#### IMPEACHMENT.

Another Appeal by Wendell Phillips. From the Anti-Slavery Standard of this week.

The question of impeaching the President occupies a very large share of public attention. In our judgment, more than two-thirds of the loyal masses are ready for it. The House of Representatives, we are assured by the most trustworthy and competent authority, is reasy to begin by a vote of three to one. The only hesitation arises from the position taken by certain Conservative Senators-men who have never outgrown their education in the timid policy of the old Whig party, and who still retain relations with the President which it would be flattery to call equivocal,

These men express such repugnance to the measure, such doubts of its justice and expediency, that it, friends infer they will never agree to a conviction. Unwilling to aid in what would then be thought an abortive movement, one successful in its immediate result, the friends of impeachment hesitate to proceed We doubt whether this reluctance is good policy. Grant the possibility of our not securing a conviction—there are still many considerations which show how valuable the mere impeachment itself would be. Foremost and chief of these is the probable effect on the South. What changed its honorable and healthy humility in May, 1865, to the arrogant and swaggering con-

fice nee of May, 1866?
The reliance on Johnson's treachery, and the expectation that his treason would be counteone will deny this. The stiff Northern breeze of October and November has almost blown away that castle in the air. Stifl, a million and more of Democratic votes give large room for luture hope; make it easy to confound and dispute the significance of the election triumph. Few men doubt that the President means to persevere in his plot. But the whole South watches to see what the purpose of the North really is, and how far, even in the presence of such a Democratic mass, the Republican party dates to go. Let the news go forth that the President is defied—that Republican leaders dare to declare open battle with him, to impeach and suspend him, and, like the handwriting on the wall, that smooncement will make Southern knees, like those of former tyrants, shake and smite against each other; the proud but baseless fabric of Southern ambition will dissolve, and "leave not a week behind," Wade Hampton even may come to his leave. come to his knees, and coward brutes like Mayor Monroe will surely get to theirs. It will be a sign of Northern purpose and of our leaders! understanding o', and confidence in it, more potent than any other evidence can be. No movement would go so far towards convincing the South how hopeless is her plan to save her inhuman civilization from the verdict which Northern victory has recorded against it.

There is another consideration of great importance. The usurpation and corruption of the national Executive have been increasing every year for the last quarter of a century. Tyler, Polk, Fillmore, Pierce, and Buchanan have each succeeded in outdoing his predecessor—the increasing servility and baseness of each making his predecessor appear comparatively desent. The impunity with which each was suffered to complete his villany emboldened his successor. Such men are below the reach of honorable motive, respect for character, and

love of good repute.

Their impunity corrupts and emboldens all in the nation that resembles them. The metives such usurpation and severity are many an strong; success and impunity intensify and strengthem them still turther. We need an example; we need to give to the popular rebuke the strongest expression and form possible. If the sinner cannot actually be punished let him tremble at the close approach and most imminent danger of getting his deserts. If the Senate will not give us the credit of convicting the usurper, let the House, at least, give free course to the atterance of that protest from the moral sense of the people which impeachment alone would constitute.

Such utterance is due to national character and self-respect. It might tend strongly to arrest our deterioation. Warren Hastings, colossal sinner as he was against Christian civilization and absolute justice, was acquitted when the Commons impeached him; but Lord John Russell testides that the trial saved India from any repetition of such wholesale murders and gigantic corruption. He says:--

"Though the impeachment ended in an acquittal though the impeaciment enter that acquires the results were memorable and beneficial. Never has the great object of punishment, the prevention of crime, been attained more completely than by this friat."

So it might, and probably would be in our case. Surely we stand in as great need of such salvation. The trial would throw open to the light the dark chambers and crooked path of Executive malver-sation and defiant illegality of policy. The blood of New Orleans, and that those three soldiers whose murderers, Johnson's trick, walk unpunished, might still ery unheard for vengeance; but its guilt would be traced home to the very doors of the Waite House, on evidence no man could gainsay.

After that revelation, such a popular verdict would be recorded-no matter how a whole family, provided with offices, or any other management, might gag the Senate-that no future President would venture to walk in the same path. We have so much faith in the virtue and intelligence of the people as to be sure of this. If Johnson cannot be punished, still, like his first predecessor, we can send him forth with such a mark on his brow that no man will follow his example.

We turn to another point. whether Johnson be legally hable to impeachment, since, as they suppose, he has violate: no specific statute, committed no offense spe cially and exactly defined by law. We think such a supposition atterly erroneous. On the contrary, it asked by what law we intend to try him, we might answer, as the Roundhead did in Charles the First's case, "By all the laws he has

But even granting the supposition to be correct, it does not touch or affect the question. Impeachment is not like, nor is it limited like common indictment. No man can be indicted except for a crime that common or statute law has distinctly described; but an officer may be unpeached for any grave misuse of his powers, or any mischievous non-use of them-for any conduct which barms the public or perils its welfare. It is a process intended to sweep after the exact and definite machinery of the law, and save the State from evils which no law,

however comprehensive, can cover. Who ever undertook to find or state the exact statute that Warren Hastings had violated? When did Burke, Fox, or Speridan enter West-minster Hall "with the statute-book doubled down in dogs' ears," to specify the exact clause which that ruthless trampler on helpless mil-lions had violated? The nature of the proceeding excluded them from all such labor. So of

our usurper with bloody and unclean hands. His offenses have been, to be sure, in many instances violations of express laws. But we waive that; we may point to his whole course, beginning with North Carolina in 1865 and end ing at Baltimore, when, thirsting for loyal blood, the wholesome timidity of his own tools and the courage of a young judge sent him, balked and cowed, back to his lair—we may point to all this and demand that the whole constitutional arsenal shall be exhausted to punish such a past and prevent a similar future. The American people arraigning their Chief Magistrate in the face of the world-the first

time in their history-for his attempt, by hypocrisy and treason, to corrupt their moral sense, and balk their victory over an inhuman and bloody system—and doing it in defense of a hapless and friendless race, would be a subline spectacle, compared with which the trials of Charles I and Louis XVI would sink into merely selfish and ambitious measures. Such a step would be in keeping with the noble march of the Revolution-better evidence of the generous and high principle which has underlain the war, than the thunders of Gettysburg, or even the Emancipation Proclamstion itself.
WENDELL PHILLIPS.

#### Mc Culloch Against Home Monopolies-Not Foreign. From the Tribune.

Secretary McCulloch has informed Congress that this nosion of a nice tariff is, one whose rates of duty shall not be so high as to "build up home monopolles." Which savors of buncombe. Which also has a stale flavor of freetrade cant, and a perceptible scent of dema-

It would bother Secretary McCulloch to tell hew a manufacturing monopoly could be created in the United States. Say a monopoly of making salt-saline springs and rock salt being on large deposit in fitteen different States and Territories. How would you create it? Copper sheathing for ships-how would you go to work to make a monopoly of manufacturing that, the copper of America not being concentrated in a single hele, owned by one man, or one company of men? Pocket and table cutiery-how, Mr. McCulloch, could you con'er on the smartest Yankee that ever simulated a gandlint, or cheated the eye with a ligneous ham, the monopoly of supplying even your town of Buncombeville with table-knives and forks, pocket-knives and scissors?—the road to Buncombeville being a highway by law to all the world, and the making or entlers, good or had dull or and the making of cutlery, good or bad, dull or sharp, tempered or distempered, being one of the malienable rights of every man, woman, and child in the United States.

The proposition that high duties on imported goods would 'build up home monopoles" is a proposition that is absurd on its face. If the proposition that is absurd on its face. If the Atlantic rolled a tariff of fire and brimstone between us and Europe, manufacturing monopolies could not be established here. Why? Because in the United States of America, iron, coal, copper, lead, zinc, oil, and timber are geographically diffused, and because man is free, labor is free, capital is free, and lami is cheap. By way of charitable subscription to a scanty stock of economical knowledge where it is officially needed, let us impart that one of the essential conditions of a monopoly is a control of labor. Not till land becomes as dear in America as it is in Great Britain can American capiof labor. Not till land occomes as dear in America as it is in Great Britain can American capital control American labor. What does Mr. McCulloch suppose to be the average length of manufacturing life in the textile mills of Massachusetts? It is only from three to four years for the more only from the textile mills of the textile mills of the more only from the same for the more only to make the same for the for the men—only from five to six years for the women. They quit the mills then—for what? The men for a piece of land; the women tor husbands and a piece of land. The "Homestead law" is a law of Americal industrial life.

stead law" is a law of Americal industrial life.

We can't keep operatives at work after they have earned money enough to buy and improve land. The American passion is to own a bit of the earth to have a home on, to cultivate, to adorn, to welcome children back to, to die on.

A fact underlying political economy that a statesman should know. But where you find labor without equestion, without the right to labor without education, without the right to vote, without positical representation, without the power to fix its wages, without the choice of markets, without access to land, without the power to change its condition, there you will find the po-subility of a monopoly. There, money and genius can build one up. England as dotted all over with monopolies-with respect to the rest of the world. There is a lovely monopoly in the town of Saltaire, which town Mr. Salt owns, the inhabitants of which town Mr. Sait owns, and whom Mr. Salt keeps at work, supplying the world with worsted dress goods, thanks to the knavish free-trade gospeling which preaches and prays to nations not to make their "tariffs so high as to be prohibitory, nor to build up home monopolies". ones being all right. Mr. Salt makes eighteen miles of worsted dress cloth in a day! Consul Abbott thus describes his little monopoly

'Model Mill,' erected by Mr. Salt at Saltaire, occupies six acres of ground between the Midland Railway on one side, and the canal which connects the Atlantic with the North Sea on the other. It has 111 acres of flooring. The front on the railway is 545 feet long and 72 feet high, and has six stories. The lower floors are divided in the middle by the engine rooms, but the top story runs the whole length of the building, and forms one of the very largest rooms in the world. The floors are built in the most perfect fire-proof manner. The roof is of iron. The windows are formed of immense squares of plate glass. From the centre of the main building the warehouses run back to the canal, a distance, in all, of 330 feet, and rise to a height of 90 feet above the canal. On each side of the warehouses the remaining space is occupied with sheds containing rooms for preparing wool. Below these are immense cisterns with filters, holding 500,000 gallons of rain-water for manufacturing purposes. On the top is a tank, holding 70,000 gallons of water pumped from the river, for the supply of the town, and for use in case of tire, On one side, facing the high-road, are offices, store-rooms, etc. The engines are of 1250 horsepower, with eight boilers, supplied by pipes from the river. In making the engine-beds 2400 tons of stone were used. The chimney, eparated at the corner of the works, is 18 feet square at the base, and 250 feet high. The gas works are very large, and yield 100,000 feet per day for 5000 lights n the establishment, and for the supply of the town. The gasometer is 60 feet in diameter and 18 feet deep. Mr. Salt employs 4500 hands, who work 1200 looms, and produce 18 miles of cloth a day."
"Monopolies," Mr. McCulloch! Are they evils? Indeed they are. England is full of

them. England is the manufacturing monopo-list of the world. Then why did you not ask Congress to guard the domestic industry of our country, upon the presperity of which alone can you depend for the income to pay our debt and carry on the Government against foreign monopolies-the monopolies that do exist, and do grind and crush their unprotected competi-Salt's worsted mill is a sample of them. Saltaire is a principality. Salt is a monarch in the markets of the world. Salt tramples to-day on every worsted manufacturer in the United States, and is turning thousands and thousands of our laboring men and women out of employment into the snow. And why, Mr. Secretary of the Treasury Because your tariff practically is a free-trade tariff. Salt walks over it, and walks through it, and walks over and through

his American competitors. Congressmen, a tariff is a breastwork for unqually developed industry. Balse ours high enough and make it tight enough to save the people from foreign monopolists,

An Odd Case.-The Rev. Dr. Lincoln, of Pro-Sundays ago, that tickets to Newport and back—a Baptist Convention was sitting at Newport—could be obtained at a certain store. One of his congregation obtained a ticket, went to Newport. and started on his return trip. Unfortunately the train did not connect at Fall River with any train for Providence, and the conductor insisted upon his fare. The layman refused to pay, put off the cars, and on his return sued Dr. Lincoln for damages. He did not recover,

#### MARINE DISASTER.

The "General McClellan" Ashore off

Patchogue, L. I.

Medford, L. I., December 19.—At five o'clock this morning the ship General McClellan ran ashore off Patchogue, L. I., fifteen miles from Fire Island light, having one hundred and firty passengers on board. Fifty tons of pig lead were thrown overboard, and the vessel, considerably lightened, now lies with sails set waiting for assistance. No lives have been lost, and the captain will not allow any one to land.

The Coast Wre king Company's vessels have been despatched to her assistance, in charge of Captain Young, the Assistant General Agent.

The ship lies on the outer edge of the outer bar uninjured, and is in no danger, unless a storm ensues. Her position is broadside to the beach, in a good condition. She has made no

beach, in a good condition. She has made no water, and if the assistance of steamtugs had

water, and if the assistance of steamings had arrived she would have been got off to-night at high water, as she was lifting from the sea.

A pilot is on board, but the ship was not under his charge on account of a disagreement of the off-shore pilotage. On grounding, rockets were sent up as signals of distress, and surfmen assembled at the boat houses and offered assistance, but none was received.

The steamer Chamberain, and the wrecking schooner Johnson, are expected every moment from New York. The weather is clear and the sea calm.

The McCiclian is seventeen hundred tons bur-

den, and draws twenty feet of water. She has an assorted cargo, -N. Y. Heraid.

Another Poet Defending Himself. The London Review says:—'We have received a long letter from Mr. Robert Young, the 'agricultural poet,' upon whose pension we commented in a recent number. He sends a copy of his work and challenges criticism. One of our charges against him was that his rhymes were not rhymes except when read of the sends as the charges against him was that his rhymes were not rhymes except when read after the pro-vincial Irish fashion of pronouncing English; and in the very first couplet of the very first poem in hi- book we find 'name' offered as a rhyme for 'theme.' Mr. Young, in his preface, informs us that he 'never had an opportunity of acquiring scholastic knowledge,' This is no excuse for writing nonsense. Here is something in the style of Tim Malony, of Ballymaiony, whose effusions were edited by Thackeray:—

"The landlords here, our hearts to cheer, Around our board are scated, O, And freely pass the social glass. To friendship consecrated, O.

"Surely Mr. Young is not serious in asking us to review balderdash of this kind, especially since Lord Derby has decided upon giving him £40 a year for writing it."

A Missionary Prelate's Stock Outfit. Mr. Ganly, "the Robins of Ireland," is about to cell by auction the farm stock of the late Lord Plunket. The Dublin Freeman's Journal, under the bead of "The Outst of a Missionary Bishop," publishes what it calls "a characteristic inventory of what in evangelical circles will, no doubt, be looked upon as the complete Episcopal outst of the late Arch-hierarch of the Church Militant in Connaught:—Item first, 817 head of cattle; item second, 29 short-horned Kerry cows; item third, 5 Durham and Kerry bulls; item fourth, 77 ditto bullocks; item fifth, 204 ewes; item sixth, 159 hoggets; item seventh, 242 lamber trends that the second contact the 242 lambs; item eighth, SI two and three-year-old wedders; item ninth, 242 lambs; item tenth, 82 wedders; item eleventh, 17 rams. Taen comes a long list of 'carriage horses,' 'weight-carrying' cobs, ten family and farm horses, sows and litters, fat pigs and boars, carts to the number of eleven, ploughs six, and harrows four; single and double Broughams, phaetons, jaunting cars, chariots, and saddles; grubbers and hydropults,

## Sharing in the Profits.

Lord George Manners has made an importan Speaking to the Farmers' Club at Newmarket, England, recently, he suggested that it was becoming necessary to tempt the laborers to stay at home, and he thought the best way to do it would be to promise them a share in all the profit of the farm above ten per cent, on the capital invested. As the average vield of a farmer's capital is barely eight per cent., that promise will not add much to wages, not balf so much as ten per cent. reduction in rentals would. The London Speciator remarks:-"Lord George is, however, he first of his class to see what we believe to be a truth, that the laborer must in one way or another share in the farm, either by cultivating bits of it for himself, which will probably be the first attempt, or by becoming himself the farmer, as he is at Assington. There the laborers hold direct of the landlord, Mr. Gurdon, farm very well, pay a good rent, and are about twice as well off as if they took wages."

An Aged Woman Burned to Death. A heartrending affair occurred in the town of La Grange, Dutchess county, N. Y., on Tuesday, the particulars of which are as follows: -Au elderly lady named Peggy Overacker, of the above town, has been for some time laboring under an attack of paralysis, being unable either to speak or move about. On the day in question she was scated in front of a wood fire in a room at the residence of Martin B. Overacker, when a spark from the fire ignited her clothing. Being unable to give any alarm, the poor creature sat there unable to move, and in a short time was burned to a crisp. The smoke escaping through the crevices of the door and windows attracted the attention of some of the household, when they rushed into the room. and immediately became aware of the terrible occurrence. They had left the poor woman but a short time previous, having made it their busito watch her as closely as possible, affair has created profound regret throughout the eastern part of the county. Mrs. Overacker was upwards of seventy years of age.

## Epigrammatic Signs.

The writer of "Table Talk," in the London Guardian, says:-"An enterprising wine and pirit merchant has placed in his window in Devereux court. Temple, the following lines surmounted by an elaborate heraldic device of the demi-lamb demi-horse of the ancient Templar body:-

"'As by the Templars' hold you go The Horse and Lamb displayed, In emblematic figures show The merits of their trade

"That clients may infer from thence How just is their profession. The Lamb sets forth their innocence, The Horse their expedition.

"The epigram is not bad for a tradesman's device; but we hope mine host's wine is better than the concluding thyme."

The London Review adds:-"This writer does not seem to be aware that the verses are old, and not at all the invention the 'enterprising wine and spirit merchant' Devereux court. There is a third stanza,

#### " 'Oh, happy Britons! happy isle! Let foreign nations say, Where they get justice without guile, And law without delay.'

"And there is a reply, in which the lawyers' clients are converted into the lamb, because they are devoured by wolves, and into the horse, because they are ridden by jockeys."

-The Prince of Wales, during his visit to Moscow, told a Russian archbishop that the Queen desired the welfare of all Christians. This should he gratifying news to the Irish, who do not belong to the Established Church.

—An English judge, in charging the jury in a railway case, said he thought that the blowing of tonacco smoke in the face of a fellow railway passenger might be considered an insult.

# THIRD EDITION

### EUROPE.

FINANCIAL NEWS OF TO-DAY. By Atlantic Submarine Cable.

London, December 20-11 A. M. - Before official hours, United States Five-twenties of 1862 were offered at 711, the closing rates of

Eric Railroad shares are rather higher. Consols are quoted firm at the rates current

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

STEAMSHIP "JAVA" AT HALIFAX Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Halifax, December 20,-The royal mail steamship Java, from Liverpool December 8, has arrived here, en route for Boston. England.

Liverroot, December 8.—Fenian arrests continue all over Ireland. A house in Liverpool has been searched, on information being received that Stephens was secreted there, but it proved a hoax.

proved a hoax.

George Straud & Co., of Stirling, engage! in New Orieans trade, have suspended. Their liabilities will amount to over £100,000. The assets are largely in excess.

The conclusion of the trial of Lamirande had revived the protests in English journals against the illegality of his extradition in Canada. It is true that he confessed his guilt followers. is true that he confessed his guilt fully, but ex-ception is nevertheless taken to the irregularity attending his arrest. It is supposed that the matter will receive attention when Parliament meets, and that the Government will be called

The French Admiral in China has issued notification declaring the river Scoui, in Corea, in a state of blockage, from October 15, owing to

the recent murder of the French missionary.

The Bank of France has gained 14,000,000 tranes in eash during the past week.

The Paris Patrie says:—"The scheme which is being concerted between the Catholic powers has no political meaning, but it is simpty an atrangement by which the Catholic Governments would contribute to the Pope's civil list." Spain.

The Spanish Minister of Marine has announced that there will be no naval levy for the first quarter of the year 1867, the present reserve being sufficient.

Denmark. The Crown Prince of Denmark was at Berlin, and had exchanged visits with the King. The latter gave a state dinner to the Prince. Austria.

The Berlin correspondent of the London Times says that, notwithstanding all assertions to the contrary in the Austrian official press, it may be regarded as a positive fact that troops are about to be concentrated.

Financial and Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, December 8.—The cotton market during the week has been slightly easier, and a decline of id per pound is noticed on middling uplands. The market closed steady The Brokers' Circular reports raice of 65,000 bales, of which speculators took 4750 bales, and exporters 14 000 bales. The sales of yes orday were about 9000 bales, the market closing firm. Of these sales 2000 were for speculators and exporters. The tollowing errors peculiators and exporters. speculator, and exporters. The following are the

authorized quotations :-Middlings 

The entire stock of cotton in port is estimated at 539,000 bales, of which 178 000 bales are American. The advices from Magnester are uniavorable, the advices from Marchester are uniavorable, the market there for goods and yarns being duil, and prices are tending downwards.

Breadstuffs—Richardson, Spence & Co.'s. and other circulars, report F'our dull and steady. Wheat quiet and steady, with quotations barely maintained; amber, red. and Southern, 12s. 9d.@13s. 3d. Corn duil and has decland for raived Western

orn du l and has declined 6d.; mixed Western, 39s. 3d. 839s. 6d. P quartern.
Provisions—Bigland, Athya & Co., and usual authorities, quote Beef steady; Pork heavy; Bacon mactive; Lard declined 1@2s., and still tending downwards; sales at 48s. for American; Cheese active, and advanced 1@2s.; Butter steady; Tallow steady at 44s. 6d.@49s. 6d.
Produce—Ashara.

active, and advanced 1@2s.; Butter steady; Tallow steady at 44s. 6d.@45s. 6d.

Produce—Ashes are easier at 34s. 3d @31s. 6d. for Pots, and 39s.@50s. 6d. for Pearls. Sugar is firmer, and has advanced 3d.@6d. Rice firm. Coffee in active. Linseed quiet, and declined 6d. Linseed cakes steady. Ced oit, no sales. Linseed oil dull at 40s.@40s. 6d. Hosin steady at 16s. for American common. Spirits Turpentine duit at 38s. for American Petroleum fi mer; Peunsylvan a refined is quoted at 1s. 5d.@1s. 6d. P. gallon.

London, December 8.—Baring, Brothers & Co. quote as follows:—Market dull and declined 2s. Winter red Western, 63@67s.; Flour, 34s. for Western State. Corn, 38@38s. for Western mixed. Sugar seady. Coffee firm. Rice quiet. Tea steady at 11d. for common Congon Iron dull at £5.5s.@15 ion frails and 64s. for bars. Linseed quiet. Linseed/Cake firmland advanced 5s.; sales at £11 los. @12 for American. Spirits of Turpontine easier at 38s. for American Petroleum quiet and steady ut 10s. 5jd. for American refined Linseed Oil flat at 36s. 6d @36s. 9d. Sperm Oil nominai at 25s. Tallow quiet at 44s. for American on the spot.

GLABGOW MARKETS—GLASGOW, December 8.—Wheat flat and declined 6d.

London, December 8.—The buillion in the Bank

Wheat flat and declined 6d LONDON, December 8 —The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £1000,

## Last Night's Cable Despatches.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION. Reported Negotiations Between the United States Government and Marshal Bazaine.

Paris, December 19-P. M .- It is reported in semi-official quarters that Marshal Bazame has opened or attempted to open negotiations with the United States Government in reference to the establishment of a new Government in Mexico after the withdrawal of the French roops.

Why Maximilian is Detained in Mexico. FLORENCE, December 19-P. M.-The report is current here that Maximilian is detained in Mexico in consequence of its baving become known to the Austrian Government that the Austrian army wish him to become immediately the successor of Francis Joseph.

#### FRANCE .. Farewell Dinner to Minister Bigelow.

PARIS, December 19-1 o'clock P. M.-The Emperor Napoleon will, it is expected, attend the farewell dinner to be given to Minister Bige low to-day. The Reorganization of the French Army.

Paris, December 19-1 o'clock P. M.—The scheme for the reorganization of the French army is very unpopular. The French people cannot see the necessity for such an immense standing army when France and England are at

## SPAIN.

General Prim Pardoned by the Queen. London, December 19-P. M .- It is reported that General Prim, who has kept himself away from the country since his attempt at revolution last winter, has returned to Spain, having received a pardon from the Queen.

#### GERMANY.

The New German Parliament. Berlin, December 10-1 P. M.-The German Parliament will be voted for almost universally thoughout Germany.

Bismark Resigns the Presidency.

Berlin, December 19-P. M.—Count von Bis-mark has resigned the Presidency of the Con-

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The National Express Office Closed, Etc. [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Baltimore, December 20,-The National Express office here has been entirely closed, and the whole assets have gone into the hands of ex-Governor Pratt, as trustee and receiver. All the city seems absorbed in preparing for

## An Appointment.

By the New York Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, December 20. - Edward V. Murphy, for many years one of the reporters in the United States Senate, has been appointed Superintendent of Exports at the port of Phila-

### Steam from Erie to Liverpool.

By the New York Associated Press. BUPPALO, December 20 .- The merchants of Eric, Pa., are making efforts to establish direct lines of vessels to carry petroleum from Erie to Liverpool. The vessels are to have canacity to carry twenty-five hundred barrels each, and to make three trips per season.

#### Arrival of Steamers.

By the New York Associated Press. New York, December 20.—The steamship Deutschand, from Southampton on the 6th, arrived here at any early hour this morning.

The steamship Java, from Liverpoot, has arrived at Halitax.

## Ship News Per Steamer "Java."

Arrived from New York, ship Ansdale, at Table Bay. Ship Queensland, at Deal. From Portland, ship Orra Linn, at Belfast. From Boston, ship Otago, at Algoa Bay. From Philadelphia, ship Aldrid, at Queenstown. From New Orleans, ship Marie, at Liverpool. From Baltimore, ship Carroll, at Liverpool.

## Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, December 20.—The stock Market is lower. Money at 6 \$\tilde{\pi}\$ cent, Gold 136\frac{1}{2}\$; United States Five-twentes of 1862 coupons 107\frac{1}{2}07\frac{1}{2}\$ of 1864, coupons, 106\frac{1}{2}\tilde{\pi}\

duil.

Baltimore, December 20.—Flour is very firm;
Ohio extra, \$12 75@13; Chicago extra, \$12 25@12:75;
Provis ons inactive Pork, \$23. Coffee duil; Rio, \$16 50@18:50. Supars duil, and Whisky very quiet.

onflict of Authority Between Governor Fletcher and Gen. Grant in Missouri. JEFFERSON CITY, December 19. - General

Grant left St. Louis for the East yesterday. Before leaving he sent a company of United States troops to Lexington, to protect the bushfrom Governor Fletcher's militia. Governor Fletcher has gone to take command of his militia in person. He says he outranks General Grant in Musouri, and the end is not yet.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce his morning finds this Court still occupied in the rial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Falby. Every one, no doubt, by this time, knowthis case by heart, at least as it has been presented at Court for we have already given it twice, once upon its trial last term, and again sesterday.

The whole of yesterday was occupied in the examination of witnesses. The Commonwealth, after the close of the delense effering the testimony of a large number of witnesses in rebutta. At Gallorth, representing the Commonwealth, was this morning "showing" his rebutting witnesses a one in a hurry, in order to get through with the case as soon as possible, and in order to go away from Court (as the room is now very cold) Messrs, Cas-siday and O'Byrne, for the defondant, are also working hard to bring the case to a speedy concluon, but at the close of our report it was still on

Supreme Court at Nisi Prins-Judge compson - Merrick & Sons vs. German'a, Han-er, Fulton, and Lorrillard Insurance Companies of New York. An action to recover upon policies of insurance on the Southwark Foundry. Plaintiffs claim that their loss was \$51.801, which included the machiner of the Caattanooga and several other versels they were building, and which loss was proportioned among all the companies. Defendants claim that their policies did not cover the machinery of these versels and that the religious claim that their policies and that the versels and that the religious controls and the selection of these versels and that the religious controls are selected to the companies. if these vessels, and that its value should be d duced from the full amount, and that they should be charged with their respective proportions of the less on the balance. Defendants have already paid \$3029 each on the policies, which they say covered the policies Plaintiffs claim a balance of \$1117.39 from each company. On trial.

Bivorce in Vermont -Under the laws of Vermont divorce is now granted for "adultery, sentence to confinement in the State Prison for bree years or more, intolerable severity, wilful esertion for three years, absence for seven ears, and not heard from during the time, and ross neglect and cruel refusal of the husband provide suitable maintenance for the wife. bill was introduced at the last session of the nabitual intemperance." On the first vote it vas lost; on the second carried, and on the third st-in each case by a very small majority We are prepared for the statement that in Ver-mont the proportion of divorces to marriages, at present, is one to eleven.

Shipments of Colorado Gold.—The shipment of Colorado gold for the week ending Tuesday. December 4, was 1179 ounces, valued at \$24,000. This is an increase of seventy two our last week, says the Central City (Col.) Register.

-Colonel Frederick Hecker, who has re sided in Illinois nearly seventeen years, has been nominated by the city of Marburg as its candidate for Representative in the North Ger-man Parliament. Colonel Hecker is a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden.

prayer on behalf of universal suffrage, without regard to race, color, age, or sex, said doxical as this may seem to Thee, O Lord, it is nevertheless true." -A Methodist paper thinks that polkaing has no power to steady the reason, and that waltz-

-A Washington clergyman, in addressing fa

ing gives a paralytic vertigo to animal nature. -Human existence hangs upon trifles. What would beauty be without soap? -Two tight-rope walkers in San Francisco recently broke their necks.

-They have news-girls in Chicago, as well as

## OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, December 20, 1866.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, the Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held at jull prices. Old 5-20s sold at 107\(\frac{1}{2}\); 6s of 1881 at 112\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\); June 7-30s at 103\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; and 10-40s at 99\(\frac{1}{2}\)(@99\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 99\(\frac{1}{2}\)(@99\(\frac{1}{2}\); and old do, at 96, no change.

Railread shares continue the most active on the list. Catawissa preferred sold largely at 29@29), closing at 29, a decline of 4; Reuting at 52@524, dividend off, a decline of 4; and Pennsylvania Resiroad at 551@554, a slight advance; 130 weekld for Canada at 551@554. 130 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 60 for Nor-ristown; 584 for Minehill; 36 for North Penn-sylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 314 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for

do.; 31½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Bathroad shares there was nothing doing, 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19½ for Thirteenth and Finteenth; 33½ for Spruce and Pine; 51½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 76 for West Philadelphia; 14 for estonville; 38 for Union; and 30½ for Germantown.

Eank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Common scalth sold at 57, 139 was but for First National; 115 for Third National; 240 for North America; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 101 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 57 for Girard; 91 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 41½ for Consolidation; and 62½ for Union; and 62½ or Tradesmen's; 41h for Consolidation; and 624

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Schaylkill Navigation preferred sold at 355, no change: 24 was bid for common do.; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; and 56 for Delaware

Coal shares were in demand at an advance. New York and Middle sold at 4, an advance of \$\dag{a}\$; 5 was bid for Fulton, and 3 81-100 for Big

Money is again easier. S'x per cent, is still the most general rate on demand loans, but the transactions at 5 per cent, are more numerous, Discounts continue duil at 6½@7 per cent. for prime paper. Foreign exchange is nominally held at steady rates. Leading bankers ask 109½ for 60 days' sterling bills, and 1101 for short sight of sight do.

Quotations of Gold—103 A.M., 136#; 11 A. M., 136: 12 M., 135#; 1 P. M., 135#, a decline of 1# on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 135½ @136; Silver & and & 129; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13½; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9½;

-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, 1114@1124; U.S. 5-20\*, coupon, 1862, 1074 @1078; do., 1864, 1064@1064; do., 1865, 1064@ 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, 131@131.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY December 2). - Cotton is rather firmer, but there is very little demand. Small sales of middling uplands at 34c, and New Orleans at 35

In Quereitron Bark no further transactions have been reported.

The Coal trade is at a stand, and prices are entirely There is a firm teeling in the Flour Market, but the demand has been confined entirely to the wants of the home consumers who have taken about 1000 barreis, at \$11@12.75 P barrel for Northwestern extra family; \$12@13.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio ditlo d to; 14@16 for fancy; \$9@10.50 for extra, and \$8@8.50 for superfine. 200 barreis Rye Flour sold at \$7.25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

at \$7.25. Frices of Corn Meal are nominal, and this There is very little prime Wheat efforing, and this description is wanted at full rates; sales of 1000 hashels prime South rated at \$3.25; small lots of Fennsy, vanua at \$2.80@3 103, and white at \$3.30@3 40. A lot of \$3.40 keysoid at \$1.38. Corn is in good demand, and 8000 bushels new yellow so d at \$1.01@1.05, and 1200 hushels old do at \$1.18. Oats are the full reference with sales at \$7.058 control. are in fair request, with sales at 57@58 cents. Prices of Par'ey and Malt are nominal.

Whisk — The trade is confined to the contraband article, and prices are nominal.

-General Lewis reports the freedmen in East Tennessee as craving for education. -A young Boston merchant has been down

in the crater of Mount Vesuvius. -To-day, Friday, and Saturday will be the shortest days of the year. -Conspicuous baldness ufflicts the Empress

-Punch's advice how to kill time-shoot every

-There is good skating in Richmond. CHRISTMAS GIFTS



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