(Continued from the First Page.

He was sent to that old-time State school, which is itself one of the offspring of the Reformation's storm. It is astonishing what the Reformation did for the country of England and the world. In the olden time, when these monasteries and nunneries existed, to a greater extent than ever, when men died as sinners, large sums of money were extracted from them.

The old Charlestown School was a school that took a good part in the revolution of 1688, for it was in this school that James, by a change in its charter, brought to an end the Papal control in that momentous hour when constitutional principles were trembling in the balance.

Wesley was sent to this school through the influence of those who were interested in the education of the children of the clergy. Mrs. Wesley bore an honored name—the name of Armsley (Amsley). We are told that Wesley was grave, and attentive to his studies in early life.

He was not only in youth a boy well disciplined, but you find that he received from his mother a philosophy highly useful in after life. I notice that, on his first mornings, long before the other scholars were up, he was out and away, scampering around the old Charter House, playing while his schoolmates lay napping. Some of them afterwards said to him—"John, why do you get up so early in the London fog—this damp fog?" His reply was:—"I did it because my mother told me." (Applause.) Thus, in the outset of life, he laid down that grand rule of conduct which, by the blessing of God, led to great and wise results.

We find him, in the year when he had attained the age of seventeen, entering the grand old college of Oxford, to commence an academic career. In England, among the lower classes, who are far removed from knowledge, there was a general belief that Mr. Wesley was an uncultivated fanatic—a man without culture, without discipline and brain; but this belief was soon uprooted.

Mr Wesley commenced his ecclesiastical career with all the avidity of a young ambitious man, who felt that there lay before him a career of glory. He became not only an excellent Latin scholar, working in the most persevering way for the accomplishment of the great benefit which that language would give him but we are told that he read and spoke in the Latin language with a power that astonished his own tutors. Mounting the pyramid of Greek learning, he entered fully into the Greek school, and read with the utmost skill from the old scholastic tribunes. He mastered it; and so apt did he become in it that he could discern its riches with the taste of a critic, so as to become acquainted with the nicer and more refined beauties of that classical tongue.

We find him well posted in mathematics, and a perfect master in the art of debate. He took his stand in the University of Oxford, agreeably to his degree of Bachelor of Arts. He made himself master of the leading characteristics in the history of our nation; he went into nothing that dissipated the mind or weakens the brain. He stands forth as one who has done much for the extension of scholastic power among the rising generation.

It seems to me there are two glories in America that cannot be debated or disputed:—The glory of your free churches—these churches that could have done what this Methodist Church has done; and the glory of your free schools—that great glory that destroys the monotony of learning, and that covers the ground of the Republic with the banner of light and the banner of Christian teaching. (Applause.)

But it was this classical craving of John Wesley, with the glorious attainments of his college career, that culminated in that great compliment of the Greek lectureship—Mr. Wesley being appointed Greek Lecturer at the age of twenty-three, an unusually early period for a man to receive such an appointment.

I say that it seems natural that this distinguished English scholar should be said to be filled with fanatical impulses and passions, as a man incapable of appreciating the nicer beauties of art, or the subtle disquisitions of philosophy, or the brilliant beauties of cultivated intellects, either in art, poetry, philosophy. It is obvious that Mr. Wesley was a well-read scholar, a man of learning, a distinguished gentleman; and I do not only lay stress on these great features of his early life, but I notice a Christian, ministering to the conversion of souls, to the earnest truths of the Gospel.

In the midst of vicious scenes at school, he resolved, by the help of God, that he would forever shun the evils that degraded and deceased many of the young men around him. It was then that he sought the companionship of a small number of wise and sober youths. He associated together with a few; he resolved to live frugally—no doubt his comparative poverty would force frugality upon him. He drank water instead of wine; he reduced his diet to the form of a [illegible]; he taught himself that every man should use the greatest discipline with his appetites. He was not moved at that day by the highest religious motive, and yet there was ever within him the desire to do what was right and shun that which was wrong.

But Wesley was soon unpopular with some of the people. He was called all manner of epithets by his fellow-students while laboring in his work of establishing the holy religion.

At about twenty-three years of age his father, in a letter, speaks hopefully of his religious condition. He finds religion to be his steady, earnest study. Wesley comes into the deaconship of an estab ished church. He is on the road to a high religious standing. He becomes his father's steward, and explains the Word of the Gospel to some degree; but, as yet, there does not appear to be that bright light shining in his soul which was afterwards to illuminate the souls of hundreds of thousands.

He turned his attention to those in the world—to this New World, which has always fascinated the hearts of all, from the days that the Puritans first landed on Plymouth Rock.

He turned his attention to these scattered States on this American continent. With all the ardor of a noble resolve, he determined to visit these colonies. It is difficult to say what passed in the mind of Mr. Wesley when he crossed the Atlantic to settle down in the State of Georgia—a very difficult State to settle in for a gentleman like Mr. Wesley, for he brought his notions of discipline, which, no doubt, caused his failure to be satisfied with the country.

Georgia was a State corrupted at this time by the great evil of slavery, and we cannot forget his impressive words, "that the English nation was responsible for slavery," and also "that slavery was the sum total of all human villanies." After two years' experience in the New World he left America. He arrived on the shores of the Continent in 1735, and in 1738 he left America, speaking those emphatic words, "I shake the dust from my feet."

And yet it was this visit to America that became of great service to the spiritual life of this eminent man and servant of God. It was on that day, when not on the Atlantic, in the midst of a mighty storm, he observed men and women who, while the storm was howling, and the waves were dashing over the boat—that great storm so typical of the storm of life—he saw with astonishment that these plainly dressed people were Moravians German men and women, who were quiet—the women knitting while an awful death stared them in the face. Mr. Wesley, with all the experience he possessed, was surprised, as he said to them, "How is it that you can be thus placed in the midst of this storm?" and they gave him that ever-memorable answer, which ought to be engraved on the soul of every person, "The Christian is never afraid to die." It was not the vaunting of mere worldly courage—it was the deep faith that strengthened the soul in time of terrible danger.

He returned to London, and wended his way up Fleet street, up a narrow lane, goes into a little meeting-house where the Moravian brethren and sisters pray; he mingles his voice in prayer with them, and of its earnestness, all have but to think of the emotion that swayed him on board the vessel on the stormy Atlantic. He was there a devoted church clergyman. Fired with zeal, he resolved, if possible, to devote himself to greater energy in the service of the Church of England.

Instead of being eloquent in declamation, instead of being excited in intense frenzy, it is our duty to say that Wesley was a quiet preacher, persuasive, with a knowledge of the wants of human nature—with marvellous knowledge of the Gospel, with the most intimate familiarity with the weakness and gratifications of men, with great powers of appealing and denunciation.

Wesley entered into a conversation with Whitfield on certain questions touching doctrinal matters, in which they materially differed. Wesley preached the Lutheran justification by faith. Whitfield differed on certain definitions.

It was this great teaching of Wesley that led so many to conversion and Christianity, where must be found the highest order of Christian perfection. Wesley soon created a strong feeling. I know not how far this extended, but one thing I know is certain, there was a feeling that led to the conversion of thousands. Drunkards were made sober; blasphemers were delivered from blaspheming, and clothed in their right mind. They entered the Church, they sang with psalms in their hearts, "Hallelujah! hallelujah!"

In the year 1744, while laboring earnestly, the spirit of persecution broke forth against Wesley. A great change spread through England. But there met a small congregation of Methodist preachers beneath the old towers where, during the excitement, clergymen could pray. Here then was another change, a mighty change, that must lead the way to still greater changes, of which Wesley, in the company of Whitfield, led the way, and revivals spread throughout the land.

It was the puritanical power that saved the nation. The praying Christian soldiers were disbanded; but it was this disbanded army that kept up the religious zeal of the nation, and made it grow in strength and Christianity. It was the Puritan element, the true clergy—such men as Baxter, John Bunyan, and those other God-fearing men—that maintained this all-pervading Christianity, and brought the nation to the light of true nobleness and power.

At first Wesley did not design to create Methodist churches, though he urged his friends to commune in the Established Church and not weaken the discipline of it. He urged this incessantly, until he learned by experience that where two or three are gathered together in the name of Him who created all things—our Lord and Saviour—that that gathering was a portion of the Church of Christ.

Thus it was by small companies that the formation of these Methodist societies were commenced—extending all over the world—and a portion of which I stand in to-night. Thus you see this light of Christianity has come forth in the building up of this great community.

It was late in life that Wesley ventured to marry. A dangerous thing to do (laughter) and for Wesley it was an unfortunate mistake. She was a lady, I am sorry to say, of a worldly disposition, of no kindly feelings, not having the love of a true woman. Yet Wesley endured this great sorrow. It was a source of intense misery, this mis-union, which might have yielded to him great happiness. They lived miserably together for a time; the lady left him, and he brought her back. Once more, and again, did she leave, until he said, as he wrote in his journal, "I did not forsake her! I did not dismiss her! I will not recall her." (Applause.)

From this time Wesley worked hard and steadily for the extension of Christianity. He called upon the churches to assist him in the work of evangelizing the country. All manner of men were called upon, and thousands went forth to engage in the controversy. From the farm and workshop they came, unlettered, yet with the spirit. One old man will long be remembered in the work of Methodism—old Billy Dawson—uncouth though he was, yet possessed of rare gospel power in giving the great truths to the people.

Wesley founded this Methodist Church, strengthened its power, covered the country with lay preachers, and devoted himself to the work of Christ.

At length a great change came over the nation, and this servant of God, this devout child of religion, this earnest worker, was seized with an illness in that memorable year of 1791. The sad news was sent through the country—to foe, to friend—that he had departed this life of toil. The sympathy of his fellow men in his last moments, and hallowed remembrance of his memory, were everywhere felt.

Go into America, from America to England, England to France, France to the countries across the continent—there is scarcely a portion of the earth in which the name of John Wesley and his labors are not known. He was a small, neatly made man, with a clear round face and bright eye, black coat and shoes without buckles.

The companion of scholars, the friend of saints and sinners, a man who moved among the lowly as much as he accepted the hospitality of the influential and rich. With rare power of conversation, a man of great taste and amiability, he tried to break slavery's bonds; he lived to draw the masses into the love of Christ, of God, and humanity.

If any man ever lived who deserved the homage of the right-minded of every church, that man was John Wesley—worthy of the great love of all people, for the incalculable good done us.

We are the children of saints and sages. We are the children of those who were persecuted for righteousness' sake, and we should take up the burden that John Wesley bore, and carry it on. He dared to lift the banner of the cross and the torch of true spiritual enlightenment.

I rejoice to tell you, although there is yet deadness in some parts, that there never was a time when so many devout men were engaged in the Church of England in the earnest work of evangelizing our country.

I rejoice to say that there is life in all directions, not only in the parent body, but in all bodies springing from its loins.

I pray that the fraternal affection and friendly intercourse that I enjoy this night as I stand in the presence of American Christians, may continue and grow between the two countries, England and America, the leaders and the strengtheners of the cause of Protestantism in the world. I was invited, before I left Liverpool, to a young men's Christian meeting, presided over by the Mayor, and they gave me a mess ge to tender to the Christians of America, their earnest love, and desire that fraternal affection and brotherly sympathy with this country and with all the earth may continue.

My dear friends, I tender you the message. I trust nothing may occur to create war between these two sublime nations. Of course, in England, there are persons and parties inimical to this republic and to the Protestant cause.

But the mass of the people are at peace with you. The *Alabama* claims shall be settled, and no honor lost. (Applause.) This is the earnest wish of all your true friends on the other side of the water. (Applause.) All of the misdeeds that were committed during the late war by persons [illegible], were committed by traitors to my country and enemies to yours. (Applause.) May we work for the great mission to light all the world with the truth of God, to carry the knowledge of the Gospel around the globe, and at once bar out all superstition, and overthrow ignorance by the power of Christian affection—thus proclaiming everywhere that the Lord God Omnipotent reigneth, and thus serve the Lord, who, through the Gospel, shall everywhere shower blessings on free men. (Great applause.)

FELT HATS.

VELVETS, FEATHERS, AND FRAMES.

WOOD AND CARY, No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

BONNETS AND HATS REDUCED.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, AND JETS.

BONNET MATERIALS.

AUCTION SALES.

B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, No. 1020 CHESNUT STREET. 21s

SCOTT'S ART GALLERY.

CARD—We have concluded, during the month of December, to make sales of goods suitable for the approaching Holidays, every morning at 11 o'clock and every evening at 7½ o'clock. Ladies and gentlemen wishing to attend these sales will find the company of the most recherche character.

N. B.—Consignments respectfully solicited. 12 4

LAST GREAT SALE THIS SEASON OF FAMED SHEFFIELD PLATED WARE, JUST ARRIVED PER CUNARD STEAMSHIP "ALEPPO" FROM THE CELEBRATED FIRM OF JOSEPH DEAKIN & SONS, MANUFACTURERS BY ROYAL AUTHORITY: SPRING STREET WORKS SHEFFIELD, ENGLAND. B. SCOTT, JR., WILL SELL BY AUCTION, AT THE ART GALLERY, No 1020 CHESNUT Street,

On Wednesday and Thursday Mornings, 5th and 6th instants, at 11 o'clock, an elegant assortment of best quality patent electro and plate ware, ivory table and pocket cutlery, direct from the establishment of Joseph Deakin & Sons Sheffield, England, consisting of gold-lined tea sets; card receivers with waiters; kettles and stands, with and without lamps; fruit-stands, ice pitchers wine seis, 4, 5, and 6 bottles cut glass dinner and breakfast castors; syrup pitchers; tea pot stands; claret jugs, dish covers, epergnes, cake baskets, round and oval trays, 10 to 20 inches; toast racks, egg stands, nut crackers, knife rests, napkin rings, etc. etc.

ALSO,

Pearl handle table knives in cases of 6 and 12; dessert knives to match; ivory and plated handle fish-carvers in morocco cases, etc. etc.

ALSO,

Dinner and dessert spoons and forks; soup and sauce ladles; gravy spoons, in plain, King's and beaded patterns.

Full particulars in catalogue. [12 1 4t

FINE MODERN OIL PAINTINGS.

On Thursday and Friday Evenings next, 6th and 7th instant, at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Art Gallery, No 1020 Chesnut street, about 200 fine modern oil paintings by some of our most talented American artists. Open for examination on Tuesday. 12 1 6t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET Street.

5185

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF 800 LOTS AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, MILLINERY, AND HOSIERY GOODS, ETC., by Catalogue, on a Credit.

On Wednesday,

December 5, commencing at 10 o'clock comprising a large and general assortment of reasonable goods for present sales 12 3 2t

ALSO,

On Wednesday, December 5,

50 cases brandy, Bourbon whisky, French arrack punch Berlin gertreide kuemmel.

— cases assorted liquors. 1t

DRY GOODS.

BLANKETS.

WILL OPEN THIS DAY,

FIVE CASES

Very Fine Extra Large Size

BED BLANKETS.

Some of the Finest Goods Ever Made in this Country,

Will be sold VERY LOW, on account of Slight Machinery Stains while being manufactured.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

WILL NOW SELL,

AT

GREAT REDUCTION,

THE ENTIRE BALANCE

OF

Their Very Elegant Stock

OF

LADIES' CLOTHS

AND

SACKINGS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

SILKS! SILKS! SILKS!

GREAT REDUCTION.

Cheap Black Silks,

Cheap Fancy Silks,

Cheap Moire Antique Silks,

Cheap Corded Silks.

DRESS GOODS!

Balance of Stock at Reduced Rates.

50 PIECES OF PLAIN DELAINES, AT 25 CTS.

10 PIECES FIGURED MOHAIRS, 35 CENTS.

EXTRA WIDE PLAID MERINOES, $1.

HEAVY PLAID POPLINS, $1·25.

FINE BLACK ALPACAS, 62 CENTS.

BALMORALS!

1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $1·75.

1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $2·25.

1 CASE BALMORALS, a Great Bargain, $2·75.

11 30 3tdp

DRY GOODS.

FINE VELVET BEAVER CLOTHS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 23 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

OPENED THIS MORNING,

ANOTHER BALE OF FINE QUALITY

Velvet Beaver Cloths,

OF EXTRA WIDTH.

They are rolled single fold by the manufacturer, to avoid the mark that is usually made by being rolled double. 12 3 2t

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT,

HAVE JUST OPENED

Several lots of FANCY GOODS from a late auction sale, consisting of Toilet Sets, Toilet Glasses, Work Boxes, Travelling Companions, Glove Boxes, Pencil Boxes, Match Boxes, Ash Stands, Portemonnaies and Purses, etc.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES

Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.

Canton Flannels, All-wool and Domet Flannels, Shaker Flannels.

Bleached and Unbleached Table Linens, Napkins and Towels.

HDKFS.! HDKFS.! HDKFS.!

Several lots of embroidered Hdkfs. from auction, very cheap.

Just opened, 500 dozen Ladies' Hemstitched Hdkfs., all qualities, of the celebrated manufacture of Berrand Mincent, France.

Ladies', Gents', and Children's Merino Vests and Pants, very cheap; Ladies' and Children's Hosiery and Gloves.

Just opened, 50 dozen more Ladies' Cloth Gloves, at 50 cents a pair.

PRICE & WOOD,

N. W. Corner EIGHTH and FILBERT Sts.

N. B.—Daily receiving, New Goods, suitable for Holiday Presents. 10 22

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES

Having purchased at the late Auction Sales goods of late importation, sold at a great sacrifice, and with a general reduction of prices on my entire stock, I am enabled to offer great inducements to buyers.

LADIES, NOTE THE PRICES!

LUPIN'S FABRICS

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1·25 to $1

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 37½ to $1·12½.

Lupin's Merinoes reduced from $1 50 to $1·25

Lupin's plain Rep Poplins reduced from $1 25 to $1.

Lupin's best quality reduced from $1 50 to $1 25

IN ALL THE CHOICE SHADES.

40 pieces of Empress Corded Poplin, a yard and an eighth wide, a full line of colors only $1·25

Rich Plaid Poplins, at $1, $1·12½, $1·25, $1 37½.

Our $2 rich Silk Plaid Poplins reduced to $1·50.

FROM AUCTION.

Several lots of striped Poplins a bargain.

JUST RECEIVED.

One case of corded Silk Epinglines, price $1·50.

These goods are novelties, and are selling with great rapidity.

A complete assortment of Irish Poplins; best good $2 50

Daily receiving New Goods from auction.

BALMORALS! BALMORALS!

Full, large size, in bright colors, heavy, only $2.

A full line of Sheeting, Shirting, and Pillow-case Muslins.

FLANNELS! FLANNELS!

A large stock at low prices

One case of extra heavy Canton Flannels, only 25c.

C. D. WISHAM,

9 22 stuth3m No. 7 N EIGHTH Street.

BLANKETS, BLANKETS,

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

All-wool Blankets, $4, $4 50, $4 75.

All-wool Blankets, $5 $5·50, $6.

Extra heavy all-wool Blankets $6 50, $7, $7·50

Very fine and heavy all-wool Blankets $8 $8·50, $9

Very fine extra heavy all wool Blankets, $10 and $15.

FRENCH CHINTZES.

We have just closed out the balance of a jobber's importation of Gros, Odier & Co.'s best French Chintzes, which we intend to sell at

50 CENTS.

As low as they were ever sold without a premium on gold; a lot of the choicest styles.

6-4 ENGLISH MERINOES.

$1 quality all colors reduced to 75c.

$1 12 do do do 75c.

$1·15 do do do 80c.

$1·25 do do do 85c.

3-4 ENGLISH POPLINS.

3000 yards of 62½c. Plaid Poplins reduced to 25c.

5 6 yards of 75c. Plaid Poplins reduced to 37½c.

62c. double width Plaid Poplins reduced to 37½c

510 yards of Cloth Plaids reduced to $1 cost $1·50.

$2 gay Plaid Poplins reduced to $2

$2 25 do do do $1·50.

$2 do do do $1·25.

Dress Goods of every variety at lower prices than they have been sold for the last six years. We have some of the cheapest Dress Goods in the city; all bought at a tremendous loss to the importer.

H. STEEL & SON,

12 3 3t Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

INDIA SHAWLS.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS

INDIA SCARFS,

GEORGE FRYER,

No. 916 CHESNUT Street,

Invites the attention of purchasers to his elegant Stock of REAL INDIA SHAWLS AND SCARFS, at very moderate prices. 11 27 6t4p

LADIES' CLOAKS,

NOW OPEN.

A FINE ASSORTMENT IN ALL THE BEST MATERIALS AND NEWEST DESIGNS, AT

ACNEW & ENGLISH'S,

11 28 wfmlm rp No. 25 S. NINTH St.

FOURTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

THE FENIAN TROUBLES.

More "Stamping Out" Schemes

Heavy Failure in Manchester.

French Troops Leave the Papal States

John H Surratt to be Sent to America

To the U. S. and European Associated Press.

THE ASSASSINS.

Confirmation of the Arrest of Surratt—He is to be Sent to the United States at Once.

ROME, December 4—Noon.—John H. Surratt, implicated in the assassination of the lamented President Lincoln, has been rearrested in Egypt, and will be forwarded to the United States under a proper guard as soon as possible.

THE FENIANS.

A Macedonian Cry from Cork—Loyal Irishmen to be Enrolled.

DUBLIN, December 4—P. M.—The Police Justice of Cork have sent telegraphic despatches to the authorities here, asking for more troops to preserve the peace of that city.

The enrolment of loyal Irishmen in Ireland has been ordered by the Government.

The Government is determined to crush out the rebellion the moment it breaks out.

THE PAPAL STATES.

The French Troops Evacuate the 'Holy City."

ROME December 4—Noon.—The evacuation of this city by the French troops has commenced.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Heavy Failure in Manchester.

LONDON, December 4—P. M.—Accounts have just been received of the failure of Messrs Croost & Son, of Manchester. Their business was an immense one, and it is reported that their liabilities are heavy.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, December 4—Cotton has declined ⅛d. since yesterday. Sales to-day 8000 bales Middling Uplands 14 ¼d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, December 4.

The Arrest of Surratt, and His Probable Destiny.

The first definite indications received by the Government of the whereabouts of John H. Surratt, was information that a person resembling Surratt, and speaking the English language, was serving in the Papal Zouaves. Directions were sent back to take steps cautiously for his arrest, so as not to alarm him.

In escaping to Egypt, he got out of the frying-pan into the fire, as we have a mixed extradition treaty with that country. He will be brought to Washington direct by water, by Admiral Dahlgren, and as military courts are past, he will be tried in the District Supreme Court by Judge Carter. When executed he will be buried by the side of his fellow-conspirators, including his mother, in the Arsenal grounds.

Political Matters.

Measures will be taken to contest the seats of Messrs Phelps and Stewart, of Maryland, on the ground that they were elected by persons disfranchised for disloyalty by the Constitution of Maryland.

President Johnson has within a day or two indicated a determination not to approve any bill establishing negro suffrage unless by the consent of the States affected.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

Senate.

WASHINGTON, December 4—Mr. Sumner gave notice of his intention to introduce to-morrow a series of resolutions, declaring the entire control of Congress over the subject of reconstruction, and the right to exclude the lately rebellious States from representation in Congress, and from voting on amendments.

A motion to take up Mr. Chandler's resolution, offered yesterday, calling for information about Mexican affairs, was lost.

Mr. Chandler called up the bill passed by the House yesterday, repealing the section of an act of 1862, giving amnesty powers to the President.

Mr. Chandler's motion was lost, and the Senate then adjourned.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 12 o'clock. Prayer by Rev. Dr Boynton. After the reading of the journal, Mr. Washburne (Ill.), from the Committee on Rules, reported an additional rule, that there shall be appointed at the commencement of each Congress a Standing Committee on Freedmen's Affairs, to consist of nine members, whose duty it shall be to take charge of all matters concerning the Freedmen that shall be committed to them.

The speaker presented a report from the Secretary of War in reference to Indian hostilities, which was ordered to be printed.

The House then took up the bill amendatory of the act on banking and currency.

Mr. Hooper (Mass.) moved to recommit the bill to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. Randall (Pa.) said that the bill had occupied the attention of the Committee for nearly six months during the last session. It had been matured after full consideration, and he feared that if it was now recommitted, it would lose its present status. The reforms which it seeks would be thereby defeated, and he hoped it would not be recommitted.

The Message in Richmond.

RICHMOND, December 4—The President's Message was very favorably received here. The city papers commend the spirit in which it is written, and recommend the people of the South to appreciate the efforts of the President in their behalf, considering the strong opposition he has to encounter.

There was a violent storm of wind and rain here early this morning. The skeleton walls of several burned buildings were blown down, but no considerable damage was done.

Arrival of the "Propontis."

By the New York Associated Press.

BOSTON, December 4.—The steamer *Propontis*, from Liverpool, has arrived. She brings dates to the 20th ultimo, and carries two hundred passengers.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 4—Cotton firm, but quiet, owing to bad weather; Uplands, 33½@34c.; New Orleans, 35½@36c. Flour dull; State $7·50@11 15; Ohio, $10@13; Western, $7 50@11 80; Southern, $11·20 @ 16. Wheat dull and lower. Corn dull and declining. Oats dull and heavy. Beef quiet. Mess Beef, $12@18; extra Beef, $17@22. Pork dull and lower; mess, $21@21 75; prime, $19@19 50. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, December 4—The Money Market is active at 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange active at 9½ per cent. for 60 days, and 10½ for sight. Five-twenties, 1862, registered, 106@107; Five twenties, 1862 coupons, 108½@108¾; do 1864, registered, 106½; coupons, 106¾@106¾; do. 1865, coupons, 107½@107¾; new issue, 108½@108¾; ten-forties, coupons, 100@100½; Seven-thirties, first series, 105¼; second series, 105¾@105¾; Missouri 6s, 89@91. Stocks strong. Canton Company, 47½; Cumberland, 70; Western Union Telegraph Company, 46¾; New York Central, 118¾; Erie Railroad, 73¾; Hudson Railroad, 122½; Reading Railroad, 112½; Michigan Central, 115; Michigan Southern, 82½; Illinois Central, 119½; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 86½; Cleveland and Toledo 118¾; Rock Island and Chicago 104¾; Northwestern, 51½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 106½.

AUGUSTA, Georgia, December 3.—Cotton dull; 170 bales of strict Middling at 31c. Savannah Cotton is very dull; a few sales of Middling at 32c.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—This morning, the first business day of the term, found but few persons at Court. The grand jury numbered but six representatives from Moyamensing—five white, and one of a deeper shade—consequently there were but six prison cases before the Court.

BAR-ROOM FIGHT.

James Canaldine pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon Michael Filbine. On the night of the first Monday of last September Filbine and a friend went into the Walnut Street House, near the wharf, to take a glass of ale. While they were at the counter Canaldine and another man entered the room, and stood for some time by Filbine. When Filbine started out Canaldine struck him two severe blows with his fist, one in the mouth and one in the ear. As counsel for Canaldine stated that if a little time were given he would produce testimony that would in a great degree mitigate the circumstances of the fight, the case was continued until Saturday.

A HEAVY LARCENY.

Sigfried Ulman was convicted on a charge of the larceny of two watches and chains, and one coat, altogether valued at $365, the property of Emanuel Mandelschen. Ulman boarded with the prosecutor, and was treated as one of the family. But on the night of November 9th, the evil spirit came and tempted him. He, a poor, weak mortal, yielded, went to the room where Mandelschen was sleeping a deep, sweet sleep, not dreaming of harm; and then, at the dead hour of night he used his fingers nimbly, and carried away his prizes, the articles mentioned in the bill.

This gay cavalier was, a day or so after, having his boots blacked on Delaware avenue, and enjoying a fine Havana, when a nimble apparition, in the shape of a detective, came across his dreams. This apparition soon turned to a reality, took him up, and recovered the stolen goods. Mr. Levy, the detective, returned the articles promptly to the owner, who, upon sight, recognized and identified his property.

NOT GUILTY.

Hamilton Crowsy was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of a coat, valued at $30, the property of Robert B. Brant. Brant, the defendant, and another man, were in a saloon together where the coat was hanging on the wall. Brant went out, and saw the defendant's friend go on, but saw nothing on him. When he came back the defendant was gone, and also the coat. But there was no evidence against Crowsy; he was not seen to take the coat, and when there was no one at all in the saloon, some one might have come from the street and committed the theft.

John Schick was found guilty of a charge of assault and battery upon Mary Fritz, and recommended to the mercy of the Court. It was a row that occurred at a hydrant that supplied five or six families with water.

A BLACK THIEF.

James Douglas, a pirate of color, was convicted of a charge of the larceny of a silver watch valued at $20, the property of Lewis Dennis. Douglas put up for a while at Dennis's house, and at the expiration of the time, went away with the watch—vanished. But one of the "miners" was soon on his trail and soon upon him. He was searched, and upon him was found the missing treasure, which fact was very conclusive evidence that he stole it.

Thomas Doran, a small boy, was convicted on a charge of the larceny of $11 the property of Antoine Herman. The evidence was that while Mr. Herman was absent from the store, the boy entered and stole the money.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—There being no cases ready for trial, the petit jurors were this morning discharged for the term.

The current motion lists are before the other Courts to-day.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC.—Thomas & Sons' sale of stocks and real estate took place to-day at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, with the following result:

58 shares Phœnix Insurance Co	$4·00
40 shares Atlantic and Ohio Telegraph Co	Not sold.
22 shares Continental Hotel, preferred stock	$69 00
25 shares American Anti-Incrustator Co	$60·00
1 share Philadelphia Library Co	$27·00
2 shares in the Mercantile Library	$7 50
3 shares Broad Mountain Vein Coal Co	$1·00
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$21·00
3 shares Insurance Co. State of Pennsylvania	Not sold.
Lot at the intersection of Chestnut Hill and Germantown turnpike and Chestnut Hill avenue	$11 900
Lot, Master street east of Twenty-third	$5100
Lot, Twenty-second and Master streets	$1350
Dwelling No 2241 Sharswood street	$1400
Two-story brick dwellings, Nos 2245 and 2247 Sharswood street	$1400 and $1350
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 108 N Sixth street	$5600
Three-story brick residence, Sixth street north of Poplar	$7600
Two-story brick dwelling, Sixth street north of Poplar	$5000
Farm, 88 acres, Upper section township, Montgomery county, Pa	Not sold.
Five-story iron front store, No. 20 S Crawford street	Not sold.
Two-story brick stable and coach house, Nos 605 and 607 Weaver street	Not sold.
Iron foundry, Craven street, between Front and Second and Race and Vine	$6300
Three-story brick tavern and dwelling, No. 1642 N. Tenth street	$3500
Three-story brick building, S. E. corner of Seventeenth and Poplar streets; 3-story dwelling adjoining, on Poplar street	Not sold.
Five 4-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1734, 1736, 1738, 1740 and 1742 Sansom street	Not sold.
Four 4-story brick dwellings, Nos. 1733, 1735, 1737, and 1739 Cavanaugh street	Not sold.
Three 4-story brick dwellings, Nos. 311, 313, and 315 S. Twentieth street	Not sold.
Eight well-secured ground-rents, each $36 a year	
Three-story brick store and dwelling, S. E. corner of Thirty-seventh and Haverford streets	Not sold.
Three-story brick store and dwelling, Haverford street	Not sold.
Three-story brick dwelling, Haverford street	Not sold.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 226 Chester street	Not sold.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 836 Wharton street	$1400

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 4

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

BETWEEN BOARDS

$200 City 6s, new	99½	49 sh Penna R	54¼
$700 do c&p	99½	10 sh do	54¼
$5000 do o c&p	96	100 sh Maple Sh	2½
$500 U S 10 40s	100½	100 sh Keystone	56
$10000 5-20s 65 Je & J	108½	100 sh do s 30	56
$25000 U S 7s-30s Je	105	100 sh do b5	56½
60 sh Leh Nav	57½	20 sh do	56
100 sh do 2d	56½	100 sh Cam. pf	30 28½
10 sh do	56½		

SECOND BOARD.

$500 City 6s, n. c&p	99½	14 sh Penna R	54¼
$2000 do	99½	4 sh do	54¼
$100 do	99½	200 sh Read s60	56
$9000 U S 7-30s, Je	105½	100 sh do b5	56·31
50 sh Del Div	57	100 sh do b5	56½
200 sh Catawissa pf	28½	21 sh Cam & A	130
100 sh do	28½	3 sh do b5	130

JAMES McMULLAN,

Successor to J. V. Cowell & Son,

Has just received his first FALL IMPORTATION of

ENGLISH BLANKETS.

These goods were ordered in the Spring, and made expressly for JAMES McMULLAN by the same manufacturer that J. V. COWELL & SON were supplied with for many years, and will be found very superior for family use.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF

AMERICAN BLANKETS

Selling at Greatly Reduced Prices.

A full assortment of real WELSH AND AMERICAN FLANNELS always on hand.

His stock of GENERAL HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS is complete with the very best goods at the lowest rates for CASH.

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS STORE,

10 28 1m] No. 700 CHESNUT Street.

GREAT FALL IN DRY GOODS.

Having purchased largely at the late sacrificing prices, we are prepared to sell TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW OLD PRICES.

Williamsville Muslin at 35½ cents.

Torresdale Muslin at 31¼ cents.

Wamsutta Muslin at 37½ cents.

Brown Sheetings very cheap.

Large assortment of Flannels from 25 to 37½ cents per yard.

Heavy Canton Flannels, 25 cents.

CLOTHS for Ladies' Cloakings, from $1 75 to $10 per yard. Full stock.

LYONS VELVET, $19, worth $17, warranted a 1 silk.

VELVET from $11 to $22 per yard.

Constantly on hand, a full line of HOUSEHOLD FURNISHING GOODS at prices below competition.

McCURDY & DUNKLE,

No. 140 North EIGHTH Street.

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