THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

MORMON!

THE SAINTS OF LATTER DAYS.

THEIR RISE AND PROGRESS.

The Terrestrial and Celestial Career of Joe Smith-What a Wonder-ful "Boy" He Was, and What a Wonderful Saint He Has Become.

Last evening our reporter visited the place wherein the Mormon colony in this city hold their weekly meetings. The attraction which drew him to this questionable place of worship was the announcement that several missionaries, just arrived from Great Salt Lake City, were to be on haud, for the purpose of edifying the Saints, and enlightening such stray Gentiles as might happen to straggle in.

The Place Wherein the Saints Do Congregate was discovered to be a small second-story room at No. 54 N. Eighth street. Its dimensions were found to be about ten feet wide by twenty long. The walls were decorated with plans and pictures of Great Salt Lake City, as well as with supdry framed parchments, one of which, and the only one we had an opportunity to examine, had something to say about the "Ancient United Order of Female Druids," whatever they may be.

At one end of the room a large chair stood upon an elevated platform. By the side of this stood a wooden column, surmounted by a block of marble. The chair itself was vacant, and its

nre not exactly clear.

At the opposite end of the room there was another platform, on which were seated three men, who preved to be the elders of the true Church. In front of them was an apology for a pulpit, in the shape of a column of wood about ten ches square, on which rested two or three

The Congregation of the Saints was not large. About twenty of each sex were present. Nearly all of them, especially those of the gentler sex, looked rather the worse for wear. That most of them were of Hinglish birth was indicated by the hearty "Hamens!" which every now and then interrupted the proceedings. For the rest, there was but a small quantum of intelligence present, either in the pulpit or on the floor, if there is any science in the physicanomist's art.

The Invocation. The exercises were commenced at 7 o'clock by the singing of a hymn, in which Gentiles, Jews, and Heathens were indiscriminately in-vited to "Come to the supper of the Great Bride-

A man with a monstrous black beard, and a hunmistakable Hinglish haccent, then pronounced a prayer, in which blessings were invoked upon the little group of true Saints, and upon the Prophet Brigham Young, and the Twelve Apostles, and all others in authority in Utah. The President of the United States was reckessly omitted from this category.

Next in order came a hymn, which amounted

Smith, who was declared to have superseded Saint Peter as custodian of the keys of Heaven. After denouncing the shedding of his blood by assassins, the poet went on to declare that "earth must alone for the blood of that man." Then came the Mormon battle cry, in these stirring words:-

"Wake up the world for the conflict now raging, Millions shall know prother Jeseph again!" The chorus which was sung at the end of each verse was equally emphatic. It ran in this

"Hail to the Prophet ascended to Heaven! Traitors and tyranes now fight him is vain; Minging with gods, he can wait for his brethren, Death cannot conquer the hero again.' All of which was so self-evident that it was sang with a hearty will.

Elder Edward W. Tallidge then arose to address the audience on the subject of "The Rise and Progress of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints." The most striking features of the Elder were his short stature, his square head, his short black beard and moustache, his antiquated style of dress, and his unmistakable Hinglish hextraction. The Sermon.

The speaker of the evening, on coming forward, invoked the spirit of God, that he might steak in the power thereof. He then announced as his text the 21st verse of the 41st chapter of the Book of Isanah, which reads as follows:—

duce your cause, saith the LorJ: bring forth your strong reasons, saith the King of

He then declared that the Church of Jesus the then declared that the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was founded on the teachings of Joseph Smith, a prophet of God, sent not to replace Jesus Christ, but as His servant. If Joseph Smith were not such a prophet, the Church of which those present were members was built on a foundation of sand. There are millions of honest men who, serve the Lord are millions of honest men who serve the Lord in the best way they know how, and that with-out being members of this Church, or even of any branch of the Christian Church. The speaker hoped that such Christians as were pre-sent would accord a like sincerity to the mem-bers of the Church of Latter Day Saints.

A Touchstone for Joe Smith. He proposed to make the text just read the touchstone on which to test the mission of Joseph Smith. He proposed to test his mission by both Scripture and facts, for Mormonism, as it is called, is no longer a mere experiment, an abstraction of theology, a bandful of fanatics; but it is a fact, and it is last becoming the great weaklen of sociology for the age. problem of sociology for the age.

There is but One God, and Joe Smith is
His Prophet.

Joseph Smith was called of God to establish
his Church, as it was established by Jesus
Christ of old. It was by him organized thurtysix years ago, under the name, not of the Mor-mon Church, but of the Church of Jesus Christ

mon Church, but of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, with prophets, apostles, and an inspired priesthood. In these respects, at least, it is like the ancient Churches.

It is like it also, in respect to a belief in fresh revelations, the administration of angels, the working of miracles, and the seeing of visions. This last peculiarity is founded upon the saying of Solomon, that the people perish when there are no visions. In fact, said the speaker, it is like the ancient Church in all respects except with regard to the carnal comspeaker, it is like the ancient Church in all respects except with regard to the carnal commandment which was added in this case, but with which he had nothing to do. (As this recred to the practice of polygamy, the public is seriainly entitled to sympathy, on account of being deprived of Elder Tallidge's elucidation of the most mysterious portion of his creed.)

A Marvellous Youth. When Joseph Smith had his first vision, he was fourteen years of age. With reference to this first vision, he himself is reported to have said:—'God, the Father of the world, and Jesus Christ his Son, have appeared unto me, and have manifested themselves; and I know that esus lives and is sitting at the right hand of His

Joseph Smith was commanded to go forth and testify of this to the nations of the earth.

Angels also appeared to Joseph in these early days of his career. By them he was commissioned to establish the kingdom spoken of by Daniel in the following passage of Scripture:—

"And in the days of these kings shall the God of Heaven set up a kingdom which shall not be destroyed, and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever."—Daniel, ii., 44.

To this same kingdom Christ referred when He taught His disciples to pray—"Thy kingdom come."

The speaker then described the image seen by King Nebuchadnezzar, with head of fine gold, body of silver and brass, and toes of iron and clay. It is during the destruction of the ten kingdoms, represented by the ten toes of this

kingdoms, represented by the ten toes of this image, that the kingdom of the Latter Day Saints is to be established.

The speaker then exclaimed, with a fierce attempt at emphasis, which was not altogether without success:—"Look at that mere boy declaring to the world his visions, and proclaiming that he had been commissioned to set up this kingdom, which should triumph over all the other kingdoms of the earth!"

kingdoms of the earth !"

kingdoms of the earth!"

Up to the establishment of the Church, in April, 1830, when Joseph was twenty-one years old, angels continued repeatedly to administer to him, revealing hidden things, and giving him endowments for the accomplishment of his purpose. At first he had but six disciples, and lour of these were members of his own household. But not doubting his success, he exclaimed:—"The gospel of this kingdom, which I and my six brethren have established in a letter-room, shall go into all the nations of the earth for a witness, and then the end shall come."

How Joe Smith Fulfilled His Own Pro-

phecies.

It is an easy matter, said the speaker, to declare this; but it is another thing to fulfil it. It any of you (addressing his audience) were to declare it, something more than you would be necessary to secure its fulfilment. These boys commenced to preach in the simplicity of their hearts. They were young, uneducated, and unable to compete with the wisdom of the world. Old and wise men are the ones to succeed in deceiving mankind, and not mere boys. Said Joseph, "If you will do the work of God. believe on my testimony, repent of your sins, and submit to the laying on of hands, and you will have your own witness in signs which do fellow the believer,"

The speaker declared that he did not believe The speaker declared that he did not believe in the Book of Mormon because Joseph Smith said it was true, but because its truth was so evident to him that it had become a part of his very being. He had seen many things to convince him of its truth, such as the healing of the sick and blind, and other wonderful manifestations of power which he could not account for in any way, although he had earnestly striven to do so. He knew all this, for he had seen it himself.

How the Saints Have Prospered in These Latter Days. The Church established by Joseph Smith grew in numbers, and was driven by mob violence from one place to another, until it was finally located in a city in Illinois. And in fulfilment of the prophecy, the Gospel has already been preached by the Latter Day Saints to nearly every nation in the "ole hearth." Another prophecy has likewise been fulfilled, for the Church in Utah is made up of people gathered from the four quarters of the world.

When Joseph Smith and his disciples commenced their preaching, emigration was not what it now is. Mormonism, in fact, inaugurated the movement in England. It seemed as ridiculcus there to propose emigration to America.

idiculcus there to propose emigration to Ame rica as to ask the people to sever all their family ties and go to the moon. Eighteen years ago it was an easy matter to persuade the England to believe in the doctrines of Mormon ism, because they could see for themselves that they were all founded on the Bible, and were satisfied by miracles and other wonders of their truth. But it was a difficult thing at that time to approach the subject of going to a country as off as America; for emigration was young then, and there was no Atlantic cable.

Buchanan's Wrath.

The speaker declared that it was the marvel of this nation and of the whole world, that the Church of Latter Day Saints should succeed as it had, with such great pretensions. It has, in fact, become the problem of the age. President Luchanan and his Congress, backed up by the whole force of the people of the United States, attempted to solve this problem.

The speaker here prepared to quote some poetry, and we naturally expected to hear him

pronounce the once familiar lines:-"Of Brigham Young, the Mormon King, And great Buchanan's wrath, I sing."

But, instead of that, he quoted from an old copy of the New York Tribune the denunciations which it levelled at the devoted foe of Mormonism, comparing his great Utah expedition to that of the King of France who,

"____ with forty thousand men, Marched up a hill, and then marched down again." How Many Saints there are in These Latter Days.

Buchanan and the rest of the world having failed to solve the problem, the speaker proceeded to show how the Elders of the tre Church had attempted to solve it in God's way, and how God had prevailed. There are now, he said. 300,000 converts in different parts of the world. There are many in England, Scotland, Wales, and Scendingsia, and a few even in Included and Scandinavia, and a few even in treland. England has, by the Church of the Latter Day Saints, been put under a more complete organi-zation than by any other Church whatever. By the mere lifting of the finger at the Presidency in Liverpool, the whole mission will move to the accomplishment of the indicated task. If

so commanded, it would emigrate simulta-neously, as in one body, to the United States. The speaker then dwelt upon the great perse-cutions which the Church had undergone. He out reminded his bearers of the fact that "the lood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church. Since his death the Church has increased ten-fold, and both America and England have been

greatly moved by its progress.

The Wonderful Career of Elder Wilfred Woodruff, in Herefordshire, England, was then narrated. He went there, a stranger, in 1839, and in six months that one man baptized forty or fifty ministers, established forty or fifty preaching places, built up forty or fifty churches, and con-verted to the true faith about one thousand people! He found a branch of the Methodist Church which had split off from the main body, account of some dissatisfaction, and this, including ministers, members, and chapels, he swept in a body into the Church of Latter Day swept in a body into the Church of Latter Day Saints. On one occasion, he encountered by the wayside two ministers in a carriage. He stopped them and began to preach, and before he parted from them both had been converted

The Task Accomplished by the Saints in these Latter Days.

This task, the speaker thought, was a great one. If the whole people of the United States, leaving God entirely out of this question, should undertake to establish the restitution of the kingdom spoken of by Daniel, it would be a great thing; but look at the work of this boy Joseph;

speaker then informed the audience that he was one of six thousand disciples sent out to preach the gospel to all the nations of the 'hearth." They sold their farms, and took no scrip in their pockets, but made their way along as best they could. And though he must leave

them after another week had passed, they were coming again in multitudes, to cry out to this nation, to awake it, and to preach the gospel until all shall have heard. And if this nation has been shaken in the past, how shall it be shaken in the future !

A Warning to Gentiles and other Repro-

In the Church of the Latter Day Saints there is no such a thing as lay membership. Every member of it deems it his duty to take part in

member of it deems it his duty to take part in promulgating the true faith. As the result, the nations shall know that God called that boy Joseph Smith to do a wonderful work.

We come in love, said the speaker, to tell you these things. If you reject them, you are accountable, not to us, but to God. If you persist in fighting against God, we must leave you in His hands. The world has had a long experience in the rise and fall of empires; but it has not yet solved the problem of establishing an not yet solved the problem of establishing an enduring kingdom of righteousness upon the earth. Jehovah has undertaken to solve this problem in these Latter Days, and He will yet give the dominion of the "earth" to the meek,

to whom it was promised.

The speaker then closed, with an earnest exhortation that his hearers might seek to know whether or not these things are true; and if true, to accept and act upon them without

On the Way to Utah.

After the sermon was concluded, the black-whiskered man again appeared, declaring that he was this far on his way to Utah, which he expected to reach sometime next spring. He had been a travelling eider of the Mormon Church in Hingland for twelve years, and had been mobbed and persecuted in all manner of ways. He had even been hungry. But he had seen nothing in the Church that was not good and virtuous and hennobling. But he had not been in Utah yet. (Perhaps when he arrives there he wil see something that is not "good, virtuous, and hennobling.")

The exercises were then brought to a close by the singing of a hymn, which promised the all-sufficient grace of God to the Saints of the Lord, in all their troubles, afflictions, and persecu-

in all their troubles, afflictions, and persecutions.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, October 22, 1866. The Stock Market opened very dull this norning, but prices were steady. In Governmorning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was less doing, August 7-30s. sold at 1063; 1134 was bid for 6s of 1881; 994 for 10-40s; 1144 for old 5-20s; and 1104 for new do. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 994@100.

Railroud shares were incline. Reading sold at

ssue sold at 991@100.

Railroad thares were lactive. Reading sold at 57½@57 81-100, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 31½, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylaill; 57½ for Pennsylvania Railroad; 57 for Minehill; 39 for North Pennsylvania; 66 for Lehigh Valley; 57 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 32½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged, Hestonville sold at 16½. 88½ was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 30 for Green and Coates; and 11 for Lombard and South.

South.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Mechanics' sold at 33½. 110 was bid for Sixth

National; 102 for Seventh National; 230°, for

North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 134 for

Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58½ for Commercial;
105 for Northern Liberties; 90 for Western;
100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; 70 for Corn Exchange; and 66 for

Union.

Susquehanna Canal sold at 151@157, a slight decline on the closing price Saturday evening; 28 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common: 36; for preferred do.; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; 123 for Morris preferred; and 55 for Yyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold - 10 A. M., 146 ; 11 A. M., 146\$: 12 M., 146; 1 P. M., 1464. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

\$10000 U.S 7 30s.Aug 1033
\$200 Phil 6s. new. 993
\$200 do ... 100 200 sh Read ..lots.c. 57 81
\$2000 do ... 2d .100 200 sh do ..lts c. 57 81
\$2000 do ... 100 100 sh Cata. pf .. b30 31
\$1200 do ... 85 ... 994
\$2000 C. & Am. 6s. 70 98
\$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s 102 FIRST BOARD.

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 145; (a) 464; Silver is and is, 139; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 164; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 154; do., October, 1864, 144; do., December, 1864, 134; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 94; do., September, 1865, 94; do., October, 1865, 84.

Philadelphia Trade Report. MONDAY, October 22 .- There is very little Flour

here, and the article is held with much firmness. There is no inquiry for exportation, and the home consumers purchase only to supply immediate wants. Sales of 550 bbls., principally Northwestern extra family, at \$12.50@18 50, including Pennsylvama and Ohio do. do., at \$13@14.75; superfine at \$7.75@8.75; old stock and fresh-ground extras at \$9@12; and lancy brands at \$15@16 50, according

\$9@12; and iancy brands at \$15@16.50, according to quality. Rye Fieur is scarce, and commands \$7 \$\text{p}\$ bbl. In Corn Meal, nothing doing.

The market is almost bare of Wheat, and this article is in steady request. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.99@3.15; 1000 bush, white Western at \$3.30 \$\text{p}\$ bush. 500 bush old Western Rye sold at \$1.30@1.37. Corn is scarce, and in active property was a wat \$1.15. Oats are in [good demand, where since of \$2.000 bush, new Southern at \$0c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. Cloverseed is in moderate request, with small sales at \$7.03 \$\text{p}\$ \$64 pounds. Timothy ranges from \$3.50 to \$3.62\frac{1}{2}\$. Fiaxzeed is dull, and commands \$8.20@8.25 \$\text{p}\$ bushel

No. 1 Quercitron Bark is held at \$35 @ ton, but there is nothing doing.

Whisky is selling in a small way at \$2 40@2'41 for Pennsylvania barrels, and \$2 43@2'44 for Onio.

MONDAY, October 22 .- Beef cattle are in fair demand this week, at about former rates. 1800 head arrived and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 16@16fc. for extra; 14@15jc. for fair to good, and 11@18c. P lb. for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales :-115 head A. Christy & Brother, Western, 15w15;

1 A. Caristy & Brother, Western, 15@15;
P. McFillen, Western, 15@16.
P. Hathaway, 'bester county, 14@16].
James Kirk, Chester county, 14@16].
James & Fillen, Western, 15@16.
E. S. McFillen, Western, 15@16.
Uilman & Bochman, Chester co., 15@16].
Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 14@16].
Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16].
T. Mooney & Brother, Western, 14@16].
H. Chain, Pennsyivania, 14@16]. 220 Mooney & Brother, Western, 14@16.

72 H. Chain, Pennsylvanis, 14@16.

73 J. A. Chain & Bro., Penn., 14@16.

74 Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@15.

75 L. Frank, Western, 14@16.

75 Drytoos & Co., Chester county, 13@16.

75 Drytoos & Co., Western, 13@15.

75 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14@16.

75 B. B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14@16.

76 B. B. Baldwin, Chester county, 14@16.

77 Chandler & Co., Chester county, 13@12.

78 M. Keller, Fennsylvania, 6@7, gross.

79 D. Gemmell, Delaware, 6@7, gross.

70 D. Gemmell, Delaware, 6@7, gross.

71 Briggs, Pennsylvania, 6@7, gross.

72 Briggs, Pennsylvania, 6@7, gross.

73 Briggs, Pennsylvania, 6@7, gross.

74 Sheep are rather dult; 20,000 arrived and partly sold at from 6@6]c. P lb.. gross, as to condition.

70 Cows are in fair demand; 200 head sold at from 800@80 for Springers, and \$70@100 P head for Cow and Caif.

75 Hogs are dult and lower; 3400 head sold at the dif-

Hoge are dult and lower; 3400 head sold at the dif-ferent yards at from \$12@13.50 the 100 lbs., net, and a few extra at \$14.50.

LATEST EUROPEAN NEWS.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO. Carlotta Said to be Insane-Her Brother Summoned to Rome. From the Avenir National, October 9.

Two days ago we had received very sad news as to the mental state of the Empress of Mexico; but although the source from which we received it was trustworthy, we were unwilling to credit it. At present silence is no longer permissible. At first her state of mind was attributed to simby to nervous excitement, caused by anxiety and disappointment, but accesses more and and disappointment, but accesses more and more frequent leave no doubt as to the terrible malady, and give no hope of cure. The Count de Flandres has been summoned to Rome, where he is now witnessing this lugubrious and dramatic episode of an enterprise which has produced nothing but disasters.

The Pope Hands Her Over to the Doctors Paris Correspondence of London Daily News.

Paris Correspondence of London Daily News.

The insanity of the Empress of Mexico, now (in spite of a contradiction of the Patrie not persisted in) universally spoken of, appeared in the form of a belief that there was a conspiracy to poison her, and that her life would only be safe under the personal protection of the Pope. This explains her journey to Rome; and there her madness broke out in a manner so contrary to Papal effqueite that the Holy Father was lorced to hand her over to the mad doctors.

Singular Conduct of the Empress at the Valican.

Rome (Oct. 2) Correspondence Lyons Saint Public.

Rome (Oct. 2) Correspondence Lyons Salut Public. The Empress of Mexico is the subject of much conversation here. Yestesday morning at 9, without having requested audience, she pre-sented herself at the Vatican to see the Holy Father. She was immediately received, and it is said she presented a petition to the Pope praying his Holiness to sanction everything that her husband had done as Emperor with respect to religious matters. The story goes that the Pope positively refused, and that the Empress then declared she would not leave the Vatican if her request was not granted.

Further Confirmations as to Her Insanity-Disappointed Hopes the Cause. From the London Daily News, October 10.

From the London Dasly News, October 10.

The Monde, a journal likely to be well informed in such a case, observes:

A day or two since we received a melancholy statement respecting the Empress of Mexico, to which we hesitated to give credence. Our private letters from Rome unhappily leave no doubt on the subject. The reason of her Majesty has Igiven way under the shock caused by so many hopes suddenly disappointed.

I cannot guarantee the authenticity of all this; but it is certain the Empress did not quit the Vatican until 6 o'clock in the evening. Shoretired to the private study of the Pope, and his Holiness continued his ordinary audiences; he afterwards dined alone, according to etiquette, and went out to his usual drive, leaving the Empress with her lady in waiting. She at length left and dined at the Hotel de Rome, where her Majesty is staying. In consequence of this incident a rumor has got abroad that her reason is impaired, and we know beyond any doubt that Professor Viale, the Pope's medical attendant, scarcely leaves her.

A Paris jetter in the Independance of Brus.

medical attendant, scarcely leaves her.

A Paris letter in the Independance, of Brussels, announces that Dr Blanche, so well known for his treatment of mental diseases, has been sent for to Rone to attend to the Empress; and the Nord, in mentioning the rumor, remarks that "the statement made by the Journal de Liege, that the Empress Charlotte will not be able to visit Brussels on the anniversary of the death of Queen Louise, seems to confirm the reports

The clerical journals of France sec something awful in the coincidence of the Empress of Mexico's insanity with her visit to the Pope for the purpose of obtaining conditions which they irreconcilable with the rights of the Church. The Azenir National thinks it mockery to suppose that a judgment of this kind has been passed on an unhappy princess because she has asked of the Court of Rome that which it has granted to France, Spain, Austria, and several other countries.

Latest Despatch-The Mental Crisis Subsiding.

BRUSSELS, Oct. 9.-The Echo au Parlement of this evening, writing on the subject of the health of the Empress Charlotte, says: received here from Rome states that the mental crisis has greatly subsided. Her Majesty has been enabled to undertake the journey to Miramiar, accompanied by the Count of Flanders."

The Paris Races-Gladiateur the Winner of the Grand Prix de l'Empereur. From the London Times, October 9.

The concluding day of the Paris Races for this cason was held on Sunday last, and the weather being very fine the attendance was equal to that at the spring meetings. The race of the day was the Grand Prix de l'Empereur, for which Gladia-

tour made his appearance.

Previous to the start for this race a large ring was formed round Gladiateur while the process of saddling was being performed, and certainly the horse was in splendid condition, and his owner and trainer had reason to be proud of him when he walked round the inclosure. The topic of conversation was the sad accident that happened to his jockey, Harry Grimshaw, as he had ridden this horse for rll his races except

The Prix de St. Cloud, the concluding race of The Prix de St. Cloud, the concluding race of the day, was remarkable for being won by the steeplechase mare Astrolabe, who, it may be remembered, was backed for so much money last for the Omnium, but the distance on this occasion, being two miles and a half, suited her better. The Prix de Chevilly brought up the old custom of heat races, and Le Sloulet, who was a much better class of horse than any of his opponents, won both heats in a canter. The ground was in very good going order.

gand Prix DE L'EMPEREUR which have never year old horses and upwards which have never year old horses and upwards ach, h. it. The GRAND PRIX DE L'EMPEREUR of 800 sovs., for 4

P. Aumont's Fumee, 4 yrs, 8 st. 11 lb (A. Wat-

belatre's Meli-Melo, 5 yrs, 9 st. 6 ib. (Flatman) 0 Betting—3 and 4 to 1 on Gladjateur, 5 to 1 against Vertugardin, and 10 to 1 against Fumee. Gladiateur made the running, followed by Meli-Melo, Vertugadin, and Fumee, in the order named, and so they passed the stand the first time. At the windmill turn Mell-Melo went up to Gladiateur's quarters. Going up the hill Gladiateur took a lead of five or six lengths.

the others in the same order, except they had

ciosed up to Gladiateur coming down the hill; and on coming to the straight run in Glaita-teur again increased his lead five or six lengths, and so passed the stand the stand the second time, followed by Vertugadin and Fumee.
Passing the windmill turn the second time. Mell-Melo and Fumee were beaten off, and Gladiateur made the remainder of the running and won in a canter as he liked by three lengths. Fumee and Meli-Melo were distanced. Value of the stakes, 872 sovereigns. Sime run in 7 min

A Thieves' College.—A Liverpool journal has a story of a "Thieves' College" existing in that town. There are men and women teachers of the art of Cartouche and the Do iger, the pockethandkerchief, the purse, and the watch-chain departments being presided over by different professors. Burglary and the use of the garotte is taught by experts, and the accomplishment of begging letters is a branch in itself.

THIRD EDITION

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 20,-The brig Lily. from Windsor, N. S., bound to Baltimore, four days out, has been spoken in the Bay.

The ship Ne Pius Ultra, 130 days from Chincha Islands, with guano, bound to New York, was spoken ten miles from Cape Henry yesterday, and also the steamer Carrol, from Liverpool for Baltimore, with 245 passengers.

The schooner Pathway, from Philadelphia for Hampion Roads, was spoken in the Chesapeake Bay yesterday. Also, the barque Humboldt, 43 days from Bremen, with 421 passengers, for Bal-

A large portion of the fleet of vessels before reported as detained in the Hampton Roads by stress of weather, have proceeded to sea.

Arrival of the "China."

HALIPAX, Oct. 22 .- The steamship China, from Liverpool on the 13th, via Queenstown on the 14th, arrived here at 4 o'clock this morning.

Shocking Murder.

Shocking Murder.

Hartford, Oct. 19.—A shocking murder was perpetrated in West Hartford on Saturday night. The victim was a Mr. Julius Thompson, a bachelor, forty years of age, who lived with his mother and sister, on the road leading to Talcott Mountain. Between seven and eight o'clock a young man called at the house, and requested Mr. Thompson to assist him, as his wagon had broken down. Mr. Thompson went out with the stranger, and was found by his street gate about an hour afterwards, under a tree on the highway, brutally murdered. His skull was broken open with some instrument or club. No arrests, as yet, have been made, but our Hartford police are on the track of the supposed murderer. A suspicious character has been seen for several days hanging about the village, and is supposed to be the murderer. Robbery was the probable eause, 'as Mr. Thompson had some money and bonds in the house.

Markets by Telegraph. Baltimore, October 22 — Wheat very firm; red, \$3 10@8-15 Watte Corn, \$1-25; yellow, 1 10. Oats outland declining. Flour steady; Western scarce, Pork, \$34-50. Lard nominal, Groceries mactive. Seeds firm; Cloverseed. \$3 75@8-87‡. Whisky duit.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. The Trial of Homicides.

The Trial of Homicides.

Court of Quarter Sessions and Over and Terminer—Judges Alison and Pearse.—Ins morning began the Oyer and Terminer session for this term. At an early hour this morning the court-room was well filled. Many of those present were the jurors who have been summoned to attend during the remainder of the term, the service of the first lot having expired on Thursday last. A large number of witnesses were also present, together with the relatives and friends of the unfortunates who are charged with the fearful crimes of murder and manelaughter. The remainder of the audience was made up of spectaors, idie, but curious to catch a glimpse of the men whose names have been paraded before the public in connection with dieds of blood, and to hear the result or their trials.

trials.

The first case called was that of William Leary.
His counsel denico the right of the Commonwealth to proceed with the trial of the prisoner on this indictment. By their own laches, the time allowed by the law for his trial has a ready passed; and I subthe to your honors that the prisoner, having been once discharged from cu-tody, cannot be rearrested except upon a new complaint, supported by affidavit.

The District Attorney maintained that the question before the Court was concerning the arraign-

tion before the Court was concerning the arraignment of the prisoner.

The counsel of the prisoner, desiring that his case might be placed right upon the record, desired to apply for his discharge, on the ground that two full terms had elapsed since the committal of the prisoner upon the present indictment.

The District Attorney agreed to this arrangement, and the prisoner was thereupon released from the cock. The District Attorney further stated that the late prisoner could not be kept in prison to await his trial, unless something should occur to warrant it. It is now in order to grant him a speedy trial, and we are going to do it.

trial, unless something should occur to warrant it. It is now in order to grant him a speedy trial, and we are going to do it.

The Court said, that as two terms had elapsed since the committal of the defendant, who had made no application for a continuance, there was no sufficient reason why he should be kept in custody. What effect this discharge may have upon the control to be exercised over him is a separate and independent question. If he is in court and answers to the indictment, the District attorney proposes to proceed with the trial. We do not intend, however, to control this defendant. He is at liberty to go in and out of court as he may think proper. We can see no difficulty in the trial progressing under these terms.

The counsel for the defendant then stated that he thought it his duty not to plead to the indictment. The prisoner had been arraigned upon the indictment, but had refused to plead.

Charles Buckwaiter, Esq., one of the counsel for the defendant formerly appointed by the Court, be ng ill, an application was made for additional coursel. While this matter was being attended to, and the propriety and legality of proceeding with

couseel. While this matter was being attended to, and the propriety and legality of proceeding with the trial was under argument, it was discovered that the delendant, Leary, had left the court room. Considerable excitement was caused by the discovery. The Court asked the counsel for the defendant whether or not he had advised the flight of Leary? Counsel replied that he had not; that he was entirely ignorant of the departure of the defendant entil his attention had been called to the fact by the

retil his attention had been called to the fact by the Diairict Attorney.

The Court said that, as the prisoner had chosen to walk out of Court, he might choose to walk in again. So the trial was proceeded with, and white the Court was occupied in empanelling a jury, the defendant was again brought in.

The trial was then commenced, Thomas B. Dwight, Esq., being associated with the District Attorney in the prosecution. Mr. Dwight, in his opening address to the jury, explained the difference between murder or the first and second degrees and manishaughter.

Mr. Wolf was then sworn. He resides at No 352 Gilpin street; knew both defendant and deceased:

Ar. Wolf was then sworn. He resides at No 352 Gilpin street; knew both defendant and deceased; they were both werking on his farm on the 12th of April last; Rieg, the deceased, had been at work only a new days; the farm is in the Twenticth Ward, near the Columbia bridge; about fifteen hands were at work on the place, some of them in a culvert; Jerry Ring was among the latter; I told him he should be a kind of foreman over the others; Leary was in the gang on the other side of it e field; between nine and ten e'clock Jerry came up to me and said—

gang on the other side of the field; between nine and ten e'clock Jerry came up to me and said—
The District Attorney—Never mind what he said.
Witness.—Some of the men refused to work; I went down and got some other hands; Leary was not one of them; they worked until 12 o'clock; at five minutes before 1 o'clock I went to the place where they were at work; I met Ring on the road, going down; he insisted on my going down to the culvert; we met Leary coming up; he said something to me, and then Ring went up to him and struck him in the face with his fist.
The Court here took a recess until 8 s'clock.
The trial of Gottlieb Williams, for the murder of Mrs. Miller, has been fixed for Thursday of next week. The prisoner was in the dock, looking as sullen and haggard as he did at the pre'iminary examinations.

examinations.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Adam Siter, William H James. Jacob E Bryan, and Edward Siter, Jr. late copartners, trading as Siter, James & Co., to the use of J Morris Perot, the trustee of their estate, a signed for the benefit of their creditors, vs. Charles Prentzel. Action on a book account. On trial.

The Julierson German Saving Fund Association No. 2, vs. John Doerr. An action to recover on stock. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare—Cornelius Baker & Co. vs. B Douredoure defendant, and William Taylor and Simeon Dellars, garnishees, An action to recover on money in the hands of garnishees, On

United States Circuit Court—Judge Cadwalader.—The case of Dike vs. Shenk et al. has at length been concluded. Verdic; fer plaintis, 6252.

AMERICA.

The Providence of God, as Unfolded in Its History.

A Discourse by the Rev. George W. Smiley, D. D., Delivered at the Second Congregational Church, October 21, 1866.

[SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT FOR THE EVEN-ING TELEGRAPH.]

A large and attentive audience assembled last evening at the Second Congregational Church. Eleventh and Wood streets, to listen to Dr. Smiley's inaugural address to the young men and women of America. After the preliminary exercises, the eloquent divine came forward and

spoke as follows:-We propose to commence to-night a series of some half-a-dozen discourses which we propose to address to the youth of America. In unfold-

to address to the youth of America. In unfolding these discourses, we propose that the first three or four shall be upon topics that are not ordinarily introduced into the pulpit—a little more secular than those that are ordinarily introduced, especially on the Sabbath; each in the main, if possible, to be an address to the conscience. It certainly cannot be wrong.

We will pursue this subject on next Sabbath, night and on the one succeeding. We wish to explain why Providence has placed the Rocky Mountains where they are, and the Alleghenies where they are, and the mighty range of the Cordilleras where they are. We design, in this series of discourses, to unfold, so lar as we may, the Divine design as indicated in this matter. On next Sabbath morning, by special request, we will preach a discourse from the text, "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God."

This world was made for man, not man for the

This world was made for man, not man for the Hence, the Divine Artificer had for thousands of years prior to man's creation, prior to the advent of man, been fitting up this world with direct reference to the bour of his creation; had direct reference to the bour of his creation; had been collecting materials, arranging it for a home, gracing it with beauty, surrounding it with ten thousand things that were calculated, or that should be calculated, to add unseen joy to his heart. Hence He crowned it with light, paved it with verdure, decked it with blossom, voiced it with mildew. There was sound in the gale; there was fragrance in the flower; sweet scent in the air; soft hue for the eye; and all this was but the fitting up, indicating the arrival of an expected guest.

expected guest.

If there was an intelligent being looking down upon the unfoldment of the plastic power of the creative hand in this world, he must have reasoned that that beautiful temple is being fitted up for the worshipper; and so it was. It was all stately, all beautiful, all glorious. Light was flashing, but there was no eye to see. The song birds were carrolling, but there was no ear to drink in their music. Treasures were ear to drink in their music. Treasures were abundant, but there was no hand to take them up. The mountains and hills were all garnered up, but there was no hand to push aside the rub-

bish, and bring forth their precious treasures.

One being was wanted to crown the whole, ducing this being into his gorgeous Alhambra with a magnificent form. I know of nothing in the whole compass of man's history, save the death upon the cross, that speaks so loftily of man's ability, as the fact that the counsel of the eternal world held a consultation, and the being that is introduced into this world is represented as being introduced as the result of that consultation—inspired by the inbreathing of the

Let us make the Adam in our image, after our likeness. So the Lord breathed into the Adam the breath of life, and man became a living soul. Now there was a correlation between the that was thus introduced and the world into which he was introduced. There was a harmony between the temple and the worshipper. And from the harmony of these relationships, the esign of the Divine Being might have been interpreted.

And now, what is Providence but the unfolding, the evolution, or carrying out of the Divine design in reference to man? This is what we call Providence: God carrying out His mighty

plans and purposes.

It is true, indeed, that it is not often in the history of the Divine Being (Divine Providence) that He comes out plainly. It is not often that we see Him walking forth with His forked lightnings and His sandals of flame, and yet He has a company to the company in the been thus seen. There the iron swims in the water like cork. There the water proves firm as adamant, and bends not beneath the footstep; and there in the fiery furnace is a faith only seen like unto the Son of God, and you hear the song going up from it.
Ordinarily the Divine Being walks invisible in

His Providence on the globe that He has formed. In the language of Job, "He holdeth the face of His throne, but spreadeth His cloud upon it." Although sometimes we seem to think goes up from the patient suffererer, How long, O Lord? Why are the chariot wheels of the kipg so slow in their progress, that they seem to have a retrograde movement? Yet Providence is always and everywhere on the onward march towards order, and unity, and perfection, It is true, indeed, that His footsteps are some-

times slow. Ages are needed for the nighty evolution. Providence is slow but sure. There is an old provery in regard to the punishment of transgressors. "The mills of grind going of transgressors. "The mills of grind going slow, but they grind to powder." Providence moves through time as if it were teraity. Indeed, time is nothing to an eternal

being. One day with the Lord is as a thousand years, and a thousand years is as one day; but that which endures conquers at last. Therefore, the kingdom will come, and the whole earth be subdued to God.

The movements of Providence, looking at the successive developments of human civilization, are not restricted to narrow bounds. It is not anxious to deduce to-day the

consequence of the premises laid down yester-pay. It may defer for ages, until the fullness of shall come. Its logic will not be the less conclusive for reasoning slowly. Providence may have been committed through time as the gods of Homer through space. It makes a step,

gods of Homer through space. It makes a step, and ages have to wear away.

How long a time? How many suns? How many circumstances, before the regeneration of the moral powers of man by careful exercise of this great, this legitimate influence upon his social condition? Yet who can doubt or mistake its powers. The Reformation of the sixteenth century has come and gone, and now all things are preparing, doubtless, for the second and greater reformation. Obstacles oppose it; but yet who doubts but woat it will come? Who doubts but that the whole world shall yet see the glory of God? And in that great drama which is just beginning to unfold, and which, perhaps, shall unfold majestically before the nineteenth century shall close, doubtless the continent of Auserica, especially the United Starbars as magnificent part to perform.

The curtain is just beginning to part of the starbars as magnificent part to perform.

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paratory to lifting up upor great drama, but where