THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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Till the Hour of Sickness Comes, few care to Read anything on the Subject of Disease.

In the year 1846, the writer of this article embarked in the Drug Business in the city of Philadelphia, but for the last eighteen years most of his time has been occupied in the manufacture of the various Solid and Fluid Extracts, the most prominent, and to which he desires to call the particular attention of the Faculty and the Public, are the Extract Buchu and the Extract Sarsaparilla, both of which are highly concentrated preparations of the ingredients entering into their composition. One bottle of the Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla is fully equal in strength to one gal on of the syrup or decoction, as usually made, and hundreds of druggists throughout the country have adopted it in making their syrups of this name, and one tablespoonful, added to a pint of water, is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink so much used in former years to purify, enrich the blood, and beautify the complexion. In calling attention to my remedies, I wish it distinctly understood that they are not Patent Medicines, most of which are compounded by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription much less competent to prepare pharmaceutical preparations. These persons advertise This I am compelled to do to bring my name before the people. In conversation on various occasions I have been astonished at remarks similar to the following, and these made in many cases by persons of no ordinary intelligence To wit: that the medicine business is the most profitable—all that is necessary is to advertise. Thousands have embarked with such ideas, and millions have been expended in bringing them before the public. The result of such accumulated errors is, that who brought to the test, lacking merit, they have how few have been successful! Ask the REASON of their been short-lived. How few, of the many thousands embarking, are compelled to abandon the business in a few years, entirely bankrupt! Look back fifty years, and success and you will find my statement in regard to merit correct

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, should stand *simple, pure, and majestic*, having *fact* for its basis, *induction* for its pillar, and *truth alone* for its capital.

I contend there is no business requiring these qualifications more. The medicines are brought in contact with Druggists everywhere. I am also aware that persons reason in this manner—that which may benefit me may be of no advantage to another. How mistaken the idea!

A Blood Purifier for one is a Blood Purifier for all.
A Diuretic for one, a Diuretic for all.
A Narcotic for one, a Narcotic for all.
A Purgative for one, a Purgative for all.

Just as much so as wholesome food for one is wholesome food for all, with no more difference than that some constitutions require more than others, and that persons in disease are given to despondence—expecting in a few days or weeks, and perhaps with a single bottle of medicine, to be restored to health, if not to youth and beauty. These persons rarely recover, lacking patience, and considering a few dollars expended for the benefit or their health a waste of money. These same persons may have been years in breaking down their constitutions, and probably expended thousands of dollars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget that GOOD HEALTH IS TRUE WEALTH.

With upwards of 30,000 recommendatory letters, and unsolicited certificates, I have never resorted to their publication. In this case I shall, however, append a few remarks, trusting they may be appreciated. I am to the afflicted and suffering humanity,

Their Humble Servant,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Manufacturer of Helmbold's Genuine Preparations.

[From the Philadelphia Ledger.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 18, 1863.—Our esteemed friend and fellow-citizen, Mr H. T. Helmbold informs us that he contemplates removing to the city of New York, with a view of enlarging his business We have been acquainted with him for upwards of ten years; have been pleased with his integrity and fair dealing. Commencing in a small way, his article must possess merit to insure the success he has met with, and from our acquaintance with him CAN confidently speak that we do not believe he is a man who would wish to impose on any one, much less the afflicted, and really in our own long business experience as an advertising medium, we have never heard of the success of any medicine without merit.

[From Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of June 20, 1864.]

We are gratified to hear of the continued success in New York of our townsman, Mr H. T. Helmbold, Druggist. His store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, is 28 feet front, 230 feet deep and five stories in height. It is certainly a grand establishment, and speaks favorably of the merit of his articles. He retains his office and laboratory in this city, which are also model establishments of their class.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU.

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy. The utmost confidence can be reposed in its curative power in the above diseases, also in restoring the exhausted powers of nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease, or forebodings of evil; in fact, universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society. If no remedy is used in such cases Consumption or Insanity ensues. Visit our hospitals, asylums, and prisons, and be convinced. The reader must also be aware that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health, happiness, and that of his posterity. Helmbold's Extract of Buchu will give you brisk and energetic feelings, enable you to sleep well, and is more strengthening than any of the Preparations of Bark or Iron.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH,

Cures diseases arising from habits of dissipation and imprudencies, allaying pain and inflammation, and for which these unpleasant and dangerous remedies are frequently used. It cures at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience, and no exposure.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Cures Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Scald or Sore Head, Tetter, Pimples on the Face, Erysipelas and all eruptions of whatever nature on the face or skin, purging out the Humors which make disease, enriching the Blood, and

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

How to use the remedies so as to guarantee a perfect cure:—In all cases except those arising from habits of dissipation or imprudencies, use the Extract Buchu. In these use the Extract Buchu and Rose Wash. In Humors on the face, or any and every part of the body, use Extract Sarsaparilla, apply to Pimples and external Humors or Eruptions, Improved Rose Wash. Wholesome food recommended in all the above diseases, instead of restricted, avoiding fatty and high-seasoned food and acidulous and stimulating drinks. In recent cases, a cure is effected in an astonishingly short period; but in cases of long standing it is better to purchase a half dozen bottles, and use faithfully according to explicit directions, in which case I am enabled to guarantee a perfect cure.

Direct letters to HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 Broadway, New York, next Metropolitan Hotel, or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot, No. 104 South Tenth street, Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Describe symptoms in all communications.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,

TAKE NO OTHER.

OVER THE BORDER.

Anxiety of the Knaeks as to the Fenian Movements in the United States—General Sweeney and President Roberts in Canada—The Canadian Fenians Object to General Sweeney Going to Ireland by Way of Canada—Another Order to the Troops to be Ready—The Sedentary Militia to Take the Field—The Frontier Threatened—The Specie Shipped to Fortified Points, Etc.

TORONTO, January 28.—If I can correctly interpret the recent singular movements and preparations of the military and civil authorities of this country, I am forced to the conviction that the border scares of the past two or three months will sink into insignificance before one that now threatens to burst over the province.

The Canadian authorities believe in the doctrine of in peace prepare for war, and when a few weeks ago they scented danger in the Fenian combinations they showed praiseworthy promptness in preparing for defense, and thereby avoiding a surprise.

The "O'Mahony and Roberts campaign," while it showed that the invasion of Canada was seriously contemplated, and that the tocsin of alarm sounded by the Canada correspondents was well grounded, for a season disarmed the people of this country of fear, and left the impression upon their minds that the internal strife between the contending factions would result in the utter dissolution of the organization. The consequence was that everybody breathed more freely, and laughed at the fears of those who still persisted in attaching importance to the Fenian organization. The Government, however, were not disarmed of danger, and retained the service militia on the frontier.

The report of General Sweeney's and Colonel Roberts' speeches at Buffalo, promising before the suns of May shine to conquer a certain territory, is believed to apply to Canada, and as a matter of course new anxiety is created. I will not affirm that there is excitement, but that great anxiety is manifested on account of the Sweeney-Roberts movements no one dare venture to doubt.

AN ORDER FROM GENERAL MITCHELL.

The proceedings of the Fenian meeting in Buffalo appeared in the provincial press on Saturday morning, and I am informed that on Saturday afternoon a despatch was received from General Mitchell by the commandant here to perfect the military organizations and have his command "always ready."

THE SEDENTARY MILITIA TO ARMS.

The sedentary militia of Canada is composed of those liable to military duty who are not already in the service militia, from which the details have been made of those who are now serving as frontier pickets. This force perhaps numbers 150,000 men, who are called out for muster once per year, and are only called into service when needed, as in the Rebellion of 1837. It seems, from a circular that has just been privately circulated among the cadets who have graduated at the military schools, that the Government intend to throw this force into the field in view of the movements of the Senatorial Fenians.

The city press, for some cause—probably to prevent alarm—has not referred to this circular, and it has been reserved for an obscure and obscene sheet at Woodstock to make the announcement and give the purport of the circular, dated January 19, ordering all the cadets to state whether they can take commands in the sedentary militia, immediately to be called out for active duty. The circular does not indicate how many of the sendentary militia will be put in the field, but from its contents it is evident that the Government has private information that warrants this extraordinary addition to the item of "defenses." When the order calling out this force is propagated, I apprehend there will be a general consternation and such an uprising of the people that Tom Sweeney will not stand the ghost of a chance for making Canada a base unless he strikes quickly and hard. If he contemplates a morning visit to Prescott, and a railway ride to Ottawa with a few thousand men to secure the persons of Darcy McGee, John A. McDonald, Cartier, Campbell, and Company as hostages for O'Leary and his accomplices, he must do it before the militia are under arms, or he may find the route to the new Canadian capital "a hard road to travel."

SHARPENING THEIR BAYONETS.

In view of active service the commanding officer of the 60th Regiment, at London, has given orders for grinding the sword-bayonets used by his regiment, and the work has been accomplished to the satisfaction of all concerned.

DEFENSES.

The Government and the military authorities are as busy as bees strengthening the forts on the frontier, erecting new forts and making Kingston, Toronto, and Montreal "hard to take." These facts, coupled with the pretty well-accredited rumor that all the banks have sent their surplus specie to garrisoned and fortified points, show which way the wind blows.

In view of these movements I am satisfied there is fun or work ahead. The reputation which General Tom Sweeney had in Sherman's army was that he was a man who talked but little—a man of deeds, who, when he declared his determination to do a thing, would do it, though his satanic majesty stood in his path. Sweeney promises to conquer a territory before May. If he does that it must be done within a month, whether that territory be Canada or Goat Island.

TROOPS EN ROUTE TO THE BORDER.

TORONTO, January 31.—I briefly telegraphed you to-day the particulars of the new Fenian scare. The Government is now hurrying troops to the frontier from London and Hamilton. Sixty rounds of ball cartridge have been issued to volunteers and regulars at London, Toronto, Hamilton, and other points. From their movements, and private information I have received, it is evident a raid or invasion on the western border is near, and that the time has come for me to repair to the point where the raid will occur. I leave here to-morrow for Port Huron, where I shall remain as long as there is a possibility of that being the point of interest.

THE THREATENED POINTS.

For three or four days past there have been strange and exciting rumors afloat as to Fenian combinations on the frontier and the intentions of the Canadian Government; but no reliance was placed on them until yesterday, when a despatch passed over the wires stating that the Sweeneyites were collecting on the western frontier. Yesterday the military forces all over the upper province were on the *qui vive*, and a portion of them are now moving to the front.

The general impression in the Canadian mind is that a small band of Fenians are preparing a raid upon Sarnia or Windsor, for the purpose of embroiling the United States and England in difficulties that may result in war between the two countries.

THE CANADIAN HEAD CENTRE.

I saw the Head Centre of Canada to-day, but he keeps very "mum."

AN ADDRESS TO BE ISSUED TO THE CANADIAN FENIANS.

An address to the Canadian Fenians is to be issued to-morrow, and I will endeavor to get a copy and telegraph or mail it to you.

The Government are calling out nearly all the militia as fast as they can arm them. The information upon which they act has been partly obtained from General Sweeney's Inspector Duggan, a bar-room loafer of New York, who was sent to Canada on a tour of inspection to estimate the strength of the British forces, etc., but who "turned traitor," as the Canadian Fenians say, and gave the Government full information as to Sweeney's designs.—*New York Herald.*

THIRD EDITION

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

The Withdrawal of French Troops.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondence says that the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico may be regarded as certain. Letters have been received confirming the news that an Extraordinary Commissioner has been sent to Mexico to make the necessary preparations for the evacuation. The Emperor no longer insists on the recognition of Maximilian by the United States, but is satisfied with the renewed promise that the Government of the United States will preserve the strictest neutrality with regard to Mexico. Whether an African force, however, is to supply the place of the departing French troops is not stated.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM MEXICO.

French Troops to be Immediately Withdrawn from Mexico—The United States to Remain Neutral.

WASHINGTON, February 2.—Letters have just been received here from Paris, confirming in every important particular the information concerning the intentions of the Emperor of France with regard to Mexico, which I gave you some time ago.

The Emperor is ready to withdraw his forces from Mexico with the least possible delay, demanding nothing of the Government of the United States except that it meanwhile remain neutral between the belligerent parties, according to the assurances frequently given and reiterated by the Government during the past three years. The Emperor of France does not ask for the recognition of Maximilian, nor insist upon any other treaty stipulations.

The statement put forth by the Paris *Presse*, that an Extraordinary Commissioner has been sent to Mexico to make preparations for the evacuation, is confirmed by the letters here received. I have good reasons for believing that the State Department is already in possession of official information to this effect, and it is to be hoped that such information will soon be laid before the public. The statement here given came from a most trustworthy source, and may be looked upon as absolutely trustworthy.—*New York Tribune.*

Arrival of Reinforcements for the French Army—Reported Defeats of the Liberals—Progress of Railroads and Other Improvements.

The steamship *Vera Cruz*, from Vera Cruz January 23, via Havana 28, arrived at this port yesterday. We have, by this arrival, files of the Mexican *Times*, from which we make the following extracts:—

FRENCH TROOPS.

It is estimated that 1200 French soldiers have arrived in Mexico during this week to reinforce the various corps.

Three hundred Arabian horses have also arrived. With this accession the squadrons will be of 120 Arabian horses, not estimating the Mexican horses. Another lot of Arabian horses is soon expected.

REPORTED DEFEAT OF LIBERAL TROOPS.

Colonel Trevino, on the 26th of December last, completely routed a band of dissidents at Salinas Victoria, killing six, taking six prisoners, their arms and money, and 58 horses.

On the 4th of January, Commandant D. Alvaro de Preuder, with 150 men of his own command, left Toluca and attacked Garcia Cano, the dissident chief, at San Philipe del Obraje, routing him completely, killing many, wounding a large number, and taking sixteen prisoners, with a large amount of horses, arms, and munitions of war. On the 6th, Garcia Cano, attempting to escape alone in the diligence, was recognized and arrested, having on his person $500 in gold. He was taken to prison in Toluca, and is now guarded by a body of Belgian troops.

It is reported that the dissidients are concentrating near Zatacuaro for the purpose of attacking Toluca.

General Rosalanda is on the spot, anxious for them to come.

Negrete is in San Antonio, Texas, for the purpose, we suppose, of preaching a crusade against the empire.

The *Diara del Imperico* of the 25th of January furnishes a long list of dissidients who have submitted to the empire. The country everywhere is being quieted, and order and confidence restored.

RAILROADS.

We are informed that the track-laying beyond Gaudalupe on the New Line has commenced, and is now progressing finely. Among the sturdy, intelligent Englishmen who came with Mr. Lloyd, none excel Mr. Jacob Cumming in energy, practical skill, and industry. He is now engaged on the New Line, and he assures us that the utmost efforts will be used to complete this road as soon as possible.

It is assured that the project of the horse-car railroad between Vera Cruz and Puebla, passing by Jalapa, Perote, and San Juan de los Llanos, has been approved by the Emperor.

The road between Vera Cruz and Jalapa must be completed in January, 1867, and to Puebla at the end of the same year.

EMIGRANTS FROM THE SOUTH.

We (*Mexican Times*) have received letters recently from Sres. Price, Shelby, and Harris, at Cordova. They are all well, and doing well, and delighted with Mexico. We have also heard from Colonel Terry, of Guadalajara, and Colonel O'Bannon, of San Luis Potosi. Both are well. Senor John Henry Brown, late of Texas, is in Yucatan, and corresponds for the *Times*.

An Imperialist View of the Situation—Juarez no Longer President Because not Re-elected—His Minister of Justice Deserts His Cause—The Minister Claims that he Should Have Taken the Presidency—Juarez Accused of Prolonging His Term of Office—Maximilian's Speech on the Death of His Father-in-law—He Roasts of What He Has Done for Mexico—Information About the Imperial Mexican Express Company, Etc.

THE UNITED STATES AND PRESIDENT JUAREZ.

From La Nacion, December 15.

The latest news from the United States declares that General Logan has declined to accept the position of Plenipotentiary to the Juarist Government, which was offered him by the Washington Cabinet.

Had any other person been designated to occupy that position, we should have inquired whether his Excellency the Plenipotentiary would have proceeded to meet face to face the lawful President of the Mexican Republic.

Let us examine the situation with perfect impartiality.

The United States Government has just brought to a close, with a successful result, a prolonged and bloody war waged for the purpose of enforcing the respect due the law. It is therefore to be supposed that this same Government, as illustrious as it is powerful, has no desire to ignore by its foreign policy the principle that it has caused to prevail at home by sacrifices unnumbered.

At present the Government of Senor Juarez has ceased to exist legally and *de facto*. In truth, its constitutional career closed on the 30th day of November last. His power not having been confirmed by an election, as ordained by the republican constitution of 1857, Senor Juarez must give way to the acting President of the Supreme Court of Justice, once a member of his party, who, having encountered the same dangers as Juarez, has at length given proofs of his adherence to the principles represented by the constitution of 1857.

Instead of obeying the laws which he pretends to uphold, Senor Juarez has promulgated decrees which declare him to be still in power, when in the same country lives the man who should now occupy his position. By such action he ignores the constitution of the land, and by ignoring that constitution he destroys with his own hand the titles of his lawful existence as President.

The justice of this statement was set forth at the close of Juarez's official career, by the citizen who should have been invested with the Presidency; that citizen was Senor Don Manuel Ruiz, Acting President of the Supreme Court. Senor Ruiz has just retired to private life, having uttered a solemn protest against the acts of the ex-President, and having demonstrated that the constitutional decrees having been overruled by the said Juarez, the official proceedings of the ex-President are null and void.

The newspapers have published the protest, as given below, and the statements therein contained cannot emanate from a more reliable source, being made public by a man who has clung to the Republican Government to the very close of its existence, having endured as many hardships as Juarez himself.

The substance of this declaration is that the Government of Juarez has fallen by limitation of his lease of office, and moreover, been overthrown by its own acts; its death occurred on the 30th day of November, 1865, the last day of its legal power. Besides, it was destroyed by those very men who violated the Constitution which had been their banner; since then it has neither existed legally nor *de facto*.

We have confined ourselves to these brief and lucid observations, penned without bitterness and without anger, believing them worthy the consideration of all American citizens of good faith.

Speech of the Emperor Maximilian.

A deputation waited on the Emperor on the 16th of January, to offer sentiments of condolence on the death of his father-in-law, the late King of Belgium. The Emperor replied as follows:—

Gentlemen:—I thank you for the sympathy you have manifested in the grief of the Empress and myself for the trouble that has befallen us. In such a misfortune there is much to console us in the remembrance of the great and noble examples that have been left us as an heritage by the late King of Belgium.

He, like ourselves, in accepting the throne that a people offered him found a nation to constitute and a Government to found. Thanks to the disinterested intervention of France, he was enabled to make peace succeed to war, and devoted him self without intermission to institute valuable interior reforms. He promised liberty to his people, and during a long period of thirty-five years he fulfilled his word. He promised the country security and tranquility and he gave them both to it, consolidating also its independence. He did more—he elevated it to a distinguished rank among the States of Europe and even made it one of the first in commercial importance and freedom of thought, leaving its escutcheon and noble flag without a stain.

We shall endeavor to profit by this great example, by which God has shown us that His Providence never forsakes just and honorable monarchs in their noble enterprises. His daughter, the Empress, has just returned from a toilsome journey into distant lands in a dangerous climate, with no other safeguard than the love of the people; everywhere she has met with a frank and cordial reception that has shown over again the sympathy that exists between the nation and ourselves—when the discontented were pleased to say that my august consort would only meet with indifference—when calumniators dared pretend that she would forget her duty and return to Europe. On this occasion I am happy to express particularly my deep gratitude to heroic Vera Cruz and beautiful Yucatan, who have received the Empress with an affection that will ever remain engraved on my heart.

As to myself, gentlemen, you have been witnesses to my labors. Laying aside the vain theories which lead to anarchy, I have consecrated my time to the direction of the public administration, to the development of the elements of the wealth and prosperity of the country, and to the solution of the great questions which interest it the most.

In this arduous task I have been obliged to encounter the impatience of some and the back vardness of others; for wounds opened by fifty years of civil war are not healed in a day; but strong in faith, I go straight to my end with indefatigable perseverance. My strength may fail; my will never.

My object is not to change the democratic customs of the nation, because I am convinced that they elevate the mind of the citizen in inspiring him with the consciousness of his dignity and value. I have respected the liberty of the press when it has no degenerated into license, at the same time that I have made the authority of the land respected. He must be blind, indeed, that does not see that a strong authority is the last anchor of safety for our country.

You have seen my calmness in the midst of calumnies that have been pointed against us by foreigners Forward, gentlemen; the calumnies will pass, but our works will remain. Strong in the support of my conscience and the purity of my intentions, I contemplate the future with tranquility. Mexico has put her honor in my hands. Let her know that her honor is secure.

EFFECT OF THE SPEECH.

The official journal has the following remarks on the speech:—

"It is impossible to describe the magical effect produced upon all present by the grave and significant words of the Emperor. When we remember the great example that the august father of our sovereign gave during his life, to the noble and generous projects that their Majesties cherish for the happiness of Mexico, the Imperial discourse could not fail to inspire in all those who had the happiness to hear it, the purest and noblest love for the sovereign and the country."

The ceremony put the seal to the august and melancholy gravity suitable to the mournful event that it recalls.

The Emperor wore his General's uniform, so remarkable for its simplicity. The epaulettes were covered with crape, at the collar the Mexican eagle.

Arrest of a General on a Serious Charge.

ST. LOUIS, February 2.—General Coolbaugh, who is charged with having been engaged in various swindling operations in different parts of the country, was arrested here to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—Cotton active, with sales of 3500 bales; prices range from 45 to 49 cents. The sales of the week have been 32,000 bales, and the receipts 22,000 bales. The stock on hand is 8000 bales. Sugar active; fair and fully fair, 14½@15½c. Gold, 140. Other markets unchanged.

NEW YORK, February 3.—Cotton dull at 48@49c. Flour firm and advanced 5c.; sales of 8000 barrels. State, $6·90@8 20; Ohio, $8 50@10 35; Western $6·90@9 35; Southern unchanged, sales of 600 barrels; Canada firm, sales of 350 barrels at $7 95@11. Wheat closed with an advancing tendency. Corn dull and drooping. Beef steady. Pork heavy and unchanged. Whisky dull and nominal.

NEW YORK, February 3d.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island 100; Cumberland preferred, 44½; Illinois Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 69½; New York Central, 88½; Reading, 99½; Hudson River, 100; Virginia 6s, 66; Erie, 78½; Western Union Telegraph, 55½; U. S. Coupons, 1881, 103½; do. 1862, 108½; do. 1864, 102; do. 1865, 102½; U. S. 10-40s, 94½; Treasury Seven-thirties, 99@99½; One-year certificates, 98½; Gold, 140½.

—Death having made several vacancies of late in the Sacred College, the Pope has at the present moment no fewer than fifteen scarlet hats to dispose of.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

The Registry Law—Strike on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, etc.

BALTIMORE, February 3.—A large and enthusiastic convention of Union men was held in Temperance Temple last night, which passed resolutions against any interference with the State registry law, and also approving of the votes of John L. Thomas and Francis Thomas, in Congress, favoring the franchisement of colored citizens, and censuring the vote of Mr. Phelps against it. The resolutions strongly approved of President Johnson's course, and likewise of that of Governor Swann and others in opposing any change in the Registry Law.

The Rebel General Lee is reported in Baltimore to-day, and is under a process of lionizing by his sympathizers.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad still holds out against the strikers, who have appealed to the City Council for aid.

Lieutenant Offley, of the 1st Delaware Cavalry, imprisoned in the city jail for killing a man named White while intoxicated, received his pardon to-day, and is now at liberty. Much sympathy was expressed for him.

It is intensely cold, and we have fine skating.

From Texas.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—A large fire has occurred at Jefferson, Texas, destroying two blocks. Loss, $50,000.

General Morris, commanding the sub-district of Galveston and Houston, has passed through *en route* for home, previous to being mustered out of the service.

Large invoices of goods, imported from England via Savannah, have arrived at Galveston, and gone to the interior.

Several German vessels are soon expected at Galveston with emigrants.

The Houston *Telegraph* gives the favorable news that a general disposition exists among the freedmen to go to work under the new contracts.

The railroad is completed and running between Lavacca and Victoria.

The Rio Grande.

NEW ORLEANS, February 2.—General Weitzel has issued an order directing that every commanding officer shall arrest all armed persons lurking in the district of the Rio Grande. A military commission is now in session at Brazos, Santiago, investigating the Bagdad affair. All persons, whether resident in Mexico or the United States, are summoned to appear who are conversant with any circumstance connected therewith.

General Weitzel has annulled the order mustering out the 118th Colored Infantry till the report of the military commission.

The arrival of Juarez at Santiago is again reported.

Movements of Steamships.

PORTLAND, February 3, 10 A. M.—The *Damascus* has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

BOSTON, February 3, 11 A. M.—The *Africa* has arrived from Liverpool via Halifax. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia on Sunday.

NEW YORK, February 3.—The steamship *Talisman* has arrived from Jamaica, Port au Prince, and Turk's Island. She brings no news.

THE STEWART LIBELS.

Another Alleged Libel on A. T. Stewart—Arrest of a Sub-Editor of the "Tribune" and one of the Proprietors of the St. Louis "Republican."

Mr. A. T. Stewart appeared before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday morning, and entered complaints against Richard T. Colburn, a sub-editor of the New York *Tribune*, and Messrs. George Knapp, N. Paschall, and John Knapp, proprietors of the St. Louis Missouri *Republican*.

The complaint in the case charges Mr. Colburn, as correspondent of the *Missouri Republican*, with making certain statements in one of his letters, dated at New York, reflecting on Mr. Stewart's private character and moral standing, which are untrue and maliciously libellous. It further charges the proprietors of the *Missouri Republican* with complicity in the matter, inasmuch as they allowed the letter to be published.

An affidavit was made against Mr. Colburn, as the writer of the article, and Justice Dowling issued warrants for the arrest of Richard T. Colburn and George Knapp, and placed them in the hands of Officer John A. Croker, attached to the Tombs Court, for execution. Accordingly, Officer Croker repaired to the *Tribune* office yesterday, and arrested Mr. Colburn, and to the Fifth Avenue Hotel, last evening, where he arrested Mr. Knapp.

In consequence of the lateness of the hour at which the arrests were made, no official empowered to take bail could be found, so that both accused were locked up for the night in the Ninth Precinct Station House.

In justice to the proprietors of the St. Louis *Republican* it may be said that within a day or two of the publication of the letter containing the alleged libel an article appeared on the editorial page of their paper in which it was stated that the letter came to their office late at night, and was not supervised by any of the editors, but was inserted by the foreman. When their attention was attracted to the letter they reprimanded their foreman for allowing such a letter to be published, and lost no time in making as full an apology as the exigencies of the case required.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Recognition of Dominica.

WASHINGTON, Friday, February 2.—The following message from the President was received by the House to-day:—

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—Believing the commercial interests of our country would be promoted by a formal recognition of the independence of the Dominican Republic, while such a recognition would be in entire conformity with the settled policy of the United States, I have with that view nominated to the Senate an officer of the same grade with the one now accredited to the Republic of Hayti; and I recommend that an appropriation be made by Congress towards providing for his compensation. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, January 30, 1866.

—Fifteen ladies of high rank in Paris left their cards at the Princess de Metternich's on New Year's day, each card accompanied by a roll of gold pieces to the value of £12, and bearing a pencil message, which ran thus:—"For your poor, Madame, this is the only *etrenne* we make this year." So rational an example, it is to be hoped will not be forgotten next year, and thus at present a custom senseless and useless in the extreme might be the means of bringing endless blessings and unknown comfort to many a cheerless and fireless home.

—A Japanese Commissioner has just left England for Marseilles and Japan. His name is Shibata Hiougano Kami.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Saturday, February 3, 1866.

There is no material change to notice in the Money Market; loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent; prime mercantile paper is scarce, and ranges at from 7@9 per cent. per annum.

The Stock Market continues moderately active and prices steady. Government bonds are firmly held. New 5-20s sold at 102¼; and 7·30s at 99¼; 93 was bid for 10-40s; 103¾ for 6s of 1881; and 103 for old 5-20s; State and City Loans are rather firmer; Pennsylvania 5s sold at 86; and new City 6s at 91½.

In Railroad shares there is less doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 34¼@35½, the latter rate an advance of ¾ on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55½, an advance of ½; and Reading at 49¼@49¾, the latter rate an advance of ¼; 120 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 32 for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 39 for Elmira preferred; 44½ for Catawissa common; 29¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares are in better demand. Hestonville sold at 36½@36¾, a decline of ¾. 71 was bid for Second and Third; 35 for Spruce and Pine; 65 for West Philadelphia; 32 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; 20 for Union; and 12½ for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares are in good demand, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 205 was bid for North America; 140 for Philadelphia; 51 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 97½ for Kensington; 75 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for Bank of Commerce; 80 for Tradesmen's; 61 for City; 62 for Corn Exchange; and 55 for Union.

Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29@29¼, an advance of ¼; 12¼ was bid for common do.; 51 for Lehigh Navigation; 11¾ for Morris preferred; 131½ for Susquehanna Canal; 28¾ for Delaware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

In Oil shares there was little or nothing doing. Junction sold at 1¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$3000 U S 5-20s 64	102¼	100 sh Cata pf	s5 35¼
$2000 U S 7·30s June	99¼	100 sh do	s5. 35¼
$1000 Pa 6s	85	100 sh do	b10 35¼
$5000 City 6s new	91¼	100 sh do	b5 35¾
$5000 do	91¾	100 sh do	35¾
$300 do	91¾	100 sh do	35¾
$3000 Un Can 6s	25	100 sh do	b10 35¾
$1000 Reading m 6s	86¼	100 sh do	b10. 35¾
$7000 Lehigh 6s	84 87	100 sh do	35¾
100 sh Cata pf	s5. 34¼	100 sh do	b5 36
100 sh do	s5. 34¼	100 sh do	b5 36
100 sh do	b10. 35	100 sh do	b30. 36
100 sh do	b10. 35	100 sh do	b30 36
100 sh do	b10 55	100 sh Sch N pf	29
300 sh do	b10 35	100 sh do	b30 29¼
100 sh do	b10 35	200 sh do	29
100 sh do	b10 35¼	100 sh do	b30 29
100 sh do	b10 35¼	100 sh Union Canal	5
200 sh do	35¼	100 sh Reading	b30 49
100 sh do	35¾	100 sh do	b30 49¼
100 sh do	b10 35¾	50 sh Penna R	55
100 sh do	b10 35¾	300 sh St Nich Coal	8

SALES AT PUBLIC STOCK BOARD TO-DAY.
Reported by F. T. Walton, No. 208 S. Fourth street.

FIRST CALL.

100 sh Read Dam	b30 51½	100 sh Un Co pf	s15 5½
100 sh do	77½	500 sh Am Gum Pet	b6 1

HARPER, DURNEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	140	140½
American Silver, 25 and 25	135	136
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	130	131
Pennsylvania Currency	40	80
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	140½	12 M.	140½
11 A. M.	140½	1 P. M.	140½

Market very dull.

The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"The week closes upon an unsatisfactory state of affairs in mercantile circles. Instead of a large increase of trade, buyers are doing next to nothing, and demanding still lower prices. Domestic goods are offered at prices equal to 6 per cent. decline; but are still neglected. The movement of goods into bond is large, and importers and jobbers are steadily being loaded with commodities. From the factories the advices are that stocks are increasing and orders declining. The West does not pay promptly, from the simple fact of inability. Under declining prices for farm produce, the small storekeepers' bills are not paid, the jobbers of the Western cities are crippled, and their creditors in the Atlantic cities brought to a point where their paper lacks buyers at 10@15 per cent. per month. These results are the natural effect of the end of the Rebellion, and of the termination of the expenditures of the Government. The end is not yet, and those merchants, jobbers, and consumers who are most prudent now, will be the safest as the season advances and lower prices made, under the inevitable contraction of the currency."

—The receipts of gold from California this year compare with the amount arrived during the same time in 1865 as follows:—

	1865.		1866.
January 4	$1 148,850	January 12	$685,619
January 14	383 519	January 19	802,356
January 27	511 088	February 1	944,878
Total	$2,046,457	Total	$2,432,853
Increase in 1866			$386,396

—Amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending Thursday, February 1, 1866:—

	Tons. Cwt.
From St. Clair	16 025·11
" Port Carbon	6,832·00
" Pottsville	676·11
" Schuylkill Haven	18,383·05
" Auburn	922·18
" Port Clinton	3 337·05
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	53·05
Total anthracite coal for week	46,309·15
Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	2,355·01
Total of all kinds for week	48 664·16
Previously this year	321 404·12
Total	370 069·08
To same time last year	397,261·10

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, February 3.—There is but little demand for Cotton. Small sales of middlings at 48@49c.

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is scarce, and is steady at $32 50 ₱ ton.

Cloverseed is not so active, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 500 bush. fair and choice quality at $7·75@8 37½. Timothy is worth $4 to $4 50. There is but little Flaxseed coming in, and it commands $3 15.

The Flour Market is extremely dull, and the sales are confined to a few hundred barrels at $7@7·50 ₱ barrel for superfine; $8@8 50 for extra; $9 50@$10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family; and $11@13 for fancy Western. Rye Flour is dull and selling in a small way at $5·50. Corn Meal is nominally held at $4 25, but there is no demand.

There is not much demand for Wheat, and inferior lots can only be sold at relatively low figures. Small sales of good and prime red at $2 15@2·25 and poor quality at $1 80@2; white ranges from $2 25 to $2·60; 1000 bushels Michigan sold at $2 57, and one lot at $2·75. Rye is very dull, and has declined to 90@93c. Corn is in fair request, and prime is rather better. Sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 73@75c. Oats are dull at 46@47c. 1000 bushels Malt sold at $1 40.

In Whisky nothing doing, and prices are nominal at $2 25@2 27.