THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .-- No. 129.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

MEXICO.

The Reported Occupation of Matamoras by Gen. Sedgwick Prononneed False. NEW OBLEANS, November 29. - The report that General Sedgwick had crossed to Matamoras with a brigade on the 22d instant is pronounced ialse here. An officer of the department and staff, who lett Brownsville the following day, says it is a canard, and that it could not have occurred since, as there has been no means of communication with the Rio Grande.

MESPATCH FROM GENERAL SHERIDAN.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Fos says that the prompt aunouncement in several despatches from Washington last night that General Sedg wick had crossed from Browns-ville into Matamoras, and invested that place with United States, troops ostensibly in the interests of American commerce, but practically

effecting the arrest of any invasion attempted by the imperial forces, has caused the Govern-ment much annoyance and embarrassment. To-day the War Department has curily in-formed all inquiring correspondents that it had no confirmation of the above report, nor any reason to expect that it would be verified. Notwith-tanding this assumption it is apparent that the Department was informed in the premises simultaneously with the forwarding of news-paper advices on the subject; indeed, General Grant's own despatch in reference to Sedgwick's movements was here by 9 o'clock in the evening,

movements was here by a constant and read as follows:-GALVERION, November 27 -I fear that General Sedgwick has crossed from Brownsville, and occu-pied Matamoras, under pretext of protecting Ame-rican commerce there Should it prove true. I will order his imme inste removal, with your approba-tion, and d.scialm any indersement of the move-ment. P H SEERIDAN, Weige General Commanding.

Major-General Commanding.

This telegram was received at General Grant's headquarters early in the evening, and the General was summoned from home to attend to its purport. Before midnight à response was telegraphed to Sheridan, instructing him to depose Sedgwick with the first verification of the latter's reported movement, and to disavow any indorsement of the United States.

A CONFIDENCE OPERATION.

Curious Story of Fraud and Gullibility -Three Million Dollars in a Valise. From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Tuesday, Stiting in the Court House yesterday after-noon, listening to the testimony of the old man Rudolph Zimmer, who, it is alleged, was very seriously victimized by one Bob Guise, assisted by one or more of his female triends, we no by one or more of his female triends, we no longer wondered that confidence men and "Jeremy Diddlers" generally make a good thing out of their little games, and find plenty of victims to practise upon. But we were surprised at the unheard-of verdancy and simplicity of the old man; it seemed almost incredible that any person in his senses could have been con-tinually and systematically swindled by a series of -cock-and-bull stories such as those with which, as it is alleged, the accused, Bob Guise, succeeded in fleecing Zimmer.

succeeded in fleecing Zimmer. He (Guise) at one time, according to the tes-timony, represented to the old man that he had married the daughter of a man named Bede, in Hamilton, who was very wealthy-so wealthy, in fact, that he could not compute his riches. Guise also produced a note for \$30,000, signed by John and Hannah Bede-his "wife's" parents -and drawn in his (Guise's) favor, on the strength of which he obtained money from his

On another occasion Guise told Zimmer that there were \$24,000 in the express office for Mr. Bede, and that he, being Mr. Bede's agent, could he money wi

THE CRIMINAL WORLD.

Particulars of the Recent Lynching in Kentucky - Outrageous Violation of Law.

A correspondent of the Louisville Journal gives the following account of the lynching of three robbers in Lebanon, Ky.:-

At exactly 11:45 on Saturday, November 24, a number of men, armed with guns and pistols, surrounded the county jail, which is situated d rectly in the centre of Lebanon, broke open the front door, and demanded of the julor the key to the dungeon part of the jul. The mob, which appeared to be under the control of one leader, made no noise, picketed the streets, and arrested all citizens whom they found on the streets. Those persons who lived on Main street, and were curious enough to open their windows, were warned to keep their heads in-a warning that was quickly complied with, Eighteen men, armed with guns, rolled a large hogshead up to the northwest corner of Main and Republican streets, behind which they hid themselves, apparently ready to fire on any n an who made an effort to go to the jail. The other corners of these streets were guarded by armed men. The various streets in town were picketed by armed men. Every precaution was taken by the mob to prevent assistance reaching the jail. When the front door of the jail was proken open, the jailor r an up stars and hid himselt. When he was missed, parties in the mob brought a sledge-hammer and attempted to break down the iron door of the jail. After haumering at it for a time, they found this mode of entrance impracticable, and com-menced searching for the jailor. Doors were broken open, and he was finally found hid in a wardrobe in a room of the up-stairs of the jail. He was immediately seized, compelled to deliver He was immediately seized, compelled to deliver up the keys, and held in custody. In the mean-time the prisoners, eight in number, were fully awakened by the hammering at the jail door, and fully understood the danger that menaced them. They shrieked and yelled for help, and a med themselves with billets of wood and stones, determined to sell their lives as dearly as possible. When the mob obtained the keys of the jail door, they opened it, as they did the inner latticed iron door which led into the dungeon. William Goode had armed himself with a hure billet of Goode had armed himself with a huge billet of wood, and hid behind the door, ready to strike as the mob entered. After some parleying in the passage, five men marched into the dun-geon, meeting with no opposition. They formed geon, meeting with no opposition. They formed a line by the wall of the jail, and called for Clem. Crowdus, William Goode, and Tom Stephens, who immediately answered to their names. As they delivered themselves up, the leader of the men said:—"Crowdus, I have been looking for you for a long time." To this speech Crowdus answered:—"I know you have, Mr. —," calling the man by name. The three prisoners were immediately marched from jail, the jail door securely fastened, and the jailor the jail door securely fastened, and the jailor released. The mob, which was on foot, imme-diately left the city in the direction of Grimes' Hill, a small hill situated about 14 miles east of Lebanon. Their horses were hitched and guarded in the edge of the city. When they left the jati they gave one triumphant yell, which a woke a large number of our citizens, and must have struck terror to the hearts of their prisoners! Many citizens say them as they marched out towards Grimes' Hill, and say there must have been about seventy-five men guarding the pri-soners, in addition to the men who guarded the streets, who numbered about seventy-five more. The mob left Lebanon at 12.30 o'clock on Sanday morning, the 25th instant. What took place at Grimes' Hill prior to the hanging, no one, except those engaged, knows. A negro hving near the place says that the mob talked to the prisoners a long time, langhed frequently, and appeared to act in a business-like manner. It is not known whether the prisoners begged for their lives or not. No one can tell how they suffered from fright, nor how they suffered while hanging. Grimes' Hill is a small bill, one and a balt mile cast of Lebanon, and is shaded thinly with oak trees. The Danville turnpike rups directly over it, and the Knox-ville Railroad cuts through it. Lebanon cannot seen from the hill; but the summit of the hill is sufficiently elevated to give a good view of the country for several miles around. The place of hanging is directly on the top of the hill, equally distant from the turnpike and the railroad-about one hundred yards from each. The tree to which they were hung is a black oak, with one large timb extending in a northern direction, which is about twelve feet from the ground. Appearances indicate that the prihung one at a time, commencing oners were with Crowdus. He must have been placed on a horse, his hands tied behind him, the rope adjusted around his neck, and the horse led under him. Appearances also indicate that the cope slipped, for his heels nearly touched a root of the tree that ran out under his feet Indeed, he must have struggled to get a foot-hold on this root. Its declination only pre-vented his saving his life by doing this. Imagine a man dangling at the end of a rope, with his hands securely bound behind him, just able to touch ground, and yet not able to release himself from the suffocating horrors and pains William Goode seems next to have of death ! been called on. The rope around his neck shpped so much that he stood on his feet. His doubled up and his feet tied to his legs were lands. His knees then were not more than six inches from the ground. Thomas Stephens was hanged. It appears that the first rope placed around his neck was broken, for three opes were around his neck the following morn-His feet were about six inches from the ground. The limb on which they were hanged about seven feet long, so that Stephens and Crowdus were within six feet of each other. They must have suffered intolerable pain, since they all died from strangulation. Crowdus' face was hid by a bandkerchief. When it was removed his mouth was found to be open, and the rope with which he was hanged imbedded in his neck. William Goode had quite a pitiful ex-pression; he and Stephens both appeared to have attempted to prevent sufficient by holding their chins firmly down on their breasts. Stephens looked as well as when I last saw him in our court-house, when he was being tried for bigamy, etc. After the death of the prisoners, their hats were carefully placed on their heads They looked so much like men standing on the ground, attempting to hide themselves behind tree, that an idle negro man who passe them in the morning spoke to them, and hurried on to town very much frightened because they would not speak to him. After the hanging, the mob joined in one last shout and left

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

(SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.) WASHINGTON, November 30. Withdrawal of the French Troops.

The cable despatch from Minister of State Moustier to Count Montholon, stated that fourteen vessels would sail immediately from Brest to Vera Cruz, where the French troops in Mexico were required to rendezvous for their embarkation to France. Ten additional vessels will leave by the middle of December. By the 15th of January Mexico will be clear of all the French troops. The French Minister communicated this despatch to President Johnson and Secretary Seward last evening.

From one who has read it, I learn that the principal reason given by Napoleon for the delay in withdrawing the French troops is that the latter had been so severely pressed by the Mexican forces, that it was dangerous to attempt an evacuation until the military situation became easier. It is also learned, from the most authoritative source, that General Sherman's mission to Mexico is wholly in the character of an advisory agent to Minister Campbell, regarding the military status of affairs. The withdrawal of the French forces is regarded, there fore, as almost wholly superseding General Sherman's mission.

Report of the Statistical Bureau.

The first Quarterly Report of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, under Mr. Delmar, appeared to-day. It really embraces nearly all from that Bureau which will have any bearing upon the Secretary's report, According to this Report, the aggregate values of imports and exports for the months of July, August, September, and October, 1866, as far as rcturns have been received, stand as follows:-IMPORTS.

Specie and bullion	\$10 823,885
Free goods	
Dutiable goods entered for consumption.	68,100,816
Dutiable goods entered for warehouse	48,202 144
Total imports	127,557,612
Vg ue of imports withdrawn from ware	
house	46,755,252
EXPORTS.	CONTRACTOR CONT
ERECTED.	

	Duttable foreign merchandise. 2,072,201 Free foreign merchandise. 273.938 Domestic morchandise. 66 874,840
	Total
ł	IMPORTS BY MONTHS.
	July
l	October
	Total
	EXPORTS BY MONTHS.
	July
1	October, 18 514 446
ð	Total
	These figures exhibit the startling fact that

our imports exceed our exports to the amount of

From Fortress Monroe.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTHESS MONROE, November 28.—Hon. Cle-ment C. Ciay, accompanied by Mrs. Clay, arrived here at an early hour this morning from Balti-more, Immediately upon landing they engaged apariments at the Hygeia Houel, and shortly after were walted upon by Dr. George E. Cooper, physician to Jeff. Davis, and taken into the Economic theory and the control Fortress, where they were received in Carroll Hall by Mr. and Mrs. Davis. This visit of Clay, made so unexpectedly and without any previous intimation, has caused considerable speculation and many surmises are rife as to its probable object. It is presumedly, however, a mere social visit, and devoid of any significance pertaining to a release or the future prospects of Mr. Davis. The extent of their sojourn, or the destination of Mr. and Mrs. Clay after leaving

here, are both unknown, The steamship Santiago de Cuba, Captain J. W. Smith, arrived here this morning from New York to take the freight and passengers of the steamship San Francisco to Greytown, Nicaragua. The work of transferring the pas-sengers and freight commenced immediately, and was completed at 5 o'clock this afternoon at which time she got under way, and proceeded to her destination. The San Francisco, which

put in here last Saturday night with one of her boilers disabled, having been relieved of her cargo, swiled for New York to-night. A pas-senger on the San Francisco, named Talbot, belonging to New York, was knocked overboard in a *melee* which occurred here last night, and remained in the water three hours before he was discovered, and released from his dangerous situation. The disturbance originated on the Baltimore

wharf, from some trivial personal dispute, during which violence tollowed harsh words, and the unfortunate passenger was precipitated off the wharf. In falling he clung to some of the piles, and managed to secure a foothold, and remained there several hours before his cries brought assistance. When taken out of the water his strength was almost gone, and in disrobing him and applying the proper restora-tives, it was ascertained he had been robbed of all his valuables and money. The affair was not investigated, as he went on board the Santiago de Cuba, and took passage for Greytown. Another passenger of the San Francisco be-came to-day the unfortunate victim of an even

still more sad predicament. Detective B. K. Taylor, of Norfolk, reached here last evening from that city, with the neces-sary papers to procure the arrest of a young man named Nevens, who had absconded from New York, embarked on the San Francisco under an assumed name, and taken with him under an assumed name, and taken with num between five and six thousand dollars, the funds of his employer. The detective experienced no difficulty in recognizing the young man, from the minute description contained in the tele-gram. He went on board the steamer, and brought him ashore this morning. Lately the confidential clock in the ferm of Abrat an Hooley confidential clerk in the firm of Abraham Hooley & Co., of New York, his descent from the con-fidence of his employers has been as sadden as as it was rapid. On board the San Francisco there was a targe number of gamblers; and had it not been for the accident which occurred and compelled her to return to port, it is very pro-bable they would have fleeced him to the very last dollar of the amount he became so crimi-

n ally possessed of. The steamer Combrero, from New York, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, sailea to-day The Methodist Episcopal Conference, which

continued its session in Norfolk to-da; adjourns to-motrow. The following statistical roort was to-day submitted by that body :---

 '(co ored).
 1,212

 Number local preachers (white).
 167

 '(co)ored).
 4

 Number baptisms (adult).
 2,412

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J .--Court of Quarter Sessions Allison, P. J.-This is the last day of the term for jury traiss James Patton and John McNeve, were charged with the inceny of \$34, the property of Andrew Rodgers. The prosecutor and delendan's worked the same place, the Pennsy vanis Ruiroad depot. On the 11th of September last they were onld off by the Company. It was allered that on that day the prosecutor, on his way home stopped at a saloon, took sever all drinks, and started for his house. He was overtaken by defendants, who said they would walk with him. They started off together, and when they had reached a pace that was described, the de-fondants asked the prosecutor if he had any money. He answered that he had, and then they robbed h.m.

THE DATE WATER AND THE

h.m. But the defense proved that Rodgers was so drank on that occasion that he was perfectly oblivious of all around him and could not tell what had hap-pened. He had been playing a chance game for drinks in a saloon for a long while. The good char-acter of defendants was also shown. The jury, thinking that, under the circumstances, the prosecutor's story was rather weak, rendered a verdict of not guilty.

verdict of not guilty. John O'Brien was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery upon Robert Botley. The prosecutor did not appear, and the bul was submitted wit jout evi-

John Welsh was charged with the larceny as ballee of \$40, the property of Edward Price. The defendant was employed by Mr. Price, coal dealer, Ninth street and Montgomery avenue, to sell coal outside on commission. It was alleg d that he sold coal on the occasion the larceny was said to have been committed, to the amount of \$400, part of which, outside of his commission, he did not account nor. When Mr. Price called upon him as to the money, he said that the purchasers had not paid him. Mr. Price called upon him as to the detendant had collected, and, moreover, that he had been giving coal to some parties in payment of his own debts. own debts

The witness said that he had bought coal from the defendant, and had paid him \$40 for it. Mr. Price said that Welsh denied having received the

the defendant, and had paid him \$40 for it. Mr. Price said that Welsh denied having received the meney at all. The defense was ---When Price first went into the coal business he effered \$100 to any one who would yo his security for railroad freight and toll; that Mr. Welsh gave that security, that Price did not pay the \$100, and that Welsh kept the \$40 to hold as part payment of the whole. The question was raised as to whether the defen-dant was reality in the employment of the prose-cutor, for so the bill of indictment charged, or whether he was acting mere, yas a friend. On trial. District Court-Judge Sharswood.-Gardiner & Fleming vs. Simon Gardland. Before reported. Verdiction plaintiff, \$682-50. Frederick Gardiner vs. Morris Rafeigh. An action by a tenant avainst his hardlord for being interfered with in the possession of his house. The landlord was making alterations, and in doing so fore down part of the house. Jury out. Withan Carroll vs. William J. Webb. On trial. United States District Court-Judge Cad-waider.-The jury in the case of John Conney, charged with passing counterfeit money, returned a verdict of not guilty.

verdict of not guilty.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, (Friday, November 30, 1866,

The Stock Market opened very dull this morn-ing, but prices were without material change. Government bonds were firmly held. Old 5-20s sold at 1084, and new do. at 106 [@107; 1124] was bid for 6s of 1881; 994 for 10-40s; and 1054 for August 7-30s. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 1024, and old do. at 99. Beilwerd charge continue the most active on Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at from 553@55 81-100, a decline of 4: Penusylvania at 544@544, no change: Philadelphia and Baltimore at 58; Philadelphia and Erie at 31@314, a decline of 4: and Northern Centrai at 48, no change. 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy; and 33 for title Schurkhill. Little Schuylkill.

City Passenger Railway shares were dult. 90



THE CITY PULPIT.

Sermons by Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, Rev. Alfred Cookman, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. James Cooper, Rev. J. W. Schenck, Rev. Jas. Neill, Rev. Henry Baker, Jr.

Lecture by the Rev. Dr. Moriarty.

THE NATIONAL INCREASE.

Sermon by the Rev. Phillips Brooks at the Church of the Holy Trinity.

The the Rev. Phillips Brooks commenced the service by the reading of the Pre-ident's pro-clamation for the observance of a day of thanksgiving. The sermon was based upon the text:-"Thou hast increased the nation; Thou hast in-creased the nation; Thou art glorided."-Isaiah,

ii, 18. This should be a day of praise and thanksgiving. Yet we are, as a people, so absorbed in the duties of the hour that we seem to have no time to render praise unto Him to whom all praise is due. As a nation we should render it to the kind Providence that has blessed us in all things—in our schools, the increase of our people and our land, our manufactures and our commerce, and all other material favors and mercies accorded to us. As a nation we have in-creased in national greatness in a most wonderful manner. When the actual strife of our late terrible war had ceased, by the laying down of their arms by the Rebels, some there were who said that the war was not ended-that it was not vet over.

But although there are many and great diffi-culties before us, the war has ended. We can say that the storm is over when the ship can set her sails and can can go where sue will. So the war is over when the nation has no longer to struggle for its life, but for a way to rules the States that were striking at its exist-ence. We hear it said that the objects of the war have not been achieved. The rights of man have not been as triumphantly vinducated as have not been as triumphantly vindicated as we ought by right to expect, and there are still breakers ahead. Yet, in the main, the most of the difficulties that surround our position we have expected. The strain and tension of the great Northern nerve had to be relaxed, and with that relaxation the arrogance of the late Rebels increased. The President has proved treacherous, and has given power to our enemies. But in spite of all obstacles and delays, we should not be discouraged. Americans, in speaking of America, have now a self-consciousness of nationality. We have

a self-consciousness of nationality. We have grouped our several communities into an aggregate nation. We have swept away slavery, that hindrance to the harmony of the whole people, and it now remains but to effect the establishment of equal rights, and insure full political equality between the white and the black man.

Our nation has been increased in her national character. Irresponsibility and irresolution have been left to the history of our earlier days, and the nation has attained its manbood. The amendments to the Constitution to be voted for by the coming Congress, are but indications of by the coming Congress, are but indications of our new nationality. When taken into Congress, and from thence laid before the people, we will show the power and greatness that have been born of the war. The Thirty-ninth, or outgoing Congress, by its great and glorious work of the past session, is worthy itself of a thanksgiving. Foreign countries had not a true sense of our greatness, even from our vast successes in the field; but they did have a glimpse of our real greatness in their appreciation of our great representative, the late glorious and lamented Abraham Lincoln. His successor has proved false to his upholders and degrades his position and the same voice that called him to the Presidential chair has hurled forth its scatning rebuke at the ballot-box. The national justice upbraids him with injustice. It is a good sign of the righteousness of the people and their good sense, that he is condemned. The time has come for the establishment of the great principle of equal rights to all men. The minister in the pulpit, and the politician and statesman, should all proclaim it right, and religion should maintain that standard. The Church can but influence her members, and utter its incessant reiterated remonstrances against the denial of any right to any of the nations. There have never beenany good fruits brought out of the distinction of color, and the axe should be laid at the root of that permicious theory by the Church. We must keep its finger pointing constantly at the moral enormity of the distinction, until it has been swept away. We want to be a nation that is not afraid to acknowledge and advocate a truth, however lowly or homely it may be. What a disgrace it is, that a man se skin is darker than our own is not even allowed to ride in the cars with us, or to come into contact with us in society ! To those who have been blessed with prosperity and wealth, we appeal in the name of saftering humanity not to lavish their substance in gewgaws and tawdry adornments of fashion and costly dissipations, but to serve the Lord by appropriating a part of that which has been bestowed upon them to the furtherance of His ends, the relief and education of the poor. We are now the noblest and grandest pation of the earth. We have our faults, and other nations have their splendors, but our faults are but the follies of our youth; their splendors are but the phosphorescent glare of their rotten-ness and wickedness. In our progress in free ideas, in wealth, in size and extent, and in strength, we have gone forward with gigantic strides, "Thou hast increased the nation; Thou hast increased the nation; Thou art glorified."

Zimmer gave him a note for \$700, and came to Buffalo with him, where they were to raise the necessary amount on the note, get the \$24,000 out of the express office and divide it, grying him (Zimmer) the biggest part of it, as Mr. Bede allowed him (Guise) to "ase the money for his own purposes." Guise, leaving the old man at the Genesee House, weat down town, and shortly retorned and said he had paid in the money at the express office, and could get the \$24,000, but that they had vised him not to take the money out of the office, as there were Fenian soldiers around, and he would not be safe, etc. Mr. Zummer did not get any portion of the \$24,000.

Persons employed in the United States and American Express offices testided that they had no knowledge of such a package of money ever being received.

At another time Guise represented to Zimmer that Mr. Bede was in New York, and had three militon dollars in his valise; that they must go to New York and see Mr. Bede, and that he would divide the money between them. The witness went on to say:-"I furnished the money to go with; he said he had nothing to go with himself, and that I must get him money to go with; Gnise said the expense would be \$25 each from Rochester to New York: 1 gave him \$50: 1 went to New York; did not see Bede: he then went York; did not see Bede; he then went off and left me at the Astor House, and re-turned again, and said that Mr. Bede could not be there right off, but would be there in the course of the evening; after that he went about the streets from one place to another till some time in the evening, but no Bede appeared; it was bed time, and I went up stairs and went to bed; he told me next morning that Bede had been there after I went to bed, but did not want to disturb me so late at night, and did not want to call me; next morning he went round here and there, and he left me, to see Mr. Bede: he said, when he returned, that Bede could not come to see me or spend any time with me, as he was going to take the next train West to come to Buffalo, and perhaps then to Clarence; Guise said that he wanted to go on the same train, but we were too late: had to wait till the evening train: we started for home; I did not let Guise have any more money while we ware gone; hadn't got any."

Zimmer, in answer to a question from one of the counsel, said that he retied upon the pro-mises and stories made and told him by Guise, 'they seemed so reasonable !"

We have given enough to show our readers the confiding nature of Zimmer, and how easily he might be victimized by such as Guise, pro-vided the latter happened to be "any such man." The case was resumed this morning, and several additional witnesses examined. When our reporter left, Mr. Humphrey, counsel for the defense, was cross-examining Mr. Zimmer. The trial will probably occupy most of the day

A Femarkable Case of Supposed Cholera in Portsmouth — A Whole Family Destroyed — On Tuesday evening the lumates of the family of Mr. William R. Boutwell, residing on South street, in Portsmouth, Virginia, partook of supper, the principal dishes of which consisted of bashed beef and sweet potatoes. The source of bashed beef and sweet potatoes. The same mght Mr. Boutwell, his wife, Sallie Boutwell, and an old lady, Mrs. Anu Crittenden, were al attacked with the most violent purgings and fits of vomiting, dreadful cramps, and all the most positive and unmistakable symptoms of cho-lera. Medical aid was called in, but all three of the sufferers continued to grow rapidly worse, and all died within a few hours of each other, and were all laid out in the same room. The deceased composed the entire household, sleath making remorseless sweep of husband, wife, and the aged lady who had her home with them. - Norfoll: Virginian.

A Fremat-Captain J. A. Webster, of the United States revenue catter Mahoning, sta-tioned at Portland, Me., has received from the British Government a gold chronometer and chain, in acknowledgement of his humane sarvices to British seamen in distress during the minter of 1865-66.

for parts unknown.

Financial News.

By the United States Associated Press.	
NEW YORK, November 30-10 20 A. M	the
lowing are the lat st quotations :- Bld.	Aal
United States 6s. 1881	
United States 5-20s 1862108?	1
United States 5-20s, 1864	
United States 5-20s 1865	
United States 10-40s 991	
United States 7 30s, 1st series	
United States 7 30s, 2d series	
United States 7:30s, 3d series	
	NEW YORK, November 30-10 20 A. M Ioving are the lat st quotations:

Postponement of the Mass Welcome to Congress.

By the United States Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, November 20.—The mass web-come to the Republican members of Congress has been postponed until Monday next, in con-sequence of the fact that many members will not reach here until Sunday or Monday morning. The procession and banquet will take place at that time.

Ship News.

NEW YORK, November 30 .- The steamship Queen, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her ad-

\$44,931,956 for the first four months of the fisca year 1867; and when it is remembered that the imports are at a gold and the exports at a currency valuation, the difference becomes yet more alarming. The report, as a whole, is not what Congress and the people at large had a right to expect. Especially is this the case as regards the statement of imports and exports. Instead of furnishing a statement of the high articles, such as cotton, wool, and iron, articles imported and exported, with their quantities and values, Director Delmar gives, perhaps unintentionally, simply the total value of imports or exports at the various ports of entry-a statement utterly valueless to the manufacturing industries of the country, in whose interest we believe the Bureau was organized.

Thanksgiving at Baltimore. By the United States Associated Press.

BALTIMORE, November 30.-Thanksgiving Day passed off pleasantly, services being held in the

everal churches. The base-ball season closed by a match game between the "Pastime" and "Enterprise" Clubs, resulting in favor of the latter. A large crowd was in attendance. A slight accident occurred during the play to two members of the Enterprise Club-William Gorman and John Shannon: the former being struck in the abdomen by one of the members throwing a bat away, and the latter hurting his hand badly in catching a ball

John E. Crew, colored, who was badly cut on Monday night by Thomas Sorrel, colored, while the tormer was trying to forcibly enter a ball at the Douglas Institute, of which Sorrel was doorkeeper, died this afternoon. The Coroner's jury decided that Sourel acted in self-defense, and he was discharged from custody.

Thanksgiving at New York.

By the United States Associated Press.

New Yong, November 30 -- Thanksgiving-Day was generally observed. Sermons were delivered in most of the churches-amongst them one by Lyzaan Abbott, of the New England Church, Reconstruction." He said there was no rea-or briding Southern aristocracy to allow im-Res BOD IOP part al suffrage. Dr. Cheever preached on the "Constitutional Amendments." Henry Ward Brecher discoursed on "The South and its Future."

Thanksgiving at Mobile.

By United States Associated Press. MOBILE, Ala., November 29.-Thanksgiving ay was generally observed here. Most all business houses were closed. Nothing done in Cotton.

Interesting from New York.

By the United States Associated Press.

NEW YORK. November 30 .- An attempt to lay the new railroad track through Pearl street from the Battery to New Bowery, was frustrated yes erday by the police.

A case of genuine highway robbery occurred yes erday on the outskirts of Brooklyn. A physic an of that city, having been drawn from wation by two men, was beaten severely, robbed of his watch, and subsequently of horse and wagon also.

Mr. Galloway, a well-known citizen of Green Point, made a desperate attempt at suicide yes-terday, while laboring under temporary insanity. No hopes of his recovery.

Interesting from Canada.

By the United States Associated Press. TORONTO, C. W., November 30.-It is rumored TORONTO, C. W., November 30.—It is rumored here that a Gabinet Council will be held at Montreal on Saturday. No meeting held here to-day. The gas meter used at the Crystal Palace in London during the great exhibition of 1861, purchased in England for the use of the Legislative Hall, is an immense affair. To-day is observed as a day of public thanks-giving in Ottawa. All the Public Departments were chosed were closed.

(infant)..... 724 883 The number of colored members of the Church before the war was 7567, showing a

crease of 6355 members. The question of the change of the name of the Church, as recommended by the last General Conference, from the Methodist Episcopal Church South-by which it has been known since 1844, when the Southern Church separated from their Northern brethren - to the Methodist Episcopal Church, was again taken up this morning. The discussion upon the prosed change was made several days ago, and strong arguments by many of the most able men of the Conference, pro and con, were de-livered in the presence of a large audience thronging the church. Several addresses were made to-day, but not of an important nature. The question was then put to the Conference,

and adopted by a vote of 64 to 47.

The question of lay representation being ad mitted into the councils of the General an Anoual Conferences, which was also recom mended by the General Conference at its las session, occupied the attention of the Confer ence during the morning hours of the session Many very able and eloquent addresses made, and a discussion ensued which led t leigthy and pointed debates. Considerabl osition was manifested, but the question wa finally carried by a vote of 74 to 26.

A special session of the Conference was agree ipon, to meet at 4 o'clock this afternoon, whe the Committee on Memoirs will present their idress upon the lives and characters of the deceased members of the Conference who dearted this life during the past year. To-morrow the labors of the Conference will be concluded, and the membersseparate for their homes, after an unusually active though protractive session. An elegant set of furniture, supposed to be a present to the Davis family, was sent here from Norfolk last evening, and taken to Carroll Hall. It is said C. C. Clay and his wife will remain and spend Thankspiving with Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and then depart for the South.

Butish brig J. Titus, Lovejoy, from New York, ght, arrived at Norfolk yesterday. Weather clear. Wind southwest.

Marine Intelligence.

By the United States Associated Press.

SANDY HOOK, November 30.-The brig Coel-helane, from Bordeaux for New York, which went ashore on the Romer Shoals, is on fire th s morning, and has thrown overboard about tit's tons of cargo, and is full of water. The steamship Guiding Star, from Brazil, is outside.

General Sherman at Havana.

By the United States Associated Press. NEW YORK, November 30 .- At a review in Havana on the 21st inst., at which General

Sherman was present, a young man was arrested for shouting "Viva ta Republica," and will be tund for treason. Several arrests have been made of suspected republicans.

> TOBONTO, C. W., November 30 .- No decision has yet been given whether new trials to the c : demned Fenians will be granted. The first consignment of Snider rifles was received to-day, and served out to the 17th Regiment.

Sad Marine Accident

By the United States Associated Press. NEW YORK, November 30.—A small sloop yacht was run down in the bay last night by the steamer Wil iam Cook, and all on board, number unknown, drowned.

Fenian Privateers.

By the United States Associated Press. NEW YORE, November 30.—The Daily News has a rumor that several Fenian privateers have left an Eastern port to prey on English com-IDCFC8.

bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth Way and Fifteenth: 11 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; and 14 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 131; 31] was bid ior Mechanics'; 57 for Girard; 90 for Western; 314 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 40 for Consolidation; 681 for Corn Exchange; and 60 for Union

Canal shares were unsettled and drooping. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 343, a decline of 4, and Wyoming Valley Canai at 544, a decline of 4. 26 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 56 for Lehigh Naviga-tion; 124 for Morris Canal preferred; and 144

 for Susquehanna Canal.
 Quotations of Goid—10¹/₂ A. M., 140²/₃; 11 A. M.,
 141: 12 M., 140³/₃; 1 P. M., 140⁴/₃, a decline of ⁴/₃ on the closing price Wednesday evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

a	A AANON LOUGHLAND		
3	\$10000 US 5-208.65107	100 sh Reading 830 55]	
Ŀ	\$5000 do July. 1081	100 sh do c55 81	
1	\$2000 doJuly.108	100 sh do .s5wn 55.81	
a	\$1500 doJuly 108	100 sh dos00wn. 553	
1-	\$1500 doreg.108	15 sh Pa k lots 54	
st.	\$1000 ao	9 sh do c 545	
24		24 sn do lots.c 54	
1.	81:80-38 Pa. 5s. 1855 96	100 sh do 544	
e	\$14.0 do	S0 sn Wyom Val 541	
ŏ	\$ 00 City 6s new 102}	15 sh Mmehill 585	
le	\$9200 do., lots102	50 sh Wilm & B R., 58	
	\$4000 Ph & Tren bs 98	20 sh Ph & E 31	
18	\$500 Belvi& Del bas 851 \$6000 do	1 sh do 31	
	\$6000 do	50 sh N Central 48	
d	11 sh F & M Bk Its. 181	300 sh Keystone Z Its 1	
n	200 sh Sch N pt is a 30 341		

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-American gold, 1404 (a) 404; Silver 48 and 45, 135; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 154; do., July, 1964, 15; do., August, 1864, 144; do., October, 1864, 134; do., December, 1864, 124; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 94; do. October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

laiday, November 30 .- Cotton is not so firm. Small sales of middling upland at 38]@34c.; New Oricans at 35c.

1 -e receipts of Quercitron Bark are triffing, and w continue to quote No. 1 at \$35 \$ ton.

There is not much Cloverseed coming forward, and it ranges from \$9 25 to \$10. Timothy is worth 83:5@3-50. Small sales of Flax-seed at \$3.35 P bushel.

The Flour Market continues extremely duil, there being no demand except for small lots for the supply the home consumers. Small sales of superfine at o the home consumers. Small sales of superfine at \$\$ 0.8 50; extras at \$9020; Northwestern extra fumily at \$1101225; Tennessee and Ohio do. do at \$1275014, and taxey lots at higher quotations. Ryo flow sells in a small way at \$7 25. In Corn Meal nothing doing. Ite offerings of Wheat are light, but the demand is longer and the offerings of wheat are light, but the demand is longer and prices drowing.

is i mited and prices drooping. Sales of 1000 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at \$2.65 \$\$ bushel. Rye rs nges from \$1.35 to \$1.40. Corn is duit; sales of 4000 bushels new yelrow at 90c @\$1, and old at \$1.15. Oarts are steady; sales of 1500 bushels Southern at 58.c., and 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 57@59c Whisky is dull, and at a stand. We quote Ohio neonent at \$2.45 and Pennsylvania at 57.25 nominal at 82 43, and Pennsylvania at 82 36

Markets by Telegraph

THE LARGE TABLE.

Sermon Delivered by the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage, at the Second Reformed Dutch Church.

"Thou preparest a table before me in the preence of mine enemies."-Psalm 23: 5.

This handful of frankincense and galbanum that David put upon the censer long ago smoked up to heaven. The table of banqueting men-tioned in the text has been broken down, and there is left not so much as the rind of a pomegranate or the leaf of a garland. But God spreads out to-day a table that puts into nothingess the carnival of Israelitish and Babylonian palaces

The table reaches acress the two great ranges of mountains that cross the continent, and touches the beaches of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. It is the thanksgiving table of the nation! They come from the North and South and East and West to sit at it. Upon it smokes the products of every zone, bird- from every aviary, cattle from every pasture, fish from aviary, cattle from every pasture, has from every lake, feathered spoils from every farm. Its fruit-baskets bend under the wealth plucked from the peach-fields of New Jersey, the apple-orchards of Western New York, the orange-groves of Florida, the vineyards of Ohio, and the nuts threshed from New England woods. The bread is while from the wheat-fields of Mis-souri and Michigan. The banqueiters are adorned with Californian gold, the table is

[Continued on the Eighth Page.]

The Condemned Fenians. By the United States Associated Press.