Bail Corning Balletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

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(Sundays excepted) at No. 329 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. BY THE

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The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

DIED. HERRON-Near Pittsturgh, on Wednesday, John Herron, aged 40 years. DAKFORD—On the 18th instant, Hannah Ann Oak-

OAKFORD—On the 18th instant, Hannah Ann Oakford in the 60th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her nephew. W. L. Oakford, No. 2 Woodland Terrace. West Philadelphia, on Fourth day afternoon, the 21st, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Darby.

SCHIVELY—Suddenly, on the morning of the 20th instant, Juliann Schively, in the 75th year of her age, w. The relatives and friends of the family are in-rited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 119 North Eleventh street, on Saturday, the 24th netant, at 10 o'clock, A.M. Interment at Laurel Elli Competer.

Hill Cemetery.

WALKER-On Sabbath morning, the 18th Instant,
Matthew Walker, in the 66th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to
attend his funeral on Wednesday afternoon, the 21st
Instant, at 20 clock, from his late residence, No. 1224
Spring Garden street.

WHITE MOREENS FOR SKIRTS.

een Watered Moreens.
64 and 54 Green Baize,
White Cloth for Sacks.
White Evening Silks.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES. DE HEAD QUARTERS, NATIONAL

UNION CLUB,

No 1105 Chestnut Street. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 20, 1866.

Arrangements have been made for a visit of the Club to Harrisburg, on the SEVENTH of March, during thesession of the Union State Convention.

Members desirous of Participating will please call and register their names this week, as the transportation will be limited. By order of the Executive Committee.

JOHN E. ADDICKS, fe20-31 4pt Chairman. mittee. fe20-8t 4p?

UNION STATE CONVENTION. Stated Convention will be held in the

Hall of the House of Representatives, in Harrisburg, Pa., on WEDNESDAY, THE SEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1866, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, to be supported by the friends of the Union.

The ordeal of war has tried the strength of our Government. Its fire has purified the nation. The defence of the nation's life has demonstrated who were its friends. The principles vindicated in the field must be preserved in the councils of the nation. The arch-enemy of freedom must be struck once more. All the friends of our Government and all who were loval to the cause of the Union in our late struggle are earnestly requested to unite in sending delegates to

represent them in said Convention. By order of the Union State Centre JOHN CESSNA, Chairman. mittee. GEO. W. HAMMERSLY, | Secretaries.

A. W. BENEDICT, MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The Election for Officers will take place THIS EVENING.
Feb. 20. The polls will be open from 4 to 8 o'clock P.M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1513 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitous control of the control of th THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of JOHN B. SMITH & CO., for carrying on the business of manufacturing Blank Books, etc., is this day dissolved, by mutual consent.

JAMES B. SMITH is constituted liquids ing partner, and be alone has authority to settle the business of the

JAMES B. SELTH IS CONSIDERED IN THE BUSINESS OF THE SAID HE BONE HAS AUTHORITY TO SETTLE THE BUSINESS OF THE SAID HE BUSINESS OF THE SAID HE BUSINESS OF THE SAID HE S

GIBARD MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.
Office 829 WALINUT street; Depot. EIGHTH
and MASTER.—The Company is ready to deliver at
once Coal for the year 1886 to Stockholders of 1885, and
previous years, at the COST PRICE OF SIX DOLLARS AND A HALF PER TON. Holders of Scrip
keceipts of the year 1855 may convert their receipts into Stock, and likewise receive at once their Coal for
this year (1866).

H. L. CAKE,
President.

A PUBLIC MEETING OF THE CITIZENS
and Subscribers to the CAPITAL STUCK of the
PHILADELPHIA AND SUTHERN MAIL
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, on TUESDAY EVENING
20to inst., at Sanson Street Hell, at 74 o'clock.
A number of prominent business men will address

SAMUEL WELSH,
WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
HENRY WINSOR,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,
FREDERIC COLLINS,
RENE GUILLOU,
GEORGE N. ALLEN,
Committee.

MAJOR GENERAL CARL SCHURZ WILL deliver the third Lecture in the course before the tocial, Civil and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, Thursday Evening: February 22d, at CONCERT HALL, Subject—"The Beablem of the Page"

Colored People of Pennsylvania, Thursday Evening; Rebrusty 22d, at CONCERT HALL, Subject—"The Problem of the Day."

4th Lecture by Mrs. F. E. W. Harper, March 1st. 5th "Prof. W. H. Day, March 8th. 6th "Hon. W. D. Kelley, March 1sth, 1sth "Season Tickets, for the folur remaining Lectures of the Course, \$\frac{1}{2}\$. Single admission, \$\frac{3}{2}\$.

May be had at T. B. PUGH'S Book Store, Sixth and Chestnut, and at the door.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the HAZLETON RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, held in Philadelphia, on THURS DAY (February 15) last, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve the ensuing year:
FRANKLIN PEALE, J. GILLINGHAM, FELL, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, J. WM. A. INGHAM,
EDWARD ROBERTS, ENOCH LEWIS,
FEANKLIN PEALE President,
At a Meeting of the Board subsequently held, the following officers were unanimously re-elected:
FRANKLIN PEALE President,
ALEX. G. GAW, Secretary and Treasurer,
Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD.—THE NATIONAL UNION
PARTY of the EIGHTH WARD will assemble
at their respective precincts, on TURSDAY EVENING, February 20th, be tween 5 and 8 o'clock, to vote
for a Senatorial and Representative Delegate, to meed
in Convention, to elect Delegates to the Gubernatorial
Convention.

*CHAS. W. SMITH, EDWARD M. VINTON Secretaries.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, December 21st, 1855. LOAN FOR SALE.

IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS.

The Loan of this Company, due April 1st, 1884, interest payable quarterly, at the rate of six per cent. per.

annum.
This Loan is secured by a mortgage on all the Company's Coal Lands, Canals, and Slackwater Navigation.
In the Lehigh river, and all their Railroads, constructed and to be constructed, between Mauch Chunk and Wilkesbarre, and branch roads convected therewith, and the franchise of the Company relating thereto.
Apply to SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer, de21-rptf? Apply to Sollomus Billet Hamiltonian delirphi 122 South Second street.

FIRST REGIMENT "GRAY RESERVES,"
The old and present members of the Regiment if whe are in favor of keeping up the organization and of parading on Washington's Birth-day, are requested to meet at the Armorles of Companies A and C, Nos. 808 and 510 Market street, at 7 o'clock on WEDISEDAY EVENING, the 21st inst. Drill at 8 o'clock.

CHARLES M, PREVOST, 1620-21rp RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. L. C. MATLACK WILL PREACH IN UNION M. E. CHURCH, this evening, and to row evening at 7% o'clock. UNION MEETING.—THE FOURTH Union Meeting of several Presbyterian Churches in the Southern part of the city, will be held THIS EVENING, at half-past seven, in the Sixth Presbyterian Church, SPRUCE, below SIXTH, Rev. F. R. Harbaugh's.

CITY BULLETIN.

Births, Marriages and Deaths, in Philadelphia, in 1865. The annual report of Mr. Geo. E. Chambers, Register of Births, Marriages and Deaths, in this city, was presented to the Board of Health this afternoon. It contains the following interesting statistics of the Department, for the year 1865:

BIRTHS.

The number of Births registered during the year was 15,428, a decrease of 163 from the previous year. The number of male births was 8,187, a decrease of 50; and the female births numbered 7,241, a decrease of

The number of Births in each month was as follows:

Total.......... 15,428 8,187 7 241 179 3 The number of still births registered was

716—391 males and 325 females. The colored births numbered 280, an increase of 38 over the previous year. The number of births in each Ward wa

as follows: Total.....15,42 Average births per month...
" week....
" day...... MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages registered during the year 1865 was 6.864, an increase of 112 over the previous year. The number of marriages in each month was as follows:

The ceremonies employed were as fol-

Methodist, 1,674; Roman Catholic, 1,142; Episcopal, 793; Aldermen, 784; Presbyterian, 726; Baptist, 510; Lutheran, 476; German Reformed, 342; Independent, 149; Hebrew, 77; Mayor, 90; Independent German, 18; Dutch Reformed, 17; Universalist, 18; Unitarian, 6; New Jerusalem, 4; Evangelical Association, 24; Friends' Ceremony, 9.

Average marriages per month. 572 Average marriages per month, 132

of the men married 3,908 were the United States; 3,535 married women of the United States; 355 married foreign women and 18 married women whose nativities were unknown.

The foreign men married numbered 2.705: 695 married women of the United States; 2,006 married foreign women and 4 married vomen of unknown nativities. Of the women married 4.260 were natives

of the United States; 3,535 married men of the United States; 695 married foreigners and 30 married men of unknown nativities. The foreign women married numbered 2,367; 355 married men of the United States, 2,006 married foreign men and 6 married nen of unknown nativities. Of the whole number of persons married

3,168 were natives of the United States, and 5,072 were foreigners. The ages of the men married were as follows:—Under 20 years, 24; of whom 15 married women under 20; 8, women between 20 and 25, and one married a women

between 25 and 30.

Between 20 and 25 years, 2,325; of whom 817 married women under 20; 1,283 women between 20 and 25; 117 married women beween 25 and 30; 36 married women between 30 and 40, and one married a woman be-

ween 50 and 60. Between 25 and 30 years, 2,133; of whom 335 married women under 20; 1,173 married women between 20 and 25; 506 married women between 25 and 30; 104 married women between 30 and 40, and 7 married women between 40 and 50.

Over 30 years, 2,008,an increase of 294 over the previous year.

The ages of the women married were as follows: Under 20 years, 1,266; of whom 15 married men under 20; 817 married men between 20 and 25; 335 married men between 25 and 30; 92 married men between 30 and 40; 4 married men between 40 and 50; one

married a man between 50 and 60; and 2 married men between 60 and 70. Between 20 and 30 years-2,930; of whom 8 married men under 20; 1,283 married men between 20 and 25; 1,173 married men between 25 and 30.

Over 30 years—1,008. There were five women married between the ages of 60 and 70 years.

MORTALITY. The number of interments in the city during the year was 17,169, a decrease of 423 from the previous year. Of the whole number 15,772 were white and 1,397 colored; 9,273 were males and 7,896 females; 4,330 male adults, and 3,657 female adults; 4,943 male children, and 4,239 female children. The deaths from registered diseases were 15,287; still-born,716; old age, 408; unknown, external and accidental causes, 758. The net deaths in the city were 15,633; and on a basis of a population of 750,000 the deaths in the city will be one in every 42 of

the population. The interments of goldiers

The deaths in each month of the year were as follows: Male
Male, Female. Adults, Children. Total. January. 739 634 6.8 715 1.57 April. 870 689 743 807 1,55 March. 999 869 924 944 1,86 May. 681 346 67 560 1,21 June. 939 751 728 962 1,22 July. 969 869 630 1,208 1,638 August. 934 825 702 1,057 1,755 October. 570 470 484 556 1,034 October. 582 502 534 550 1,034 December. 563 476 519 525 1,044
January, 739 634 6.8 715 1.377 rebruary, 870 680 743 897 1.558 March, 999 869 924 944 1.868 April, 775 636 722 689 1.411 June, 939 751 728 962 1.659 July, 969 869 630 1.208 1.691 July, 969 869 630 1.208 1.691 July, 969 869 630 1.208 1.659 August, 934 825 702 1.057 1.755 September, 570 470 484 556 1.064 November, 582 502 534 550 1.038 November, 647 638 677 609 1.238 December, 568 476 519 525 1.044
February 870 680 743 807 1,556 March 999 869 924 944 1,856 April 775 636 722 968 1,411 May 751 728 962 1,691 Jule 939 751 728 962 1,692 July 969 869 630 1,208 1,838 August 934 825 702 1,057 1,755 September 570 470 484 556 1,044 October 582 502 534 550 1,035 November 647 638 677 609 1,238 December 558 476 519 525 1,044
March, 999 869 924 944 1,866 April, 775 636 722 689 1,411 April, 775 636 722 689 1,421 June, 939 751 728 962 1,222 July, 969 869 630 1,206 1,207 August, 934 825 702 1,057 1,755 Ceptember, 570 470 470 485 November, 582 502 534 550 1,034 November, 647 638 677 699 1,235 December, 568 476 519 525 1,044
April, 775 686 722 689 1,411 May, 681 346 667 560 1,221 June, 939 751 728 962 1,629 July, 969 869 630 1,208 1,833 August, 934 825 702 1,057 1,755 September, 570 470 484 556 1,040 Cotober, 582 502 534 550 1,040 November, 647 638 677 609 1,235 December, 568 476 519 525 1,044
May, 681 346 657 569 1,222 1,014 939 751 728 962 1,659 1,222 1,014, 969 869 630 1,208 1,838 8,000 8,000 1,008 1,00
Jule, 939 751 728 962 1,699 July, 969 869 630 1,208 1,838 August, 934 825 702 1,057 1,758 September, 570 470 484 556 1,756 October, 582 502 534 550 1,044 November, 647 638 677 609 1,283 December, 568 476 519 525 1,044
July, 969 859 630 1,208 1,838 August, 934 825 702 1,057 1,755 September, 570 470 484 556 1,045 November, 647 638 677 609 1,238 1,044 1,055 1,044 1,055 1,044 1,055 1,044 1,055 1,044 1,055 1,055 1,044 1,055
August, 934 825 702 1,057 1,755 September, 570 470 484 556 1,046 October, 582 502 534 550 1,084 November, 647 638 677 609 1,285 December, 568 476 519 525 1,044
September, 570 470 484 556 1,046 October, 582 502 534 550 1,034 November, 647 638 677 609 1,235 December, 568 476 519 525 1,044
October, 582 502 534 550 1,034 November, 647 638 677 609 1,283 December, 568 476 519 525 1,044
November, 647 638 677 609 1,285 December, 568 476 519 525 1,044
December, 568 476 519 525 1,044
Theta1 0.000
Metal 0.000
Total, 9,273 7.896 7,987 9,182 17,169
The number of deaths in each Ward was
as follows:
18t, 683 8th, 516 15th, 1,004 22d, 524
20. 886 Pth. 379 16th. 459 22d
Ed. 497 10th. 484 17th. 66t 24th
4th. 802 11th. 442 18th. 508 95th
5th, 737 12th, 406 19th, 1,022 26th
6th, 346 13th, 391 20th, 867 Almshouse cce
7th,1,052 14th, 514 21st, 425 From country, 820

The principal causes of death were: Apoplexy, 181; cancer, 188; croup, 350; convulsions, 695; consumption, 2,026; cholera in-

fantum, 884; diphtheria, 260; diarrhea, 367; dysentery, 371; debility, 697; scarlet fever, 624; spotted fever, 62; typhoid fever, 773; typhus fever, 334; whooping cough, 135; inflammation of the brain, 405; murder, 14; old age, 408; still born, 716; suicide,25; small

SUMMARY OF MARRIAGES, BIRTHS AND DEATHS. The following table shows the number of marriages, births and deaths in each month of 1865:

summary of the returns of the Department for the past five years: 15,788 17,582 17,169

Annual Meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

78,324

80,104

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company was held at Sansom Street Hall to-day. The meeting was called to order at 10 o'clock. His Honor, Mayor McMichael, was called to the chair.

Mr. Edmund Smith was elected Secretary. The Secretary read the Annual Report. [For the report in full, see first and last

pages.]
After the reading of the report, Isaac Hazlehurst, Esq., offered the following reso-

lutions:

Resolved, That the report of the Board of Directors be and the same is hereby accepted by this meeting and that it be published in pamphlet form for the information of the stockholders.

Resolved That the stockholders approve of the policy of the Company disposing of its canals, or any part of them, either by a sale or lease, and authorize the Board of Directors to take such measures in reference thereto as they shall deem expedient.

Resolved, That the Directors are herebylauthorized to take such measures as may seem to them best to meet the obligations of the Company, either by borrowing money or otherwise, under the limitation of the chalter.

rowing money or otherwise, under the limitation of the chalter.

Resolved. That the stockholders approve of the establishment by the Company of a line of steamhing between Philadelphia and Liverpoof in connection with the Pennsylvania Raliroad, and refer the subject to the Board of Directors to earry out the details in such manner as in their opinion will best promote the interests of the Company.

The resolutions were taken up separately. On the reading of the first resolution. Col.

On the reading of the first resolution, Col. On the reading of the first resolution, Col. James Page moved to amend by striking out all after the Board Resolved, and inserting a recommendation that the Report and accompanying documents be referred to a committee of five stockholders, to be appointed by the Chairman, to examine the same, and ascertain whether there are any errors or omissions in regard to receipts and expenditures, &c., and also to inquire and report on the basis on which the extra dividend of thirty per cent, of stock was declared, and also to report upon the cause for issuing ten per cent. of additional stock. be amendment also empowers the committee to inquire into the question of any discrimination against Philadelphia and in avor of Eastern cities, by the officers of the

Col. Page supported his amendment in a speech of some length.

Theodore Cuyler, Esq. opposed the amendment and defended the policy of the Company for the past twenty years. He maintained that the pecuniary success of he Company showed that the policy of the fficers was the true one. A thorough inrestigation three years ago showed that the affairs of the Company were most ably managed, and the stockholders were perfectly satisfied with that management. The peaker thought the stockholders should xpress their thanks to the officers. [Aplause.] Instead of arraigning the Directors bey deserve our eulogies. [Renewed ap-

Colonel Page replied to Mr. Cuyler. Mr. C. had complimented him personally be said he did not like such an exhibition of friendship. Mr. C. would, he thought, pat aim on the back with one hand and strike him in the face (metaphorically) with the other. The Colonel thought the accounts and policy of the Company should

be investigated at once.

Judge Jewett responded to Colonel Page.
He said that he had every confidence in the Board of Managers. Mr. M. W. Baldwin opposed the appointment of a committee. He didn't see that any more confidence could be placed in such a committee than in the Board of Directors.

Mr. Solomon W. Roberts said that he was one of the committee appointed at a previous meeting. The reason that the committee had done nothing was because it had never been called together. He was not opposed to investigation, but if it is to be made it should be done in such a manner as to protect the interests of the stockholders. He thought that Col. Page's amendment should be voted down. If an examination is to be made it should be done by experts, who should be paid liberally for their ser-J. Alex. Simpson opposed the amend-

ment. The original resolutions propose a vote of thanks to the officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and nobody will say that they do not deserve it.

Mr. John Hulme, a member of the Board of Directors, explained that each member had special duties assigned to him. Mr. B. was chairman of the road committee and

knew nothing about the finances. If an examination is to be made, it should be done by a commission who ought to be paid handsomely for their services.

The question was then taken upon Col. Page's amendment, which was voted down. General George W. Cass said that he had been familiar with the railroad interests of the country for a number of years. He had beard this report read and if it was true, of which he had no doubt, it deserved the highest commendation of the managers from all railroad men. As President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company, he was familiar with the policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Com-pany, and it had always discriminated against New York and in favor of Phila-

The resolutions of Mr. Hazlehurst was then adopted.
Mr. John M. Kennedy offered the fol-

lowing:

Resolved, That this meeting approves of the past policy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company discriminating in favor of the trade of Philadelphia, and express the

desire that this policy should be maintained in the future by the Company.

The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Frazer Smith offered a resolution of the project of Talana Bregions.

thanks to J. Edgar Thomson, President; Thomas A. Scott and H. J. Lombaer., Vice-Presidents; to its Directors, Treasurer and Secretary, and to its several heads of Departments and to their subordinates, for he ability and the fidelity with which they have discharged their respective duties so largely to the benefit of the city of Philadelphia, and to the great pecuniary advan-tage of the stockholders of the Company. Adopted.

Mr. Kennedy moved to reconsider the vote by which the resolution relative to the line of steamships was passed.

Agreed to.
General Cass thought we ought to strike out the words "by this company," so that the resolution will read that this meeting approves of the establishment of a line of steamships. He said that if this line is to be maintained by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company it will be run at a lors and will be a failure. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will never build up Philadelphia. It requires energy, ability and activity upon the part of the merchants of Philadelphia to esta-blish this line, and to make it profitable. General C. would go so far as to direct the officers to aid the measure, but he was not in favor of the Company assuming all the esponsibility.
Mr. Baldwin contended that such a line

of steamships could be run with profit by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
Mr. John M. Kennedy thought the entire responsibility of the establishment of a line of steamers should not be thrown on the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He thought they ought to have the co-operation of the mercantile people of this city, He offered an amendment to the effect that the

citered an amendment to the effect that the Pennsylvania Railroad merely co-operate in the establishment of a steamship line.

Mr. M. W. Baldwin thought the Directors would not be bound by the resolution to establish any particular kind of steamships. If they wished to establish a line of tugs to carry freight, they could do it, if, in their discretion, they wished to. He urged with great force the necessity of having an efficient steamship line. cient steamship line. Judge Jewett urged that we must have a foreign market for the freight brought to Philadelphia. If we look to anybody ex-

cept the Pennsylvania Railroad it will pro-babiy not be accomplished. General Cass declared that the establish ment of a steamship line required a united effort, and that the city of Philadelphia would not expect anybody to build up a line without her help. There is a way to do the thirg, and it only needs the will on the ser of Philadelphia to do it.

part of Philadelphia to do it.

Mr. Michael V. Baker thought the ways heretofore adopted of establishing Phila-delphia steamship lines had been failures. He had lost money in three lines already, but he thought that if the Pennsylvania Railroad would start the steamers to run to Liverpool, it could be so arranged that it would cost only \$200,000, and \$50,000 per annum afterwards, and that the project

would pay.

Mr. Cuyler explained what efforts the Pennsylvania Railroad had made to establish steamship lines, and he urged that no efficient help was to be looked for from any parties save the company. "The line let us have; if we cannot get it without help let us have it at all events." et us bave it at all events. Mr. Kennedy's amendment suggesting

merely the co-operation of the Board of Di-rectors in the establishment of a steamship The fourth resolution, as offered by Mr. Hazelhurst, was then adopted, as given originally.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned. THE LOYAL LEGION.—The new order called "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States," will celebrate Washington's birthday at the Academy of Music on Thursday. A number of distinguished officers of the Army and Navy have accepted invitations, and the 1st City Troop, National Guard regiment and other military organizations will be present in uniform. An oration by General Chamberlain and a poem by Private Miles O'Reilly will be among the exercises, and it is expected there will, in addition to the military, be a large attendance of civilians, including ladies. The programme is as follows:

The doors of the Academy will be opened at 11 o'clock A. M. Companions of the order and invited guests will enter the Academy from Broad street, and will assemble in the Foyer at 11.30 A. M.

ble in the Foyer at 11.30 A. M.
Milliary organizations will occupy the parquet.
Officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps are
respectfully repressed to appear in uniform.
The badge of the reception committee of millitary and
naval guests, will be red; that of the reception committee of civil guests, white; and that of the reception
committee of milliary organizations, blue.
The celebration will be conducted in the following
order: order:

Music will commence at 11.3 A. M.
Prayer, by the Reverend Matthew Simpson, D. D.,
Bishop of the M. E. Church, Pennsylvania.
Music.

Music.
Oration by Major General Joshua Lawrence Chamberlain, of Maine, late commanding First Division, Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac. Fifth Corps, Army of the Potomac.

Music.
Poem, by Lieuter ant Colonel Charles Graham
Halpine of New York, late As-istant Adjutant General U. S. V., and Chief of Staff, Department of the Scuth
Music.
Finale.
By order of the Commander,
GEORGE CADWALADER, M. O. L. L. U. S.
We have already published a brief synopsis of the

GEORGE CADWALADER, M. O. L. L. U. S. We have already published a brief synopsis of the objects of the Order of the Loyal Legion, but a repetition at this time may be appropriate. The fundamental principles of the Order are:

Arrat. A firm belief and trust in Almigsty God; extolli g him under whose beneficent guidance the sovereignty and integrity of the Union have been maintained, the honor of the flag vindicated, and the blessings of civil liberty secured, established and enlarged.

blessings of civil liberty secured, established and enlarged. Second. True allegiance to the United States of America, based upon a paramount respect for the National Constitution and laws and fidelity thereto, manifested by the discountenancing of whatever may tend to weaken loyalty, incite to insurrection, treason or rebellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and nermanency of our free institutions. bellion, or in any manner impair the efficiency and permanency of our free institutions.

ABTICLE III The object of this order shall be to perpetuate the memories and associations of the war waged in defence of the unity and inovisiblity of the republic; to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and symmathy formed from companionship-in-arms; to advance the best interests of the soldiers and saliors of the United States, especially of those associated as members of this order, and to extend all possible relief to their widows and children; to foster the cultivation of military and naval science: to protect everywhere the rights and liberties of American citizenship, and to maintain always national honor, union and independence.

AET. IV. Sec. 5. The fundamental principles of this order being recognized as the only test of loyal citizenship, the disc-ssion of sectarian or partisan topics within the precincts of a commandary is forbidden.

topics within the precincts of a commandary is forbidden.

In the order there are three classes: First, officers
and honorably discharged efficers of the army and
navy; Second, the sons of such members, or of officers
who were honorably discharged, and Third. such
civilians as were of eminent service to the Government during the war in connection with the army and
navy. Of these latter there cannot, we believe, be
more than one to each eight members of the first class
and as honorary members they are not to be assessed
for either initiation fees or annual subscription. This
brotherhood, premises, we think to be about the best
ting of the sort growing out of the war. It
is not to be a political machine for the benefit of any
party, and will therefore be powerful and respected.

ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF.—Davis Dun-

ALLEGED HOTEL THIEF.—Davis Dun-wordy, hailing from Chester county, was arrested, yesterday, in the Twenty-fourth Ward, upon the charge of the largeny of a coat from one of the rooms of the Pennsyl-vania Inn, at Thirty-fourth street and Lancaster avenue. Upon his person was found The steamer a number of pawn tickets, upon which has arrived.

several coats were recovered. The accused Nineteenth Annual Report of the Board was taken before Alderman Davis and was beld for a further hearing on Thursday

next. CHARGED WITH ROBBERY .- Wm. Hirst was arrested last evening at Fliteenth and Shippen streets, upon the chargeof robbery. He had recently been discharged from a vessel at New York, and while coming to this city with a former shipmate, is alleged to have robbed the latter of his pocket book, containing \$150. Hirst will have a hearing at the Central Station this after-

CARL SCHURZ .- This eloquent speaker will deliver a lecture at Concert Hall on Thursday evening next, before the "Social, Civil and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania," being the third lecture of the course. His sub ject will be "The Problem of the Day."

THE NATIONAL UNION CLUB.-This influential Club has made arrangements to visit Harrisburg, during the session of the Union State Convention. An advertisement, in another column, gives the officia notification of the trip to the members.

The President's Veto.

[From To-day's Tribune.] We call President Johnson as our first witness—though there are many others—to the fact that the Whites of the South too generally regard the Blacks with contempt and aversion. We think the President goes too far when he asserts that the Whites would rise again in insurrection and exter-minate the Blacks if the latter were admitted equal political rights with the former; but that an antipathy very generally exists, is beyond dispute. Only "make the negro know and keep his place"—under the heel of a master—and the Southrons like him as a man likes his dog or a wolf his mutton; but let the Black seem to say, "I am a man, and I claim all the rights of a man," and he become "impudent," "insolent," presumptuous; and every White of the dueling, desp-drinking ampling class fools obliged deep-drinking, gambling class feels obliged to "take him down." If servile and cringing, he is tolerated as a useful implement; but he is allowed none of the rights of Hu-

manity.

The late slaveholding class are kinder to the Blacks than the Poor Whites; but too many of them feel sore, sad and savage about these days. They went to war for the right to carry slaves everywhere: they have come out of it with the right to hold slaves nowhere. So forcible an illustration of the Spanish saying that "Men sometime go out for wool and come home shorn," has not before been given in a lifetime. The late slaveholder will in time be friends of the slaves; but it is not reasonable to expect this just yet. Their slaves were the better part of the property of many if not most of them; and they have been swept away in an hour. It is worse than if they had been carried off by pestilence, or even run away; for the bereaved master sees his ex-slave about him daily, happy as clams at high water, and not at all conscious that any thing has been lost or any calamity incurred. The masters have submitted to invincible power; but they do not affect to lick the hand that has so heavily smitten them. They are behaving as well as could be expected, but not, in many instances, nearly so well as could be wished.

The Freedmen's Bureau is the Nation's right arm, gently but firmly outstretched to keep the peace between these warring classes. Its principal objects are three: 1. To save the Blacks from famine, abuse and massacre. 2. To set them at work. 3. To see that they are kindly treated and fairly paid for their labor. It is a gigantic enterprise, and has achieved a marvelous sucess. Hundreds of thousands are now industrious and comfortable laborers, with coofs over their heads and food in their cabins, who would have been prowling, thieving, hunted, famishing vagabonds in the absence of the Bureau. It has patiently and generously disabused the Blacks of the notion that that they are to share their mas-ters' lands and goods; it has planted schools, inculcated obedience and diligence, and been foremost in all the good that has lately befallen the South. If three million bales of cotton are made this year—and we judge that there will be—the Freedmen's Bureau will have given us at least one-third of it,

worth not less than \$100,000,000 in gold. Yet the President has vetoed the bill providing for the continuance and greater efficiency of this Bureau. We deeply regret this; and we think he will live to regret it even more keenly. For this veto will be understood by all that is brutal and ruffianly at the South as giving license to any abuse and eppression of the blacks that white malignity and rancorous hate can devise. It will be understood as a proclamation of license to the meaner whites to wreak their malice or their lust upon the hapless and betrayed blacks. There are thousands of innocent persons now living whom this veto consigns to a painful death before the close of the current year.

Of course, the Freedmen's Bureau is anomalous. There is no dispute as to that. Nay, more: it indicates a blind, roundabout way of doing partial justice, when complete justice was (with the President's consent) easier and safer. Three lines in the Federal Constitution abolishing and inhibiting all laws and ordinances that bestow or withhold privileges because of Color, would be worth several Freedmen's Bureaus. Justice—Equal Rights—the recognition of his Manhood—these the ex-slave wants—not coddling and petting. Say, if you will, that he must read before he can vote; but then don't let White villains burn his poor school-house. Say, if you will, that he must have property before he can vote; but be very careful that the law secures to him all be earns, and give him every needed fa-cility for maintaining his rights. If you deny him the Right of Suffrage because of his ignorance, look well to it that you do nothing calculated to perpetuate that ig-norance, and that you incite him to learn by proffering him enfranchisement by the reward of his diligence and acquirements. In short, make your laws rigidly just, then abolish your soup houses. But until then-

nen----. Mr. Johnson has made a grave mistake. He has relieved those who eted him of a great responsibility by taking it on his own shoulders. Hereafter, whatever wrongs may be inflicted upon or indignities suf-fered by the Southern Blacks, will be charged to the President, who has left them naked to their enemies. Time will show that he has thereby precluded a true and speedy restoration of the South, and inflicted more asting misery on her Whites than on her

Arrival of the Belgian. PORTLAND, Feb. 19.—The steamship Bel-

gian, from Liverpool on the 1st inst., arrived at this port at 8 o'clock this morning. The steamer St. Lawrence, from London

of Directors of the Pennsyl-

vania R. R. Co.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAIL-ROAD COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA, February 17th, 1866.—To the Stockholders of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company:—The fol-lowing Statements exhibit the earnings and Expenses during 1865, of the Railways and Canals owned and leased by the Pennsylrania Railroad Company.

The Treasurer's account annexed to this

Report will show the financial condition of the Company.

United States Troops...... Expresses under Contract, \$113 410 00 Extra Express Freight, 370,313 85

\$17,459.169 49 Total Earnings...

EXPENSES.
For Ordinary Expenditures 34,490,817 17
Freight Stations, and extension of existing Buildings.... 245,439 02 MOTIVE POWER.

For Ordinary Repairs and Renewals, including 11 new Engines. costing \$234,142 12,
charged to this account to
meet depreciation, &c.: also,
erection of the Machine Shop
and Engine House, at West
Philadelphia.
For Additional Tools and Shop
Machinery, chiefly, outfit of
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad. 3,268,957 76 111,894 61 For Additional Locometives purchased for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad and other Railroads.

1,434,561 03 Additional Freight Cars... Additional Passenger

180,754 31 1,657,625 89 For ordinary repairs of Railway, and renewals of Birnetures. 2,625,520 S

For additional second track and sidings. 255,573,00 2,625,529 \$5 269,575 97

General Expenses.. Total expenditures connected with the business of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, including addition to the facilities for transpor-tation on its own road and that of the Railroads it

\$13,270,058 54 RECAPTULATION. consisting of additiona second track and sidings, ad ditional Locomotives

2,388,128 50 13,270.058 54 The gross revenue of the line for 1800 us equal to \$48,768 62 per mile of main line of road, (358 miles), and exceeds in the aggre-

This increase is \$339,297 73 upon Passengers and Emigrants; \$3,300 39 upon United States Mails; \$31,566 05 upon ordinary, and \$138,312 73 on Express Freights; \$767,070 72 upon United States Troops; and upon Miscellaneous Receipts \$120,564 21.

The whole number of Passengers carried over the road during the year was 2,861,836, and the everage distance traveled by each Passenger, 71 5-10th miles.

The number of tons of Freight moved (including 243,104 tons of Fuel, and other materials transported for the Company,) was 2,798,810, embracing 1,074,757 tons of Coal. The decrease in the Coal traffic is 22,025 tons, and the whole tonnage of the road exceeds that of last year, 33,934 tons.

The ordinary expenditures for working and maintaining the Company's roads were \$10,881,930 04, which is equal to 62 32-100ths per cent. of their revenues, or, including the expenditures for construction done on its own line, and the outfit of the Philadelphia and Erie and other Rai'roads,766-1000ths per

The earnings of the Company's Canals were:
From Susquenanna Division....
From Juniata Division....\$140,912 35 Total Earnings. .\$151,015 38 Against \$308,615 23 in 1864. The cost of maintaining, perating the Canals, was for Susquehanna Division... For Juniata Division... ing, enlarging and ...\$183,779 36 87,263 69 8 795 46

\$279,e43 51 Showing a loss during 1865 of \$98,828 13. This loss is wholly due to an extraordinary freshet that occurred in March last, upon all the tributaries of the north and west branches of the Susquebanns, causing a rise in the main river at Harrisburg, three feet above any previous flood upon record, destroying navigation upon the only profi table portion of the Company's Canal until

The Company has owned the Pennsylvania Canals since August, 1857, during which time they have yielded revenue amounting to \$1,882,826 72, and have cost for repairs and renewals \$1,886,208 73 showing a small loss in operating them up to the 1st ultimo. Included in these expenditures, however, is the cost of enlarging the Susquehanna Division, and rebuilding the structures upon the whole line, nearly all of which had been suffered to fall into decay by the original owners of these works. It is proposed to continue the enlargement of the Canal as far west as Huntingdon, to meet the demands of the coal traffic from the Broad Top and Allegheny coal fields, as fast as it can be done without trespassing upon the net revenue of the Railroad. This object could be effected at an earlier date by the organization of a separate Company for these works, and raising by a mortgage upon them the amount necessary for this enlargement. The Canal when so enlarged will be of increased importance in the development of the mineral resources of the interior, affording as it will the capacity for the passage of boats of double the present tonnage with a comparatively slight increase in the cost of moving it to the transporter.
As the bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania, are about twice the distance from tide water at Philadelphia, that the anthracite coal fields of Schuylkill county are, this Company has felt the importance of thus affording a cheaper water transportation of the former article to this market.

*This includes \$62,148 49 expended on cars in use on the Philadelphia and Eric Rallroad. [Continued on the Last Page.]