# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .--- No. 137.

# PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1866.

### DOUBLE SHEET---THREE CENTS.

# MEXICO.

Movements of the Liberals. By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 10, - The Tribune's Brownsville (Texas) special says, that the joint forces under Escobedo and Canales number about 4000 men, and will move through Monterey, gathering reinforcements as they march on San Luis Potosi, Durango, and Zacatecas. This concentrative action on the part of the Liberals throughout the country now promises the speedy deliverance of Mexico. General Sherman, upon the recovery of two-thirds of the States, will probably urge the receing of the Republican Congress, to select a President.

#### Canales to Act Henceforth with Escobedo -A Combined Movement on San Luis Projected-Escobedo Hopes to be in the Capital by Spring.

Enownsville, Texas, December 3, via New Orleans, December 8, --By the terms of sur-render, though nominally subject, yet virtually safe from trial, Canales with all his force incorporated will henceforth act with and under porated will henceforth act with and under Escobedo. In four days the conjoined force, numbering about four thousand, will move through Monterey to unite with other forces on the send for the road for the recovery of San Luis Potosi, which, together with Durango and Zacatecas, are promised deliverance by next January. Con-centrative action throughout the Republic now

preposes the speedy deliverance of Mexico. Juarez, I learn upon the authority of Esco bedo, moves without reference to this force Sherman is probably already on his way to Du rango, there to await the consummation of this plan. Upon the recovery of two-thirds of the States it is probable he will urge the meeting of the Republican Congress. The rumor here of the progress in the direction of Mejia with an Imperial force, and of a late rout of Liberals on the road, under Narango and Treveno, is ridiculed by Escobedo, whose information of a later date reports a small fight and victory by those Liberal chiefs, who are now in a small town about twelve miles this side of San Luis Potosi, awaiting the arrival of the rest of the

corps. Escobedo himself will linger here but a few days after his command, when, leaving behind a thoroughly pacificated frontier, he hopes by spring to rest with his restored tri-color in the capital.

Crowds of refugees throng the ferry here cach day since the surrender, returning with their effects. Confidence and commerce, under the happy restoration, promise all such a new and better life on the border.—N. F. Tribunc.

# LATER FROM MEXICO.

Interview with Officers of Maximillan's Government -- What They Say of the Condition of the Country-The Imperial Farce Near the Close of the Last Act-Maximilian Waiting at Orizaba for Something to Turn Up-What the Mexicans Think of General Sherman's Mission - Singular Stories About the French and Austrian Officials - The Colony of Southern Exiles Broken Up. Vesterday evening we had an interview with a number of gentlemen, Austrians by birth, who arrived in this city by the steamer Man-hattan, from Vera Cruz, late Saturday evening, on their way to Europe. They were all of them, some directly and some indirectly, in the em-ploy of Archduke Maximilian's Imperial Gov-

ernment in Mexico, and bring some very sad, some very amusing, and some very interesting tales. Among them are Mr. Joseph Wirth, a railroad contractor on the line road from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico; Mr. Alponse Beskochka, a civil engineer: Messrs, Karuel, Albert Schadeberg, and Stauslaus Sabiz, oilicers of Max's "Imperial Guard," and Mr. F. Braudstaedter, a topographic draughtsman, Mr. Joseph Werner, formerly general agent of the above-mentioned railroad at Puebla de los Angeles, and for a time cashier for the same company at Orizaba, also gave us some interesting information, though be had given the cold shoulder to the "Empire of Mexico" several months ago, and resided for some weeks in this country. Without vouching for everything that these gentlemen have told us, we give their tale in a connected form, and as near as possible in their own words. They say that the further continuance of the Imperial force is an utter impossibility, though Maximilian still clings to the belief that the complete anarchy which he expects will follow his exit from Mexico, in consequence of the rivalries of contending partisans and military chiefs, may yet create a strong party favoring his recall. He is said to think himself persoually popular, and he seems now to hope that the clergy and the clerical party generally would yet find means to turn matters in his favor. With this belief and this hope, our informants say, Maximilian, though contemplating a speedy retreat from Mexican territory, has a palace to be put in readiness for him at Havana, where he is said to expect to remain for some time, awaiting, like Micawber, "for something to turn up" that may bring him back his im-perial purple. During his stay at Havana, we are also told, he proposes to make a tour, under a strict incounito, through the United States, of which country he is a great admirer. He often expresses his wish to see the North American republic and its people, whom he often called he greatest practical people of the world. Yet however strong his own hopes may be, it seems that his brother, the Emperor of Austria, does not share them, and did not do so quite a long time since, for, as Mr. Werner informed us, Captain Naute and Lieutenant Graves, of the Austrian migate Dandolo, lying in the harbor of Vera Cruz, told him nearly a year ago that their vessel had been specially sent there to bring Max safely back to Trieste or Miramar. Neither is the trust which Maximilian puts in his assumed personal popularity or that of the Duchess Charlotte, as we are told, well founded. Maximilian, soon after he arrived in Mexico. lost ground with all parties. He must have had in perfect knowledge of the character of the Mexicans and of the prominent characteris-tics of the partisan life of their political and military leaders, for he made it his avowed object to conciliate and unite all parties, and to make of the Mexicans a congruous and homogeneous people. A nation torn by continuous revolutionary strife for over forty years, fully of petty chiefs easily be made to forego its habits of plungin almost yearly into renewed revolution and snarby. This was the great stumbling block, and it required more statesmanship and wiser discrimination than Maximilian apparently posdiscrimination than Maximilian apparently pos-essed to remove it from his path. The Mexi-sans themselves appear to recognize this detect is the Archduke, for they declare that, like a young maiden surrounded by flattering ad-mirers, he coquetted with all parties, and thereby lost the support and favor of all. Even the Church, a clerical party, whose sup-port he still hopes will carry him back to the thereone is not unanimous in his favor; and ar throne, is not unanimous in his favor; and at the departure of our informants from Mexico. they say it was no secret that a large and the most influential portion of the clericals had offered Miramon-lately returned to Mexico-a subsidy of from six to eight millions of dollars, is he would assume the freins of government, and continue the war against the Juarists and the Liberals. But all parties, even those hostile to him from the beginning, give him just credit for good intentions. He eschewed state pomp, dressed like a Mexican, and was the most laborious man of his "Government." They say, however, that he spent his time and labor on unimportant matters of detail, and was unable to comprehend and direct the grand whole of what he taked about as his "mission."

When the Manhattan sailed from Vera Cruz, Maximilian was still at Orizaba, almost a pri-soner, under the surveillance of Marshal Bazaine's officers. He had, up to that time, declined to abdicate, so it was reported at Vera Cruz, though it is generally believed that his remaining in Mexico any longer is entirely out of the question. In fact, the authority of the Imperial Government, and every semblance of respect for it, is hardly to be found any-where. Even in the only four cuties—Mexico, Puebla, Orizaba, and Vera Cruz—where the empire is still maintained by the French garrisons and Austrian or Belgian volun-teer cores the Imperial Government is a mere French garrisons and Austrian or Beignan volun-teer corps, the Imperial Government is a mere name, the Prefects caring very little for the orders or dccrees of the Emperor, obeying, from fear of force, the French officers in command. Maximilian has discharged his entire "Imperial Guard," of which, as we have stated above, three of our informents were officers. He also dismissed nearly the whole staff of his house-hold, retaining but few. Most of these have already left for Europe direct in English and

French steamers. The "Empress" Carlotta is said to have been a well-intentioned lady, completely possessed by the conviction that she had a "sacred mission" entrusted to her by Providence for the regenera-tion of Mexico. Yet, though amiable and con-descending in her personal intercourse, she was haughty, proud, and domin ring, qualities which her consort could not ' accused of; and thus, while possessing grea' energy and more than ordinary mental capa //y, she could never reach to even that limited degree of popularity

which Max for a time enjoyed. The departure of Mr. Campbell, American Minister to the Government of President Juarez, accompanied by such a distinguished military accompanied by such a distinguistical initiary hero as General Sherman, for their destination, is said to have made a profound impression in Mexico. The native Mexicans, so the gentlemen named report, hate the "Yankees" like deadly poison.

They, we are told, fear some grand scheme of annexation, and in the event that anything looking to the realization of their tears should be attempted, would, all parties never so hostile to attempted, would, all parties hever so hostife to each other, unite to oppose, and, if possible, to expel the "rapacious invader from the North." This may be so, or it may be, as pro-bably it is, merely the wish, which is so often "father to the thought," of our Austrian friends, who found their Mexican career so suddenly and so unpleasantly brought to so suddenly and so unpleasantly brought to a close, and all in consequence of the fixed determination of the American people and the firm stand taken by our Government against the creation of a Mexican empire under the influence and even the lash of the French Emperor. Be that as it may, we give this piece of information imparted to us for what it is worth.—New York Times.

#### LOUISIANA.

# The "Picayune" on the Congressional Investigation of the Massacre.

NEW OBLEANS. December 9.- The Picayune of this morning, in an editorial on the Congres-sional Committee to investigate the New Orleans riots, says:-

Such an investigation affords the people of "Such an investigation allords the people of this city an opportunity for collecting, organiz-ing, and presenting fully their whole plea of delense. We hope that citizens will confer to-gether on proper means for bringing out all the testimony in the case for the use of the Com-mittee when it comes. The proceedings of the Military Commission, which have been always known here to be unfair, prejudiced, and interested, being made in exculpation of the Deshare of the military administration of the De-partment at the time for having done things which it ought not to have done, and omitted to do things it had engaged and was trusted to do, incurred more real responsibility for what happened than belongs to the much malignant city officials." The city press are bitterly denouncing the Ben. Butler clubs which have been recently The death of Colonel Murphy, who arrived a lay or two since from Washington, clauming to be United States Marshal, vice McKee, is reported to day.

# House of Representatives.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 10. WARHINGTON, December 10. Under the call of the States tor bills, the follow-ing were introduced avd reterred :-by Mr. Ward (N. Y.), to guarantee to certain States that have been in Rebellion a Republican form of Government. By Mr. Dailing (N Y.), granting the right of land to the Submarice Cable of America and Atlantic To accurate Cable of America and Atlantic

By Mr. Rogers (N J), a bill to repeal the neu-

traity law. By Mr. Bingham (Ohio), to declare valid and conclusive certain procing alions of the President, and acts in pursuance thereot.

# THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Republican Party and the South-Letter from Horace Greeley.

From the Port Gibson (Muss.) Standard. Some weeks ago, a gentleman from Jefferson county, Miss., addressed a letter to Horace Greeley, asking him, as one of the leaders of the Republican party, what the intentions of the party were with reference to the South. Mr. Greeley very courteously and promptly replied in the following letter, which we pubish by request :--

ROCHESTER, N. Y , October 28 .- Dear Sir :- Your

In the second se perty. I am personally acquanted with most Abo-hitomets of note—beritt smith, Charles ummer, Governor Chase, etc., aid not one of them favors a policy of conflication. Thad Stevens and General Burler may be exceptions, General Butler being a new convert from the Democracy. 2. Even the tax on cotton—thouse I think it falls (especially) mainly on the consumer, not the pro-ducer—is certain to be taken off very soon. It is sustained only because of the need of a local revenue.

Sustinged only because of the need of a local revenue.

 a m very sure that no Southern man who remains doi tiv at home and at ends to his business will ever to troubled the cause of Lis part in the late Robelion. Assassing and house-burners may, sometimes, be prosecuted; out offener those who protessed to be Unionsis than those who were Robels.
 I think the general prevalent sentiment of the North was adverse to any exaction of the South, with regard to political related to ellipsed to any exaction of the South.

with regard to politica r ghts of the blacks, it latter the New Orleans riots effected a d cided change, and I think it is now the more prevalent opinion here that the better portion of the Southern whites will never protect the tlacks from outrage and marder at the hands of it. Now-ca te war es, and hat the right of suffrage for the blacks is indispusable to their safety.

The hands of the blocks is indispusable to their safety.
5. I think you mislead yourself by a misuse of terms when you talk of the "equality of the whites and blacks." In five of the New England States their Constitutions and laws make no difference, and know none between whites and blacks in Boston (for instance) than in New Orleans.
You do not ask me for advice rutside your questions, we ly centure to proffer this counsel: -- bot the Southern States resolve to establish and maintain, henceforth, a thoroughly gool understanding with the Southern States resolved that a cerfect good understanding between the two races shall be had
Thus there is no more trouble ahead; but in any one south an understanding is of the states.

Charges in the British House of Lor s.—Tho-number of Peers of Parliament has increased since January last by niteen, and has been diminished by soven. The additions have arisen, first, from creations, of which there have been eight, viz.:—Duke of Edinburgh, Viscount Hall-fax, Barons Burrogill, Hylton, Lytton, Penryn, Romilly, and Strathnairn; secondly, by English titles having been conformed on six Lingh or retitles having been conferred on six Ir.sh peers. viz .:- Baron Clermont, previously Baron Clermont in the Irish peerage; Baron Brancepeth, previously Viscount Boyne; Baron Hartismere, previously Lord Henniker, M. P.; Baron Kenry, previously Earl Dunraven; Baron Monk, pre viously Lord Monk; Baron Meredith, previously Lord Athlumney; and thirdiy, by one peer becoming entitled to take his seat, having attained his majority, viz .:- the Duke of Hamilton. The Earl of Harrington, who would have be come of age this year, died shortly alter the meeting of Parliament. The total addition, fifteen peers, makes the number of peers of Parliament, exclusive of thirty spiritual peers, four hundred and thirty nine; from which must be deducted three peerages which have become extinct, viz., Baron Bayning, Baron Gleneig and Baron Pon-onby. The changes by secession have jurther diminished this number by four, the heirs of deceased uoblemen being minors, viz., Viccont Ciliden (sitting as Lord Dover), Lord Montesgle, Earl Donoughmore (sitting as Viscount Hutchinson), and Lord Rivers. During the year twenty-three peers have died, viz., Marquises Camden and Lansdowne; Earls Bathurst, Chesterdeld, Craven, Gainsborough, Harrington, Kinnoul (sitting as Lord Hay), Donoughmere, Rossiyn, Lanesborough, Line-rick (sitting as Baron Foxford), and Beauchamp; Chiden ; Lords Bayning, Clinton, scount Glenelg, Northbrook, Monteagle, Plunket, Pon-sonby, Vernou, and Rivers. The Upper House, therefore, at present consists of four hundred and sixty two spiritual and temporal peers. A Fortunate Family. - The telegraphic an-nouncement of the illness of the Princess Dagmar, lately married to the heir of the Russian crown, would seem to torebode an interruption in the wonderful good fortune which has been accorded to her family within the last eight years. Christian IX, who is the fourth son of the Duke William of Sonderbourg Glucks-burg, succeeded his cousin Frederick VII, who died childless. Before his accession to the throne his eldest daughter married the Prince of Wales (March 10, 1843), and shortly afterwards his second son was elected King Greece, where he now reigns as George I. N Nor did tortune, which had given a rich kingdom to a Serene Highess, with \$10,000 a year, a crown to a son, and one in prospective to a daughter, tire of her favors, for only a year ago the hand of his second daughter, Dagmar, was demanded by the Czar for his eldest son. This Prince, however, died before the ceremony was performed, whereupon, with a haste which may strike Americans as peculiar, the young lady was engaged to the present heir, whom she married only a few weeks ago. John Morrissey.-The Boston Commercial Bul-Hon. John M., M. C.:-Why did the Government never have to pay

THIRD EDITION EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

SATURDAY'S COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

To the New York Associated Press.

LONDON, December 8- Evening .- Consols have been very firmly held to-day, with sales for money at 884. Panama Railroad bonds are firm. American securities-United States 5-20 bonds of the issue of 1865, were again rather higher, with transactions at 69 \$\[2069]. FRANKFORT, December 8. - United States 5-20s rule very steady in this market at 75 \$\[2075] 2 cash

and short time. Liverroot, December 8-Evening,-The mar-

ket for breadstuffs generally closed heavy, and with only a moderate attendance of buyers. Wheat was offered at 1d. decline per cental, and Corn at 39s. 6d. for handsome American white.

#### Arrival of the "Rising Star."

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 10.—The steamer Rising Star, from Aspin wall, strived here this morning, and br ngs \$1,263,113 in treasure.

morning, and br ngs \$1,263,113 in treasure. New YORK, December 10, -The Rising Star brings dates to the 2d from Panama. There was much talk in Chili about making war on Spain. The allied squadron was still at Val-paraiso, preparing to go to sea. It is believed that the destination of the fleet is Manilla, to intercept, at that place, if possible, some of the Spanish vessels that put in for repairs after the deteat at Caliao.

the defeat at Caliao. A slight shock of earthquake was felt at Val-paraiso on the night of the 8th of November,

but caused no damage. From Peru there is but little of interest. The Dictator seems to be conducting affairs in that Republic with great ability. The different at-

tempts at revolution seem to have failed. The five republics of Central America are at cace, consequently there is no news from there.

The recent sittings of the extra session of Congress, in Chili, terminated in the defeat of the opponents of the Government.

A disastrops fire occurred in Santiago. Chili, on the 2d of October. The market place, with ail the stalls, etc., was destroyed. The amount of property cetroyed was very large, and the tosses fell chiefly upon the poor trailing people. Co.cnel Balto, and toe other expatriated Peruvians, have taken up their residence in Santiago.

The steamer Cyc'one, which was reported to have been captured by the Spaniards, arrived at Valpar iso on the 5th of November. By the United States Associated Press.

The forty-fifth anniversary of independence of the Isthmus has been celebrated during the week by a reception by the President, military reviews, salutes, masquerades, etc. The frigate *Powhalan* saluted the Colombian flag, and Admiral Pearson visited the President.

There was a heavy gale at Aspinwall on December 1, but no damage is reported. The British steamer Danube arrived at Aspin-

wall, November 22, with three cases of yellow iever on board. The s eamer California, from Liverpool, had

Argument on the Test Oath. By the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 10 .- Lorenzo Sherwood, Esq., late of Texas, appeared on the open-ing of the United States Supreme Court this morning, and requested permission for General Hamilton and himself to reargue the constitutionality of the law prescribing the test oath. His arguments commanded the most respectful attention, and permission was granted to him to file a motion with the Clerk in pursuance of his request.

# Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. New York, December 10.—Money active at 6 per cent; Gold, 157; Exchange, 9; U.S. Five twenties, 1862, coupons, 107; do. 1864, 103; do. 1865, new 1862, ecupons, 107; do. 1864, 103; do. 1865, new 1862, ecupons, 107; do. 1864, 103; do. 1865, new 1862, ecupons, 107; do. 1864, 103; do. 1865, new 1860, seven thirtes, 106; Stocks are active and ad-vancing, Missouri 6a, 91; Canton Company, 45; Cumbi rland, 69; Western Union Felegraph Com-pany, 47; New York Central, 111; Eric Rairroad, 109; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 80; Provide Cleveland, 85; Fort Wayne and Chi-cago, 108; Northwestern, 63; Fort Wayne and Chi-ago, 108; Northwestern, 63; Fort Wayne and Chi-ago, 108; Southern, 810, 76cdf. Western, 514, 600; North, 810; Stell, 605, 113; Western, 514, 600; North, 810; 76cdf. Western, 810 186, State, 87, 400, 11; Ohio, \$10,05, 13; Western, 514, 600; North, 810, 75cdf. Wheat dull and declined 10; 187, 40, 1140; Southern, 810, 75cdf. Wheat dull and declined. 198, 800; Beer quiet, Lard steady. Whisky dull and 198, 50; Beer quiet, Lard steady. Whisky dull and 198, 50; Beer quiet, Lard steady. Whisky dull and 199, 50; State, 817, 50; 12; High grades are steady; Oats dull, Seeds inactive, with a downward tendency; proceeries inactive and heavy; Provisions very dull; 199, Seeds, inactive, with a downward tendency; 199, Seeds, inactive, with a story reversions, very dull; 199, Seeds, inactive, with a story reversions, very dull; 199, Seeds, inactive, with a story reversions, seeds, indicence 199, Seeds, inactive, and heav; Prov

a2.30

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Monday, December 10, 1866. ( The Stock Market opened very duil this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were weak and unchange. settled. New 5-20s sold at 1074, and August 7.30s at 1054, a slight decline; 993 was bid for 10-40s, and 1123 for 6s of 1881.

and 1122 for 6s of 1881. Railroad shares continue the most active on the hst. Catawissa preferred sold at 284@284. An advance of 1 on the closing price Saturday evening; Reading at 544@54 81-100, no change; Camden and Amboy at 130, no change; Pennsyl-vania Railroad at 544, no change; and Northern Central at 48, no change. 34 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 58 for Minebill; S5 for North Pennsylvania; 674 for Lehigh Val-ley; 282 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; and 308 for Philadelphila and Erre. o.; and 30% for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were un-City Passenger Railway shares were un-changed. Hestonville sold at 144: 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 744 for West Philadel-phia; 30 for Green and Coates; 27 for Girard College; and 29 for Germanto xn.

In Bank shares there was more doing. Manufacturers' sold at 314; Uuion at 63; and Farmers' and Mcchanics' at 1344@135; 135 was bid for Third National; 150 for Philadelphia; 06 for Southwark; 56 for Girard; and 684 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares were in fair demand. Schuyl-

kill Navigation preferred sold at 333, a decline of 4, and West Branch Canal at 284, no change. 4 was bld for Schuylkill Navigation common; 54 for Lehigh Navigation; 85 for Morris Canal; 554 for Lehigh Navigation; 85 for Morris Canal;
14 for Susquehanna Canal; 561 for Delaware Privision; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Quotations of Gold—103 A. M., 1374; 11 A. M.,
137; 12 M., 1375; 1 P. M., 137]. —The Comptroller of the Currency has just forwarded to the National Bauk of the Repuo-h: of this city, William A. Bhawn, Esq., Presi-dant four hundred thousand dollars in circar

dent, four hundred thousand dollars in circa-lating notes. The bank, in their new building, Nos. 899 and 811 Chesnut street, is now fully prepared to conduct an extensive business. The New York Tribune this morning suys "Moncy on call is in better supply, and is quoted at 6@7 per cent. In commercial bills no change. Best are quoted at 64@7. National bank notes are in excessive supply, and at a discount as compared with legal tender of a few days' interest.

THE CITY PULPIT

Sermons by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, Rev. George W. Smiley, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. V. D. Read, D.D., Rev. S. A. Mutchmore, and Rev. H. S. Hoffman.

Etca Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

SPECIALLY REPORTED FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH. SUFFERING TRANSFORMED INTO JOY.

A Sermon Delivered at the Church of the Advent, York Avenue, above But-

tonwood Street, by the Rev. Phillips Brooks.

The announcement that the pulpit of the Church of the Advent would be filled on vesterday morning by the Rev. Phillips Brooks, of the Church of the Holy Trialty, caused the former place of worship to be filled to overflowing, The Rev. Mr. Brooks selected as his text the sixth verse of the 84th Psalm, reading as follows:-

follows:--"Who passing through the Valley of Baca make it a well; the rain also filleth the pools." The beauty of this and of many other passages of Scripture, said the minister, springs from the beauty of the land whose history it illustrates. In the world's great heart there will always be a Holy Land of pilgrimage; the names of the particular spots in Palestine have become so intimarely associated with certain ideas of our religion that they would still be representative of them, even if these places should be blotted from the map. This Psaim is the parting towards God of an earnest and devoted heart, and was probably written at a time when David was not able to go up to Jerusalem with the rest of the pilgrims to worship. But this could not dampen his joy, as in the 10th verse be could ex-clam, "A day in thy courts is beiter than a thou-sand. I had rather be a door-keeper in the house of n y God, than to dw-ll in the tents of wickedness." This valley of Baca is evidently synonymon; with the valley of misery or suffering, and the lesson that it is intended to teach is that of turning sorrow into joy.

It is intended to teach is that of turning sorrow into joy. Two great theories of life have been promoved—the theory of compensation and the theory of transfor-mation. The first is based on the idea that this world is full of evil and discomfort, which must be borne, if we would come to happiness by-and-by. It is a favorite doctrine of the present day, and has been forcibly de', neated by Emerson in his cessary on Compensation. An endless up and down is the law which this philosophy adopts. The present world is the great 'dows;'' the next world the great "up," which is to, make it all good. And, according to this theroy, the deeper the present unsery the more complete will be the faure joy. Although there are a tew passares in Scripture which wou'd seem to warrant such a theory, the general tone of the B ble and the general verdict of our experience alike condemn if. It would render that of others, who cannot carry the doctrine of com-pensation into the next, world, comfort themsolves with the assurance that their present misery will not last forever. They have nothing to do on a rainv day but to sit still and be directed, and then quietly await the sunshine, that their garments may be dried. But patience and resignation on not and cannet spring from such a theory. The man who be dried. But patience and resignation do not and cannot spring from such a theory. The man who accepts the comfortees comfort of companiation can only plod along his dusty way, hoping by and by to come upon a green oasis where he can quench his thirst. The theory of transformation is directly the reverse of this. When David was athirs: in the wilreverse of this. When David was athirs: in the wil-derness, he did not look forward into the future, but deeper into the present, for reliet. And this is just what the world needs- a present labor, a pre-sent life, a present consolation. All things are, in reality, just what they are used for, their natures depending on the genius and desires of him who would transform thum. A sculptor sees a b ock of marble and it becomes to him a statue; a mayon encounters it, and it is only a door stor. In the same way men themselves are material for each other. Each one makes of his neighbor that for which he uses him, the result of this mutual in-fluence of men on each other depending in all cases on their characters and motives. So men likewise use God, making of Him such different and likewise use God, making of flim such different and opt osite things that some raise themselves up to heaven, while others sink down into perdition. The heaven, while others sink down into perdition. The sublimest picture in the history of the world is presented by this facuity of the roul, by which it is enabled to rise to the supremacy of all things, and decide their natures by the uses to which it would put them. It is but a repetition of the scene where n God brought to Adam the beas's of the field, to see what he would make of them, and whatsoever Adam called every hyper creature that was the Adam called every hving creature that was the New let man, armed with this power and having New let man, armed with this power and having the disjosition to exercise it, go down into the vale of fisca or miery, and he shall come out, not half dead from thust, but echoing the words of David:--"Lift up your heads, oh! ye gates; and be ye lifted up, ye everlasting doors, and the King of Glory shall come in!" Our human instinct craves something like this. We long for a present existence, for a present life, for a present joy; and these we can re cove only by drinking of the merciful waters of Baea. Suffering contains the elements of true bap-piness, because it produces a sense of our weakness, our helpesness, our dependence; and, righ.ly used. our helplessness, our dependence; and, righ ly used, it p'aces the soul in its happiest and treest life. Anything in the body, brain, or heart that brings our self-sufficiency out of us, sets us free from our abnormal state, and gives us the power to see the great light of a present God. While this doctrine of transformation holds true While this doctrine of transformation holds true with respect to involuntary suffering, it is even more applicable in the case of that responsible suffering which springs from voluntary and sensible sin. When a man realizes for the first time has guilt, that he is without a hope, that he stands naked in the sight of God, he walks through the valley of mizery, and all around is dark. But even this walley can break forth, like the vale of Baca, into wells of riclest joy. Where sin aboundeth, grace doth much more abound. We have but to heed the invi ation "to every one that thirsteth, come ve to the waters." Through suffering fman is brought to a fuller realization of the character and love of God. The waters." Infougn supering man is broken to a fuller realization of the character and love of God. In bodily or mental pain, he is enabled to live de-its httul days in the joy afforded by studying the ways of God. It is not a heaven to come that we so much need, as a heaven on earth, transformed from the difficulties, doubts, and toils of this present live. Christ bath turned these into a well of living methods and the displayed by the study not whoseever drinketh of them shall not thurst any more

# The Poisoning Case in Berlin, Connecti-cut—Suspicions and Surmises.

From the Hartford Times of Saturday evening.

All the surviving sufferers by the arsenic poisoning in Cornelius Peck's family, at Berlin, passed a comparatively comfortable night last night. There is some hope now of saving the lufe of the servant girl, Eliza Fox. Mr. and Mrs. Peck are also in a somewhat less critical condition. The son and daughter are decidedly better.

body of Nelson Taylor, whose sudden The death three months ago causes suspicion now, was disinterred to-day. Professor Barker, chemist, of Yale College, was present. It was found to be not wholly decayed, but somewhat preserved in a dessicated form. The stomach especially was well preserved, and Dr. Ellsworth expressed the opinion that this is due to the presence of arsenic in it. The report of the chemi-cal analysis of the stomach and viscera of the old lady, Mrs. Peck, for reasons unexplained, has not transpired.

Last night Mr. Peck made a statement to some friends and acquaintances. He believes that the murderous act was done by a person who has an interest in a member of his family, and he names that person.

What foundation there is to the theory of Mr. Peck-himself a suffering victim to this dark plot-caunot as yet be ascertained. It will be seen that it is a different theory from the one involving the lawsnit, the death of Nelson Taylor, etc. One unusual circumstance in connection with it deserves, perhaps, to be mentioned.

On Monday night last, after the death of one of the victims, Dr. Stone, one of the physicians present, discovered a man who seemed to be, in the darkness, prowling around the house, and calling to him he ran, the Doctor pursuing, but unsuccessfully. As we are told, the same thing happened the next night, or the one succeeding, with a similar result; and again last night, the chase proving unavailing. Who the interloper was, or what he was after, hanging around the back part of the house in the night, is not known.

#### Senator Wade on Female Suffrage.

The following letter was read at the recent meeting of the American Equal Rights Association:-

JEFFEBSON, Ohio, November 14.-Susan B. Anthony, Secretary American Equal Rights Association — Madam:-Yours of the 9th instant is received, and I desire to say, in reply, that I sm now and ever have been the advocate of equal and impartial suffrage to all citizens of the United States who have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, who are of sound mind and who have not disqualified themselves by the commission of any offense, without any disinction on account of race, color, or sex. Every iduced to prove that males should have the right to vote applies with equal, if not greater, force to prove that females should possess the right; and were I a citizen of your State, I lould labor with whatever of ability I possess engraft these principles in its Constitution. Yours, very respectfully, B. F. WADE.

Not Appreciated.—The tables which had been used by General Washington in 1774, and were sold at auction on Saturday, by Messrs. J. H. Digges & Co., only brought \$2:50 apiece. They were of solid mahogany, and, divested of the associations connected with them, were well worth more money than was paid for them. Messrs. Digges & Co. exhibited at the sale authenticated documents fully establishing the fact of the tables having been used by the im-mortal Father of his Country.—Richmond Times,

im mileage? Because he travels on his muscle. Who is his invorite poet? Beal-tie. Why will he be popular with the working-men? Because he is in favor of strikes.

neni What is his favorite snuff? Rapp-e.

What is the difference between a vat of beer and John Morrissey ? None; one is a brew, and

the other is a brew-sir (bruiser). Are there as many fighting-men in this Con-riss as the last? More-I-see.

Wintry - A letter from Mewbury, Vt., on the unnecticut river, dated December 5, states that, notwithstanding the powerful warm rain-storms from the southeast on last week, and again on Tuesday night, the mass of snow on the huge mound of Moosehillock, plainly in sight, has not been diminished. The great mountain is covered with a glittering white mantle to an extent of a thousand feet below its superior. its summit.

Strange Rumor -A schooner, laden with arms and munitions of war, is reported to have sailed from Elizabethport last week for an unknown destination. Rumor says that the arms were intended for reshipment on board a vesse in transitu. On Monday afternoon a revenue cutter made a thorough search of fall vessels in the vicinity of Elizabethport, and those halling from Amboy

arrived at Aspinwali ; the ship Arooslook, with ice, from Boston, had also arrived.

Messrs. Jane & Co., of Guayaquil, have not suspended, as reported.

The steamer Nouveau Monde, from St. Nazaire, France, arrived at Aspin wall on the 30th. Dates from Lima, Callao, are to November 15 and 23.

Peru was tranquil. The Government has conitely declined the arbitration of England and France in the Spanish imbroglio. The Peruvian Minister had returned from Chili. The allied squadron was at Valparaiso under

sealed orders. The Peruvian revolutionists have been ex-

patriated to Chili. Central America was quiet. The coffee season had commenced in Costa Rica.

# Fire Near Burlington.

Ly the New York Associated Press.

SUBLINGTON, December 10, -The extensive dyeouse of the Burlington Woollen Company, at Winooski, was totally destroyed by the this norning. The fire was discovered about 5 c'clock, and the flames were only prevented from reaching the main building through the persistent efforts of the Ethan Alian Engine Company, of this city, and the use of four large force pumps in the mills. The dye-house conained a large quantity of wool, and, though ully insured, the loss is estimated to be about 0,000. Some slight casualties occurred by the tailing of the dye-bouse. These mills, which are amongst the largest in New England, and have employed about eight hundred hands, are necessarily obliged to suspend operations for a w weeks in order to repair machinery. The origin of the fire is supposed to be accidental.

# Fire in Columbia.

Ly the New York Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, December 9.—A destructive fire courred at this place last night, about 10:30 'clock. Several buildings were destroyed; o'clock. among which were the business houses of J. M. louston, dry goods, a total loss; Mesars. Wil liams' drug store, partly insured; Herstein & Co., dry goods and clothing, a part of the stock saved; Burch & Aiken, dry goods, a part of the stock saved and fully insured; and Ballard's aloon. the name of the owner unknown. The total loss is unknown. Owing to a lack of tire apparatus and water the flames spread rapidly, and were checked only by tearing down to ur frame buildings. The aggregate losses are timated at \$100,000 to \$150,000, with comparaively little insurance.

# Fire in Nashville. NASHVILLE, Dece abar 9 .- The extensive such,

By the New York Associated Press.

olind and do or manufactory of James Simons was destroyed by fire last night about midnight. Several of the adjoining buildings were badly amaged. The loss is about \$30,000, and no insurance.

# A HAPPY DESPATCH.

Safety of the Steamer "Britannia"-Five Hundred Passengers on Board. By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 10 .- The steamship lowa, from Glasgow, is now coming up the bay, having in tow the missing steamship Britannia. wutch satled from Glasgow November 30, and had been given up as lost.

#### The Tennessee Legislature.

By the New York Associated Press. NASHVILLE, December 9.-The abroad in the North, that the Legislature has adjourned sine die, or will do so in several days. is all a mistake. It will adjourn on the 17th inst., to convene again on January 14.

#### Sudden Death.

By the New York Associated Press. Boston, December 10.—Charles Minot, Esq., formerly Superintendent of the Erie Railway and Boston and Maine Railroad, died suddenly this morning, at his residence in Somerville, of more is of the brain \* paralysis of the brain.

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

 \$5950 Leb 6s. \$4...914
 6 sh Man Nat Bk.. 314

 \$1000 5-20s.66cpb5wn107
 10 sh Union Bk....634

 \$4000 U S 750s Aug.105
 10 sh W Br Cn..b10 28

 \$100 d 0.....105
 100 sh W Br Cn..b10 28

 \$100 sh Cata. pt..s30 28
 300 sh d 0.....lots 33

 \$100 sh Cata. pt..s30 28
 23 sh do....lots 334

 \$100 sh Cata. pt..s30 28
 23 sh do....lots 334

 \$100 sh Cata. pt..s30 28
 23 sh do....lots 334

 \$100 sh Cata. pt..s30 28
 23 sh do....lots 334

 \$100 sh Cata. pt..s30 28
 20 sh do.....lots 28

 \$100 sh Cata. pt..s30 28
 20 sh Ponva R....54

 \$100 sh Cata. pt..s30 28
 20 sh Cata. late 34

 \$200 sh do......54
 20 sh Ponva R....54

 \$100 sh Cata. pt..s50
 50 sh N Central. 49

 \$100 sh do......55
 50 sh N Central. 49

 \$20 sh do......54
 50 sh N Central. 49

 \$20 sh do......55
 50 sh N Central. 49

 \$20 sh do......155
 50 sh N Central. 49

 \$20 sh do.......155
 50 sh N Central. 49

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-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:-American gold, 137 Gal374; Silver 2s and 2s, 131; Cowpound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 161; do., July, 1854, 151; do., August, 1864, 151; do., October, 1854, 141; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 94; do. October, 1865, 94.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 26 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:-U.S. 68, 1881. coupon, 1124 @112; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107 @107\*; do., 1864, 1064@1064; do., 1865, 1064@ 107; do., new, 1865, 1084@109; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 994@1004; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105 (2105); do., 2d series, 1054(20105); 3d series, 105 (2105); Compounds, December, 1864, 134(213). 1054

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, December 10 .- The dulness noticed in the Flour Market for some time past has been increased by a further decline in gold. The home con. nmers purchased very cautionsly, and only to suply the immediate wants of the local trade. Sales of 400 bbls., including superfine at \$8.28.50 P bbl.;

400 bbls., inc'nding superfine at \$5.3850 \$7 bbl.; extras at \$9.310 50; Northwestern extra family at \$11 (a.1225; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$12.30 (b.36); and fancy brands at \$14.50(alt)-50, according to quality. Rve Flour is seiling at \$7.25(a) 50 \$7 (b). Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat Market coal inues to be characterized by extreme quielude, and the only sale reported was 400 bush. New Pennsylvania red at \$2.65. White ranges from \$3.20(a) \$30. Rye is duil, and in the ab-sence of sales we quote at \$1.20(a) 40 \$7\$ bush, for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and higher. Sales of 2000 bush old yellow at \$1.17 and 600 bush new do. at \$1. Oats are quiet, with sales at 576. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait. 't hisky is quiet, with small sales of Ohio at \$2.43. Fennsylvania is held at \$2.86(a) \$7.

## Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, December 10 .- Beet Cattle were in fair demand this week, but prices were without any material change. 2400 head arrived, and sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 15 @16c. for extra; a few choice at 16 ]c ; fair to good at 13@14c.; and common at 10@12c, P lb , as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales :-

lowing are the particulars of the sales :170 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@15.
60 "A. Christy & Bro., Western, 14@16.
71 "P. McFillen Chester county. 61@81, gross
85 "P. Hathaway, Western, 14@16.
80 "James S. Kirk, Cheeter county. 14@16.
80 "James McFillen, Western, 15@16.
81 "Ulman & Co., Western, 15@16.
82 "Ulman & Co., Western, 15@16.
83 "Martin, Fuiler & Co., Western, 15@16.
84 Martin, Fuiler & Co., Western, 15@16.
85 "T. Mooney & Smith, Western 14@16.
86 "H. Chain, Pennsylvania. 7@84, gross.
87 "H. Chain, Pennsylvania. 7@84, gross.
88 "Hood, Chester county. 12@15.
89 "Hope & Co., Western, 12@15.
81 "Hope & Co., Western, 12@15.
82 "B. Hood, Chester county. 12@16.
83 Cows were dull. 240 head sold at \$40@65 for
84 "pringers and \$60 @80 \$p head for Cow au Calt.
84 Sheep were unchanged. 6000 head sold at from 40.
85 (as, and a few choice at \$9.25 the 100 lbs, nett.

#### THE PRODIGAL SON.

The First of a Series of Sermons on this Subject, Delivered Last Evening in the Cohocksink Presbyterian Church, Germantown, by Rev. S. A. Mutchmore. The preacher read as the general text for the series of sermons, the parab'e of the Produgal Son, from the fliteenth chapter of Luke, and then spoke substantia ly as follows :--

Orphens, a mythic h ro, is reported to have so hormoniously swept the strings of the lyre, that he yery trees and rocks, together with the beasts of the forest, assembled around him, entranced by his metody. Having lost his wife, he descended into meiody. Having lost his wife, he descended into the lower world, armed only with his lyre; he en-tered Hades, and there, at the music of his go den shell, the wheel of Ixion stopped. Tantalus ioreof his thirst, and the vulture ceased to prev on the vita's of Titvos. And what is this but the dim con-ceptions of His perfections who was the desire of the nations? It is the dim expression of the concep-ception that had taken hold of a lost world, that their ideal deliverer should destroy death, and that the relief of humanity should in some way come in conjunction with the humanity to be saved. What is just stated as a myth is more than realized in the Wonderful Being who touched every sympathetic cord in the human breast, and even dumb nature too, for the sea and winds obeyed the music of His voice.

voice. And as soon as misery felt His presence it was drawn to Him by an irresistable attraction, and Ho announces this very thing as His mission; -- "And i, if I be lifted up, I will draw all men unto me." He