THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

OBITUARY.

AGUSTIN G. de YTURBIDE.

The Funeral Services at St. John's (R. C.) Agustin G. de Yturbide, eldest son of the Liberator of Mexico, in the 59th year of his age, died at the Clarendon Hotel, New York, on Tuesday, the 11th instant. Immediately after his return from the continent of Europe, he was taken ill on the 13th of November last with a severe attack of what is known as "Bright's" disease of the bladder and kidneys, which proved fatal on the 11th instant. The body was immediately forwarded to this city for interment. The funeral services were held at St. John's Church, (Rev. Father Riley), on Thirteenth street, below Market. In consequence of being preceded by another funeral service, and also the lateness of the hour (half-past eleven), requiem mass was not performed, but the ceremony was that of the usual funeral services. After church service, the body was lowered into the family vault, No. 9 of the church, where are laid the bodies of his mother. sister, and brother.

Biographical Sketch of Don Agustin G. de Yturbide and His Family.

On Tuesday evening, at the Clarendon Hotel, in New York city, died Don Agustin G. de Yturbide, son of Yturbide Primero, Emperor of Mexico. He arrived there from Paris only about two weeks ago, and was conveyed to the hotel while suffering acutely from the disease which finally terminated his life-Bright's disease of the kidneys. His remains were taken to Philadelphia by his brother, Don Angel de Yturbide, and the funeral took place here on Wednesday.

Don Agustin was slightly deformed in his person, but, differing from the majority of those who are affected in this manner, was a genial, open-bearted man. He was strongly addicted to many of the characteristic Mexican customs, including a free use both of meyeal and monte. He was possessed of a large amount of natural wit, and was a popular favorite in Mexico. This is proved by the way in which a speech of his illustrating the maxim, "In vino veritas," jwas received by the populace at the opera house in the City of Mexico, only a year and a half or

two years ago.

Maximilian had ordered all the theatres to be thrown open treely to the public on the night of thrown open freely to the public on the night of the fele day of the Emperor Yturbide. Late in the evening, Don Agustin and a party of friends entered the imperial box at the opera house. They had all been dining quite liberally, and Don Agustin was in a condition to speak his mind recklessly. He was soon recognized by the people, who cried out, "Don Agustin, a speech; a speech!" In spite of the remonstrances of his friends, Don Agustin arose, and made his way to the front of the box. Placing himself where he could see and be seen by all, and silence being gained, he three addressed his countrymen:—
"Mexicars! youtwant a speech from me, cht. Well.

"Mexicars! youtwant a speech from me. ch? Well, you shall have one. You want me to speak as the son of the hiberator of Mexico, the immortal Yturbide. Well, he was your chosen Emperor; he was the only honest man in Mexico, and so you shot him! In doing so you acted like the parcel or robbers and assassins that you always were and always will be!"

Whether the truth of the flattering remarks was felt by the audience, or whether they were in too good humor to be irritated by them, is not known: but the speech was received with a sterm of applause and outbursts of laughter, under cover of which Don Agustin was carried

on by his friends. His father, Agustin de Yturbide, Emperor of Mexico, was born in Valladolid de Michoacan in 1784, and executed in Padilla, July 19, 1824, At an early age he entered the militia of his native province, and in 1810 became a lieutenant in the regular army. In the same year the revolution projected by Don Miguel Hidalgo, curate of Dolores, broke out, and Yturbide was offered the rank of lieutenant-general by the insurgents, if he would join them. He refused the offer, and so exerted himself in quelling the rebeltion that he was made commander of the provinces of Guanajuato and Valla-dolid, as well as of the Army of the North. About this time he was accused by some royalists of want of fidelity to the cause, and, although he was acquitted of the charge by the Viceroys Calleja and Apodaca, he disgusted that he resigned. He subsequently accepted the command of an army ind marched with it to Acapulco in 1810. there matured a plan for emancipating Mexico country, and extending freedom to all orders of people. It is known as the "Iguala Plan," as it was first promulgated from a place of that name. It was eminently and entirely successful. In the account of his political life by him-self, he says of it:—"Without bloodshed, confiagrations, robberies, or depredations, nay, without even a mistortune, a single sigh, or a tear, my country was rendered happy, and from a colony transformed into a great, independent empire."
He acted most generously towards all who did wish to support him, and this led many to think that he was acting in concert with the royal troops. He then continued his march to Queretaro, and was joined by Guadalupe Vic-toria, a devoted friend of liberty. Meanwhile Viceroy-General, Don Juan arrived from Spain, and finding the whole country with Yturbide, concluded a treaty with him at Cordova, August 24, 1821, acceding to the plan of Iguala. By this treaty the gates of the capital were of ened to Yturbide, and on the 27th of September ie entered the City of Mexico. On the same day the junta spoken of in the "plan" was formed and he entered upon his official duties. But the new Government did not prosper. Yturbide complained that the representation was not fairly distributed, and the Congress thought that he was endeavoring to take too much power into his own hands, [Towards April, 1862, symptoms of an approaching anarchy became

He says, "Long live Agustin the First was the miversal cry that astonished and appalled me. He drew up a proclamation, which was circusted in the morning, showing what steps should be taken and what should be done. The regency and the army gave in their adhesion, and be received seventy-four out of ninety-four votes of the Congress. On the 30th of October he issolved the Congress and established a junta. After a short time various revolutions broke out, and Santa Anna and Echavari formed a union to re-establish the Congress dissolved by Yturbide. Defection now became general among the officers of the army and in the provinces. Yturbide finding his cause hopecalled Coogress together, and on March 26 1823, tendered his resignation, and requested permission to leave the country. This was granted him, and he was also allowed an annual pension of \$25,000. The stipulation was made that he should forever reside abroad, and prodeath. On May 11, 1823, he embarked for Leg-horn, where he resided for several months. horn, where he resided for several months. From Italy he went to England, and on May II, 1824, sailed for Mexico, with the view of recovering his lost empire. The Mexican Government having been apprised of his leaving ally, suspected his intentions, and passed a scree proscribing him as a traitor, and declaring that the mere fact of his landing

ind garrison of Mexico simultaneously pro-

claimed Yturbide Emperor.

in the country should render him a public enemy. July 14 he landed near the Fort of Soto la Marina, and having made application to General Garya for passports, was arrested and conducted to Padilla. At 6 o'clock in the after-noon, having confessed himself, he was led to the place of execution. After he had sposen a few words to the assen bled crowd, the order to fire was given, and he fell dead instantly. His pension was continued to his widow, on condition that she would reside either in Colombia or in the United States. She chose the latter, and has lived in this city, where her children

have been educated.

The Emperor left a large family. Don Filipe distinguished himself in the American army during the war with Mexico. Don Angel married a lady of Georgetown, D. C., and is the father of a boy now about five years old, who was transferred by his parents to the Emperor Maximilian, with the expectation that he would one day be Emperor of Mexico, Maximilian having no children of his own. The eldest daughter of the Emperor Agustin, a lady of great intelligence and most estimable character, remains with her little nephew at Mexico, She is recognized by Maximilian as the Princess Imperial, under which title she enjoys at the Mexican Court a precedence next after the Emperor and Empress.

ENGLAND.

A Series of Fatal Colliery Explosions in Yorkshire-Over Three Hundred Persons Killed at the Oaks Pit, Barnsley -Melancholy and Exciting Scenes.

Barnsley (St. Mary), York County, West Riding, December 12, P. M.—One of the most fearful and fatal mine-shaft explosions which has ever taken place in the coal districts of England occurred at the Oaks Colliery, near this town, at 1 o'clock in the atternoon of to-day.

The scene of the fatal casualty is the most ex-tensive coal pit in the dis rict, the shaft running to a depth of two hundred and seventy yards, The works extend fully two miles under ground, and are at all times during labor hours filled with the number of hands requisite to keep up their great production, and sitted up with every necessary tackle, instruments and tools.

This morning about four hundred persons,

men and boys, commenced work in the pit at the usual hour, and went on until near the hour of 1 o'clock, when a terrific explosion, supposed of fire damp, took place, and it is at present considered that all of them have perished. The persons employed above ground, with almost all the hands working in the glass factories, foundries, needle and iron rolling works, with the citizens and shopkeepers of the town, rushed to the mouth of the pit immediately after they heard of the disaster. Exploring parties were formed, and a number of men descended the

BARNSLEY, 9 o'clock P. M.—Every aid possible under the circumstances is being rendered at the scene of the explosion. The exploring party report that they have counted as many as thirty-eight dead bodies lying within a space of fifty yards. Some few persons have been brought out alive, notwithstanding the first fear that all had perished. Among them are a few of the engineers, who are terribly mutilated. They indicate that the catastrophe happened from the usual cause of a foul air explosion.

The men add that there are no more persons

alive in the workings. If this be so, over three hundred persons lie dead in the recesses of the pit. Very great excitement exists The families and friends of the deceased, coming from the town and suburbs, have been waiting all day at the scene of the fatality, and refuse to leave. An accident almost similar in its cause and consequences occurred in the same pit bout twenty years ago, when seventy three persons perished.

A Second Explosion - Many of the Volun-teers Supposed to be Killed.

BARNSLEY, December 13 .- Another explosion has taken place in the same Oaks colliery pit. It happened at nine o'clock this morning, and while the men were employed in drawing up the dead bodies of those killed vesterday. Eighty bodies had been taken out when the second disaster to k place. At this time there were several officials and volunteers down the shaft, engaged in the humane work, and feared very much that they have perished also The melancholy scenes of yesterday are in consequence renewed.

LATER .- Some of the volunteers referred to above have been taken out alive; but about thirty persons have been killed by the second calamity. About three hundred dead bodies have been taken up,

An Explosion in Stafford.

London, December 13-Evening .- Another terrible explosion has taken place in a colliery in Stafford, attended with great loss of life.

Mysterious Absence of Louis Fox, the Billiard Player. From the Rochester Democrat, 12th.

Apprehensions are felt by the family and friends of Mr. Louis Fox, the distinguished bil-liard player, of this city, as to his safety. He has not been seen or heard from since Tuforenoon of last week, when he left his residence on North Clinton street, apparently in his usual health and spirits. A few minutes later he was by Mrs. C. A. Kellogg at the west end of Andrew Street Bridge, and that is the last that is known of his movements. For two or three days it was supposed that he might have gone to New York. He had been talking of visiting that city, but as he took no baggage or change of clothing it was supposed that his absence could not be protracted beyond a day or two. Eight days have now elapsed without bringing any tidings of him, and it seems to us that the slarm of his family is fully justified by the cir-cumstances, especially as his most intimate acquaintances in New York and other cities say, in reply to telegrams, that they have not seen

Mr. Fox carried an umbrella in his hand when he left home, and is supposed to have had about one hundred dollars in money in his pocket.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, December 14 -The receipts and stocks of Flour continue very light, and holders are very firm in their views. There was no demand for shipment, but quite a good inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased 1000 barrels, principally North-

who purchased 1000 barrels, principally Northwestern extra family, at \$10 50@12, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11@13; extras at \$0@10 50; superfine at \$8@8 50; and fancy brands at \$14@16, according to quality. Bye Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over \$7 25 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat offering; but the demand is limited and prices nominal. We quote l'ennsylvania red at \$2.65@2.85; Southern do. at \$2.90@3.15; and white at \$3.20@3.30. Eve is held at \$1.30@1.35 p bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady demand at yesterday's figures. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$50.00 \$1; and old do, which is very scarce, at \$1.15@1.17. Oats remain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$50.00 \$1.5

Cloverseed is in fair demand, with sa'es at \$9@10 1) 64 lbs. Flaxseed is duit and lower. Small sales at \$2.90@3. I'mothy ranges from \$8 25@8 75 Whisky is selling, in a small way, at \$2.43 for Ohio; Pennsylvania is held at \$2.35.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has been thirty years in the ranks without publishing anything, sermon or treatise.

-A difference of opinion was followed by very high words, and in a fit of passion the chief magistrate of Muri shot his son through

-The Emperor of Russia raised a loan o £6,000,000 in London at 65, and was offered £20,000,000, but the English railways cannot borrow. Great public works are stopped for want of funds, because public confidence in English companies is shaken.

A model in plaster of the Freedmen's Monument to Abraham Lincoln, designed and executed by Miss Harriet Hosmer, reached this cuted by Miss Harriet Hosmer, reached this city a hort time since from Rome, and in response to invitations a large number of ladies and gentlemen visited the Statuary Room of the Bos on Athenaum to-day to witness a private exhibition of the same. A recent letter from Miss Harriet Hosmer, addressed to James E. Yeatman, Esq., of St. Louis, Mo., President of the Freedmen's Monument Association, gives the best description of the monument we become that the contract of the same and the lieve that has ever been published. It is as follows:-

Sin:—In designing a monument to record the life and services of Abraham Lincoln, I have endeavored to express the idea that the Temple of Fame which we rear to his memory, is based upon the two great acts of his administration, viz., the Eminoipa-tion of the Slave, and the Preservation of the Ame-

Commencing, however, with his earlier history, I Commencing, however, with his earlier history, I have represented other scenes of the President's life, in the four bas-relief's which surround the lower base. In the first, his birth; his journey through the woods to his new home in Indiana; and his occupation as a builder of log-cabins, rais-splitter, fat-bostnan, and farmer. In the second, as stump-sucaker; as member of the Legislature; as bidding fareweil to his constituents and friends at Spring-field; and as taking the oath of office of President of the United States at Washington. In the third, four mey orable events of the war—the bombardfour men orable events of the war—the bombard-ment of Sumfer, the capture of Mobile, and of Pe-tersburg, and the surrender of Lee at Appointation. And in the fourth, the assassingtion, the funeral procession, and the final interment at Springfield. Upon the circular columns which enclose these ba -re iefs, and crowning the first base of the Temple, are placed four statu s, representing the condition of the negro as it actually ex sted at different periods of the President's four yea sor office; first, as ex-ported in chains for sale; second, upon the planta-tion; third, as guide and assistant to our troops; and fourth, as soldier and freeman. Above these col-umns rises an octaronal base, four sides of which contain the inscriptions:—

ABRAHAM LINCOLN: MARTYR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: EMANCIPATION OF FOUR MILLIONS OF MEN;

PRESERVER OF THE AMERICAN UNION. Upon this rests a circular base, forming the immedia e base of the Temple, upon which is represented a bas-relief, composed of thirty-six female figures, hand in-hand, symbolical of the union of the thirty-six States. Upon this rise the four columns of the Temple, supporting a cornice, upon which are inscribed the concluding words of the Emancipation Proclamation:—'And upon this, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, I invoke the considerate

judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God." Within the Temple a statue of the dead President rests upon a sarcophagus, and the four mourning Victories, with trumpets reversed, which guard and surround the whole, record the great sorrow of the nation, stricken down at the moment of proc aiming

its triumphs.

It is needless to say that in so small a space but little study could be given to details. Shou d opportunities and the study could be given to details. little study could be given to details. Should opportunity be afforded me of completing the design upon a larger scale, many improvements and accessories would be introduced; for instance, the historical bas-reliefs would contain careful portraits of individuals and places; in the circular bas-reliefs the characterities of each separate S are would be preserved, and the shields, affixed as architectural ornaments, would be at their appropriate coart of arms. served, and the shields, affixed as architectural ornaments, would bear their appropriate coats of arms.
The object thus taris my design has been merely to
convey to you an idea of its general effect, and of
the manner in which I should propose to illustrate
the bistory of the great man whose life was so rich
in events that it only remains for the artist to give
prominence to its most brilliant passages.

With what degree of s ill this has been done. I
now leave for you and others to determine and I
have the honor to be, very respectfully, yours,

H. G. Hosmer.

Leghorn, September 15, 1865.

LEGHORN, September 15, 1866. The model is a very beautiful one, and large enough to give an excellent idea of the appearance of the monument when completed. prominent scenes in Mr. Lincoln's history above alluded to by the sculptress, are finely brought out, and the whole design redects the highest credit upon Miss Hosmer's abilities and superior judgment. It is proposed to erect the monument on the Capitel grounds at Washington. D. C. Its height will be sixty feet, with a base sixty feet square. The architectural work is to be of New England granite, and the figure, bas-reliefs, and ornaments of bronze. monument will cost \$250,000, and about five years will be required for its completion.

The origin of the Freedmen's Monument explained in a letter from General T. C. H. Smith to Mr. Yeatman, in April, 1865, in which he states that a poor negro woman of Marietta, Ohio—one of those made tree by President Lincoln's Proclamation-proposes that a monument to their dead friend be erected by the colored people of the United States. She handed to a person in Marietta \$5 as her contribution for the purpose Such a monument, the General writes, would have a history more grand and touching than any of which we have an account; and asks, in conclusion, if it would not be well to take up the suggestion and make it

known to the freedmen This letter was published in the Missouri Democrat, and contributions to the amount of \$17,000 in cash and \$6000 in subscription; were received. This money was placed in the hands of a commission, of which Mr. Yeatman was chosen President, with the request that they should take the necessary steps to procure the erection of the monument. Measures were taken to collect subscriptions in the Southern States ut soon afterwards the Freedmen's Bureau Bill was vetoed by President Johnson, which cast so deep a gloom upon the freedmen that it has not been considered advisable to push the project since. In the meantime Miss Hosmer was consulted, and conceived and designed a monument, and shipped the model to this city, where it will be exhibited privately for a few

days.

The design has been adopted by the Commission, and is considered as one of the greatest achievements of modern art; and an nity is given to the citizens of Miss Hosmer's native State to aid the freedmen in proceedmonument. The ladies, especially, are invited to contribute to the fund of the Association. Boston Traveller, 13th.

Theodore Tilton on Women's Rights. Оню, December 4, 1866.—Susan B. Anthony— My Friend:—I caunct be at the meeting. I am like a partridge; I am wandering over the prairies. But were I at Cooper Institute, I would claim the ballot for women as for men. It is said that women don't want their political rights. This may be true of some women. But the one woman whose rights I am most bound to respect is an American citizen, who wants the American citizen's ballot. While other men, erefore, may have reasons for indifference towards woman's right of suffrage, not only ound principle but gentlemanly courtesy make t my duty to break my ballot in twain, like my daily losf, and share it equally with my wise.
I am yours truly, THEODORE TILTON.

—A bankrupt merchant returning home one night, said to his noble wife:—"My dear, I am nined; everything we have is in the hands of After a few moments of silence wife looked calmly into his face and said:-"Will the sheriff sell you? Oh, no! Will the sheriff sell me? Oh, no! Will the sheriff sell the children? Oh, no! Then do not say we have lost everything. All that is most valuable remains to us—manhood, womanhood, child-hood. We have lost but the results of our skill and industry. We can make ano our hearts and hands are left us." We can make another fortune if

The old pistol with which Colonel Richard M. Johnson killed the great Indian warrior Tecumseh, at the battle of Tippecanoe, was sold last week to Mr. Cloyd McGavock, by Captain John H. Allen, Auctioneer, at the sale of Mr. P. Nowlin, of this county. Colonel Johnson presented Mr. N. with the pistol Johnson presented Mr. N. with the first of the forces battle. Wetterille after the famous battle. - Wytheoille

The Freedmen's Monument to Abraham THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

A Cratifying Statement-Immense Receipts of the First Half of the Fiscal Year 1867-A Million Per Diem, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, December 14. The receipts from internal revenue sources for the present fiscal year, commencing July 1, 1866, up to the 12th Instant, inclusive, amount to the heavy aggregate of \$157,000,000. This gives an average of over \$950,000 per diem for nearly six months past, or one-half of the fiscal vear of 1867.

If this average should continue for the balance of the year in question, the total revenue received from this source alone, independent of customs and other sources, will reach the enormous sum of nearly \$350,000,000, much greater than the aggregate for the fiscal year 1866, which amounted to \$306,000,000.

The late new Tax law of July 13, 1866, was constructed upon the basis of an estimate of \$275,000,000 for the fiscal year of 1837.

Financial Matters. From sources of information usually well informed, I learn that the Treasury Department does not desire to keep down the premium of gold below forty per cent, at present. As the conversions of 7.30 notes are nearly impracticable with any less premium, the owner of 7.30 notes cannot convert at present prices without a loss of over one per cent. The low rates of interest on money in London, Paris, and Frankfort, and the increasing supply, are received here as evidence that large balances will be left on this side for employment here, thus giving ease to the New York market. The Blaine proposition to allow the States to tax the national banks to satisfy war claims, appears to receive but tittle favor at the hands of the majority of Congress. In well-informed quarters it is deemed to be impracticable to spare as much as two millions of gold per week for sale under the terms of Mr. Boutwell's bill, and if the bill is passed at all, the amount will probably be limited to an average of one to one and one-quarter per week. The bill will not be reported, probably, before the close of next week, and then in a modified form. The Bank bill reported to the House yesterday by Mr. Hooper, Chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, to amend an act to provide a national currency, secured by a pledge of United and redemption thereof, is, in all its main features, similar to the bill reported last year, as an amendment to the act of 1864, and for which this is a substitute. First, it limits the circulation of any one bank to \$1,000,000; second, redemption in New York: third, reduction of the circulation of existing banks \$30,000,000, by scaling down the circulation of all banks whose capital exceeds \$300,000; fourth, distributing \$30,000,000 of this circulation equally among State banks yet to be converted into national banks, and to new banks in States that have heretofore received the least ratable proportion of circulation; fifth, fuller and more complete returns to the Comptroller of the Currency; sixth, more power to the Comptroller to close up defaulting banks; seventh, more severe punishment for counterfeiting. From the test votes recently taken in the House, the friends of the national banks are in a decided majority. It is

redemption-First, at lite own counter; second, at the bank of redemption of the local association; and again in New York city, The Pennsylvania Senatorship. Colonel John W. Forney retires from the contest for Senatorship in Pennsylvania in favor of Thaddeus Stevens, in the following letter:-

believed that this bill cannot pass in its present

shape, both on account of an infringement of

vested rights and other harsh and illiberal pro-

visions, among which is that compound interes

York has to provide three different places for

notes shall not be counted in the legal reserve and that each bank out of the State of Nev

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 13.—My Dear Sir:—Since I wrote you yesterday I have carefully considered the several suggestions I ventured to make in regard to the election of a Senator in Cona ress from Pennsylvania for six years from the 4th of March, 1867, and every moment's additional reflec-tion strengthers my conviction that it is the duty of every sincere member of the great Republican Union party to sink all personal aspirations for the purpose of obtaining the services of a statesman who will most faithfully and fearlessly defend the radical principles which after the most thorough political

principles which, after the most thorough political canvass in our history, gave us so commanding a victory in Pennsylvania on the 9th of October last. With no disposition to underrate others, I am free to say that I think the election of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, as the successor of Mr. Cowan, would promote lasting harmony in our political household, and would unquestionably secure to the State and the nation a champion of those great principles of matchless experience, integrity, and courage. This remarkable man, notwithstanding his great age, constantly exhibits all the intellectual vigor of his prime. While we are daily admonished of the wisdom and the justice of the remedies he suggested nearly two years ago, we are constrained to admit that two years ago, we are constrained to admit that if they had been adopted many of the deplorable results of Presidential perfidy would not now be dishonoring and disturbing the land. It is the simple truth, to add that the sentimen's and suggestions of Thaddeus Stevens triumphed more completely in Pernsylvania in the recent election, and pletely in Pernsylvania in the recent election, and contributed more powerfully to that triumph, than the sentiments and suggestions of any living American. The great Republican Union organization, including as it does hundreds of thou-ands or his former political opponents, frankly accepts and gratefully acknowledges him as its most conspicuous leader. If we in Pennsylvania elevate him to the position of Senator, we simply respond to the general desire of our political fries ds in other States; and in doing this, I betteve I would do what any one of them would do for such a man within their own border. Would it not be a I would do what any one of them would do for such a man within their own border. Would it not be a happy termination of an illustrious life, never so il ustrious as during the successful overthrow of that dangerous institution which more than half a century ago Thaddeus Stevens was among the first and boldest to oppose, if Pennsylvania, through her Union Republican Legislature, voluntarily tendered to him the only high effice she has in her immediate gift?

Impressed by these considerations, I feel that I

Impressed by these considerations, I feel that am discharging a simple duty in asking you to withdraw my name, should it be presented in the Union caucus as a candidate for United States Senator. Ihanking you most cordially for the expression of your willingness to give me your vote for that high office, I remain, very truly, your grateful friend,

JOHN W. FORNEY, Hon Wilmer Worthington, West Chester, Pa.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 14. By the New York Associated Press.

Senate.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.), from the Finance Committee, reported the House bill making appropriations to supply deficencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June, 1867. Read three times, and passed, with amendments. The item of \$45,000 for incilitating telegraphic communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States is stricken out of the bill as it came from the House.

The Chair laid before the Senate the written inquiry of the Secretary of the Senate, whether the Tenessee Senators should be paid from the date of their admission to the body or from the commencement of the present Congress. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Petitions for increased pay for army officers were presented and reserved.

From Fortress Monroe.

By the New York Associated Press. FORTHESS MONROE, December 14.—The steamer Monterey, Captain Edwards, from New Orleans, with passengers, etc., on the 5th instant, for New York, put into Norfolk this morning short of coal. She experienced southwest gales from the Southwest Pass to Tortugas, and northerly winds during the rest of the passage.

Ship News.

By the New York Associated ress.

By the New York Associated ress.

Bostov, December 14.—The ship Ocean Eagle, from Baltimore, July 24, for San Francisco, put into Rio Janeiro on the 31st ult. in distress badly damaged, and three feet of water in the hold. She had proceeded as far as latitude 43 south, had experienced heavy weather, and was forced to square away for Rio Janeiro, where the most discharge her cargo of coals and research most discharge her cargo of coals and reshe must discharge her cargo of coals and re-

Return of Assistant Secretary Fox. By the New York Associated Press.

New York, December 14.—Among the passengers by the steamship *Cuba*, from Liverpool, was Assistant Secretary of War Gustavus V. Fox. He proceeded East by the Newport line

The Penobscot River.

By the New York Associated Press. Bangon, Maine, December 14. — The Penobecot river is closed with ice, and the navigation is suspended for the season. No snow yet.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, December 14—Noon.—Gold is quoted at 187; **gStering Exchange, 9*§; Sight bills, 10); U. S. Five twenties, 1862, coupons, 107; do. 1834, 105[; do. 1865, 106]; Ten forties, 99*§; Seven-thirties, au sorts, 105. Money is ac ive at 6 per cent. The Stock Market is strong and excited; Missouri 6s, 9 [; Canton, 46]; Cumberland, 66; Western Union i-egraph Company, 49*§; New York Central, 112; Frie Railroad, 72; Eudson River, 122; Reading, 110; Michigan Southern, 81; Michigan Central, 118; Priesburg & Cleveland, 91; Foledo, 113; Rock Island, 104; Northwestern, 55§

New York, December 14—Cotton quiet and firm:

New York, December 14—Cotton quiet and firm; middling suplands 341@35c Flour active, advanced 10 225c.; also of 12,000 arres State at \$7.60@10 45; Ohio, \$10.25@12. Western, \$7.60@12; Southern, \$10.70@16. Wasat firm and quiet. Corn dull; sales of 4000 bushels Southern white, \$1.19 Oats firm; sales of 30,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork firmer, Lard steady and quiet. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce .-To day was fixed by the Court as the day for hearing d sertion cases, and it was thought that the business would be commenced forthwith. All the pair sex who are interested in prosecuting their deif quent husbands were in attendance at an early hour. From the legion that came in all at once, one would suppose that married men in general were about to meet with a sore retribution for all their evil-doings. But this morning there was a general disappointment.

the case of the Commonwealth vs. John G. Miller. charged with arson, that has on several days been on the point of being tried, and as often continued, on the point of being fried, and as often continued, was called yesterday, and continued over to take morning. A jury was empanelled and kept, while the others were discharged till Monday. The defendant is charged with having set fire to the stable Twenty-first and Chesnut streets, belonging to the Philadelphia City Passenger Rallway Company. The deed is alleged to have been committed on the first of this menth, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The testimony of one of the drivers of the Adams Express Company, who had on the preceding day just moved into the stable, was that on the first of the month, just as the fire was discovered among the hay, a man, whose figure was very like that of the delendant, was seen waiking from the direction of the fire towards a gate that led from the stable to I wenty-first street. Two other witnesses testified that the defendant himself was at the stable about noon on the day of the fire, and asked them where

noon on the day of the fire, and asked them where the hay was kept, saying that he wanted to sell hay to the company. He was directed to the portion of the stable where the hay was and was seen no more by these two witnesses until brought up before an aiderman. A short time after his conversation with these two witnesses the fire occurred.

A conductor on the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway testified that on the day of the fire the defendant came running from the direction of the stable, and got on his car. He bought twe-ty-five can s' worth of tickets, and handed a one; dollar bill. The conductor did not have change, but said he would have it at the depot. But at the depot, before he could get the change, the defendant was out of sight, and was soon after arranged. Here the Comments and was soon after arrested. Here the Common-wealth c'osed. The counsel for the defendant asked his Honor

the Judge if he thought there was any evidence to go to the jury; whether there was proof that the fire was the result of design, and not of accident. The Court said that there was evidence for the con-sideration of the jury.

The defense offered no testimony, but urged—

The defense offered no testimony, but urged—
First. That the Commonwealth had not produced
a little of evidence to show that the fire was not an
accident; no one at all had seen the defendant set
fire to the hay; that besides the thirty or more omployes who were about there every day, many
pa-sers-by every hour were going in and out; and
that the jury could not say what the witnesses for
the Commonwealth would not dare do—say that the
defendant, through design, set fire to this stable.
Second. That even if the fire was made through evil
design, there was no evid-nee to identify the pride ign, there was no evid-nee to identify the pri-soner as the gully man. No one had been seen to get fire to the hay; no one could say that this de-lendant did it. Third. I here was no evidence of any

in dant did it. Third. There was no evidence of any kind against the defendant.

The Di-trict Atterney argued, from the evidence of cited from his witnesses, that the hay was on fire, and, in all probability, did not set itself on fire; this defendant was there with no known object, and was seen nearer to the fire at the time of its discovery than any other person, except a driver, who had just come in, and was unhitching his horses; and that his conduct from that time up to his arrest plainly showed that something was wrong with him.

Also that, "If you wait to see a man strike the match and start the fire, you will never convict him of burning your house; for he will always provide against such dejection; but if you collar a man who has just come from the burning place when the fire has just come from the burning place when the fire has just come from the burning place when the fire is discovered, you have the guilty one." After coun-cel for the defence had auswered the District Attor-ney's argument, and the Court had give; the charge, the jury retired for consideration of the matter, and soon after returned a verdict of gailty

DESERTION CASES.

City vs. Robert Furlough. Mrs. Furlough says ste has been married to Robert about twenty-five years, and has had seven children, of whom four are now living. The youngest is seven years of age. Robert, who is a carpet-weaver earning from \$60 to \$80 per month, left her, not long since without cause, and married another woman. The Court made an order of \$4 per week.

City vs. Francis McLaughlin. Mrs. McLaughlin said she had been married to Francis for two years, and has one child. Francis left his wife and married another girl He is a blacksmith, making about nine dollars per week. The Court made an order for three dollars per week for the support of his wife and child. wife and child.

Supreme Court at Nisi Prius—Before Judge Thompson.—Bruner vs. Bering et al. before reported. Verdict for defeudant.

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Charles G. Reiff, principal, and John McManus, et al. as surelies. This was an action on Reiff's bends, to recover \$7000, which it was alleged be

had, as ticket agent, collected on behalf of the plaintiffs, and appropriated to his own use.

The defense of the sureties was that the default, if it ever occurred, was caused by the negligence of the plaintiffs in not obtaining from Roiff as a tiement of his accounts at the end of every month, whereby he was enabled to embezzie he moreys. On trial J. E. Gowen, Rsq., for plaintiffs; D. vid Webster, Esq., ter defendants.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, L. Friday, December 14, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change.

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some

Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 54 94@55i, an advance of i on the closing price of last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 54i, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129i, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129i, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Thirteenth and Fliteenth sold at 19, a decline of i; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 34i for Spruce and Pine; 13i for Hestonville; 27 for Girard College; and 29i for Germantown.

In Government bonds there was very little doing, 1865 5-20s sold at 108i, no change; and 7 30s at 105i, a slight decline. 112i was bid for 6s of 1881, 107i for old 5-20s, and 99i for 10-40s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at

City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 99@99; and old do. at 96.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139 was bid for First National; 115 for Third National; 235 for North America; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn

Township; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 60 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 62 for Canal shares were firmer. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34 @34, an advance of ton the closing price last evening; 24 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 55t for

Lehigh Navigation; 134 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold—103 A. M., 138; 11 A. M., 138;; 12 M., 137½; 1 P. M., 137½. -The Reading Railroad has declared a divi-

dend of 5 per cent. in cash or stock, at the option of the stockholders. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company announces a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on the 2d of January next, free of Government tax.

The New York Tribune this morning says:—
"Money on call is 6@7 per cent, and stock houses make up their accounts readily. Some loans upon Government stocks are made at 5 per cent. The general trade of the city is dull, and long employment for money is not popular with lenders. As long as this is the case, borrowers at call have a decided advantage, not only in rates but in ability to obtain large amounts for the short operations of the street. The payment of interest upon the 7.30s on Saturday is expected to supply about four millions of currency to this city alone. In commercial paper little doing. Best names pass at 6½@7 per cent; and a good selection of bells rated fair is offered at 8 and upwards."

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

BOARD.

1 sh Cam & A 129

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 1124@1124; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1074 @107½; do., 1864, 106@1064; do., 1865, 106@ 1064; do., new, 1865, 1081@1084; U. S. 10-40s, coupon. 994@100; U. S. 7:30s. 1st series, 105 @1054; do., 2d series, 105@1054; 3d series, 105 @1054; Compounds, December, 1864, 13@134.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137 @137‡; Silver ±s and ±s, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16‡; do., July, 1864, 15‡; do., August, 1864, 15‡; do., October, 1864, 14‡; do., December, 1864, 13‡; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9‡; do., October, 1865, 9.

SAVE MONEY ON YOUR OVERCOATS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

ARE SELLING THEIR FINEST

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

FRENCH OVERCOATINGS

FINE CASTOR BEAVERS, 85. HEAVY BLACK TRICOT BEAVERS.

FINEST BLACK ENDERDON BEAVERS.

FINEST BLACK FRENCH ESQUIMAUX BEAVERS, 86.50.

FINE BROWN MOSCOW BEAVERS, FINE BLUE MOSCOW BEAVERS, \$6. FINE FRENCH CHINCHILLAS, 87. ELEGANT FROSTED BEAVERS, \$7.50. HEAVY FROSTED BEAVERS, \$5.50.

FINE WHITNEY BEAVERS, \$4:50. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' CLOTHS.

For Skating Sacques we are Selling HEAVY ST. BERNARD'S AT 83. EXTRA HEAVY ST. BERNARDS AT \$3.50.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET