to enforce shonce, and to bring before the Court any person seen talking, to be committed to the Courty Prison, upon pain of suspension from office; saying that, so far as it lay in the power of the Court, this place shall be made respectable something like a Court of Institute. speciable, something like a Court of justice.

The first panel of jurors having been discharged on Friday last, the new panel for the remaining five weeks of the term was returned this morning. A great deal of time was taken up in hearing applications for exemption from service, a large number of which ware leads.

were noade.

Harry Kelly plead guilty to a charge of burglary. Some time ago he went to a Mr. David sylvester, and asked that gentleman to let him work at his place to learn the trade of a butcher. Mr. Sylvester took him, but was soon obliged to discharge him on account of dishonesty. Shortly after his discharge Kelly returned one night to Mr. Sylvester's place, broke in and stole \$600. The Court sentenced him to the County Prison for two years and three months. THE WEAKNESS OF A SHOPLIFTER.

Mary O'Brien was convicted of a charge of the lar-ceny of forty-five yards of muslin, valued at ten cents per yard. She entered the store of Robert E. Epstein & Co., in Ninth street, stole the goods, and started off. She was pursued and captured by an officer. She acknowledged that she had taken the goods, but she did not consider it a theft, but, as she said, a natu-ral weakness for appropriating to her own use other neonle's goods. James Carr was convicted of a charge of the larceny of cloth valued at \$75, the property of David Watkins.

He went into Mr. Watkins' store as a purchaser, but attempting to carry away a bale of cloth, proved himself a thief. He actually succeeded in getting the goods out of the store, but was arrested before he had

gone far with his plunder.

Catharine Maxwell was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of beds, carpets, etc., valued at \$17, belonging to Mary Wright. The prosecutrix did not appear at Court, and the bill was submitted without evidence. Rudolph Kisder was stomitted without evidence. Rudolph Kisder was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of forty cents belonging to Jonathan Scott. Scott did not attend Court, and, as Kisden had been in prison four weeks—just ten cents per week—the bill was submitted without evidence.

bill was submitted without evidence.

Charles Barger was convicted of the charge of the larceny of a horse valued at \$125, belonging to Lewis Markhard. He stole the horse from Markhard's stable at Roxbury, and sold it to a man for \$80, saying that a gentleman, whom the purchaser knew to be a responsible person, had authorized him to sell it. The evidence proved this to be false.

DISTRICT COURT — Judge Stroud. — Eastern Market Company of City of Philadelphia vs. William Bushnell, Philip Quigley, John B. Austin, and Richard Smethurst. An action of etectment. Verdict for defendant.

Thomas M. Gray vs. The Cochickwick Lee Com-

fendant.

Thomas M., Gray vs. The Cochickwick Ice Comdany. An action to recover for work and labor done in driving an ice wagon for the defendants. Defense, that plaintiff drove the horses of the Company excessively fast, much to the injury of the horses. On trial. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison, Peirce, and Brewster.—Exceptions to the report of the auditor of the estate of F. G. Dallas were argued this morning. morning.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward and Judges Thompson, Read, and Strong.—Opinions were delivered in the following cases:—Cassgraw et al. vs. Demerick et al. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by

McBride vs. Smyth. Decree reversed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Conrad vs. The Commercial Insurance Company,
Judgment reversed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Curry vs. Scott et al. Demurror sustained, and bill
dismissed. Opinion by Strong, J.

Shaeffer vs. Enni. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.
Woodhouse vs. Commonwealth Insurance Company. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.
Philpps vs. Boyd. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by Strong, J.
Seldomridge vs. Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company. Injunction dissolved. Opinion by Read, J.
Ingersoil's appeal was argued.

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Feb. 25 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

RETWEEN BOARDS. ### RETWEEN BOARDS.
| 15 sh Penna R. | 1

AUCTION SALES.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, NO. 1110 CHES-

Sale at No. 1423 WALNUT Street.

ELEGANT FURNITURE. RICH CARPETS.
LARGE MIRRORS, CHINA, GLASSWARE, ETC.
On Tuesday morning.
February 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1423 Walnut street,
will be sold the Furniture of a family declining
housekeeping; comprising elegant Brussels and velvet
carpets; large, French plate mantel and pier mirrors;
elegant rosewood and walnut parior and chamber
furniture; cak dining-room furniture, etc.
The entire Cubinet Furniture was made to order by
Messrs. Moore & Campion, and has been in use but a
short time. Messrs. Moore & Campion, and has been in use but a short time. Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on Monday, the 25th. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, FINE CARPETS, LARGE MIRRORS, ETC. ETC.

FTC. ETC.

On Wednesday morning,

February 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1208 Walnut street,
will be sold the Furniture of a family removing, comprising superior parior, chamber, and dining-room,
furniture; rosewood plane forte; velvet and Brussels
carpets; paintings and engravings; 1 large French
plate mirror, 90 by 60 inches, stc.

225 21

NEW AND SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, ETC. ETC. At 9 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chesnut street, will be sold a large assortment of superior bousehold furniture from families decitning house-AIR GUN.—Aiso, one very superior airgun and apAUCTION SALES.

M c C L E L L A N D & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS, No. 306 MARKET Street.

NOTICE.—PHILIP FORD & CO., Auctioneers, have this day sold out their entire business to MCCLEL-LAND & CO., who will continue the Auction Business at the old stand, No. 506 MARKET Street. January 30.

SPRING SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES,

REGGANS, Etc.

On Thursday morning,

February 28, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell,
by catalogue, 1500 cases men's, boys', and youths'
Hoots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, a large
and desirable assortment of women's, misses', and
children's wear, to which the early attention of the
trade is called,

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES,
HATS, CAPS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETU.
On Tuesday Morning,
February 26, at 16 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue,
on four mouths' credit, about 1500 packages boots,
shoes, brogans, etc., embracing a prime and fresh assortment of first-class City and Eastern manufacture,
Open for examination with catalogues early on the
morning of sale. [2 22 38

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GFRMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, We will hold a large sale of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods by catalogue, on four months' credit, and

part for cash,
Ou Thursday Morning,
February 2sth, commencing each day at 10 o'clock,
embracing about 90 packages and iots of staple and
tancy articles, in woollens, worsteds, linens, silks and LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC

On Friday Morning,
March I, at H o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of superfine and fine ingrain, royal damask Venitian list, Datch hemp cottage and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale.

225 45

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 SALE OF FRENCH CHINA, BOHEMIAN WARE, ERONZES, BARDIGLIO AND AMARMO VASES, ETC.

On Wednesday Morning,

27th instant, at 10½ o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No.
102s Chesnut street, will be sold a full and general as103s complete decorated and gold-band dinner,
103sert, and tea sets, tete-a-tete sets, toa and coffee pots, cups and saucers, plates, etc.
Also, decorated French China tollette sets, spittoons moustache cups.

Also, Bohemian glass wine sets, decanters, cologne

Also, Bohemian glass who bottles, ruby wines, etc.
TRIPLE SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Also, a full and general assortment of extra quality
Silver-plated Ware, manufactured expressly for city
[2.23.25]

TO MARBLE DEALERS AND OTHERS,
SALE OF ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTAL
AND GARDEN STATUARY, URNS, AND GARDEN VASES,
On Friday Morning,
March I, will be sold at Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020
Chesnut street, several monumental figures, urns,
garden vases, etc., to close a consignment account, by
order of importers. Sale peremptory. 2235t

SALE OF MODERN PAINTINGS OF THE
BIGHEST CLASS.
B. SCOTT, Jr. is instructed by Mr. J. P. BEAUMONT, of New York, to seil by anction, on the Evening of TUESDAY, March 5, and WEDNESDAY,
March 6, at 7½ o'clock, a Collection of Modern Paintings of the highest class. It consists almost exclusively
of works painted expressly to his order by living celebrities, with whom he has been for many years in coc
respondence. Among the Artists represented are:

Gilbert Stuart,
Thomas Cole,
Andreas Achenbach,
E. Verboeckhoven,
A. Guillemin,
Eugene de Block,
J. Patrois,
David Denoter,
Theodore Frere,
Count de Bylandt,
C. deil Acqua,
Gus de Jourge.

Coutourier,
Coutourie

E. C Barnes, C. Verlat, Baron, Coutourier, Louis Lasalle, Paul Sover C. dell Acqua, Gus de Ioughe, F. E. Meyerheim, J. W. Preyer, M'me Itonner, A. Van Hamme, Paul Soyer, Hein Burgers, I'me Pages. Rosiers, Carabain, Laurent de Beul nderland, Eversen, B. C. Koekkoek. e Vogel, B. C. Koekkoek, Musin, Von Sebin, Ebel, Verschuur, Dillens, Seigmac, Kruseman, Auffray, Professor Grand, Zimmerman, De Vigne, Roffice, Van Wyngærdt, H. L. Roife, W. Bromley, J. H. Dell, e Vaux. Stevens, Von Raven, De Vigne, De Vos, De Lenb, Clara Van Wille, uwasseg, anfont de Metz, Kluyvers, Le Ray,

Leickert,
The Paintings will be on view, with catalogues, in
the eastern galieries of the Pennsylvania Academy of
Fine Arts, on FRIDAY, February 22, and continue
until nights of sale. until nights of sale. BY J. M. GUMMEX & SONS
AUCTIONEERS,
No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Will hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT
THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
ON AND AFTER
MONDAY, MARCH 18,
They would respectfully solicit Attorneys, Executors and Administrators of Estates. Trustees, and others desiring to sell property to send them a memorandum of the same as early as possible so that it may be fully advertised.
2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1506 and 1508 Sansom street.

2 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1306 and 1308 Sansom street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1331, 1333, 1336, and 1337 Mariner street.

4 three-story brick Dwellings, Nos. 1332, 1334, 1336, and 1338 Mott street.

Handsome modern Residence, with back buildings and every convenience, No. 1416 S. Penn Square.

Valuable Property—Large Distillery and Lot, 40x80 feet, Nos. 402 and 404 South street.

Three-story brick Dwelling, No. — Gaskill street.

Desirable Lot and Carpenter Shop, No. 1839 Stiles street, running through to Cabot street.

Handsome four-story brick Store and Residence, southeast corner Filteenth and Hace streets.

Desirable Building Lot, corner of Woodbine and Willow avenues, Germantown.

BY SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUC. CARD.—In addition to our Private Sales of Real Estate, at our Office, we shall hold REGULAR AUCTION SALES of Real Estate, Stock, and Loans, at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY FRIDAY. Properties will be advertised in all the daily newspapers, and by separate handbills.

Pamphiet catalogues, containing descriptions of properties at public and private sale, will be issued every perties at public and private sale, will be issued every Wednesday.

Wednesday, Our First Spring Sale will be held on FRIDAY, March 15, at 12 o'clock noon. TOANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 750 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSLERY GOODS, ETC. BY CATALOGUE ON A CREDIT,
On Wednesday Morning,
February 27, commencin at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and general assortment of new and semionable goods for Spring sales.

221.56 LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 3000 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HOKES, TOWELS, TOWELLING, ETC. ETC.

ETC. ETC.

Also, on Wednesday,

dualities.

do ladies 's plain L. C. lidkis, a full line, all qualities.

do ladies 's hemstitched do do do gents' s plain do do gents' s plain do do gents' s hem'd and hemstitched do gents' s colored border do do linen towels, napkins, etc.

pleces linen diaper and towelling.

QUILTS.—Also, white and colored Marseilles quits, bureau covers, etc.

bureau covers, etc. CES WHITE GOODS.

Also, 2000 pieces White Goods, comprising full lines of Jaconeta, cambrics, Swiss, naineooks, Victorialawn, brilliants, India mulis, piques, etc., being a full and desirable assortment of all quilities, from the lowest numbers to the fluest goods imported. | 2 25 2t

C. C. MACKEY. AUCTIONEER, No. 421 COMMERCE Street. 22147 IN NEW YORK.

B Y GORDON & DUNLAP Store, No. 157 DUANE Street, second door from West Broadway. Regular Sales will be held on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS throughout the season of Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods for Cash.
Cash Advances made on Consignments without additional charge.
Consignments solicited.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE.—WE HAVE THIS DAY ADMITTED Mr. SIMON POEY as a member of our house.
Philadelphia, February 15, 1867,

The HAM