Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIRSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

YOLUME XXI.—NO. 275.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

(Sundays excepted). AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION,
PROPRIETORS,
LENGTHERSTON, ENGLY WILLIAMSON,
ASPER BOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS,
The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18
arts per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

TRUSSES.—TO AVOID SUUP, RUSTING, UNSAFE, troublesome Trusses, go to "SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" Establishment, No. 1347. CHESTOUT street. Comfort, safety and relief guaranteed. Large assortment. Common trusses, half-price. fe25,2t" CUSPENSORY BANDAGES, NO. 1247 CHESTNUT Street.—Elastic Stockings, Trussey, Supporters, Braces, Ac., at "SELLEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSS" Estab-tishment. (e25,21°

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES. &c., executed in a superior manner by DREKA, 1683 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-165

MARRIED. BUTCHER-PAGE.—On the 2th inst., by Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., Henry C. Butcher to Ellen A., eldest daughter of Josoph F. Page, Esq., all of this city."

PTHUR.—On February 25th, Laurette Booth, daughter Ches. J. and Rebecca J. Arthur, aged 2 years, 3 months and it days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her parents residence, near Hosemont Station, P. R. R., on Friday afternoon, the 5th inet, at 11% octock.

LUDWIG.—On Sunday afternoon, 23d inst., Harriet T.

Ludwig.—On Sunday arternoon, 200 mess, 200 mess, 200 Ludwig.
The funeral will take place at the "Charles Evana' Cemetory," at Reading, Pennsylvania, on Wednesday norming, Soft inst, at 11 o'clock to which her relatives and friends are respectfully invited.
PEDRICK.—Very suddenly, in statimore, on the 22d inst., Josius V. Pedrick, in the 18th year of his age.
HITTER.—In Philadelphia, February 23d, 1984, Mrs. Oorothy A. Ritter, in the 34th year of her age, relict of the 24th William.

INITIEM.—In Philadelphia, Rebruary 230, 1998, Mr. Dorothy A. Rifter, in the 74th year of her age, relict of the late Wm. filter.

The relatives and friends of the family at a respectfully in 11th 74th year of her age, relict of the late wm. Thursday morning at he o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Valley-Porge Station on it estrival of the 750 train from Philadelphia.

Selfet Mall.—On the 23d inst., Elizabeth ishugart, aged 55, eldet daughter of the late George S. Shugart.

The male relatives and Thenda are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the late westence of Pr. F. Knox Mortor, on Thursday Bext. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

Cattages will be at Nicetown Lane Station to moet

train which leaves Ninth and Green streets at 10 o'clock.

YARDLEY.—On the 2sth inst., Ella J., daughter of the
ate Homas H. Yardley, M. D.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully
noted to attend ner foreral, from her late residence. No.
in the street, at 120 clocks on Thursday, the 2sth inst
to proceed to Laurel Hill.

OBITUARY.

The incorrable Cocditor sent his message, and the estimated of the Change in Layrenty has cancelled the debt. The unfailing summers called above the soil of one whose years of twenty-five years had developed the noblest trait of our nature-the love of food, embadied in charity to fellow man. Of commanding presence and estimate to men, his frank or unternance portrayed a genial and to impathetly heart. How and to think that Death should thus force cron earth close from father and family a future but of yeterday so glowing with the charms of ripened manhood! Yet kin or friends should not depend the following insertiable from the contract of the contract OBITHARY.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY. The a-cond Concert of the season will be given at the ACADEMY OF MUBIC, on WEDNESDAY AVENING.

DAVID I be performed, with the assistance of re. FOPHCA MOZART, Sopranz. r. GEORGE, SIMPSON and Mr. J. GRAF, Tenore. r. A. R. TAYLOR and Mr. GILCHRIST, Basson. rid CARL SENTZ'S Grand Orchestra. bacribers can obtain their tickets at TRUMPLES'S, are new aniscribers for the two remaining concerts. swill be received.

Ricerved seats in Balcony, Parquet Circle and Parquet,
One Dollar and Fifty cents.
Admittance, One Dollar, including reserved seat in
Family Circle; entrance on Broad street.

fc24-Strp

GRAND MILITARY AND CITIZENS DRESS PROMENADE CONCERT AND HOP OF

Will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Feb. 220 At the HONTICULTURAL MALL.
Tickets to be had at Wittig & Co's, 1020 Cheefunt street
coope W. Eckset's, 111 South Fifth street, or at the Hal
n the evening of the Ball. 1625-2trp;

THE REPORT OF THE PROPERTY OF Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Thursday Evening, February 27, At 8 o'clock.
Subject.—THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S New Plane Store, 923
HESTNUT street, and at the Academy, Thursday
yening.

From Joppa to the Jordan. A Lecture on the above interesting subject will be divered in the NORTH BAPTIST CHURCH, EIGHTI treet, above MASTER, on THURSDAY EVENING Sebuary 27th, at '& before 8 o'clock, by WM. MASOURNER, M. D., for the benefit of the SABBATI CHOOL connected with he Church The Doctor havin raveled through the Holy Land, will speak from his own brevration. Tickets, 25 cents.

U. S. DEPUTY COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIFTH DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA.

Notice is hereby given to the owners of the following-described property, seized and taken for violation of the United States Revenue laws, that they may make claim for the same open before SATUMDAY, March 21st, 1888; February 11th—No. 1. One copper still and head, from east side of Salmon street, between Ann and Maple sta, No. 2. One copper still and head, from No. 1 116 Salmon street. t. pruary 12th—No S. One copper still, complete, from almon street. No. 4. One copper still, complete, from

February 12th—No S. One copper still, complete, from 1514 Salmon street. No. 4. One copper still, complete, from 1123 William street. No. 5. One copper still and one barrel winkly, from 1419 Salmon street. No. 5. One copper still, from No. 1522 Salmon street. No. 7. One copper still, complete, and one package whisky, from No. 1108 Clearised street. 1408. S. FOULKROD. fells, w., trp* Deputy Collector.

THE TWENTIETH ANNUAL COMMENCE MENT OF THE HOMGOPATHIO MEDICAL COLLEGE OF FENNEYLVANIA will be held.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 28th, 1888, at 8 o'clock, at HORTICULTURAL HALL, Broad street, below Locust.
Veledictory Address by Professor A. R. Morgan. A fine Band of Munic will be in attendance.
The public is invited to be greent, 1e28-Strpy.

FEBRUARY ESTH. 1868.
The interest on Land trant Bonds of Union Pacific Railway Company, Eastern Division, due March 1st. 1888, will be paid on presentations of the Coupons therefor, at the Banking House of DABNEY, MORGAN & CO., 55 Exchange Piace, New York, on and after that date. Wil. J. PALMER, 1c.Sc. wf m.548

ST. MARY'S HOSPITAL CHRNER OF FRANKFORD ROAD and PALMER STREET COPPOSITE New York Konsington Depot), in charge of the Sisters of St. Francis.

Accident cases received if brought immediately after received. recortion of injury.
Lying in cases received at a moderate rate of board.
Free medical and surgical sayics given on Wednesday
and Saturday afternoons between 4 and 8 o'clk. fel2 tire CONTINENTAL HOTEL COMPANY.

The Beard of Managers of "The Continental Hotel Co." have declared a semi-annual dividend of Three Pet Cent., free of State tax, upon the Preferred Stock of the Company, payable on and after MONIA V, March 2d, 1868, at the Office of the Company, No. 811 ARCH attreet, Phila-fe28 101* J. SERGEANT PRICE, Treasurer. OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND This Company is prepared to purchase its Loan due 1870, at par. SOLOMON SHEPHERD, Treasurer. No. 122 South Second Street.

HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS. 1518 AND 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department—Medial treatment and medicines furnished gratulfously to the NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, Ne. 618 Jayne street.

A member of one of the co-operative societies London writes that he has saved enough by it take his family on a continental trip.

LETTER FROM NEW YORK.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. New York, Feb. 25th.—Early last evening, through the fierce though short-lived snow storm which prevailed, the voices of the newsboys rang in all directions: "Extra! Extra! Impeachment of Andrew Johnson!" "Extra! 'Ere's your extra! All about the revolution in Washington!' etc. One little fellow I met was crying as lustly as possible, "Speech of Andy Johnson!" That was the nearest he could get to the word impeachment—for it is a great and heavy word, indeed. "Extra! Impeachment of President Johnson!" was heard from the newsboys till a late hour. They found such a golden harvest as they had reaped many a time during the fearful changes and vicisatiudes of the war. All was excitement. The metropolis was a great debating club. And to-day, everywhere throughout the city, the great topic is, of course, the impeachment. Since the message of the President announcing the removal of Secretary Stanton, the excitement has been very great, but now it is intense, more intense, perhaps, than at any time since the close of the war. That the situation is grave, all classes, irrespective of their political predilections; admit. The probabilities are that we shall ere love have some monster mass-meetings on either side of this "exced question," to give emphasis to the voices of the people, both was the nearest he could get to the word impeachgive emphasis to the voices of the people, both for and against. Meantime the people feverishly

await—some of them wouldn't wait if they could help it—the drifting of events.

The excitement of yesterday, preceding the reception of the news of the impeachment vote, had a different effect in Wall and Broad streets from what was expected. There was commodion here, of course, but instead of sending gold and everything else "kiting," it checked the speculative, and an unusual number of Micawbers concluded that there was the highest wisdom in waiting till the "something had turned up." To-day there will be more action in the markets. It is now too early in the day to even guess at the await—some of them wouldn't wait if they could It is now too early in the day to even guess at the

Our precious Board of Councilmen yesterday received a communication from Mayor Hoffman ctoing the resolution providing for the publica tion of 15,000 copies of the Corporation manual Not that such a voto is an unusual thing is it mentioned here; but it—about as well as anything clec-shows the dreadfully muddy paths in which the City Fathers persist in walking. The open, bare-faced plunder of the people's property is really alarming. The burdens imposed by this comparatively unchecked corruption of many of those in power are most grievous; but what of the future if all this corruption goes to its seemingly logical, inevitable end? Mayor Hoffman, in his veto message, calls the attention of the Board to the fact that when a similar resolution was submitted in 1866, providing for the publication of ten thousand copies, he had returned it with objections; that he had he had returned it with objections; that he had cited official figures showing that the cost of the manual for the preseding year was \$54,000 (in addition to the clerk's compensation), or over \$5 30 per volume, and that responsible publishers would have done the same work for \$3 per volume. His objections were overruled and the manual for 1866 was published. No appropriation has been made to pay for it, and, the publisher is yet unpaid. The Mayor, judging from all this, believes the proposed fifteen thousand copies would cost over \$75,000. He adds: "I respectfully submit that such an expenditure cannot oe justified or defended." This tax-ridden propole. oe institled or defended. This tax-ridden people-say the same. The corporation manual is simply representative of everything with which the Council has to do. How far will this fear-ful conscience debauchery on?

Lent draweth near, and therefore the devoted collowers of Terpsichore are crowding all the possible of their pastimes into the remaining days. As the season will so soon close all the to. And so everybody or nearly everybody went to the grand charity ball, in behalf of the Nursery and Child's Hospital, at the Academy of Music last evening. Tickets representing 500 guests had been sold, and it appeared that nearly all the bolders had sought the Academy, despite the storm. The ball was brilliant with all the colors of fashion, but it had less of the simple glitter and clare of the crotesone timels of the mesure. and glare of the grotesque tinsels of the masque-rades which had preceded it. It had, as balls go, a plentiful supply of color and life and crash, but as compared with some of the gatherings of the season, it might be thought to have a quiet tone. But it was as designed; it was enjoyable, successful, and the poor will somewhat be benefited by it. The Colonia Society's ball was given last evening—likewise the Beethoven

Männerchor. The Association for the relief of the poor has now on its list 5,224 families, numbering 20,903 persons. At the Tombs yesterday morning there were 470 applicants for relief (in accordance with the provisions made by the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections); at the Essex Market, 303; and at Jefferson Market, 181. The suffering

smong the poor of the city is reported to be greater than that of any winter since 1855.

We are in the midst of the coldest "snap" of the season. The thermometer has been as low as 23d degrees below zero. The North and East rivers are more than ever choked with ice. The stock market for several days has been weak and excited, although the fluctuations may not have been so great as many apprehended, from the turmoll of the political world. Erie remains the great mark for the bulls and bears; next comes the New York Central. The suite against Mr. Drew have evidently not had the effect intended, for Eric has not yet been very much rallied. The bear party is indeed gaining strength. The many who still persist in butting sgainst Mr. Drew are reminded, occasionally, that he is an experienced man in the stock market, and that in this game he may, after all, hold the winning card. Experience is a dear hold the winning card. Experience is a dear school, but—,"etc. That somebody must lose

one of these days, seems settled.

Trade, of course, feels the effects of the fierce excitement of the day. Aside from all this, business has of late been thought to be assuming a more healthful tone.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

ARYSSINIA.

Despatches from General Napier-A British Envoy in a Princely and Military Council.

Queen's Hotel, Loxoon, Feb. 25, P. M.—
Despatches have been received from Abyssinia dated to the 6th instant. Major-General Napler telegraphed to Sir Strafford Northcote that Major Grant, sent as an envoy to the friendly chiefs, had been well received by Prince Kassi. The letter and presents forwarded in the name of Her Majesty Queen Victoria were accepted and received in an open deptad, or accepted and received in an open durhad, or council, which was attended by two thousand persons, chiefs and wariors. The inhabitants met by Major Grant were all friendly to the English. The women of Odeva cheered the military mission on its entry into the town. on its entry into the town.

The Cause of Beat Mutes. No. 835 NORTH FIETH STREET, Feb. 26, 1868.— Mr. Editor: I have devoted so much time and pains to the cause of the Deaf Mute Mission in this city that I feel bound to caution generous contributors against any project that appeals for aid to mutes, without the sanction of well-known names among its managers. Respectfully, Francis J. Cleric, Rector of Calvary Church and Pastor of Deaf

Mute Mission. A Mr. Garland, of Winslow. Me., a short time since purchased a sleigh, so hicely painted and varnished that the back of it reflected like a mirror. It was put in a building in which was an aristocratic turkey, who in passing the back of the sleigh thought he had found an intruder, whereupon he showed fight, and did not give up the contest until he had ruined the back of the contest until he had ruined the back of the NEW JERSEY.

Governor Ward's Veto Message. STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, February 25, 1868.—To the Honoroble the Seate of the State of New Jersey. Mr. President:—I herewith beg leave respectfully to return, without my approval, Senate Joint Resolution number one, entitled "Joint Resolution withdrawing the consent of this State to the proposed amendment of the Constitution of the posed amendment of the Constitution of the United States, entitled 'Article fourteen,' and re-ecinding the Joint Resolution approved September eleventh, A. D., eighteen hundred and sixty-six, whereby it was resolved that said proposed amendment was ratified by the Legislature of this State."

The amendment in question, being Article fourthe amendment in question, being Article four-teenth among the amendments to the Constitu-tion of the United States, was on the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, by a vote of two-thirds of both Houses of Congress, duly proposed for adoption.

On the sixteenth of June, in the same year, it

was submitted by the Secretary of State of the United States to the action of the State of New Jersey, and on the eleventh of September, in the same year, was ratified by the Legislature of this State. Such ratification, authenticated in due form, was made known to the Government of the United States, and the evidence thereof filed in the office of the Secretary of State, in obedience to the law which requires the decision of the several Legislatures upon this subject to be com-municated to the State Department of the United States; and in conformity with the express terms of the official communication of the Secretary of State of the United States which accompanied it when sent to the Governor of New Jersey to be laid before the Legislature for its action. Of the official reception of this ratification the authoriles of the State of New Jersey were officially informed.

I cannot approve the Joint Resolution by which it is now attempted to withdraw or rescind the ratification so made—because 1. I deem that such a resolution, if finally adopted, would be of no validity or effect. The only authority by virtue of which the Legislature can take legitimate action upon the subject of amendments to the Constitution of the United States is contained in the Fifth Article of that in strument. By that article the State action is limited to the two cases therein specifically named. One is the application by the Legislature to Congress to call a convention for proposing amendments, and the other is when posing amendments, and the other is when amendments are by Congress proposed to the Lagislature. In the latter case the action of the Legislature can be based only on the proposal then existing and pending before them. When each proposal is accepted and approved, the amendment ratified and returned to the general amendment ratified and returned to the general Government by which it was submitted, the transaction is completed, the decision of the State has been rendered, and the power of the Legislature over the subject is spent. No further action can, be taken until the subject is again submitted by Congress, with whom the power to make such submission is exclusively lodged. An emission or failure to ratiff by the Legislature of one year, or within any specified time, would not prevent such ratification at a subsequent time: all such legislative cognizance of the sub-

not prevent such rathication at a subsequent time; all such legislative cognizance of the sub-ject being dependent upon and continuing with the pendency of the proposal itself. But with the acceptance of the proposal, and its official and formal return to the authorities from whom alone it could come, that cognizance must of necessity end. Any other construction is believed to be without support from the Con-ciputon itself as well as opposed to the general stitution itself as well as opposed to the general analogies of law. It must be remembered that while a State has

the char and undoubted right to repeal and rescind its own laws, subject to its contracts, yet a all its relations to the General Government its setions are conclusive and final. If a State part with a portion of its soil to the General Government, it cannot re-cover its title even under the doctrine of eminent domain. If the Legislature appoint a senator for the Constitutional term, no matter how faithless he may be to the interests of the state, or how wantonly he may disregard the sentiments of people, the Legislature cannot withdraw the appointment and trust. An approval or ratification of an Amendment to the National Constitution by the Legislature of a State, cannot be regarded as experimental or conditional unless declared to be such when made. When solemnly and unqualifiedly done, it is of the nature and effect of a contract which carnot be rescinded or changed at the mere will of the State by which it was made.

The Legislature acted on the amendment under the provisions of the Constitution of the United States; that Constitution fixes no limit, during states; that Constitution axes no limit, during which, the assent of the requisite number of Legislatures shall be given. By their ratification the Legislature of New Jersey agreed that the amendment should be a part of the Constitution of the United States whenever the Legislatures of a sufficient number of States had added their assent to that of New Jersey to make the whole number of assenting Legislatures could be three-fourths. of assenting Legislatures equal to three-fourths of the States. The ratification of New Jersey, of the States. The ratification of New Jersey, made under the provisions of the Constitution, was without condition or limit of time within which the Legislatures of the other States necessary to make the requisite number should signify their assent. Her action so taken and published enters into and becomes part of the causes and considerations by which the action of other States in the premises is influenced and determined, and she cannot, by subsequent action, fix any new limit or condition to the contract into which she has duly entered, nor withdraw her assent while the conditions upon which it was given remain un-changed and unbroken. 2. If any doubt can exist as to the power of the

Legislature to withdraw its approval of such amendment before it has been ratified by the Leg. islatures of three-fourths of the States, it is no where supposed that such approval could be af-terwards withdrawn. This ratification by threefourths of the States must be deemed already to have been made, unless the Legislature shall ashave been made, unless the Legislature, shall assume to decide that when more than one-fourth of the States have by rebellion and war withdrawn from their duties, and functions as States, and rendered Constitutional amendments essential to the welfare of the nation, such States can by their action prevent the adoption of those amendments, and thus occasion indiscretive and navitally the results which eion indirectly and partially the results which rebellion and war were waged more openly and thoroughly to produce. Of the States that have maintained their fidelity to the Union and their constitutional relations to each other and the General Government, more than three-fourths have ratified the amendment, and I cannot deem it open to doubt that their action is sufficient and conclusive. If open to doubt, it is not to be decided by the Legislatures of the States, and

should not be assumed by this Legislature to be within its province to determine. 3. But aside from the absence of any proper, legal or constitutional power possessed by the Legislature, I am constrained to withhold my approval from this joint resolution because I deem it repugnant to the convictions of the madeem it repugnant to the convictions of the majority of the people and the voters of the State. In the general election that followed the ratification of the Amendment in New Jersey, the fact that such ratification was approved by the voters of the State was abundantly shown. Since then it has not been considered or canvassed by the people, and no reference was had to it in the late election, at which the present Legislature was chosen.

was chosen.

4. Another, and the remaining reason for with-4. Another, and the remaining reason for withholding my approval is, because I deem the
amendment a wise one, and in a high
degree important to the welfare of the
nation. Its provisions are eminently just
and fitted to promote the great objects which
the Constitution was formed and intended to
secure.

Its first section defines, and settles the hitherto
disputed question of editors the description.

librative and things retracte with noticine and a service of the control of the c

wherein they reside, and as such entitled to the equal benefit of the laws. It provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall stridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; and that no State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property with-out due process of law, or deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.
The record section of the amendment fixes the

The second section of the amendment fixes the basis of representation in Congress.

Without this section, the political power and representation in Congress of the rebellious States would be largely increased, as a consequence of the rebellion, while at the same time the population continued the same. The insurrectionary States would elect members of the House of Representatives upon the whole number, instead of three-fifths of their colored population, and in this way possess advantages which they have not heretofore enjoyed. It is against the plainest, dictates of wisdom and right to make such a discrimination against the people of the States who have dom and right to make such a discrimina-tion against the people of the States who have been faithful to the Union, and in favor of those who have so lately waged war to destroy it. It cannot be supposed that the people of this State are in favor of such a distinction; rewarding trea-sen by increasing the political power of those who have committed it; intrusting in an enlarged and unprecedented manner the great interests of and unprecedented manner the great interests of the nation, its public credit and well-being, to the decision of representatives, whose recent efforts

and wishes have been directed to the ruin of both The third section of the amendment disqualithe third rection of the amendment disquali-fies from bolding political office certain classes of persons who, having taken oaths to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have at-terwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, thus adding perjury to treason. It confers, however, upon Congress the power to remove such disability.

The fourth section provides against the possible validity or legality of debts, obligations or claims incurred in aid of the rebellion, and against the possible questioning of the validity of the public debt incurred in suppressing it.

These are the provisions of the amendment which it is now proposed, if possible, to annul. They need no argument to illustrate their wisdom and justice. The simple statement of them is irresistible by the patriotic judgment—and their ratification has received the approval of the people. The amendment was formally and solvently ratified upon the largest turns. emply ratified, upon the part of the Legislature of this State, and thereby, to the extent of its power, made a part of the Constitution of the United States. Presuming that the object of this Joint Reso-

lution is therein expressed, and my objections being to that object, and to the claim of power to accomplish it, I do not think it necessary or proper to refer to the assumed reasons for the passage of the resolution which are alleged in the reamble which accompanies it.

Although always regretting to differ in opinion from the Legislature, yet believing that the joint resolution now presented would, if approved, be inoperative and vain, in violation of the plighted faith of the State, injurious to the common good, and repugnant to the wishes of the people we represent, I am constrained to return the same to you with my objections as above.

Respectfully, Marcus L. Ward.

NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE. MEXICO.

Distinguished Arrivals for Mexico— Confiscated Property to be Sold.

HAVANA, Feb. 24.—The Baron Tindal arrived here in the French steamer Imperatrice Eugenie, and Senor Don Angel Yurbide in the American steamer Eagle—both bound to Mexico. An order has been issued by the Mexican government to extinguish the national debt by auction sales of confiscated property, just as was done previous to the intervention. This is the chespest way to obtain money. It is expected that one hundred thousand dollars can be paid off

one numerica trousant dollars can be paid on montbly,

The Yaqui Indians had become formidable. They had attacked the towns of San Pedro, Echojoa sand Santa Cruz, and had assassinated General Matias and fourteen of the inhabitants. The Prefect of Guaymas had sent a battalion to punish

President Juarez had been permitted to take six months' leave of absence to visit Washington. The rebel schooner Oriente, commanded by a Spanish captain, had been retaken by the national forces. In the chase she stranded on the north torces. In the chase she stranded on the north coast of Yucatan. Gen. Alatorre demands reinforcements and money. Letters state that government will be compelled to recall Gov. Cepeda on account of his unpopularity. No one is willing, it appears, to accept the political command of the State—the Cepedists least of all. It was feared at the capital that Canales, Carvajal and Quiroga would so yet the silver conducts expected at Meters. would seize the silver conducta expected at Mata-moras from Monterey. Canales is abundantly provided with two thousand muskets and a

BARBADOES.

Monument to a Sea Captain. HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.—Our advices from Bar-badoes are to the 11th inst. There was a movement on foot to erect a memorial in honor of Captain Wooley, who perished in the steamer Phone, at St. Thomas. The subscriptions for the purpose were liberal.

Governor Walker had declared that the ac-

Governor Walker had declared that the ac-counts concerning the molehead were deceptive and unauthorized by the Legislature. The latter tody was engaged in consolidating the criminal laws. A proposition had been made to increase the duty on imports one-fourth, but this was de-nounced as injurious to Carlisle trade. Meteors were seen on the 14th of January. The crop was favorable, and there were some sales of conse-quence. Breadstuffs, however, were scarce.

TE VENEZUELA.

the Revolution not Yet Suppressed. HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.—By advices from Veezuela to the 7th inst. we learn that the new Ministers for Foreign Affairs, Public Works and Credit had resigned. General Ochoa had been appointed to the first-named office. General Frias had been appointed Generalissimo of the Federal Army and set out for Guarico. The rear guard and the cavalry were to follow at once. Notwithstanding these movements the newspapers stated that the revolution had been sup

In Carabobo the rebel factions were divided and had sought refuge in the forests, where they were without officers. Occasionally some of them would submit to the federal authorities. Guayana remains quiet.

ST. CROIX.

Indignation of an Editor at Eritish HAVANA, Feb. 25, 1868.—At Frederickstad, on the 12th inst., Mr. Hatchet, editor of the Avis, raged with excitement at witnessing the British naval officers sounding the channels in the Virgin Isles. The ship Purveyor had arrived to accompany the Monongahela. The officers of the sloop-of-war Brooklyn are very popular. Four are reported as about to marry St. Croir biles. Consul Moore had returned. He is very popular. The rains are favorable to the crops. Sugarginding had commenced. The crop will be one-fourth larger than average. fourth larger than average.

JAMAICA.

The Hannah Grant Outrage. nation. Its provisions are eminently just and fitted to promote the great objects which the Constitution was formed and intended to secure.

Its first section defines and sectics the hitherto disputed question of citizensing by declaring all persons born or naturalized in the Tunited States and subject to the invalidation, thereof, too be citizens of the United States and subject to the invalidation thereof, too be citizens of the United States and subject to the invalidation of the States and subject to the invalidation thereof, too be citizens of the United States and subject to the invalidation of the States a

to the multiplicate and advantage season

freely augmented, but the price was dear. Ships were wanted. Despite the immigration charges, the year's expenditures had decreased £11,000. General O'Connor was at Falmouth, inspecting the place. The population was increasing. The colored population have established a new Baptist association. The health of the island

VIRGAN ISLES.

The British Matt Station in the Leeward Antilles. HAVANA, Feb. 24.—Water Island, the fifth of the British islands in the Virgin group, will pro-bably be the station of the British mail steamers running to Aspinwall, Havana, Kingston, Bar-

osdoes, &c.
The steamers Atrato and Plata report having xperienced fearful weather on their recent trips. Mr. Cameron, agent of the British mail steamers, has arrived here to arrange matters relating

ANTIGUA.

Gubernatorial Changes in the British Colonies.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.—Our advices from Antigua are to the 27th ult. The sugar-grinding had commenced. Some of the crop was already in the market. There was no rum to be got. Rob-

beries were frequent.

Colonel Stephen John Hill would probably be promoted to the Governorship of Demarara. He will be succeeded by Major Robert M. Mundy, present Governor of Grenada. Governor Francis Hincks, of Demarara, will probably relieve Sir J. P. Grant, of Jamaica.

Operations of the Divers at St. Thomas, HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868.—There is a prospect that the Dock will yet be floated. The work has been entrusted to Murphy's Company. They also made an offer to raise the steamer Columbian for \$15,000. This was rejected, and the ship will be abandoned. Darien, with the diving apparatus, has gone to Hayti to load a small cargo.

Arrivals from the United States. HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868. — Our advices from Demerara are to January 23. The arrivals from the United States had been numerous. Prices were stationary. Common sugar was sold at \$4 60. Freights were quoted at three shillings.

TRINIDAD.

HAVANA, Feb. 24, 1868 .- The news from Trinidad is to January 23. The rains had partially interfered with the process of sugaring. Freights were dull and nominal. The Matilda had arrived from New York and sold her cargo at current rates, excepting her breadstuffs, which were offered below market rates.

DISASTERS.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FIRE IN CHICAGO.

A Hotel Destroyed-Exciting Scenes-[From the Chicago Journal of Feb. 24th.]
At a quarter before 4 o'clock this morning the At a quarter before 4 o'clock this morning the firemen were again called out, this time to combat with flames which had broken out in F. T. Huntoon's barn, adjoining the Northwestern Hotel, on West Water street, formerly known as the Engle Hotel. The first alarm was quickly succeeded by the general alarm, summoning every available engine in the city to the spot. A few minutes after the bell had pealed out its first call, the whole heavens seemed to be one vast sheet of fire, and it seemed as if half of Chicago were wrapt in flames. cago were wrapt in flames.

The firemen were soon on the ground and at

work. At first it was found that the flames could be confined to the barn, but it soon became apparent that the hotel would also be sacrificed, if not rent that the hotel would also be sacrificed, if not a great extent of property lying north of it. These fears were shortly in some degree to be substantiated or realized, for, with a deafening roar the flames which had been all the time gnawing at those portions of the hotel contiguous, suddenly broke through the filmsy partitions, and in almost less time than it takes us to write it, had rushed into the body of the devoted structure, and like wildfire spread throughout the whole building. Then the wildest excitement reigned among the thousands of persons who had been drawn to the locality, as it was reported that the drawn to the locality, as it was reported that the hotel was full of guests, asleep in their beds, and utterly unconscious of the terrible danger which was so near at hand. A hundred persons at once tushed into the burning house, and by dint of the most praiseworthy exertions succeeded in arousing the sleepers and in rescuing them from borrible death.

a horrible death.

Numbers of guests who had been aroused, and who occupied apartments in the upper part of the house, had rushed down the now burning taircases and along the corridors to the floor over the first story, and hastened to the windows looking on Water and Dunn streets. Some jumped and alighted in blankets held out for them by persons below; others leaped to the side walk and sustained cuts, bruises and sprains others were rescued by the hook and ladder com-pany, and many were dragged from the rooms in which they had taken refuge, suffocated or n which they had taken retuge, suffocated or scorched, and were conveyed into neighboring houses. At last, all the guests were rescued, with scarcely a shred of clothing on any one of them. They numbered over one hundred, and while those who fortunately had friends in the city repaired thither, on foot and in a wretched plight, others, complete strangers found shelter and clothing complete strangers, found shelter and clothing where best they could. Not a particle of bag-gage was saved, nor could a stick of furniture be dragged from the hotel, so rapidly did the flames force their way in every direction. Within an hour after the flames broke out, nothing remained of the large hotel save a heap of black rubbish, and when the last timber had fallen, the tremendous crowd of spectators dispersed toward their respective homes.

The hotel was a four-story frame building stand-

ing on three lots, had a frontage on Water street of 120 feet, and was 100 feet deep. It was the largest hotel in the West Division. It was owned and occupied by Coleman & Adams. The latter estimates the loss of the firm at \$50,000, only half f which is insured.

or which is insured.

Mr. Huntoon had insurance on his barn to the amount of \$500, in what company, however, could not be learned.

On his houses he held policies aggregating \$5,872 in the Hartford Live Stock Coleman & Adams, proprietors of the hotel,

were insured as follows, so far as ascertained:
ON HOTEL.
Springfield, Mass.

 Irving, N. Y.
 2,000

 Gadren City, Chicago
 1,500

 Farmers' and Merchants'.
United States.
ON FURNITURE. Aurora \$750 Astor, New York..... Mutual, Buffalo..... Atlantic..... 1,250

\$500, was insured for \$1,000.

A Londoner advertises that he "has the gratification to announce that the Emperor Maximilian was in the constant habit, previous to his melancholy death; of using Lily Water of Circasia," and quetes from the official report that "the beard, whick the Emperor wore long and full, is in perfect preservation."

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FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clook.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

THE WHISKY TAX.

THE IMPEACHMENT COMMITTE. GENERAL EMORY EXAMINED.

LATEST FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

INCENDIARISM IN BUFFALO

The Impeactment Committee.

Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Washington, Feb. 26.—The Impeachment Committee have been in session nearly all day, taking the testimony of Major-General Emory, commanding this Department, relative to his interview with the President on Saturday last. The Articles of Impeachment will be drawn up this evening.

The Whisky Tax. [Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—The Ways and Means Committee this morning decided to report in favor of making no reduction in the tax on whisky, but to leave it as it now stands.

From South America. NEW YORK, Feb. 26. The steamer Mississippi

brings Rio Janiero advices of Jan. 29. The United States steam frigate Piscataguay sailed from Rio for China on Jan. 29. The Pawnee was at Rio, and the Guerriere, Wasp, Quinnebag, Kansas and Shamokin were at Montevideo. The Huron was at Pernambuco on Feb. 4. The

health of the South Atlantic Squadron was good Business was very dull at Rio, and there had been no news for several days from the river Platte. The latest news from the seat of war was unsatisfactory. The seige of Humaita continued: much excitement prevailed at the delay. The allies were draining the country of its gold, having all the contracts.

The Government is buying all the negroes it can, and is freeing them on condition that they enter the army.

The cholera raged fearfully at Buonos Ayres, and was spreading to the interior. The rebellion in Santa Fe and Rosano was growing stronger.

Incendiarism in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Feb. 26 .- Notwithstanding the Police Commissioners have appointed one hundred special patrolmen, the incendiaries ply their trade in the very heart of the city with impunity. An attempt was made yesterday to fire the Western deportation Company's freight house. Early this morning the Empire Elevator was discovered to be on fire. Both buildings were saved by the timely application of water. About 4 P. M-Carr's Meledeon, owned by George H. Brisbane was set on fire in the basement, and totally destroved. St. James's Hall, adjoining, narrowly escaped destruction. The loss is \$12,000; in-

sured for \$1,000. The Trasury Department Recognizes
Mr. Stanton.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Reports have been circulated this morning to the effect that the Secretary of the Treasury had given orders that requisitions from the War Department signor by Secretary Stanton should not be honored at the Treasury. Upon inquiry at the proper quarters, however, it is learned that all such reports are without foundation.

The drafts of Mr. Stanton go through the Treasury Department the same as usual, and no .crders whatever have been made with reference thereto. Requisitions from Mr. Stanton for varlous amounts on account of the War Department passed through the proper bureaur of the Treasury Department to-day.

General Thomas did not visit the War Office to-day, but, after his discharge from custody, vent to the White House, and after a short interview with Mr. Johnson, returned to his home.

-Brazil is enjoying the luxury of a draft. -The best crop for raisin'-the grape. -Ladies attend prize fights in Cheyenne.

—A poor relation—telling an anecdote badly.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

A female barber is shaving adolescent Cleve-land. -Nettie Hien, an Ohio damsel, skated herself to death the other day. There were only four people at the largest hotel in Venice at last accounts. -Miss Julia Kayanagh is about to publish a

new novel, entitled "Dora."

—Mr. Hepworth Dixon's "Spiritual Wives" has reached a third edition in England. -There are 3,000 servant girls out of employment in New York city.

—A creek over in Jersey goes by the quiet name of Tranquility. -The latest sensation in Cleveland is a highway robbery by two young women.

—A very soft impeachment—President Johnson's.—Judy.

—Train has gone to a water-cure near Cork; as he styles it, into dock for repairs.

—Famine is destroying the people of Tunks at the rate of nearly two hundred a day. —What gentlemen can, with any sense of pro-priety, ask a fat woman to lean on his arm? -Queen Victoria's journal is to be printed with embossed letters for the use of the blind.

-Chile has found new guano deposits of large extent and superior quality, only one mile from the sea.

—An Indianian is engaged in the lively task of proving the world only 5,000 years old, through accommodating newspapers.

— Valparaiso reports "transandine advices."

California chould profit by this idea and call news from the East "transrockine" despatches.

—Kansas is debating a bill to deprive womes and negroes of the right to be licensed to self-lique. liquor. —Another of the many volumes of the late Emperor Maximilian is about to be published, under the title of "On the Wing;"
—The false eyes put in the embalmed body of Maximilian were taken from an image of the Virgin, and didn't match.

-Why should the Ritualists be allowed the use of the censer? Because they are so evidently wanting in-sense. Punch.

souff in the eyes of the clork and so escaped, and now sends a bill to the clerk for the rappes used in the process.