THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.--No. 150. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

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

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

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

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

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

THE GRAVEL.

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

DROPSY

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

TREATMENT.

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

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

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

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

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR SEVEN MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

Napoleon's Reception of and Speech to General Dix—The "Historical Amity" and Friendly Relations of France and the United States of "Great Value"—Secretary Seward's Mexican Despatch of Nov. 23 Missing—The Papacy in a Critical Condition.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Reform Meeting.

LONDON, December 24, P. M.—The Trades Unions have agreed to place their organizations at the disposition of the Reform party.

ITALY.

Critical Relations with the Papal Government.

ROME, December 24, P. M.—The relations between the Italian and Papal Governments continue in a critical condition, and M. Tonelli, the Italian ambassador, makes little progress in his negotiations with the Pope.

Eugenie Not Going to Rome.

PARIS, December 24, P. M.—The Empress Eugenie, contrary to expectation, will not go to Rome.

Deficiency in the Italian Finances.

FLORENCE, December 24, P. M.—The Budget submitted to the Italian Chambers by the Finance Minister shows a large deficit in the receipts as compared with the expenditures.

The Line Down East of Sackville, N. B.

SACKVILLE, N. B., December 25, 11 P. M.—There has been no communication east of this point for the last two hours, and this line is supposed to be down. No cable despatches have been received to-day.

GENERAL DIX AND NAPOLEON.

Reception of the New American Minister by the Emperor—Friendly Speeches Interchanged—The "Historical Amity" of the Nations of Great Value.

PARIS, December 24.—The Emperor Napoleon accorded an audience yesterday to the Hon. Mr. Bigelow, ex-Minister of the United States, who had the honor of presenting to his Majesty Major-General John A. Dix, his successor in the representation of the American Government, near the Court of the Tuileries.

General Dix, on presenting his credentials to the Emperor, made a few remarks, in the course of which he referred to the long standing ancient international amity which existed between the people and the Government of France and the people and Executive of the United States, as well as the many historical reminiscences which tended to perpetuate the friendship existing between them. The General expressed, in the name of the United States Government, his sincere wish that the good understanding at present existing between the two countries would become perpetual.

The Emperor Napoleon replied, thanking General Dix for the agreeable manner in which he had opened his mission to the French Court. His Majesty said:—The historical reminiscences to which you allude as having existed from early date between France and the United States constitute a sure guarantee that no misunderstanding will disturb the friendly relations which prevail between the two countries. The continuance of a loyal and sincere understanding between the Governments will be a great advantage to the industry and commerce of both countries, the inhabitants of which already astonish the other portions of the world by the marvels of their enterprise. Such an understanding will do much to insure and guarantee popular progress, and the march of civilization. Your presence in Paris, sir, cannot but contribute to this happy result by upholding in your official character these good relations, to which I attach the highest value.

THE MEXICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Despatch of Secretary Seward's Not Received in France.

PARIS, December 24.—The *Moniteur* of this morning says that the French Government has never received the despatch of Mr. Secretary Seward, dated on the 23d of November, addressed to United States Minister Bigelow, in Paris, and published with the official correspondence just sent in by the President to Congress, and in which Mr. Seward, speaking of Napoleon's new amendment for the removal of the French troops from Mexico in the spring of 1867, says:—"But the Emperor's decision to modify the existing arrangement without any understanding with the United States, so as to leave the whole French army in Mexico for the present, instead of withdrawing one detachment in November, current, as promised, is now found in every way incovenient and exceptionable. We cannot acquiesce, first, because the term "next spring," as appointed for the entire evacuation, is indefinite and vague; second, because we have no authority for stating to Congress and to the American people, that we have now a better guarantee for the withdrawal of the whole expeditionary force in the spring than we have heretofore had for the withdrawal of a part in November."

TURKEY.

A New Minister from the Sultan to Napoleon.

PARIS, December 24.—His Excellency Mehemed Djemil Pacha, the newly appointed ambassador of the Sublime Porte to the Court of France, presented his credentials to Napoleon immediately after the reception of General Dix, the American Minister, yesterday. The Emperor afforded him a gracious reception and expressed himself in a friendly address.

CHINA.

The French Naval Expedition Against Corea.

HONG KONG, December 1.—It is reported here to-day that the French naval expedition against Corea, undertaken by an admiral to avenge the murder of missionaries, and other outrages, has been beaten off from Kunghau with the loss of forty-five men, and that the imperial fleet had returned to Shanghae.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the "Allemania."

NEW YORK, December 26.—The steamer *Allemania* has arrived, with Southampton dates to the 12th instant.

Great Britain and Ireland.

The London *Times* Dublin correspondent says the intentions of the Fenian leaders seem to be so checkmated on every side, the authorities are so vigilant, and the military force at the command of the Government so overwhelming, that only madmen would raise the Fenian flag.

The Waterford hotels have been searched for Stephens. The police of Youhal and the surrounding stations are armed with breech-loaders.

Two shopkeepers were arrested in Dublin on Saturday. Seven passengers by the Liverpool steamer were arrested at Waterford.

Artillery is to be stationed in Dublin Castle.

The Waterford magistracy have asked for additional military.

Sixteen cases of gunpowder were seized at Athay, in its transit to Queen's county. Two boxes, containing fifty-six pounds of powder, were also seized at Tralee.

Twelve men were arrested in Dublin on Monday. One of them had in his possession Greek fire, and materials for making it.

At Belfast, Clonmel, and Glyn persons have been arrested. At Drogheda the magistrates have called for military aid.

Switzerland.

M. Fomerod and M. Dubs are the President and Vice President of Switzerland for 1867.

Italy.

The Finance Minister has issued 5,000,000 of rentes for the payment of the indemity to Austria. No extraordinary resources will be required for the budget.

Prussia.

The statement that the ex-King of Hanover had absolved his late officers from their oath of allegiance is not confirmed.

Austria.

The President of the Servian Senate is at Vienna, waiting on the Foreign Minister.

Candian Insurrection.

Intelligence received at Constantinople announces the complete submission of the Cretans from Caneo to Rettimo.

The intelligence received from Athens states that three Greek army corps had left for the frontier provinces.

Garibaldini continue to arrive at Athens.

China.

The French Admiral, in charge of the expedition against Corea, has deferred active operations till spring.

The American schooner *General Sherman* was seized by pirates. They fired her after tying to the mast's two English passengers and the crew, all whom perished.

Australia.

Great floods, with heavy rains, prevailed at Melbourne.

The Waikpies intend to attack Napier on the departure of the military.

The Adelaide Assembly rejected the bill for the amendment of the Constitution.

The wool clip is satisfactory.

Italy—The Speech of the Pope.

The Pope has addressed the officers of the 85th regiment on their departure from Rome. He said:—"Your flag left France to restore the Holy See. The flag now returns to France; but many consciences will not be satisfied, for a revolution will come to the States of Rome. Italy is not complete, as has been said, because this scrap of territory still remains; when this no longer remains the flag of revolution will float over the Italian capital. I pray for Napoleon and his tranquility, but he also must do something. France is the eldest daughter of the Church, but it does not suffice to wear the title The right to wear it must be proved by deeds.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, December 24.—The statement in the *Herald* that a large cotton warehouse near Norfolk, Va., was destroyed by fire, one day last week, and 2500 bales of cotton consumed, with a loss amounting to $141,500, is incorrect, no such fire having occurred either in Norfolk or its vicinity.

The United States District Court, Hon. A. C. Underwood presiding, adjourned on Saturday last until the May Term. The Admiralty case, in which the owners of the steamship *Saragossa* claim salvage for saving the schooner *McKee*, found in distress at sea and towed into Hampton Roads, has been ably argued during this term by the counsel on both sides. The amount involved is about $130,000, but the respondents aver that the vessel and cargo were only worth $80,000. Judge Underwood took the case under advisement, reserving his decision for fifteen days.

The schooner *Rebecca Shepperd*, of Philadelphia, Captain Feaston, from Kingston, Jamaica, bound to Philadelphia, with a cargo of guano, arrived at Norfolk to-day, in distress. She obtained her cargo at Navassa, but had the misfortune to encounter the terrible hurricane which wrecked so many vessels. Among others she put into Kingston dismasted and otherwise damaged, narrowly escaping being wrecked. She left Kingston fully repaired, November 17, and up to the Capes of the Delaware encountered severe northerly weather. On the 16th instant, off the Delaware Capes, she was met by a severe northwester, and was driven off as far as Hatteras, where she lost her jib-boom and sails. She reached Norfolk early this morning, and will remain there a week repairing damages. The schooner *Impudence* sailed from Kingston for Halifax, N. S., November 16.

The schooner *Golden Lead*, Laugthorne, from Swan Island, previously reported, has arrived at Norfolk.

The schooner *Lady Antrim*, from Greenport, Long Island, with a cargo of stores, and *Ida Richardson*, from New York, in ballast, have arrived at Norfolk.

The brigs *Waredale* and *Mississippi* have arrived in the Chesapeake Bay, bound to Baltimore.

The Congressional Excursion Party.

NASHVILLE, December 24.—The Congressional excursion party reached this city from Chattanooga at half-past 1 o'clock this afternoon, when they were escorted to the St. Cloud Hotel. They afterwards visited the Capitol, viewed the city from the top of the building, and, after examining the building throughout, declared it to be the finest State Capitol in the United States. At 6 o'clock they sat down to a banquet of welcome tendered by the municipal authorities. A few remarks were made by Messrs. Foster, Wade, and Ramsey, who declined to make speeches. More extended remarks were made by Senator Lane, and the Hon. Mr. Laflin, of New York. General Manny and ex-Governor Brown also made speeches. The latter entered into a discussion of the political question of reconstruction, to which General Howard briefly replied, demolishing the argument of his adversary, General Frank Cheatham, late of the Rebel army, when called upon, as President of the meeting, for a speech, refused, but offered as a toast, "Here's to the Union."

The excursionists leave to-night at 11 o'clock, on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, for Memphis, where they will partake of a Christmas banquet.

The Cotton Crop.

NEW ORLEANS, December 26.—The total receipts of cotton, at all ports, from September 1 to date, is 690,000. One half the crop is already harvested.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 26.—The stock market opened strong but suddenly declined. United States Five-twenties of 1862, coupons, 106½; ditto, 1864, coupons, 104½@105; ditto, 1865, coupons, 104½@105; new issue, 107¼@107½; Ten-forties, coupons, 99½@99¾; Seven-thirties, all issues, 104¼@104½; Missouri 6s, 92½; Canton Company, 45½; Boston Water Power, 30; Cumberland preferred, 65@70; Quicksilver, 44@46; Western Union Telegraph 44½; New York Central, 109½; Erie, 68; Reading, 105½@105¾; Michigan Central, 106@107; Michigan Southern, 82½.

MOBILE, December 24.—Sales of cotton to-day, 700 bales; middlings, 31c; closing quiet, with a light demand. The market is rather bare of cotton, but the factors are generally selling at the quotations.

BALTIMORE, December 26.—Trade is generally dull and unsettled. Flour is depressed; Chicago extra, $11·75@12. Southern, high grades are scarce. Provisions inactive; dressed hogs, $8·50@9. Groceries drooping. Seeds are very quiet; Cloverseed, $8·50; Flaxseed, $2·75. Whisky is neglected and nominal.

Missouri—General Grant Countermands his Recent Order.

JEFFERSON CITY, MO., December 24.—General Grant telegraphed to-day to Governor Fletcher, at Washington, that he countermanded the order sending two companies of United States troops to Lexington. This settles the question of supremacy of authority in the preservation of the peace. The loyal men here are jubilant over General Grant's retreat from his untenable position.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, December 26.—The brig *C. C. Vonhorn*, from Cienfuegos for Boston, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, sunk on the 24th inst. off Point Rip. The vessel and cargo is a total loss. The crew were saved by the British ship *Nelous*, from London for Boston, is ashore in Gloucester harbor.

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, VA., December 26.—Jesse Murphy, a well known racing man from Baltimore, was shot and killed at the races last evening by Joe Kelly.

Sailing of the "Cuba."

NEW YORK, December 26.—The steamship *Cuba* sails at noon, and will take out $420,000 in gold.

WASHINGTON.

Contradiction of the "Moniteur's" Statement Concerning Mr. Seward's Despatch.

WASHINGTON, December 25.—A cable despatch published in New York to day quotes the *Moniteur's* statement that the French Government has never received the despatch of Secretary Seward, dated the 23d of November, addressed to Minister Bigelow, and published in the official correspondence recently sent by the President to Congress. I learn to-night from an authentic source that the *Moniteur's* statement is incorrect.

A reply from Napoleon to Mr. Seward's despatch, above referred to, was received by the Government on the 5th of December, which assured the Government of the good faith of the Emperor. In this despatch Napoleon specified the time when the French army would be removed from Mexico, and expressed his satisfaction with the Sherman-Campbell mission, and proposed to co-operate in establishing the restoration of the Republican Government, but he thinks it will devolve upon the United States to maintain the Government thus created. The Emperor also suggests that an election in Mexico be brought about by the joint influence of the United States and the French Governments.—*New York Times.*

The Mexican Muddle—Was Mr. Seward's Famous Cable Despatch Presented to Napoleon?

The denial of the Paris *Moniteur* of the reception in France of Secretary Seward's famous cable despatch, protesting against the French Emperor's change of plan for the evacuation of Mexico without formal notice to this Government, which denial was communicated to the *Herald* yesterday by special cable despatch from Paris, is certainly a piece of effronitery, if not something worse. The despatch in question was not only received in Paris and laid before the French Emperor, but a reply was returned to this Government, a synopsis of which appeared on the 7th inst.

In that reply the Emperor makes all proper acknowledgement of the omission in neglecting to inform our Government of the modification of his plans, and proceeds to proffer his friendly co-operation to this Government in any effort tending to the pacification of Mexico. It is now hinted in diplomatic circles that the *Moniteur* article alluded to, if put forth by authority, is designed to cover some new project now maturing in the Emperor's mind. If otherwise, it must be the mere speculation of an unauthorized or uninformed writer in that journal.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Reception of the New French Minister by the President.

The Marquis de Montholon, the retiring French Minister, and the newly accredited minister, M. Berthemy, were presented to the President by the Secretary of State at 4 o'clock this afternoon. The leave-taking of the Marquis de Montholon, with the answer of the President to him, were of the kindest character.

M. Berthemy made the following address to the President:—

"Mr. President—I have the honor to place in your hands the letters which accredit me in the quality of Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of the French. In confiding to me the mission to represent him near you, my sovereign has specially charged me to make known to you the value he attaches to the relations of friendship which exist between France and the United States of America—to maintain these relations, to draw them more closely, if possible, in view of the developments of interests common to the two countries. Such will be the constant aim of my efforts, and I have firm hope to attain it, if, as I am in advance assured, the Government and people of the United States share in the sentiments of which I bring to this place sincere expressions."

The following is the President's reply to Mr. Berthemy:—

"Sir—Grateful affection towards the French nation is among the earliest, the most profound, and the most enduring sentiments of the people and the Government of the United States. We constantly try to believe that no interest of either country requires alienations or antagonism between them. While intimate commercial interests tend to bind them together, as you have justly observed, they have at the same time a common interest in the advancement of civilization and humanity throughout the world. In expressing these feelings I am only repeating what has been uniformly said by the United States since they became sovereign. We have had much reason to be pleased with the conduct of your predecessor, the Marquis de Montholon. Be assured, M. Berthemy, that no consideration, or courtesy will be withheld, which shall tend to make the performance of your duties agreeable and pleasant."

The retiring French Minister and his successor this evening dined with the Secretary of State.

The Government of the Treasury Department.

Treasurer Spinner is proposing to issue a circular announcing and explaining the rules now in use by the Treasury Department, for the government of all financial transactions with the department. A large proportion of the labor imposed upon the clerical force of the United States Treasurer's office arises from ignorance of the established rules of the Treasury.

Wages Paid to Government Employes Not to be Garnisheed.

A case relative to the rights of parties to garnishee the wages paid a contractor by the Government has just been decided by the officers of the Treasury Department. In this case a contractor of the Quartermaster's Department was indebted to a third party, who, on not being paid, obtained an injunction from the courts, restraining the payment of wages to the contractor by the Quartermaster's Department until his own claims against the contractor are settled. On a reference of the question to the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department he decided as follows:—

I am clearly of opinion that no trustee process, garnishement, or injunction can be recognized by the officers of the Government in respect to moneys due creditors of the United States. Reasons of high public policy forbid that the agents of the Government should be impeded in the payment for services or supplies by the acts of any one who may think or assert that he has a claim upon the public creditor. To admit such a pretension would be equivalent to placing it in the power of a few individuals at a critical juncture to thwart the most important undertakings, or perhaps to stop the wheels of government. Upon this subject I refer to the opinions of the Attorney-General, of August 5, 1834, vol. 2, p. 661, and November 9, 1841, vol. 3, p. 718, and the decision of the Supreme Court in Buchanan vs. Alexander, 14 Howard R. 20, which fully sustains the views I have expressed.

Circular from the Treasury Department.

The Secretary of the Treasury has issued the following circular:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, December 24.—To enable the Director of the Bureau of Statistics to prepare the annual reports on commerce and navigation, pursuant to the provisions of the thirteenth section of the act of July 28, 1866, collectors of customs are instructed hereafter to forward to him all the returns enumerated in the general regulations of 1857, articles 813 to 819, and pages 432 to 462, which, under the act of February 10, 1820, have been made to the Register of the Treasury.

H. McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

MARINE DISASTER.

Wreck of the Barque "C. B. Hamilton" on Point Judith—The Crew Saved—The Vessel a Total Loss.

The barque *C. B. Hamilton*, which sailed from this port on Saturday, December 22, went ashore on Point Judith, Rhode Island, at about half-past 4 o'clock, on the morning of the 24th, and will prove, it is feared, a total loss. The vessel was under the command of Captain Sheppard, and was bound for Portland, Maine, in ballast.

The ship experienced good sailing weather, and up to the time of her striking no fears were felt as regarded her course and position. The wind was blowing freshly from a point nearly due west, and was what a mariner calls "a good stiff breeze," with nothing of violence in it, although the sky was hazy, and the air cold.

At the time of grounding the barque was drawing seven feet of water, and first struck about two hundred yards from the shore. Every endeavor was made at once to get the vessel off, but she kept thumping and drifting on to within less than a hundred yards of the shore, when she swung around and became utterly unmanageable.

The ship carried but one boat, which was immediately lowered with a view to saving the lives of those on board, but this, being swung off from the windward of the vessel, was shivered to pieces against the vessel's side in consequence of the strong current which sets around Point Judith and the wind which dashed it against the ship. By this time the attention of some persons on shore had been attracted, and with commendable promptitude these individuals brought a boat on a wagon from a place about half a mile distant.

Some difficulty was experienced in launching this boat, when one of the officers of the barque, procuring an empty beef barrel, fastened a line to it, and, upon being thrown overboard, it drifted ashore. The rope was then secured to the boat, and the latter was drawn to the vessel by the crew, who embarked in it and made their way safely to the mainland, having remained on board the barque upwards of five hours after she first struck.

In this locality there are comparatively few habitations, and the rescued crew found some difficulty in obtaining shelter and refreshments, the inhabitants being evidently inclined to doubt, if possible, by the misfortunes and necessities of the shipwrecked mariners; and one individual, who occupies a residence on "the Point," and is reputed a wealthy man, failed to offer as much as a cup of coffee to the distressed crew.

The Captain went on to Portland to confer with the owners of the barque, and the ship's company arrived in this city on Monday evening on the steamer *Commodore*, from Stonington. All their personal effects and baggage were saved.—*N. Y. Herald.*

VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT.

His Views on the Amendment—He Thinks it will Become Part of the Constitution.

Special Despatch to the Pittsburg Commercial.

WASHINGTON, December 22.—Representative Eggleston, of Ohio, had a long interview with the President to-day. He spent more than an hour in conversation with him on general matters, reconstruction among the rest.

After talking of the results of the late elections, Mr. Eggleston asked the President if he did not think it would have been better for him to have surrendered his views and opinions in favor of the popular verdicts in October and November, and not to have pressed his policy in his last Message.

The President replied to this that he did not think he had shown a further opposition to the popular verdict than merely to express his opinions to Congress on what he thought would but conduce to the welfare of the country. He thought the radical party had made a great mistake in spending so much time as they did last session before announcing upon what terms they would agree to readmit the Southern States, and what great damage to the public welfare had been the result of this delay, and now that Congress had passed the amendment, and it was about to become part of the Constitution, he could see no guarantee that the Southern States would be admitted, even after the ratification had been fully accomplished.

Mr. Eggleston replied to this that there was an implied guarantee in the speedy admission of Tennessee after the Legislature had ratified the Amendment, and he thought the party with which he acted would be nearly a unit on the admission of other of the late States, as soon as they had complied with the conditions exacted from Tennessee.

The President said he hoped this would prove to be true, but he feared there would be strong opposition to such a policy from the extreme radicals.

Mr. Eggleston said he felt little doubt on the subject. There might be some opposition from Sumner and Stevens, but it was a good characteristic of Stevens that if he couldn't get what he wanted, he would take the best he could get.

"Yes," said the President, "that's true of Stevens, and I always liked him for it. A practical man, but he seems to me to be working in the wrong direction." The President repeated the hope that the South would be admitted to representation on the adoption of the amendment. It was useless now, he said, to discuss the propriety or impropriety of the conditions embraced in that measure.

It had been agreed upon, and all he could now ask was the guarantee that reconstruction upon that basis should be faithfully kept by the party that had offered it. He expressed regret and surprise that so few members of Congress had called upon him since the opening of the session.

Mr. Eggleston replied that he did not think members of Congress should carry their antagonism so far as that. He believed in fighting out old political battles before the people, and thought that opposition to the views of the President ought not to deter members from conferring with the Executive or consulting on business matters.

The President concurred in this view exactly. He would like to have men of all political complexions call on him and tell him what they wanted. No harm could possibly come of such an interchange of views, and a great deal of good might come of it, and now that the quarrel has been settled, as most people thought, there was certainly no reason why Senators and Representatives should sedulously avoid him.

The conversation was concluded by Mr. Eggleston inquiring what about the Mexican question. The President replied that it didn't look as favorably as he had hoped to have it, but still he thought all would be well.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, December 26, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, with the exception of Railroad shares, which continue the most active on the list. About 2500 shares of Reading sold at from 52⅞@53⅛, closing at the former rate, an advance of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56¼, a slight advance. 129¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 32 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Norristown; 58 for Minehill; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 29½ for Catawissa preferred; and 30½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 18 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 75 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Germantown; 27 for Girard College; 38 for Union; and 14¼ for Destonville.

Government bonds were inactive and lower. July '65 5-20s sold at 107⅞, a slight decline, and 10-40s at 99½, a decline of ¼. 110¼ was bid for 6s of 1881, and 104½ for 7·30s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 99¾.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 32, and Girard at 57. 112 was bid for Sixth National; 150 for Philadelphia; 86 for Commercial; 100 for Kensington; 100 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Consolidation; 56 for Commonwealth; and 62 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lehigh Navigation sold at 55, no change; and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 35½, an advance of ¼. 24¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 86 for Morris Canal; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A.M., 133½; 11 A. M., 132¾; 12 M., 131¾; 1 P. M., 131¾, a decline of 1¼ on the closing price of Monday evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading	s60.52·81	100 sh Reading	...ts 53
300 sh do	..lts.b15 53		

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s 65 coup	..105	100 sh Reading	 53
$500 do Jy	....107½	100 sh do	..... 53⅛
$900 do	..... 107¾	100 sh do	.....s5 53⅛
$1000 U S 10 40s.cp.c	99½	100 sh do	...s10wn 53⅛
$10000 City 6s, mn c&p	93¾	100 sh do	...s5wn 53⅛
$2000 N J 6s	.....c.101½	100 sh do	....b30 53⅛
$10000 C & A mt 8s	.. 94¾	100 sh do	.....c 53
137 sh Leh N stk	..lts 55	100 sh do	.....b30 53
115 sh Penna R	..lots 56½	200 sh do	.lots b30. 53
11 sh GirardBk	5wn 57	100 sh do	...b5wn 53
100 sh Ocean	.....c 8¾	100 sh do	...b5wn 52½
8 sh Mech Bnk	 32	100 sh do	..... b15 52½
100 sh Reading	....s30 53	100 sh do	.....b5 52½
100 sh do	.....s60 53	100 sh do	..... 52½
100 sh do	.....s50 53	100 sh do	..s5&int 52½
100 sa do	.....c 53	100 sh do	.....s30 52½

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 131¼@1321; Silver 1s and 2s, 128; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9¾; do., October, 1865, 9½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110½@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 105¾@106; do., 1864, 104½@104¾; do., 1865, 104½@105; do., new, 1865, 107¼@108; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@99¾; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¼@104½; do., 2d series, 104¼@104½; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¼@13½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, December 26.—There was no demand for Flour except for home consumption, but holders were firm in their views. Sales of a few hundred barrels at $8@8·50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $9@10 50 for extras; $11·25@13 for Northwestern extra family; $12@13 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do; and $14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7 25 ₱ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no new feature of interest to present in the Wheat Market, and we continue former quotations:—say $2·65 @ 3·10 for Pennsylvania red; $3 @ 3·25 for Southern ditto; a lot of California sold at $3·30. Rye is held at $1·20@1·35. Corn is scarce and quiet; sales of 4000 bushels old yellow at $1 16@1·17, and new do. at 98c@$1·00. Oats remain without change. Sales at 57@59c. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt. Cloverseed is selling at $8·25@9·50 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy ranges from $3 25@3·75, and Flaxseed from $2·90@3·00.

No 1 Quercitron Bark is held at $34 ₱ ton, but there is nothing doing.

In Whisky nothing doing, and prices are nominal.

—The *Semaphore*, of Marseilles, relates that a few days ago two enormous cats, which were fighting furiously on the roof of a house in the Rue Belzume, suddenly lost their balance and rolled together into the street. Unhappily the two animals fell on the head of a young girl, who happened to pass at the moment, and severely wounded her in the face with their claws. The unfortunate victim was taken up, covered with blood, and carried to the nearest hospital, where she lies in a dangerous state.

—Amongst the number of patriots who have, by the cession of Venetia, been restored to their country, one of the most remarkable is the lawyer Tecchio. When, in 1848, M. Tecchio was obliged to leave, as an exile, Vienza, and retire to Pardue, he swore that he would never shave himself until his country was made free. Thanks to this vow, M. Tecchio possesses at present the finest beard in all the kingdom of Italy; and it is such a magnificent beard, that he cannot make up his mind to sacrifice it *on the altar of patriotism*, and contents himself with combing carefully his beard.

—The *Engineer* reports an interesting scientific experiment. Hitherto, it says, it has been found impossible to adapt the ordinary planing machines for curvilinear planing; but at length the problem has been solved by Mons. Middleton, the head of the machinery department in Chatham dockyard, who has succeeded in planing the whole of the curves and angular surfaces of the iron steam-pipe for the *Monarch*, with no other appliances than the common planing machines.