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EVENING BULLETIN.

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GIBSON PEACOCK, (CASSIUS ROBERTS, JR.)
THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON,
THOMAS W. PARSONS, (Editor-in-Chief.)
The Bulletin is sent to subscribers in the city at a rate of one cent per copy, or for the quarter at three cents per copy, or for the year at thirty cents per copy.

MARRIED.
HOUSTON—On Thursday, the 4th instant, at the Church of St. John, by Rev. J. Henry Morton, Hugh B. Houston to Jessie W. Houston.
FULLY-TITLED—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. Henry Morton, Paul W. Keane, of Erie, Pa., to Henry T. Keane, of this city, Dec. 28th.

DIED.
ADAMS—On the 4th instant, Lucy Adams, the youngest daughter of Timothy Adams, in the 22d year of her age.
WELLS—On the 4th instant, by the Rev. J. Henry Morton, John W. Wells, of Erie, Pa., to Henry T. Keane, of this city, Dec. 28th.

SPECIAL NOTICES.
HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 118 and 120 Lombard Street, Dispensary Department, Mo. and treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.
ANNUAL MEETING OF THE "WELLS OAK OIL COMPANY," held at their office, No. 42 Walnut street, on Thursday, the 11th January, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect Directors for the ensuing year.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.
E. P. Dutton & Co., Boston, publish a series of works on Sacred Music which deserve the attention of that portion of the religious community for which they are particularly designed. The principal of these works is a very beautifully printed volume, entitled "Trinity Psalter." It consists of the Episcopal services as sung at Trinity Church, New York, by the choir, under Dr. Henry S. Cutter, until recently organist of that church. The great desire in the rendering of the beautiful service of the Episcopal Church in this country arising from the want of some standard of chanting. Nearly every organist and leader makes his own laws and establishes his own style, which are often very bad and very good. All uniformity is thus destroyed and all manner of crimes against good taste and sound judgment are committed in the name of the Church. A work like that of Dr. Cutter's, based upon the best English models and standards, and the result of the many years of usage in Trinity Church, is exactly what is wanted. The Chants, Canticles and Psalter are all pointed for chanting upon a most admirable and intelligible system, so marked and emphasized as to render mistakes almost impossible. A choice selection of chants by the best composers accompanies the work. We think that an abridged, and therefore cheaper edition of this work, omitting the Psalter, which is not generally chanted in this country, would be most acceptable to numerous choirs and congregations. Messrs. Dutton & Co. also publish a very interesting little volume of the Gregorian Melodies, under the title of "Ancient Psalm Melodies," a description of ecclesiastical music which is steadily regaining its ancient favor with large portions of the Episcopal Church.

A third volume of Sacred music, by the same publishers, at the Sunday School Chant and Tune Book, prepared at the request of the late Bishop Potter by the Rev. Messrs. Walden, Richards, Strong, Brooks and Kellogg. The collection comprises a capital collection of Carols, Hymns and Chants, with music, and deserves a much more general introduction into the Sunday Schools of the Episcopal Church than it has yet enjoyed.

"TICKNER & FIELD'S" have published a very curious and interesting volume, entitled "Dictionary of Noted Names of Fiction," by William A. Wheeler. It is a copious collection of the nick-names, pseudonyms, or popular appellations which have been introduced into English literature or applied to people and places in various parts of the world. An index is added to the work, of the real names of persons and places, an arrangement which greatly increases the value of the book, for the purposes of reference. In addition to an interesting preface by the author, the Dictionary contains rules for pronunciation which are very essential for the satisfactory use of a book of this sort. There are hundreds of words, of the class treated in this Dictionary, which are in common use by thousands of people who are quite ignorant of their proper application or origin, and the work is therefore a really desirable addition to our literature. For sale by G. W. PITCHER.

We have received the first number of Tickner & Field's new weekly periodical, "Every Saturday." It is designed as a journal of choice selections from current foreign literature and is issued in the style of Chambers's Journal, thirty-two large octavo pages, double columns. The number contains interesting articles from Once a Week, the Shilling Magazine, Spectator, Christian World, and the Argosy, and the selection is an admirable one. There can be no doubt of the success of this new enterprise of these most enterprising publishers.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, have published from the seventh London edition, the first edition of a little work called "Introduction to the Devotional Study of the Holy Scriptures." It is the substance of a series of sermons delivered before the boys of Rugby School, by Edward Meyrick Goulburn, D. D. The subject is treated in a clear, simple, nervous style which must have been peculiarly relished by the author's original audience, and the fact that it has run through so many editions is, for itself, a high commendation of the book. For sale by Ashmead & Evans.
Little, Brown & Co., Boston, have issued the third volume of their elegant edition of Burke's Works, which is to be completed in twelve volumes. This volume contains the speech on the Nabob of Arcot, the speech on the Army Estimates, and Burke's reflections on the French Revolution. This standard work is one of the handsomest as well as most valuable of Little, Brown & Co.'s publications. For sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"Common Sense" is a very readable novel, by the author of "Kate Kennedy," upon which it is a great improvement. It is intended to illustrate to a man the very common sense principle that when a man loses his money, it is the part of wisdom not to be ashamed to go to work. Published by F. A. Brady, New York. For sale by Peterson.

An accident occurred on the Northern Railroad of South Carolina, between Florence and Charleston, on the 29th ult., by which several persons were severely injured, among whom were Mr. Laidler of the Charleston Charter, Mr. Samuel White of New York, and a Mr. Hoyt of Wilmington, North Carolina.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE ABROAD.

Comments of the French Press.

What the Paris Journals Think.

Paris, December 16th, 1865.—Some extracts from the French papers will be interesting to you at the present time. A personal of the President's Message will, we doubt not, dispel any prejudices which may yet exist against Mr. Johnson, and which the enemies of the American republic sedulously propagated by every means at their disposal. It will be seen that the message emanates from an ordinary man, and one possessing political sagacity in large measure. It expresses his opinions upon the course of the war with a clearness and precision rarely found in documents of the kind issued by European governments. One sees that the head of a State who uses such language speaking to a free people, whose sovereignty it understands to be a reality, and whose words contain more than one lesson which we inhabitants of the old world of Europe might take up and profit by.

Other Newspaper Comments. (From Opinion Nationale, Dec. 13.)
The President has hardly expected to compromise the traditional policy of the United States. England, according to the views of the Paris journals, is to be treated in a manner which would not be justified before any tribunal of nations. As regards France, the message is somewhat vague. We hardly expect to see President Johnson employ language more full of prudence and moderation. He has not pronounced a word which excites the least anger or which calls round the susceptibility of the French government. The accordance with the spirit popular in the United States, he reaffirms the Monroe doctrine in general terms—that is, as applying to the whole of America.

(From the Constitutionnel, Dec. 13.)
As to what concerns the Powers of Europe, the thoughts of the President do not seem to be anything but the American Union. Mr. Johnson declares that his constant object will be to maintain peace and amicable relations with foreign nations, and that he believes those nations similarly disposed to the United States.

The acts of the Washington Government have confirmed the President's declarations in advance. Since the end of the war the effectiveness of the army and navy of the United States has not ceased to undergo a long and incessant process of improvement. The President, then, is not the official expression of his ideas as already manifested by his acts.

Mr. Johnson thinks, again, that with regard to foreign nations a rule should be imposed which no one of the enlightened governments of Europe will refuse to subscribe, as many of his predecessors have done, his wish to maintain the traditional policy of the United States, which is never to interfere in the internal affairs of European nations. He asks the same rule with regard to the American Union. We will seek in vain to get the President to give up his traditional policy of non-interference with the internal affairs of the United States. We know of none against which the Americans have ever called to defend their institutions. The message, then, is the most reassuring declaration as to the maintenance of good relations between the great republic of the New World and the European Powers.

Vindictism in New Orleans. It would be a matter of surprise to many of our readers, who confine themselves to the safety of the well known and illustrious, to learn by actual experience to what an extent the "Voodoo" superstition is believed in by a large class of our population. The "Voodoo" superstition, which exercises its baneful influence not only over the colored population, but every day furnishes evidence that it finds numerous adherents among the white population of our city. Witchcraft has not died out, and incantations, the worship of devils, and the mummy and magic of two centuries ago still hold their own in our midst.

A short time since we had the opportunity afforded us, in company with a medical gentleman, of visiting two patients who had undergone the "Voodoo" treatment. The first was an Italian woman, whom we found occupying a room hung with pictures of the saints and apostles. Her general appearance was that of a Spanish girl, who was subject to the attacks of the same nature. There was a fixed look of terror in her eyes, and an irresolute movement about her hands and arms. Her face was pale, and she had a violent fever. Her appearance left the impression that her mind had been affected. A year ago she stated that she enjoyed remarkable health. At that time she had a violent quarrel with her neighbor. It was her malignant influence that she attributed the loss of her health, but could find no immediate reason for her illness. The discovery of a bundle of parti-colored rags, (called "claws"), hid away in her pillow. She became subject to fainting fits and spasms. The doctor, who was applied, told her that she was in a very dangerous condition, and that she would never recover unless she was cured of her ailment. She was, however, cured, and she stated, after the application of the remedy, but her constitution, from whatever cause, was evidently affected for life. The other case was that of a Spanish girl, who was subject to the attacks of the same nature. Several physicians had been called in, in the early stages of her sickness (among which the doctor who accompanied us, none of whom could afford her any relief or so much as to produce sleep.

that Europe is hostile to the republican institutions of the United States themselves. There is no room for any of these things, and one cannot help asking the object of the reiterated declarations that the ancestors of the republic left the Americans in general to be responsible to the law of the citizens for the success of the republican form of government." In maintaining that England did an unbecomingly act in accordance with the issue of the struggle, how little ground there was for such recognition, Mr. Johnson makes a palpable mistake. It is to be seen that the South was simply that the South has been made to establish its independence as a State; but neither England nor France ever recognized it as such. They only said that a section of eight millions of people, having an organized government, ships at sea and powerful armies on land, had a right to be recognized as a belligerent. Upon the whole, it is to be seen that the new policy at Washington is to be, for Mr. Johnson's debut is marked by an implied confession of impotence.

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Her conversation awakened many objections, and she was decidedly informed that there was no question whatever about her former dangerous illness. Before we left, the negro medicine-man or "voodoo" doctor, who was with us, expressed his opinion that she would never be able to increase our information by questions addressed to him, but were not remarkably successful. Africa was the land of his nativity, he stated, but he had been here since 1828. He practiced his profession as it had been taught him in his native land. His treatment was entirely with herbs and simples. He put in a modest denial as to the use of any magic, or any other occult power, but declined imparting any hints as to what his exact remedies were. Dressed in a suit of black, with a heavy gold chain hanging from his neck, his appearance was sufficiently respectable. Says for a decidedly foreign accent, the appearance of tattoo marks still upon his face, and a cat-like, watchful expression of countenance, his appearance was in no respect out of the usual way.—New Orleans Star.

FENIANISM.

Third Day's Proceedings of the Convention--President O'Mahony Reads His Message and Important Letters--Refusal of President Roberts to Report in Person to the House--Secretary B. D. Killian's Report on the Finances.

(From to-day's N. Y. Herald.)
The proceedings of the Convention yesterday were characterized by some able debates on the different resolutions brought before the house, still the proceedings were marked by the utmost propriety. This was in a great measure owing to the Chairman, who discharged his duties promptly and impartially. On the opening of the Convention, the minutes of last day's proceedings were read and approved.

The report of the committee to wait on the Senate was read. The Senate could not be found as a body. Mr. Roberts' reply was very indefinite, and admitted the construction that he did not recognize the Convention as legally constituted body, and probably that he would give his consideration to any communications received at 734 Broadway. This reply was received with marked disapprobation by the house. The long discussion entered as to the propriety of admitting Mr. —, a Senator, it being stated that he would appear and explain his position, and was ready to give some important information. The motion was negatived. The Rev. Mr. Carley was admitted to a seat. The reverend gentleman rose and in a solemn manner prayed for the success of the cause, and that his words would be heard by the house, and that his words would vouchsafe to bless their undertaking.

A resolution was carried that a committee of five wait on the Senate, or in its absence as a body, on the President of the Senate, to request their attendance, and in case they should refuse, the committee deputed to investigate their stewardship. The committee reported that Mr. Roberts would not appear in person.

After ten o'clock President O'Mahony entered the House and was warmly greeted. He addressed the house, stating that the man deposed in the President's message more than he. He was there to give a full and clear explanation of his stewardship. He requested that they should be impartial in their verdicts from the house; he required a full searching investigation, and if this Convention had not had the high position of trust he had intrusted to him, condemn him accordingly.

Mr. O'Mahony's speech was listened to with great attention and frequent marks of approval. The President's message was one of the most honest men, who courted the most searching investigation.

A resolution was adopted that the President's message be read at two o'clock.

and an Irish fleet sweeping from the broad ocean England's commerce. I will prove all this to you by figures and facts and by historical documents, both from the Irish Executive and other sources. In order to explain his position he gave a résumé of a sketch of the rise and progress of Fenianism from its earliest organization. He said Michael Doherty was the first organizer. That in his infancy it had to struggle against serious difficulties; difficulties enough to paralyze any man's rest of men. Still they persevered, and the struggle kept it alive until the present day. They worked in harmony together, as letters from him will show. He (Mr. Stephens) knows no Roberts and in sending delegates lately with important despatches, he ordered the delegates if by any mischance, he could not find President O'Mahony, to destroy them (reads Stephens' letter). He reads letters of a late date from Stephens to this effect: "The reading of these letters was received by cheers for O'Mahony and Stephens. He spoke of John Mitchell, of his liberation from prison by President Johnson's officers were given for the President and Mr. Mitchell. He next went into the full particulars of the course they took to hurt the feelings of the House and showed by letters how Mr. Roberts thought to get the management of the plates and bonds under his personal control and his object in doing so; he told how Mr. Rourke refused giving the required bail."

He explained his connection with the taking of this concern. He declared that he had never seen the House until after it was taken on the approval of Mr. Roberts, General Sweeney and other members of the Congress. He went into a full and broad explanation of the points at issue, and informed the Senate that their very friends almost hung their heads.

The address was repeatedly cheered, and seemed to make a great impression upon the house. Of course we knew nothing of the private documents or letters read to the Senate, as we were not informed that they are of most important nature and bearing on Fenianism.

As the clerk was fatigued, B. Doran Killian requested to read his own report, which he did so. It was a most remarkable for financial research, depth, foresight and views and keen logical argument upon such a subject. It sifted the actions of the Senate to the bottom. We have heard it stated that seldom has any Secretary of State produced a more able document. So the House was it on the house that when Mr. Killian rose he was cheered from end to end of the house. The house adjourned about seven o'clock until nine o'clock this morning. It may be well to state that during the reading of the President's message a letter from Mr. Roberts was handed to the Chairman of the committee. As it appeared to be a private document, no action was taken on it for the present.

The Emperor Maximilian has sent to the Empress of the French the Mexican medal of civil merit, in recognition of her noble conduct in visiting the cholera hospital of Paris. Maximilian will be known hereafter as the great Mexican mediator.

The first initiative in the ship scene of L'Africaine is said to be the most beautiful deck-oration of the Atlantic.

The Boston school committee have amended their rules so as to forbid any teacher from accepting presents from the graduating class, or any other class. Considerable circumlocution in the prohibition. It's cool legislation anyhow.

Mrs. Thompson says that every unmarried lady of sixty may consider that she has passed the Cape of Good Hope. Yes, and J. Miller says that every married man of the same age, may consider that he is not going to Havre.

One John Ferguson, former owner of the steamship "Vanderbilt," which was captured by Admiral Dupont by Captain Robert Small shortly after his attack on Charleston, has applied for possession of the steamer, claiming that he was the original owner, and captured from them by our blockade runners, and that he had taken the amnesty oath, and the steamer should be restored to him under the provisions of the act. Saxton facetiously informs him that that particular Planter has "joined the Union" and can't see.

Old Father Bushnell, of Vermont, used to say that he was never received on his preaching was from a little boy who sat at his feet, looking up into his face as he was preaching in a crowded house. As he went on only earnestly, the little fellow spoke out, "You said that afore!"

The Massachusetts Legislature nominated Messrs. Jewell and Stone for Speaker. Stone beat Jewell by fifteen votes. In taking the chair he referred to his opponent as a jewel of the thorough-paste-kind. So says J. Miller.

A fact, highly honorable to the typos, is disclosed by a late report of the New York Inspector of State Prisons. While all other occupations are represented in their large number of convicts, there is not a single printer. And yet every good printer is familiar with the galleys and is rarely out of quod.

A CAREFUL EXAMINATION of Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines, at No. 729 Chestnut street, is most respectfully solicited.