VOL. VI .-- No. 144.

PHILADELPHIA TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE FENIANS.

Address of the Senate to the Irish of America.

The Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood were in session at their rooms in this city during the past two weeks. Previous to adjournment, the Senate ordered the issue of an address to the Irish nationalities of America, in which they

say: . . . Once again, Brothers—we swear it to you by the bitter memory of Ireland's woes, by the gibbets heavy with the martyred bodies of her patiots, by the blood of the braves who tell at Limestene R dge, by the bopes of our kinsmen waiting, in relon cells, for the roar of the strite that wil set them free—that once again, it you but do your duty to your native land, we will follow the sleam of our unconquered standard to vengeance, victory, and liberty. Now, self rel ant, beheving from our souls in the sanctity and justice of our cause, united and fearless, we have come to the threshold of a renewed effort, more resolute to carry out our plans, more confident of success, more experienced and better prepared than ever before.

And, brothers, in the sacred name of God, who knows the wrongs our people have endured and the purity of our purposes, we exhort and entreat you to sleepless activity, to ex raordinary efforts and sacrifices to make our coming struggle overwhelm-

to sleepless activity, to ex raordinary efforts and sacrifices to make our coming struggle overwhelmingly and irresistibly successful. You have it in your power to do this. You are in these United biates five millions of people. You have brains to plan and hands to execu e. You have the so diers to fight, and the means to maintain them in the field. You are nearly twice as strong, in men and money, as were the people of this republic when they determined to throw off the tyranny of the same power that has destroyed the liberties of your country.

They succeeded, and why cannot you? The sym-pathy of the world is with you; the cordial co-operation of all lovers of human liberty you may depend on; the great heart of the American people depend on; the great heart of the American people beats in unison with you. Then, brothers, be equal to the respon-ibility; make one final, glorous effort; let the fierce old Celtre spirit within you snimate you to join hearts and hands in this the sublimest work of an exiled people—the winning of liberty for your fatheriand. But remember to mingle prudence with zeal. Keep your own counsel. The enemy must know of your preparation only when your grasp is fastened on his th oat. Be vigilant as well as active. Let the past experience teach you how to prepare for the future. But, above all, work—work unceasingly, untiringly, and with a will. Strengthen the hands of Executive of your organization, and we swear to you, by your fathers' graves, we will not to you, by your fathers' graves, we will not desert or beiray you! We are ready for the work; if we fail, it will be because you do not do your part. Brothers, the result of our past efforts, as well as the hopes of the future, justify us in calling upon you to make exertions and sacrifices that will be worthy of the cause in which we are engaged. But beyond all the cause in which we are engaged. But beyond althis, there exists at the pre-ont time a necessity for prompt and determined action on our part which has never before been presented to us. The salety of our people at home is menaced; our kindred, for whose elevation to freedom we have hoped and prayed and struggled through so man, difficulties, are deomed to destruction by the ruthless toe whose pride we have humbled, whose power and presented we have stattered in the sight of the world, and who threatens, in revenge, to "stamp out" our national existence, like a loath-some plague by the extermination of all who represent the Irish race upon Irish soil. Of what avail would it be to us to appeal to the usages of war, or to say that the civilization of the age forbids the execution of a threat more infamous than any that would it be to us to appeal to the usages of war, or to say that the civilization of the age forbids the execution of a threat more infamous than any that has ever been uttered against a people whose sole crime is that, for seven hundred years, they have refused to be slaves, or to acknowledge the subjection sought to be enforced upon them? The power which, within a single generation, has destroyed two militions of our race by famine, artificially engendered; which in Jamaica, massacred the negroes on the pretense of a revolt concocted by her own officers, is capable of repeating the same atroctices to-day in Ireland; and the fact that our people have been placed under the military rule of a General whose fiendish cruelty in blowing the revolted Sepoys from the mouths of his cannon the English Government has rewarded with a peerage, proves that the foe that has so often attempted the extermination of our race is only too willing to connive at the infliction of all the evils with which we are threatened by a press that only too faithfully represents the brutality that prompted the idea. Can we submit tamely to an indignity so vile? Is there anything in the Irish pattire that suggests to our enemy an outrage so unheard of as that a whole native must be accrificed. nature that suggests to our enemy an outrage s unheard of, as that a whole nation must be scriftee at the shrine of tyranny for an aspiration after free dom, which receives the plaudits and the sympathy of the world, when exhibited by any other people? Brothers, this must not, cannot be; to permit it,

Brothers, this must not, cannot be; to permit it, when the power of prevention is in our own hands, would be to court dishonor and entail on ourselves a disgrace, the stigma of which would be indelible. All easy the influence of your organization has been manifested in snatching from the lion his destined prey; and the fear of your power and vengeance has saved the men whom British law had consigned to the felion's death. Lee your voices ring out again; not in the empty menace of excited are wds, but in the roar of assembling legions, and the crash of arms as you grasp them in the determination of revenge; for if the designs of England be carried out in Ireland, it will not be the judicial murder of a handful of your race that will cul for vengeance; it will be the wholesale slaughter of our people and the devastation of our and stral homes, ple and the devastation of our and strat home will demand at our hands a bloody retribution The salvation of your country is in your keeping You possess here a power that England will hesitate cely. Let your acts, then, give expression to you stermination to hold her to a strict accountability for every outrage perpetrated on our people at home; and as you arm yourselves for the approach-ing struggle for Irisa independence, let your enemy know that upon her will rest the onus of conducting the light on the principles of honorable warfare, or the light on the principles of honorable warfare, or making it a strife of extermination, in which you will repay with tenfold interest the treasured wrongs of centuries. You have within your reach hostages for the safety of your kindred, now menaced with annihilation by the power that has east you out as exiles upon the world; but the hand with which you grasp them must be that of armed force; and if you place not yourselves promptly in that position, England, that never spared a weak opponent, or yielded an iota to mercy or justice, will laugh at your efforts to avert from your native and the dangers that now environ it. Solsmily, we adjure you, pro hers, not to prove

Solemnly, we adjure you, pro hers, not to prove recreant to the great and holy trust placed in your hands. In unity, in frienciship, in zeal in confidence, let us all enter upon our labor, pirdging 'our lives, our fortunes, and sacred honor' to its success; and the heroism, the energy, the devotedness, and the reverence of all former times and all former struggles will gather about this last glorious movement for Ireland, to sanctify it with their benedictions.

Swned, on behalf of the Senate of the Fenian Brotherhood,
JAMES GIBBONS, President Senate, F. B.
J. C. O'Brien, Secretary.

Approved.
WILLIAM R. ROBERTS, President, F. B. An Important Trial—Mr. Gayle Charged with being Accessory to the Assassina-tion of President Lincoln.

MONTGOMERY, December 15 .- The case of the United States against Gayle, a distinguished lawyer charged with being accessory to President Lincoln's assassination, was tried on Friday last before Judge Busteed. A continuance was refused to the defendant.—N. O. Times.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, December 18.—Cotton dull and quiet; uplands, 34c. Flour advanced 10.220c.; sales of 95.00 bbis. State. \$8 31.21; Ohio. \$10.213; Western, \$8 30.215.25; Southern, \$11.15.216-50. West 22.30c. higher. Corn dull; decimed ic. Oats firm; 17.900 uslels sold. Beet quiet. Plain mess, \$18.217; [extra, \$16.60.220.50. Pork quiet; unchanged for mess. Lard quiet at 12.5218c. Whisky dull.

New York, December 18.—New York Exchange, 16.91.2019; at sight, 1104. Go'd spened at 13.91; at noon, 138. Money, 5.26 per cent. Stock Market.—United States Five-twenties, 1832. coupons, 107; of 1864, 1064; do. 1865, 1065; new issue, 1084; Tenforties, coupons, 100; Seven—hirties, of all sorts, 1064; Missouri 68, 92; Canton Company, 48; Cumberland preferred, 664; New York Central, 112.1; Erie Railroad, 74; Hudson River, 121; Reading, 111; Michigan Central, 112; Michigan Southern, 68; Pittsburg and Cleveland, 914; Cleveland and Toledo, 115 Chicago and Rock Island, 105; Northwestern, 64; P. Itsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 1004.

BAVANNAH, December 17 .- Market inactive; Liverpool middlings, 34c.
WILMINGTON, N U. December 17.—Cotton middlings at 31c.; spirits of turpentine firm at 31c.; crude turpentine \$4.10; Itosin dull and inactive; we quote common \$2.15@8; No. 1, \$6.

Renewed Energy Among Maximilian's
Adherents—An Anti-American Meeting
in Vera Cruz—Agents Circulating Reports Against American Intervention
Among the People—The Mission of
Sherman Supposed to be for a Completion of a Transfer of Mexico to the
United States, Etc.

CINCINNATI, December 17.—Vera Cruz correspondence, dated December 2, says:—Maximilan's resolve to remain in Mexico has brightened things up wonderfully. More new railroads are talked of, and an army is to be instantly

raised and sent to Tampico.

A great anti-American demonstration had just taken place at Vera Cruz. Ringing of bells, bonfires, brass bands, and fireworks were the order of the exercises. The populace were given to understand that the arrival of the Suaquehanna, with Sherman and Campbell on board, was to complete the transfer to the United States.
Agents circulated among the people, saying,
"Who took one-third of your territory in 1848?
Who chased you from Texas, calling you
greasers? Who called you a nation of wantons and thieves? Who treated you like slaves, and pushed you from the sidewalks, except Americans?" On the evening of November 29 the much-talked-of Susquehanna] made her appearance off Vera Cruz, and anchored about five miles from the fortress. This appeared to cap the movement in favor of the empire, and on December 1, Maximilian having received promise of the money, telegraphed his resolution

An Opera House on Fire-Exciting Scene From the Troy Press, 15th.

The grand tableaux entertainment which was announced to come off at the Opera House last evening, for the benefit of the Troy Orphan Asylum, was brought to a sudden termination towards the close, by the fearful cry of "fire!" The immense audience which had assembled completely filled every nook and corner of the edifice. Not even standing-room was to beobtained in the building soon after the performance had commenced. Everything passed oil handsomely until a few minutes after 10 o'clock, when the two last pieces on the evening's programme were reached. Some person in the street, in front of the Opera House, raised the cry of fire—and in a few minutes after St. Paul's bell repeated the alarm.

At this moment some person in the rear part of the parquette cried out "the fire is in the hall!" and instantly the truth of his remark was confirmed by volumes of smoke which were was confirmed by volumes of smoke which were seen to emerge from the openings in the heating apparatus near the stage. Almost the entire audience rose from their seats, and the more nervous and excitable made a hasty start for the door. Some jumped over the seats, others crowded their way through the narrow aisles, while many of those in the gallery, becoming utterly "demoralized," crowded the passage-ways leading down the stairs. When the excitement was at its height Chief Engineer Hall ascended the gallery and assured the audi-Hall ascended the gallery and assured the audience that there was no danger. This had the effect of pacifying the throng for a moment, but the smoke arose from the cellar so rapidly that it filled the dressing-rooms and stage, and was seen by the audience. This caused a fresh alarm, and the people began again to crowd

aisrm, and the people began again to crowd towards the doors.

On the stage, and in the dressing-rooms under and about it, were quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen—all of whom had been or were dressed to take part in the different pieces on the programme. Many of the ladies were mostly en deshabille in their rooms, while others were attired as queens, fairies, gipsics, etc. The ladies rushed from the dressing apartments, on the alarm being given, and crowded towards the rear door of the stage leading into the alley. this way many escaped, leaving behind then their wearing apparel, etc. Others followed the audience in front and found refuge in the American House, The most exciting scene of the evening was

conduct of a number of Albanians, both ladies and gentlemen, who occupied the upper private box on the left-hand side of the hall. The young men jumped from the box to the stage—a ia Booth—and the ladies followed their example, alighting in the arms of the young "gallants," This scene was ludicrous in the extreme, and, notwithstanding the danger which was apparent, created a "titter" among the audience.

One or two of the ladies on the stage fainted, and had to be conveyed home in carriages. The fire originated from a defect in leading from the furnace in the cellar to the ground floor of the building, near the billiardcom. A portion of the wood-work surrounding the flue was burned, but no other damage was

The officers and several citizens picked up numerous pieces of wearing apparel-furs, muffs, gloves, shawls, etc.

Frightful Scene-Four Persons Burned to Death.

From the Rock Island Argus, December 10. On Sunday morning, about 4 o'clock, a small

frame house, occupied by James Miller and family, situated on the road leading from Third street, Davenport, to the Locust street road, was burned down, and Mrs. Miller's mother, Julia Ann Cahill, aged 70 years, and two of Mrs. Miller's sons—James, aged 9 years, and Edward, aged 6 years—were burned to death, and another son, aged 12 years, so badly burned that he cannot possibly survive. Mrs. Miller was startled by a flash of light in the room. Jumping from the bed, she discovered that the upper room or loft was in flames. at once alarmed her busband and took her two youngest children, a little girl aged three years, and a babe, who were sleeping in the bed with them, and escaped from the house in her night-

Mr. Miller immediately took a bucket of water and attempted to ascend the stairs to the lott, where his other children and Mrs. Cahitl were sleeping, but was driven back by the heat and flame, which spread rapidly. After several truitless efforts, he was compelled to leave the burning building in his night-dress. Going to the east end of the house, where there was a window he saw Mrs. Cabill and the children surrounded by flames. Instantly the window was dashed out by the oldest boy, Richard, who threw him self out, falling, terribly burned and bruised, upon the frozen ground. The morning was intensely cold, and there was quite a breeze blowing, and in a few minutes the flames had spread to every portion of the building. Mrs. Maller took up her three children, the eldest boy, who had thrown himself out of the window, her little daughter and the baby, and started with them to the residence of Mr. McLaughlin, her sis-ter's husband, who lived nearly a quarter of a mile distant, and was their nearest neighbor. carrying her three children nearly the entire distance. Arousing the family, they rendered her all the assistance and relief possible. Mr. Miller remained at the house endeavoring to rescue the other children and their grandmother, but without avail. The neighbors arrived only in time to see the floor of the upper story fall through, carrying with it the remains of three persons, who had fallen help-kess near the upper window. The members of the family who accounts the family who escaped were badly frost-bitten, none of them having time to dress. The cldest boy, Richard, was found terribly burned, and cannot survive; he was conscious, but insensible of pain from the nature of his severe injuries. He rold the dector that he was a wakened ries. He told the doctor that he was a wakened by the stifling smoke, that he called his grand-mother and the children, and then jumped out of the window. The last he saw of them the grandmother was getting the children in her

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE SHIP THAT BRINGS JOHN H. SURRAFT TO JUSTICE.

More About the Colliery Explosions.

REPORTED ARREST OF JAMES STEPHENS. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

By United States and European Associated Press. SURRATT, THE ASSASSIN.

Departure of a Vessel-of-War to Bring
Him to America.

VALETTA, Malta, Monday, December 17.—John
Surratt will be at once taken back to the United
States by an American's cop-of-war which has just
arrived here, and which will go to Alexandria for

GREAT BRITAIN. Extent of the Terrible Colliery Explo-

London, December 17—Advices from Barnes'ey report that more explosions have taken place in the coal pits there, but there was no additional loss of lite. About one hundred funerals have taken place. I we hundred widows mourn the loss of their husbands, and nearly four hundred children are left tabler. father.ess. All are in a destitute condition, and their appeal for help is very touching. Eighty deaths are known to have occurred from the Staffordshire calamety., and many more are supposed to be dead in the pit.

THE FENIANS,

James Stephens Still at Large. London, December 17.—It is now definitely ascertained that the reported arrest of Head Centre Stephens is destitute of trath. His whereacouts are unknown. Quiet prevails in Ireland.

FRANCE AND MEXICO. General Castlenau's Mission Explained Again.

LONDON, December 17.—Correspondence from Paris intimates that General Casticoau's mission to Mexico is to induce the abdication of Maximilian.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Congressional Executive Committee-An Item for Philadel-phia Colored Folks-A Piece of Presidential Spite-Outrage on Freed-men in Virginia.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, December 18.

The Congressional Executive Committee. A caucus of the Republican members of Congress was held last night in the House of Representatives, for the purpose of hearing the report of the Chairman of the Union Congressional Executive Committee, and of taking action with reference to the continuance of the committee.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee, reported that the expenditure was about \$20,000 for the fall elections, \$12,000 of which was contributed by the colored people of Philadelphia. It was resolved to continue the organization of the General Committee until the meeting of the Fortieth Congress.

A resolution was adopted pledging support to the Union men of Tennessee in their contest with unreconstructed Rebels.

Revoked.

The appointment of General Charles Howard, Assistant Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs for this District, to a position in the Regular army as colonel of one of the colored regiments. has been revoked by President Johnson, on the ground, it is said, of the hostility of General Howard to the policy of the President. Negro Suffrage in the District.

The opponents of negro suffrage in this city are now moving to induce Congress to take away the city charter, so that the negroes may

not be allowed to vote. Alderman Magruder last night introduced a resolution in the City Councils, praying Congress to repeal all acts establishing the present method of government for the District of Columbia, and asking for the appointment of Commissioners to govern the District. The matter

An Outrage in Virginia.

was referred to a special committee.

The Freedmen's Bureau has information that Rebel gang in Fairfax county, Va., set fire to a colored school-house at Frying Pan, in that county, and it was burned down on Saturday.

The Female Clerks. A committee of female clerks of the Treasury Department waited upon Secretary McCulloch in relation to the statement that he had determined to discharge the female clerks.

Secretary McCulloch told them he did not design making any general discharge, although it was probable he would be obliged to reduce the number, as there was not work enough for

all now employed. I'm the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 18 .- In the Board of dermen, Dr. Magruder introduced a joint resolution praying Congress to repeal all acts establishing the present method of government or the District of Columbia, for the appointment of Commissioners, and for a consolidation of the municipal authorities under them. The matter was referred to a special committee. It may here be remarked that many of the Conwho recently voted for the Negro Suffrage bill privately express themselves in favor of a mode of government similar to that suggested by Dr. Magruder.

The Removal of the Adjutant-General of Massachusetts.

By the New York Associated Press. Bosron, December 18.—The correspondence connected with the removal of General Schouler's from the office of Adjutant-General is published, from which it appears that the reasons assigned by Governor Bullock for making the removal are of a political nature, based principally upon the circular issued by General Schouler opposing the election of General Butler to Congress.

ler to Congress,

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Seizure of Philadelphia Whisky-The Vacant Appeals Judgeship-The Clare Murder Trial, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, December 18 .- During the past few days over twelve hundred barrels of whisky, shipped here from Phitadelphia, have been seized by Government officers for violation of the revenue law. They are on a sharp lookout now for all shipments from Philadelphia and elsewhere.

Reverdy Johnson, Jr., John L. Frazier, and Judge Crane are spoken of as applicants for the vacant Judgeship of the Court of Appeals caused by the death of Judge Cochrane.

As the trial of John Clare, for the murder of Grove, progresses, the evidences of his guilt

strengthen. The "Empire" in Lancaster.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] LANCASTER, December 18 .- The Empire, of your city, was handsomely entertained last night by a grand banquet. To-day the Company has visited the grave of General Reynolds; the band played a so'emn dirge, and the scene was very affecting. This afternoon the Company will visit the Normal School at Millersville. Our people appreciate the gentlemanly demeanor of the Philadelphia Empire.

The Inauguration of Governor Geary. By the New York Associated Press.

HARRISBURG, December 18 .- The following letter has just been received by Mayor Hart, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements for procuring the attendance of the Boys in Blue of Pennsylvania at the inauguration of Governor Geary:-

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT, PHILADELPHIA, December 17, 1866.—Sir:—In response to your inquiry, under date of the 15th instant, as to what arrangements our Company propose to make in the matter of excursion tickets for the Inauguration, I beg to say that our general ticket agent, Mr. Gwinner, will arrange that excursion tickets will be sold by our arent- on the Pennsy vania Kailroad, and the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, to accommodate those desiring to go to Harrisburg to the Inazzuration.

THOMAS A SCOTT, Vice-President.

The Mississippi Levees. New Orleans, December 18.—No bids have been received for the purchase of \$1,000,000 worth of levee bonds, advertised for at New Orleans. The failure is said to have been owing to the fact that the law prohibits the sale of

these securities at less than par.

The unsettled state of political affairs is also said to have had the effect of preventing the issue of proposals. It is understood the Board of Levee Commissioners will go on with the work of repairing the levees, notwithstanding the failure of the loan, and confidence is ex-pressed that their safety will be secured before the next flood shall break over the banks.

From Canada.

By the New York Associated Press. MONTREAL, December 18.—The revenue from customs for December is eighty-seven thousand dollars, which is a heavy decrease.

Toronto, December 18.—A weekly line of

first-class steamers is to be established to run between the maritime provinces and the West Indies. A large amount of stock is being subscribed, and it is to be called the Inter-Colonial Steamship Company.

Fire at Portland. By the New York Associated Press.

PORTLAND, December 18. - The stone-ware manufactory of F A. Plaisted, in Farmingdale, was burned on Sunday evening. Loss, \$10,000; insured for \$5000. The railroad depot at Yarmouth Junction was burned yesterday afternoon. Loss unknown.

Bu the New York Associated Press. NEW YORK, December 18.—There has been a

Change in the New York Stock Baurd.]

change in the method of doing business at the regular Stock Board. There is now a call going on all day, and the First Board and Second Board are substantially abolished.

Marine Intelligence.

CHARLESTON, December 17—Arrived, schooners Lizzie T. Tapley and N. W. Smith, from New York; schooners Maggie M. Weaver and John A. Griffen, from Philadelphia; schooner Daniel Eritain, and brig Ida L. Lea, from Baltimore, Went to sea, schooner Mary Mankin, for Phitaelphia; British beig Cardigan, for Bristol, Eng-

SAVANNAH, December 17 .- Arrived, steamer Fannie from Baltimore; barque Mary A. Rob-erts, from Cardenas; and schooners Enchantress, tom New York; Martha, from Richmond; H. urtis, from Boston; and the C. S. Grove and ohn Stout, from Philadelphia.

Cleared, barque Stampede, for Hayans. Below, brig Scotland.

The captain of the schooner John Stout

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. THE SECOND WARD AFFAIR AGAIN.

THE SECOND WARD AFFAIR AGAIN.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce,—
Inis morning the case of the Common wealth ye.
Inis morning the case of the Common wealth ye.
Inis morning the case of the Common wealth ye.
Inis charged with assault and battery and malicious mayhem. The case grew out of the disturbance that occurred in the Second Ward during an extra assessment of that Ward. It was tried last term (when the particulars were given in full in our report), and the jury were unable to agree upon a verdict. Accordingly, this morning, it was called for re-trial before another jury.

The defendants, under this particular charge, had by right twenty peremptory challenges of the

The defendants, under this particular charge, had by right twenty peremptory challenges of the jury, and the Commonwealth the usual four; and in the exercise of these challenges the regular panel of jurors was exhausted. The Sheriff was sent for, and ordered to draw forty names from which to summon eight persons. Eleven jurors were selected from the regular venire, and the defense had three more challenges in the special venire, leaving five persons from whom to choose one. The names were drawn, returnable at 1 o'clock P. M.

In the meantime George Lamm was convicted of charge of the larceny of twenty-five cents; and veral bills were submitted without evidence. VERY UNGRATEFUL.

A. C. Chute was picked up a destitute seaman from one or the West Indies, by a vessel bound to Philadeiphia. On board he acter as mate. When arrived here, a junkman went alongside the vessel to buy junk. The captain, Robert O'Donnel, was at the time ashore. Chute sold the junkman rope and copper belonging to the captain, which he said could not be replaced for \$160. Two or the sailors, leaves a payron.

could not be replaced for \$160. Two of the sailors, Jamaica negroes, to whom he gave part of the money, testified against him. Fine jury convicted Chute of the charge of larceny.

overge McFarlem and Michael Burk were convived on a charge of the larceny of clothing to the am unt of \$28.50, the property of John Swift They stole the goods, and were arrested with them in their possession.

In their possession.

Supreme Court at Nist Prius — Judge Thompson.—Butler Williams vs. The Germantown Passenger Railway Company. This was an action brought by plaintiff, a colored man, to recover damages for illegal ejectment from one of the cars of defendants. The car that plaintiff first got on was thrown from the track. He got on to the next car, and was thrown off the back platform by the conductor. On trial. ductor. On trial.

-Powers, the sculptor, according to the statement of a visitor to his studio in Florence, has recently finished a model of the late Edward Everett—a labor of love,

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Settlement of the Dispute Between the Pope and General King.

Meeting of the New German Parliament

President Johnson's Message in England

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc.,

By the U. S. and European Associated Press.

GREAT BRITAIN. Reception of President Johnson's Mes-

London, December 18-1 P. M.-The President's Message has reached here by steamer, and is published in full. It is the general topic of conversation, and is variously commented on by the press. Its statements in regard to the finances of the United States are very well, but what it says in regard to the Fenians is considered. sidered as rather weak and tame.

THE PAPAL STATES.

Settlement of the Dispute Between the Pope and Minister King. Rome, December 18-1 P. M .- Cardinal Anto nelli has settled the dispute between General King, the United States Minister, and his Holi-ness the Pope, satisfactorily to both parties. The Pope, it appears, misunderstood the

GERMANY.

Meeting of the New National Diet. BERLIN, December 18-1 P. M.—The National cruan Conference commences its session in this city to-day.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LONDON, December 18-1 P. M.-Consols, 89‡ for money, United States 5-20s, 71½; Illinois Central Railway shares, 77½; Eric Railway

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

WASHINGTON, December 18. Senate.

Mr. Johnson (Md.) presented the credentials of Mr. Jones, Senator elect from Arkansas for six years from the 4th of March, 1865. Ordered to lie on the table.

on the table.

Mr. Sumner (Mass.) presented the memorial of the Union League, of Nortolk, Va, for the establishment of a Territorial Government in Virginia, and the appointment of Judge Underwood as Gov-Referred to the Committee on Reconstruc

ion.

Mr. Saulsbury (Del.) presented the petition of toreigners who have declared their intentions, asking that the right of suffrage in the District be extended to them. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Petitions for increased pay to army officers were

Petitions for increased pay to army officers were presented and referred.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.) presented the petition of Charles O'Conner and other lawyers, for an increase of pay to United States Judge. Referred to the Judiciary Committee?

Mr. Trumbull (III.) presented a memorial of the white loyalists of Louislana, asking for the overthrow of the existing State Government there, and the establishment of a provisional government in its stead. Signed by Governor Wells, and others.

Mr. Trumbull spoke at some length on the subject embraced in the above periuon.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Davis (Ky.) rose and said he presumed Mr. Trumbull intended his remarks more for the Illinois Logislature than for the Senate of the United States. He understood there was a Senatorial election pending there, and

there was a Senatorial election pending there, and he hoped Mr Trumbull would succeed.

Mr. Irumbull replied angrily to Mr. Davis, saving that he was not influenced by any such motives as

those imputed to him.

The morning hour expired, and the subject of the Petition went over.
The bill to admit Nebraska was taken up.

House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Orth (Ind.), the President was requested to communicate copies of all correspon-dence on the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops that have not been heretofore officially pub-On motion of Mr. Wilson (Iowa), the Judiciary

committee was discharged from the further consideration of the House joint resolution for the proof public loans of the United States in the matter of public loans of the republic of Mexico, and the same was referred to the Committee on Foreign Afairs.

Mr. Brandegee (Conn.) offered a resolution instructing the Committee of Naval Affairs ito inquire into and report all the facts connected with the contraction by fire of the iron-clad war steamer New Constitution by fire of the right of the 18th of December 1

Ironsides, on the night of the loth of December, together with such recommendation as the tacts may demand, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at any time.

Mr. Washturne (Ill.) favored the resolution, but said he would like the gentleman from Connecticut state the facts connected with the destruction of

state the facts connected with the destruction of hat magnificent fron-clad.

Mr. Brandagee declined to make any statement at present. It was a subject of importance, and one on which the House and country should be informed, would be indecorous to make any statement on partic testimony, such as had been published in to newspapers. The resolution was adopted.

The Speaker proceeded to call the Committees for capital.

Price (Iowa), from the Committee on the l'ac sic Railroad, reported back adversely the Senate construction of a railroad and telegraph line from i accerville, California, to the most feasible point of intersection with the Pacific Railroad in Nevada.

I.a d on the table.

Mr. Price, from the same committee, reported Mr. Frice, from the same committee, reported back, with sandry amendments, the House bill pranting lands to aid in the construction of a railroad and a telegraph line from Puget's Sound to ac miralty Inlet, in Washington Territory, to the Columbia river. The amendments were agreed to, and Mr. Price explained the objects of the bill. It was to aid in the construction of a railroad to connect with a road, authorized at the last session, with Puget's Sound. It made like grants of land with those made in that bill. The read was to be jothing more nor less than a continuation of the othing more nor less than a continuation of the Oregon and Calsfornia Railroad till it struck Ad-

Orgon and Californa Railroad till it struck Admiralty Inlet.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) sugvested the postponement of the bill till the second Tuesday in January. The House had last ression asked for information as to the quantity of public land already appropriated. I hat information had not yet been received, at least he had not seen it. It was important that the flouse should know exactly where the Government stood in regard to its public lands. He hoped therefore, the gentleman from Iowa (Mr. Price) would consent to the postponement.

Mr. Price assented, provided that it was not a special order.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) had no objection to that.

Messrs. Henderson (Oregon), Mr. Ruer (Cal.), and Mr. B dwell (Cal.) opposed the postponement and urged immediate action on the bill.

Finally, the motion for postponement prevailed—yeas, 74; navs. 41.

yeas, 74; navs. 41.

A large number of adverse reports were made from the Committee on Claims, and laid on the table. Among them was the Senate bill of the last session for the relief of Mrs. Amelia Feaster, of

The Burning of the "New Ironsides."

By United States and European Associated Press. WASHINGTON, December 18 .- On motion of Mr. WARNINGTON, December 18.—On mouse of Mr. Brandegee, of Connecticut, in the House, this morning, the Naval Committee was directed to investigate the burning of the New Ironseder, at hisdelphia, and report the facts to the House. It was intimated that some interesting developments would be made.

Marine Disaster.

By the U. S and European News Association.

GALVESTON, December 16.—The schooner Sun Carlos, Wright, from Tuspan, with fruit, grounded and filled on the bar entering here last evening. The crew and passengers, all Texans from that colony,

were saved.
Arrived—Brig Josie, from New York. Lodona and several sailing craft outward bound detained.
The British brig NEW YORK, December 18, -The British brig Buron, from Cardenas for New York, with sugar, went ashore near Absecom, N. J., on Sunday night, and is a total loss. She was owned in St. Johns, N. B., and was partly

Latest Markets by Telegraph. GALVESTON, December 15.—Builetin reports increa-ed activity in the Coston Market during the week; yesterday's sales were the heaviest of the season; sales this week, 3434; receipts, 5042; exports, 5006; leaving on shipboard and on hand 25 584 bales against 24,028 same time lat vear, and 18,725 same date 1860. Wool receipts, 104 bales; total, 3212 bales for the season; exports, 2824; stock, 338 bales. bales for the season; exports, 2824; stock, 388 bales.

WITMINGTON. N. C., December 17.—Crude Turpentine firm at \$4'10 for virgin, and yellow dip at \$2'10 hard. Spirits of Turpentine steady at 61c. Rosin \$2'80@3. lar, \$1'50 Cotton 31c. for middling.

Baltimore, December 18.—The receipts of Grain are ight, and the market firm for all descriptions. Red Wheat \$3'10@3'15; Corn, \$1'03@1'05; Oats, 59@60c.; Rye, \$1'60. Flour is very firm; Southern scarce. Seeds ouiet; Flaxseed \$2'95. Groceries steady; Rio Coffee, 18@18jc., for gold. Provisions inactive; and heavy. Whisky duil.

Augusta, Ga., December 17.—Cotton Market inactive; sales of 170 bales mideling at 30 jc.

Charleston, December 17.—Cotton Market dull; sales of \$50 bales middlings at 31jc.

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 18 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS. \$2000 Ph & E 6s... 92 290 sh Read...... \$10 551 \$1000 6-20s. 62 cp.... 1071 100 sn do.... b5. 56 94 \$2900 ac.. 65, Jy 1081 20 sh do.... b5. 56 94 \$200 US 10-40s. cp... 100 sh do.... 10 555 \$1000 US ty 6s, 0 c&p 96 3 sh Comi Bk 551 17 sh Girard Colleg 29 14 sh C & Am lots. 130 20 sh Ches & Wal. 62 SECOND BOARD.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, December 18 .- Cloverseed is quiet and lower; sales of 400 bush, at \$8 75@9. Timothy ranges from \$3 25 to \$3 75. Flax-seed sells at \$3 \$

No. 1 Quereitron Bark is held at \$35 p ton, but there is little or no demand for the article. Toere was no demand for Flour except from the home consumers, who purchase to a mederate extent at full prices. Holders put their stocks on the market sparingly, as they are confident that prices

market sparingly, as they are confident that prices will take a higher range after the 1st of January. About 1500 bbs were taken for the supply of the local trade at \$8.68 50 P bbl for superfine; \$9.610 50 for extras; \$11.612 75 for Northwestern extra family; \$12.50.618 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do; and \$14.50.618 for lancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7.25 P bbl. No improvement to notice in Corn Meal.

The market has again been exc ssively dull and prices nominal. We quote Penns Ivania red at \$2.26.62 85; Southers do at \$2.20.63 10; and white at \$3.20.63.80 Rye ranges from \$1.20 to \$1.38 P bush. Corn is scarce and higher; 1500 bush, new yellow sold at \$1.05; and some damp at 25c. Oats remain without change; sa es at \$71.658c.

Whisky is dull and prices are entirely noming!

Doctors in Convention .- During the Great Exhibition, when numerous foreign visitors are expected in the metropolis of France, it has been proposed by the distinguished cultivators of the medical sciences of that city to hold an Inter-national Congress, the statutes and programme of which have already been published. The Congress is to be opened on the 16th of August, and to last two weeks, and to be composed of two classes of members—national foundation members, or French physicians, who are to pay a subscription of twenty francs; and of adhe rent members, or foreign physicians, who are not required to make any pecuniary contribu-tion. M. Bouillard is the President of the Com-

INTERESTING LECTURE ON "ARMY LIFE." by Colonel L. C. MATLACE, THIS EVENING, at Central M. E. Church, at 7M o'clock. Tickers at the door, 25 cents. Go carly to get seats. 1to

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