# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL VI .--- No. 147.

### PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1866.

### THE ASSASSINS.

Mere About the Arrest of Surratt-The English Authorities at Malta Refuse to Interfere-Surratt's Informer and His Reward.

Naples Correspondence of the London Times.

The receipt of a letter at the American Consulate in this city last evening, from the United States authorities in Malta, compels me to advert to a subject which may create some uneasiness. Surratt, one of the conspirators against the late President Lincoln, has been for ten months or more in the service of the Pope in the regiment of Zonaves, but quitting it and fising from Rome, he arrived in Naples about a fertnight since, wearing the uniform of the Zonaves. On Sunday, the 18th, the American Consul received a telegram from his colleague in Rome, to the effect that the soi-disant Walters was none other than Surratt, and ordering his immediate arrest. Immediate application was made to the police of Naples, and every possible facility afforded, but it was found they were too late, and that the criminal had started the night before by the Livernool screw Tripoli for Malta and Alexandria.

The telegraph was then put in communication is neither in nor, out, a convention elected by the male inhabitants; of each state, without with Mal a, and directions were given to the listinction of race or color, excluding Rebels, Consul-General of the United States in that Island to arrest Walters immediately on his arrival. A letter received at the American Conany other half so good, or half as well suited to sulate only last evening states that the Tripoli the habits of the people and the spirit of our institutions. There is now no use whatever in touched at Malta carly on Monday morning, the 491b; that the Consul immediately applied for arguing against the participation of the negroes in such a work. To permit their exclusion from such a convention would be to surrender the power to arrest Surratt; that no answer was returned till just before the hour of the departure principle of equality before the law which the North has set its heart on establishing, and the of the Tripoli for Alexandria; and that the answer was in the negative, on the ground of there South may as well make up its mind that there being no authority for doing so. Telegrams is no likelihood of anything of the kind. As the freedmen are the class most in danger of oppreshave, therefore, been sent from the United sion, they are the class, of all others, which has the best right to be consulted in forming the States representatives in Rome, Naples, and organic law. The men whom they chose to Malta, to the Consul in Alexandria, and as vespresent them in the Convention would go there charged with the duty of opposing the insertion sels from Liverpool undergo a quarantine in that city, it is fully expected that Surratt will there be captured. On what grounds the British authorities in Matta declined to act is not known, in the Constitution of any distinction or dis-crimination based on color. On all other points the whites would probably have their way; and and it would be premature, therefore, to express if an educational or property qualification were established by such a Convention, there are very few people at the North who would offer much opposition to it. any opinion on the subject; but the mere fact of their having declined has created the worst of their having declined has created the worst possible teelings in the minds of Ameri-can agents. The Consul at Malta expresses the opinion that it was by "a mere legal quibble" the head and front of the conspiracy was permitted to escape; and here I have heard the refusal of the British authorities to act contrasted with the readiness vention, or of seeing them voting, has its root in the imagination. It is no greater or more substantial than the borror of seeing negroes free was a few years ago. To submit to the presence of negroes in the Legislature or at the polls would be, no doubt, to most Southerners a cold plunge; but the first shock over, the experience would not seem so very unpleasant after all. Finding that nothing which was shown in America to give up Muller. It must, however, be clear to every dispas-sionate person that there is not the slightest parallel between the two cases. In that of Muller the American authorities had been dreadful came of it, they would soon get used applied to some days before his arrival, and all the forms observed which the Treaty of Extra-dition required; in the present case a telegram to it, as they have to seeing negroes working for wages and testilying in courts of justice. In fact, we have no sort of doubt that there are thousands of sensible Southerners wishing, only conveyed the information and demand. I have reason to believe that a despatch hash een in their secret hearts, that Congress would push already sent on to Mr. Seward couched in the them over the brink, so as to save their honor. strongest terms, and as Americans are disposed to regard almost every act, word, and thought False pride, and various other things quite as unsubstantial, restrain Southerners from taking England as being hostile to them, some diffiactive measures to do what the North wants done; but the mass would submit gracefully culty may be expected. From the sympathy and indignation which were expressed in Eng-land at the time of the assassination of Mr. enough to whatever we did for them without Lincoln, and which were as deeply felt and expressed by every Englishman on the continent with whom I came in contact, [the Americans ought to feel that there can be no disposition on our part to screen from justice any one who was implicated in that heinous crime. NAPLES, November 29 .- Since writing my last letter I have received the following details of the adventures of Surratt since his arrival in Italy. About ten months ago he entered the Pontifical service, and was drafted into the 5th Company of Zonaves. Without the knowledge of either of them, a young man who had been educated together with Surratt in the College of Maryland. also entered the same service, and was enrolled in the 4th Company of the Zouaves. Having been quartered in different places, they had never met, but about six months ago both companies were sent to the same locality to execute some manœuvre against the brigands. On its completion they met, and his companion addressed Surratt by name. Drawing him aside, the lat-ter informed him he was now known only as John Watson. A day or two afterwards the companion, professing to be disgusted at serving with assassing, sought out General King, American Minister at Rome, and told him the whole affair. On being assured that there was no mistake as to the identity of Surratt, the General desired the informer to remain quiet, said he should ask his Government for instructious, and held out promise of a reward. The American Govern-ment, in reply, desired their Minister to secure Surratt, and General King called on Cardinal Antonelli and bezged to know whether, in' the event of his identifying Surratt and wishing to arrest him, his Eminence would permit it. Cardinal replied that, though no treaty of extradition existed between the two countries. they were in a position to do as they liked, and could have no desire to shelter assassins; still, he must consult his Holiness. Three days later his Eminence sent for General King, and showed him the orders for the arrest, and on his own responsibility afterwards sent to the commanding officer at Velletri directions to secure Surratt, who was arrested at Vallecorsa. Though guarded by five Zouaves, he managed to throw himself into a deep ravine, thus inflicting upon himself severe injuries, the marks of which he bore on his arrival in Naples, and, as Vallecorsa is only two or three miles from the frontier, easily crossed it. Here he was arrested by the Custom House authorities as having no passport and being in the Pontifical uniform, but was shortly On learning these facts, General released. King, it is said, feit aggrieved, and stated that he had not requested his Eminence to arrest him but had only asked for power to do so in the event of the demand being made. He immediately communicated with Mr. Marsh, the Ame-rican Minister at Florence, but Mr. Marsh was feting it at Venice with the King, and on Mr. Marsh's return, and calling on the Minister for Foreign Affairs, he found that his Excellency was doing the same. Thus, much time was lost, but the Secretary promised every assistance, adding that, though Surratt were ar-rested, he felt assured his Government would not give him up except on the condition of his life being spared. This much was decided on Thursday, the 15th instant, and as Mr. Swan, the American Consul, did not receive any des patch urging him to act until Sunday, the 18th it was too late, as the bird had flown. To these details I may add that General King gave the intormer \$256 is gold, and held out the promised reward of \$10,000 more, on the acrest being effected. If the American Government is really desirous of securing its man, I am disposed to believe that it was with a view to procure evidence of the complicity of Jefferson Davis in the conspiracy against President Lincoln, and evidence of that or any other crime might perhaps, be easily furnished by a man who abandoned his own mother, and left her to be hanged; at the same time it would almost ap pear, from the bearing of some of the diplo matic agents, that the Government would have been glad had the subject not been revived. Certein it is, that I have heard Americans express s regret that, as poor Lincoln's death had been smply averged, Surratt had not been left slone to hear about with him his own publishment.

#### The Work of the Session. From the Nation.

conservative plan yet submitted to the public -

and we may add that it, or something like it, is

according to present appearances, pretty sure

in the end to be adopted not for North Caro-

ling only, but for all the States. We believe

it embodies the views of the North Carolina loyalists, and would satisfy them. No matter

what the true theory of the position of the re-volted States may be, no matter whether they are in or out of the Union, or in a limbo which

the proper instrument for the reorganization

Neither Congress nor President can devise

The horror of sitting with negroes in con-

the Government.

is not entirely Mr. Stevens' own; at all events,

question will be discussed as it was last year -exercily in committee, in which all the influ-tations from the various "interests" will be brought into pray; that Mr. David A. Wells' report, which he is now framing, will be totally neglected; and a bill will be thrust into the House marked by every fau't which a bill can base, in the last days of the session and forced The country is beginning to inquire somewhat anxiously what Congress is going to do to put an end to the existing state of doubt and uncertainty. But beyond Mr. Stevens' North Caroling bill nothing has been done which looks have, in the last days of the session, and forced like, or foreshadows, a plan to be carried out through under the "previous question," to be stopped in the Senate, thus leaving the country should the amendment fail of adoption. Mr. for another year a prey to the existing disorder. Stevens' bill, which proposes to call a fresh con-We can at present have neither such a tariff as the protectionists nor the free-traders desire, for vention in North Carolina, to be elected by all males able to read and write or owning \$100 simple reason that, whatever the correct the simple reason toat, whatever the correct theory may be, neither party is strong enough to enforce its own policy, and all attempts made by the protectionists to carry their tariff by a coup de main, as last sassion, are pretty sure to worth of property, exclusive of those who aided or abetted the Rebellion, for the purpose of forming a constitution for the State, would, a result in a reaction, carrying us for a brief period just as far in the other direction. year ago, have looked horribly radical; but there is now little question that it is, supposing the amendment to fail, the most sensible and

The fact is, the country can bear up under any reasonable amount of financial blundering, provided there be some method and persistence What trade and commerce cannot bear is uncertainty, and uncertainty is the soul of the present regime. The American man is pretty sure to make his way either under protection or trade; but he must know which it is to be, and be let alone once he has made his arrange-ments. One of the sins which most easily be-set a strong majority, is the tendency to believe that great power conferred for one purpose may be used lavishly for all purposes; and the pre-sent Congress has acted all along as if its posisent Congress has acted all along as if its posi-tion on the tariff question were just as sure and as emphatically indorsed by the country as its position on the question of reconstruction. This is a mistake into which, we trust, it will not fall again. The tariff question has still to be discussed, for the public mind is not yet made up about it, and men of all shades of opinion are still entitled to a respectful hearing, a privilege which Congress systematically refuses to helpless minorities.

### THE SOUTHERN STATES. NORTH CAROLINA.

### Freedman Whipped - Interference of United States Officers.

RALEIGH, December 20. - Colonel Bomford, ommanding the United States military forces a this State, interfered and prevented the beriff from inflicting corporeal punishment on he person of a negro this morning. Judge Daniel D. Fowle ordered the indictment of all the military officers who were concerned in that transaction. The negro was returned after receiving eight lashes. The solders left the ground. Indictments will be issued against the officers. The negro will be whipped to-morrow. Judge Fowle has called on the Governor to carry The negro will be whipped to-morrow. out the laws of the State.

Wilmington Municipal Election-Execu-tion for Robbery. WILMINGTON, December 20.—The municipal election passed off to-day amid great excitement, but without serious disturbance. John Dawson was elected Mayor by 95 majority. Two negroes, convicted of highway robbery, will be executed to-morrow.

### SOUTH CAROLINA.

### Rejection of the Amendment in the Lower House.

COLUMBIA, December 20.-The House rejected he Constitutional amendment by a vote of 95 against 1.

### Death of a Well-known Printer.

Alexander Hamilton Hayes, a printer, well known throughout the United States, but espe-cially so in New Orleans, died in the latter city everal days ago. He was born in Gettysburg, asking their leave. It ought to be well under-stood, however, before any such convention Pa., about the year 1806. Choosing the profes-sion of printer, he was first employed in Philabecome foreman of the *Picayune* newspaper. He left the office of the *Picayune* to become one of the founders of the *Delta*. After that paper was established, the proprietors separated, and a portion of them, with Mr. Hayes, established the Crescent. The Crescent of to-day is the revival of that paper of which Mr. Haye was an original proprietor. He acted as fore-man to both the *Delta* and the *Crescent*. In 1850 the Crescent was transferred to other owners, and Mr. Hayes took up that wandering life which continued to his death. He went to California and thence to Japan and China, and back again to California, which State he left on the breaking out of the war. He made his way overland to Texas, where he resided during the Rebellion. A few weeks ago he was invited back to the Picayune office by the proprietors, but he died the day after landing in New Orleans. He stood high in his protession, and was esteemed by all who knew him. The New Orleans Typographical Society paid appropriate homage to his remains.

# Ceneral Sherman Has an Inter-

#### FINANCIAL NEWS TO-DAY. By Atlastic Submarine Cable

LONDON, December 21-Noon.-United States Five-twenties of 1862 are quoted this morning at 711@72. The new issue is quoted at 701.

LONDON, December 21-Noon.-Consols opened at 90 for money, Eric Railroad shares, 485; Illinois Central, 783, LIVERPOOL, December 21-Noon.-The Cotton

Market opened steady at 145@145 for middling uplands. The sales will probably reach 12,000 Bacon is quoted at a decline of 2s. Lard is 6d.

ower.

### LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

#### FRANCE. The French Budget.

PARIS, December 20-Evening.-The French Budget shows a definite balance in estimated receipts over expenditures for the incoming financial year. No new taxes are to be levied on account of the army scheme which has just been promulgated, and which the Budget declares to be a fresh guarantee for the peace of Europe.

The President's Message in France. PARIS, December 20-Evening. - President Johnson's Message is published in tull in the Paris journals, and has had a much better effect in all circles than was anticipated, after the reception of the meagre telegraphic summary, which failed to do it justice.

### SPAIN.

A Loan of Ninety Million Francs Nego-tiated. MADRID, December 20-Evening,-The Government of Spain has negotiated with M. Fould, the French Minister of Finance, for a loan of ninety million francs from the French Gov-

### HUNGARY.

The Address to the Emperor of Austria. PESTH, December 20-Evening .- The address to the Emperor of Austria recently adopted in

ernment.

### the Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet, has been acquiesced in by the Upper House.

### THE BRIILSH CABINET.

Rumors of a Split-Reported Resigna-tion of Mr. Disraeli.

London Correspondence of the Scotsman. A rumor is current at the clubs, and credited in well-informed political circles, that diffe-rences in the Cabinet on the question of a new Reform bill have come to a head, and that Mn Di-raeli's resignation is at the present moment in the hands of Lord Derby. The absence of the Chancellor of the Exchequer from the Cabinet Council on Thursday was certain to excite remark. A colorable pretext had to be found; and two or three days ago, with full knowledge binet was to be held on Thursday, Mr. Di raeli left town on a visit to the Duke of Weilington at Strathueldsaye. The most generally accepted, and at the same time most probable version of Mr. Disraeli's resignation is, that a considerable minority the Cabinet objected, in the first instance, the introduction of a Reform bill at all to next session, and that two or three Cabinet councils were held before the Chancellor of the Exchequer was able to carry his point and induce his colleague to consent to bring a bill as soon as Parliament meets. The principles the bill having come to be discussed, the leader of the Government in the House commons is said to have astonished and alarmed his colleagues by the boldness and extent of his views. He protested against bringing in a weak and unsatisfactory repetition of the Derby bill of 1859, and wished to outflank the whole Opposition by proposing a wider, and in some respects a more democratic, measure than that proposed by Mr. Gladstone ast year. It is said Mr. Disraeli is in favor of a scheme of household suffrage in towns, H would give up beroughs to democracy, proto ccesses under the new suffrage than they had dreamed of. In the hope of mising consoling landlord influences in counties would eliminate small towns from counties and give a £20 county qualification. All the accounts acree that the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been stoutly opposed throughout by the high Tory section of the Cabinet. Rumors have been current that General Peel first opposed the introduction of a Reform bill at all, and then tendered his resignation, which he has conented, on Lord Derby's personal appeal, not to press for the moment. It is added that General Peel has been persistently supported by Lord Cranborne, between whom and Mr. Disraell there has never been a feeling more cordial than that of hollow civility. Lord Cranborne doubtless sees in Mr. Disraeli's scheme of reform another instance of his fatal facility tor laying his party in a ditch. Lord John Manners, of course, supports General Peel and Lord Granborne; while Lord Stanley, Sir J. Pakington, and Sir S. Northcote are said to range themselves on the side of the Chancel-lor of the Exchequer. The Premier's political mpathies are undoubtedly with the Tory section of his Cabinet. As chief of the party, how-ever, it has been his duty to consider the party nsequences of a disruption among its leaders, as well as the particular measures before the abinet. He has, therefore, hesitated to range umself against Mr. Disraelt, and he has been in Il probability supported by what may be rmed his personal followers in the Upper ouse—the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Maimes-

### Sherman Meets Escobedo - Juarez to be in San Luis Next Month-The Trick in the Matamoras Occupation.

MEXICO.

view with a Representative of

Juarez-Arrival of Cene-

ral Sherman at New

Orleans, Etc.

TAMPICO (via Galveston), December 15 Couriers have just arrived overland from the diection of the northern frontier.

General Sherman has had an interview with General Escobedo, who represents Juarez in Tamautipas, and will most likely soon reach Tampico. President Juarez purposes being in San Luis

Potosi on the 19th of next month. The occupation of Matamoras by General

edgwick is understood to have been a trick fo he purpose of aiding Sherman. The latter ould not countenance or recognize Canale (who was resisting the authority of Juarez), and hence the necessity of getting rid of him at Matamoras.

#### General Sherman at New Orleans-Reception of the General and Minister Campbell by Escobedo at Matamoras-Probable Return of General Sherman to St. Louis.

NEW OBLEANS, December 20 .- The steamer Susquehanna arrived at the bar to-day with General Sherman and his aid, Colonel Audenreid, who were transferred to the steamer *Hughes*, and they are now here. They were de-tained at Brazos seven days by a storm that prevented them boarding the steamer.

On Monday week Escobedo formally received Minister Campbell and General Sherman with military honors and a brilliant ovation at Matamoras. Escobedo, leaving a small garrison there under General Baraozada, starts immediately for Monterey, whither Campbell is des-tined, and he will probably accompany Es-

General Sedgwick is at Brownsville under arrest, and will be tried for his occupation of Matamoras.

An order confines Ortega to United States terory, and should he attempt to cross the Rio Grande he will be arrested.

Sherman will remain here until he receives instructions from Washington. The Susque-hauna will await orders from the Government.

### News from the Sandwich Islands, Ari-

zena, and California, Etc. SAN FRANCISCO, December 17 .- The Honolulu

Commercial Advertiser states that the principal object of General McCook's visit to Ean Franeisco is to communicate with the Government by telegraph, and to ask leave of absence, so that he may visit Washington to communicate with the Cabinet respecting a reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, or a liberal revision of the treaty now in force. He has become convinced that American interests will be greatly served by the reciprocity treaty. The project is warmly supported by American residents in the islands, and by business men of San

Francisco. The demand for exchange and bullion for the

### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

### Important Insurance Decision-The Cold Snap-Canvas-Back Ducks, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, Docember 21 .- In the Superior Court yesterday, under Judge Martin's instructions, the jury decided against Penn & Mitchell, assignces of Richard Snowden, who brought suit to recover five thousand dollars from the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York. Payment was resisted on the grounds that Snowden went South in 1861, joined the Rebel army, and afterwards died from disease there contracted.

This was held to be a violation of the policy, though the premium had been regularly paid by Penn & Mitchel, to whose benefit the amount issued had been assigned and payable.

It is intensely cold, and splendid skating. Canvas-back ducks are selling at eight to ten dollars a pair.

### Gas Works Explosion.

### NEW YORE, December 21 .- The Gas Works at Astoria, opposite the upper section of the city exploded early this morning. Fortunately no

Markets by Telegraph.

one was hurt.

Markets by Telegraph. New Yong, December 21.—Gold quoted at 131; it mas been 133! Exchange, 1084@1091; at sight, 10@110. Government Stecks very weak; Five-twenties of 1862. coupons, 1081; of 1864, 1065; of 1865, 1054; Ten-forties, coupons, 974; Seven-thir-ties, first series, 105@1054; second and third series, 105. Money 6@7 p cent., mostly at 7. stock Market heavier, and pressed for sale; Missouri sixes, 321; Canton Company, 454; Boston Water Power, 391; Cumberland, 66; Quicksilver, 432; Moriposa, 112; Western Union Felegraph Company, 44; New York Central. 1194; Erie, 714 Hudson River, 121; Reading, 1031. Michieran Central, 1071; Chicago and Rock Island Rait-road, 1032. Meny Morks, December 21.—Cotton quilet, up-lands, 35c. Flour dull, and declined 10@15c. Sales of 5500 barrels State, \$8@1190; Ohio, \$1173125; Western, \$8 25@1350; Southern, \$1140@16.50; Weestern, \$8 25@1350; Southern, \$1140@16.50; Western, Gats dull, Sales of 15,000 bushels, Ryc quiet Barley dull, Baet quiet, Pork firmor; Mess, \$20@20.50; prime, \$17.@17.50. Lard dull at 114:@ 124; Whisky dull. San FRANCISCO, December 20.—Extra family

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20 .- Extra family

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20. -Extra family
Flour, \$6:50; superane, \$6: Choice Wheat, \$1:90 [9]
160:1bs. Eastern Butter, 30:234c.
Mining Stocks-Sware, \$2000; Yellow Jacket,
\$1130; Crown Point, \$100; Gouid & Curry, \$7:13;
Imperial, \$140; Chollar Potosi, \$219; Legal-tenders, 72.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

#### OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, / Friday, December 21, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping, owing to the further decline in gold. Government bonds were lower; 5-20s sold at 105, a slight decline; and 10-40s at 995, no change. 111 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 107 for old 5-20s. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 992. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list, Reading sold at 514@52, a slight decline on the closing price last evening: Lehigh Valley at 67<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, a decline of 4: Catawissa preferred at 29<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, no change; Philadelphia and Erie at 31<sup>2</sup>/<sub>4</sub>@31<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>, a slight decline; and Camden and Amboy at 130. a decline of [. 55 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 33 for Little Schuylkill; 61 for Nor-ristown; 374 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 48 for Northern Central; 58) for Minehill; and 55 for

Philadelphia and Baltimore. City Passenger Railroad shares were dull Hestonville sold at 141, a slight decline; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 19 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth: 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 28 for Girard College; and 38 for Union. Bank Shares were firmly held, at full prices, Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 135; 112 was bid for Sixth National; 240 for North America; 1504 for Sixth National; 250 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics; 97 for Western; 42 for Consolidation; and 62 for Union. In Canal Shares there was nothing doing. 351 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 554 for Lehigh Navigation; 86 for Morris Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 13 for Susquehanna Canal. Coal shares were in fair demand. New York and Middle sold largely at 5, an advance of 1 on the closing price last evening. Quotations of Gold-104 A.M., 1343; 11 A. M 1343; 12 M., 134; 1 P. M., 1345, a decline of on the closing price last evening. - The New York Tribune this morning says: "Money remains at 6@7 per cent. on call, the latter being the current rate upon mixed collaterals. Unproductive railway shares, having little value beyonfl that given by their use among speculators, are not in so high favor with lenders, who, in many cases, are asking for large margins, a step taken in view of de-creasing traffic and an indisposition to speculate in them. In commercial bills ho coated parties short bills pass at 64@7 per cent., and parties In commercial bills no change. Best willing to make extra interest upon doubtful paper have a wide selection of names."

## THE PACIFIC.



of which does not make the provision of a system of free popular education compulsory ipon the State Legislatures. Beyond this, Congress has, as yet, done little

or nothing. Mr. Summer has introduced a siring of resolutions into the Senate, tracing out the principles on which the work of reconstruction should be based; but though strong, sensible, and well drawn, they contain nothing new, and carry us, for all practical purposes, no further than we were last year. Besides this, nothing has been done beyond appointing a committee te inquire into the murder of certain Union soldiers in South Carolina and into the New Orleans massacre. The only result of these inquiries will be the production of a great quantity of evidence which nobody will read, and on which no action will ever be taken. These Conpressional inquiries all end in smoke, Long before they are finished the public is tired of the whole matter, and knows all about it, and after furnishing subjects for editorials to the newspapers, the testimony goes to the waste-paper lealers.

There never was an investigation of this kind undertaken with more solemnity than that into the massacre of Fort Pillow, but nothing even came of it. It did not even prevent Forrest trom being paroled, and does not prevent him now from attending Johnson meetings and up-holding "the policy." Of late years several of these committees are fitted up at the beginning of every session, and launched and sent off on voyages of discovery amidst the huzzas of both Houses and of the Washington correspondents of the daily papers. The public holds its breath for about a month, and then, hearing nothing, goes about its business, and in about six months the explorers turn up with a few well-known wrapped up in recommendations which nobody heeds.

Next to the condition of the South, the most apportant questions to be considered by the present Congress are the currency and the tariff. The facts of the case are that our revenue is far larger than our needs, that industry is languishng, our commercial marine almost extinct, our agricultural products falling behind the wants of the population, and prices of every commodity, in spite of the recent decline, enormously high. The advantages enjoyed by foreigners in cometing with us in our own markets are so great, n spite of the heavy duties and the premium on rold, that in many branches of industrybooks, for instance-they have driven, or are driving, us out of the field. One set of political conomists, who are represented by the Tribune in the press and by Mr. Stevens in Congress and who invariably open the discussion of this driest of all subjects by heaping abuse and exe crations on their opponents, are satisfied that he only remedy for this state of things hes in the raising of the tariff; or, in other words, in the total, or all but total, exclusion of foreign commodities.

Mr. McCulloch is evidently disposed to ac count for the present depression of trade partly by the horrible confusion of the internal revelaw, and the absence of all fixed relation between it and the tariff on foreign imports. Mr. George Walker, in the clearest bit of reasoning which has yet appeared on the subject, as-cribes it to the condition of the currency. Gold, e says, having been totally "demonstized," has fallen below its natural price, or is, in other words, extraordinarily cheap, while the paper currency is nearly treble what the country requires. Prices in paper are, therefore, terribly high, and foreigners who come here and sell their commodities are able to purchase gold or bills of exchange therewith at rates so advantageous as to enable them to make head against the high duties and distance, gold being really more valuable in Europe than here. Mr. Walker is not a free-trader, but he is a sensible man, and if protectionists of his stamp can be got to take this matter out of the hands of the sweeping economists of the Tribune school, whose syllogisms are apt to consist of two war whoops "bad name," there would be some and one chance of a settlement of the tariff that would at least not do discredit to our intelligence. The chances are, however, that the whole

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. This morning, in the case of the Commonwealth vs. James Faiby, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

#### A BRUTAL FATHER.

Thomas Stuckhert pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon his daughter, Margaret Stnekhert. This man had forced his family to put him in

prison several times on account of the cruel and abusive treatment he has used towards them. The last time he came from prison he rang his door-bell, and his daughter came to let him in. As soon as he saw her he knocked her down, and struck her several times afterwards. The daughter says her father uses liquor to excess, and gave his family no peace what-

CONCLUSION OF A DESERTION CASE.

The case of the City vs. Bock, before the Court last Friday, was concluded to day. The Court then made a temporary order for the wife and children, and gave Beck time to bring in witnesses, whose testimony would tend to justify his desertion. He produced a witness this morning, who testified that during the war Mrs. Beck, the complainent, went to Camp Distribution, at Alexandria, and there put up in a hired tent with a man named Keller, and atter-wards put up at a hotel in Washington with this man, registering her name as Mrs. Keller, was also other testimony to show adultery on the

There were many witnesses to the same matter, who, at the close of our report, were undergoing examination.

#### DESERTION CASES,

On account of a pressure of business these cases were heard and disposed of to-day in the room of the Common Pleas.

City vs. Joseph Barker Dismissed. City vs. John Mckenny. At the complaint of his wife, McKenny agreed to pay \$6, and the matter was hold agar was held over.

City vs. William Humphreys. The wife has been married to her present husband twelve years, and has one child nine years old. The family came from Scotland last August. He left his wife not long since and went to live with his sister, telling his wife to look for a situation, and expect no support from him. These statements were denied by the witnesses for the husband, who also gave the wife a

very bad character. The Court made an order of two dollars for the support of the child, and dismi-sed the rost of the mplaint.

The list this morning numbered forty-five cases Conera Collis has been working hard to dispose of them, being pressed on all sides by forlorn, sorrow ing matrons. A number of cases were continued and several dismissed. Nisi Prius-Judge Thompson -Andrew M.

Martin vs. Jacob Ridgway. An action of ejectment. On trial.

Microscopic Seaweeds .- The extensive collect tion of microscopic seaweeds, technically known as Diatomaces, belonging to the late Dr. Greville, has been recently acquired by the Botani-cal Department of the British Museum. They all the type-specimens so exquisitely contain figured by him in the Transactions of the Mirro scopical Society, and in other journals, as well as of the more obscure species described pgured by the late Professor Gregory. RB.

ry, and the Earl of Carnarvon. The rumor at the Cariton Club is, that if Mr. Disrael: should resign. General Peel will lead the Conservatives in the House of Commons, with Lord Cranborne second in command. Lord Stanley, it is hoped, may be induced by a feeling of loyalty to the ay be induced by a feeling of lovalty to the ad of his house to remain in the Government. this event the present Secretary of State India will succeed Mr. Dis Minister of Finance, Mauy of and-out Tories would rather see India Disrael th the sarty led by General Peel with the flag of "No urrender," than witness another of Mr. Dis-meli's dank movements. I entertain very little ioubt that the Chancellor of the Exchequer's neme was discussed at the Cabinet during his sence on Thursday. He is without question ght in refusing to take charge of a timid, vacil ating, half-bearted measure, which can satisfy no one, and which will be scouted by the House Commons. The general impression is that he is necessary for the party, and has now attaine position of influence and authority which ill enable him to make his own terms, and become the true leader of the Conservative party. Mr. Disraeli is said to be tired of the policy of negation and obstruction. Should

Lord Derby and his Cabinet agree to adopt Mr. Disrach's Reform bill, you may expect to hear of the resignation of General Peel, Lord Cranborne, and one or two other members of the illiteral section of the administration.

next steamer opened quietly. Bankers quote coin drafts at 2@21 per cent; telegraph transfers at 2<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. The total demands of coin for duties since January 1, 1866, was \$6,964,000, The British barque sharpshooter, from Liverpool, and the French barque General Athalin, from Bordeaux, have arrived. The Russian barque Hercules, from Australia, arrived to-day. The Humboldt Register, recently a strong supporter of James W. Nye, Senator from Nevada, comes out in a lengthy article against him.

The Bellingham Bay Coal Company, of Washington Territory, failing to suppress the fires in their mines, were compelled to turn tide-water in upon them, which had the desired effect.

Heavy storms have been prevailing in the nottheastern portion of the State, and five feet of snow are reported to have fallen on Scott Mountain, stopping all travel.

The Hale & Norcross Mining Company yes. terday declared an extra dividend of \$200 per foot.

#### [SECOND DESPATCU.]

SAN FRANCISCO, December 18.-General James F. Rusling, Inspector and Quartermaster of this Department, arrived in this city on the 15th instant, from Washington, by way of Salt Lake, Columbia river, and Portland, Oregon, inspect" ing various posts on his route. He goes from here to Fort Yuma and Arizona. Hon. R. C. McCormick, Acting Governor of Arizona, has al-o arrived by steamer from the South.

### [THIRD DESPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, December 19 .- The United States District Judge, Hoirman, to-day ordered the condemnation of a quantity of spirits, seized for violation of the revenue laws,

### [FOURTH DESPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.-Governor R. C. McCormick, of Arizona, visits San Francisco at the request of the citizens of Central Arizona, to confer with Generals McDowell and Halleck. concerning measures to protect the people of that section from the continued murderous outrages by the Indians, and to keep open the post and military roads to that Territory.

The Arizona Gazette, of December 6th, says that Colonel McGurry and Dr. McCormick had arrived at Post Yuma.

The Territorial Legislature had memorialized longress to repeal the law giving territory in

the Pah-Ute country to the State of Nevada. Colonel Carter, the new Secretary of the Territory, appears to give universal satisfaction.

#### Burning of St. Peter's Catholic Church, Jersey City.

NEW YORK, December 21.-St. Peter's Catholic burch, in Jersey City, an elegant structure just ompleted, took fire at midnight last night from ome unknown cause, and before the flames could be subdued was badly damaged. The magnificent organ, in process of construction, was nearly destroyed by fire and water. The loss will probably amount to \$20,000.

### By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 21 .- The steamer City of New York, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her dates are to the 5th instant, and have been anticipated.

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

FIRST BOARD.

81600 City 6s n c& p. 99] 100 sh Hest'y. 82000 Len 6s, 84, lotsc 93; 30 sh F & M 1 82000 C & Am 6\* 83 its 92 100 sh Reading . \$60 14 100 sh 100 sh 100 sh 100 sh \$1000 U S 730s Aug. 105 4 sh Leh Val......67) 200 sh Cata pi.lts.s30 29) 100 sh Ph & E...... 31] 100 sh do.....b30 31; 200 sh NY & MC1tsb5 5 do...... 5wn 51 200 sh 100 sh 100 sh do..... 5 100 sh 200 sh do...... 530 5 100 sh 24.51.81 do. -Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M .:- American gold, 1344

@134]; Silver is and is, 129; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., Julv, 1864, 151; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 111; do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 93. —Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock :-- U. S. 68, 1881, or extending to the start is science of the start of the @105; Compounds, December, 1864, 13;@13].

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report. Farbay, December 21.—There is but little trade doing in any department, and the downward ten-doing in gold tends to depress values. — The is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, but we continue to quote No 1 at \$31 P ton. — Cloverseed comes forwards owly, and ranges from \$825 to \$95.50, the latter figure for choice. Timothy is worth \$325@3.60, and Flagseed \$200@3 P bush. — The Flour Marke: continues extremely quiet there being no demand except for small lots for the sup-ply of the home consumers, but holders are as firm a giver. Sales of 4@500 bbis. at \$8@8.60 P bbl for superfine; \$9@10.50 for extras; \$11@12.76 for Northwestern extra family; \$12@13.50 for Flaney. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$7.5. Prices of Corn Meal nominal. There is very little doing in Wheat, but we continue to quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.60 @84.0. Small sales of Rye at \$1.88. Corn is scarce, but less active; small sales of new vellow at \$1.21.405, and o'd at \$1.10. Orats are sized vat 57.@58e. — Whisky is duil, and prices enturely nominal.

By the New York Associated Press. Arrival of the Steamer "City of New York."