

### THE FASHIONS.

The Goddess on the Boulevards-A New Decree-Styles for December-Materials and Patterns - Dresses, Petticonts, Paletots, Basques, and Hats-A Discussion on Trimmings-Opera Cloaks and Furs.

PARIS, December 7 .- There are very tew ladies who, while sitting for their portraits, look exactly like themselves on ordinary occasions, not at all as they do, for instance, when an all-absorbing dara perplexes their ingennity. Not that they are a shade so lovely while employed in homely pursuits, though they will not be leve it, but it is because studied posture, fixed smile, and composed curve of every line are antagonistic to woman's nature, which is conontially versatile.

is essentially versatile. This simple fact struck Fashion while walking down the Boulevards a tew days ago. She noticed-and she is a keen observer-that all the ladies she were the same official portrait sitting appear-ties ago and those who knew her remarked that and how onted air or determination had settled on her prover. If Fashion were a Londoncz, which before the first she cetermined she never would be, it would seem correct to say that on reaching the day the she rapped double knocks till her door would seem correct to say that on reaching the day that for the she sets up such a farther inging of her first who re who attendant. Follehouse started to be feet with struck hopes that her admirer, Geo des borught her a ticket for the Vie Parsienner belowing it is passionately fond of Odenbard music.

She was much disappointed when her lady called

The shall be short by day, and diversited, and only according to caprice or fancy, out with some regard to the age and natural proportions of the wearer. The following are some of the costumes I enforce:— Black or brown materials trimmed with gimp, jet,

or rouleaux of satin over colored petiticoals, with a bread, plaited flounce at the base. Velveteens, of which my favoritos are violet, over violet underskirts

The sleeves of the jackets being warmly quilted d of the same material as the underskirts, the arm, ples are to be trimmed round with chinchilia. holes are to be trimmed round with chinchila. Other fourreau costumes are to be made of grey poplin, cut round in battlement squares bordered with velvet over red cashmere petitocals, trimmed round the bottom with a fringed shawl border. Others of capucine or amber, of Bismark shades under black velvet coats, which means a tunic and casaque cut in one a la princesse. These are trimmed with gimp, jet or tur. The sleeves are wide, and show the colored tight sleeve underneath, matching the under peticoat. Dress paletors are to be made of black velvet, trimmed with sable or marten. They are lined with fur, and are either tight or loose at the vaist. Others are made of white or crimeon cloth, trimmed with large jet macaroons, or of tulied, curied, and

Others are made of white or crimton cloth, trimmed with large jet macaroons, or of tuited, curled, and frizzed woolen skin. A white and mauve curled cloth of the latter description will, I hope, be adopted by the gentlest of my daughters. Bonnets are still to have flat crowns, the most elegant trimmed with feathers and jet. A rich bon-net can be made of the gold pheasant plumage, with amber baild drops round the border; another of black or bue velvet, trimmed with white swams-down. These I shall call Crarines.

down. These I shall call Czarines. Lorg robes a queue will be adopted for visiting and evening wear. Many will be made or joulard, checkered over with bouquets or e usters of drooping leaves. Brocade is being manufactured, so as to combine e cgance and lightness with rich designs and material. My upstart daughters, who call bro-cade "curiain stuff," will sigh before long for the treasures which will soon be fortheoming; but more of Leonis in my new treaddate of Lyons in my next mandate. Here Folichonne induiged in a fit of feigned coughing, for Fashion, who never can write a line

"But Madame." I hesitated, "do you think letters dated 'Arguane, Parie,' are likely to reach me from New York?

MEXICO.

The Mission of Sherman and Campbell-The Details of Maximillan's Return to the Capital-M. Eloin and a Special Courier for Gen. Castlenau, Etc.

# NEW ORLEANS, December 23 — The Mexican mis-sion having accomplished its ends—Lieutenant-General Saerman and Minister Campbell having each returned by separate routes to the States— there remains no longer any obligation of secrecy which need deter me from placing before the readers of the Herald the objects contemplated and the ends gamed by the expedition. The expedition, though it has not achieved all that was expected of it, has not been by any means a failure. It has

ends gamed by the expedition. The expedition, though it has not achieved all that was expected of it, has not been by any means a failure. It has opened up communications with the republic of Mexico, and has defined and determined upon a joint plan of action, which, in the funcess of time, will be adopted by the United States and the Juarez Governmen', moving in concert. The medicates of the Susguehanna's visit to Vera Cruz have already been made known by special telegram to the Herala. The so'e reason why the members of the expedition did not fand there was because the solitary landing place of the port is nominally in possession of the Maximilian authori-ties, and to have attempted a disembarkation there would have seemed an informal recognition of a Government that is not known at Washington. Nothing but courtesies passed between the French authorities and the Susquehanna. Bazaine's po ite leftor to General Sherman, inviting him to Mexico city, was replied to by General Sherman in terms equally courteous and friendly. On leaving Vera Cruz the Susquehanna proceeded to Tampico, where accredited emisaries of Juarez awaited the Ambassadors of the United States. After a brief consultation they went on to Mata-moras, where another short council was he d with the confidential agents of Juarez, and the result is

After a brief consultation they went on to Mata-moras, where another short council was he d with the confidential agents of Juarcz, and the result is that a definite and joint plan of action has been de-termined on between the United States and the Re-public of Mexico. Immediately after the withdrawal of the French troops, which will unques-tionably take place before the Slat of March next, Juarcz will transfer his seat of government to a point which I am not at liberty to name at present. "I hat point," said Leutenat-General Sherman to me, "I, as a military man, consider well chosen. Their entire plans have been laid before me, and I consider them, upon the whole, judicious and prudent." Then, in the event of any tragment of imperial power remaining, United States troops, as your correspondent has strong grounds for be-lieving, will on marched over the Eto Grande to the ieving, will be marche Rio Grande to the support of Juarez, and Minister Campbell will re-tu a to the Mexican seat of government to resume hisofficial relations with the republic of Mexico. This much being accomp ished I asked of Sherman. Do you consider your mission a failure or a success?" He replied. "To some extent a success, We are now in possession of the plans of the Juarez Government, and they know what we mean to do. Just as n. mechanics the opposing pieces of centri-petal and centrifugal attraction produce cortain results, so in Mexico the fear of French absorption on the owe hand, and the dread of American annexon the one hand, and the dread of American annex-ation on the other, have brought about some degree of unanimity among their leaders. I wish there was more of it; but we must hope for the best. All that the United Statos want te see is a strong united Government in Mexico." Lieutenant-General Sherman leaves to-morrow for St. Louis to report to General Grant, and to for St. Louis to report to General Grant, and to resume the charge of his department. Minister Campbell will remain in New Orleans to await the tide of events, and the Susquehanna will return to New York New York. There remain yet some important i items of general Mexican news. Maximilian left his palace prison, or Crizaba, on the 14th inst., en route for prison, or Crizaba, on the 14th inst., en route for Mexico city. I was a personal witness of his de-parture, so often prematurely announced. His last words before getting into his carriage were, "If 1 am compelled to remain, I will remain within the lines" On the 15th Max had arrived at Atlasco, six leagues beyond Puebla. His avowed purpose in going back is not to perpetuate his power, but to thwart the French and spite Bazame. He is ready to treat with Juarcz for the United States to secure this end. this end. WASHINGTON, December 23.—It is not true, as stated in some of the despatches sent from this city, that the Government looks upon the mission of General Sherman and Minister Campbell to Mexico General Sherman and Minister Campbell to Mexico as a failure. Those gentlemen have arrived at New Orleans, and are now in communication with the Government, with a view of receiving further in-structions. At Vera Cruz they received tidings of the change of plau adopted by the French Emperor in régard fötthe withdrawal of his troops, and an in-terchange of communications with Marshal Bazaine took place. They were invited by Bazaine to visit the city of Mexico and communicate thence with Juarez, every facility for that pur-pose being profibred them; but ascertaining that it would be some months before the exacution would be completed, and not feeling authorized to compli-cate our Government by any interference in the matter, either by attempting for hasten the exacutation by direct appea's to Bazaine, or by an undue mani-festation of friendship for Juarez, they concluded to return to New Orleans and ask further instructions. The probable that Campbell will proceed imme-diately to Juntez's capital, but whether General Sherman will accompany him, or will be authorized to communicate more freely with Bazaine, or will be discharged from further duty in the matter and ordered back to his military command in the West, remains yet to be determined.—N. Y. Herald.

equally suffered, it would have wished to see, deti-nitely established, that form of government which offers, in its eyes, the greatest guarantees of sta-bility. Far from having dore anything to change the present institutions, it has imposed on itself, in order to maintain them, the most disinterested and neeless isorifices.

the present institutions, if has imposed on itself, in order to maintam them, the most disinterested and neeless sacrifices. The exceedingly sad state in which Mexico is plunged can in no manner be attributed to France. Her agents have remained entirely foreirs to the sudden determination taken by the Emperor Maximi-han to leave his capital. Some of them knew nothing of it, except through the notice inserted in the official newspaper. Nobody, however, is isnorant that at a few leagues distance from Mexico, Maximilian wished to issue formal abdication. During the month which has just passed he has reveried several times to this idea, and has only been prevented from domar so by the entreaties of those of this suite. Orders for his departure had been given, and ships awailed him for some time at Vera Cruz. The greater part of the very advisers who at present surround him are in the most abso-lute ignorance of the inten ions of his Majesty. The French officials have been neither consulted or informed. However, the Emperor Maximilian, having imparted to them his desire of obtaining from them impor ant concessions before his fixing upon some final resolution, they bastened to grant such. His Majesty tendered his thanks to them. For the prospece of an eventuality which appeared to them imminent, but which they had not provoked, they thought over the measures which they had to take in order to granate the infores is of all, both Mexi-cans and foreigners, declaring that they would bave the Mexican nation arbiter of its own destry, and would not chim to impose on it any form of govern-ment. To this France his hank to find over for market of the sport. In the would net c'aim to impose on it any form of govern-ment. To this France has limited its part. In the presence of the attitude taken by the Imperial Govpresence of the attitude taken by the Imperial Gov-ernment, such a part is much simplified. They do not wish to take any shor in solish scheme which would have no other effect than to re-kindle hatreds and reanimate the civil which they have cesticd to extinguish; they will not trouble themselves for the future except for the vigorous execution of their instructions. To dis-entangle in the most thorough manner the respon-sibility of their Government without considering anything except the interests which are incam-bent upon them, and to prepare as soon as possible for the complete departure of the expeditionary for the complete departure of the expeditonary

corps" The document has no signature, but, beyond a doubt, proceeds from the sou ce already indicated. Maximilian has not yet returned to the capital; and his delay is at ributed to the sad news which he and his delay is at ributed to the sad nows which he received by the Sonora steamer concerning his wite. His manifesto has only served to show people how much he him-elf doubts having any longer the national support. 'Or all descriptions of abdica-tion,''say people, "this indirect decaration is the saddest and least imperial.' The Ministers and President of the Council re-main with Maximilian, but the other council/ors have returned to Mexico. General Blanco is to be Minister at War. Tabers will have an important military command. Five armies will be formed; the eastern under Miramen, the central under Marquez.

military command. Five armices will have an important existern under Miramen, the central under Marquez, the northern under Mejia, the western under Marquez, the northern under Mejia, the western under Man-dez, and the southern under vicario. The Com-mander-in Chief will be Marguez. The Austro-Belgio legion will serve under Miramon. Dupin is to command at Vera Cruz and Ga'iffet will head the contra-gurrillas in the terre callente. The Imperialists say that Juarez had intended to remove to Monterey, but had changed his mind on account of the division caused by Ortega. The evacuation of Zacatecas by the Imperialists is con-firmed. There has been some hard fighting at Toluca, the Republicans penetrating to the main street where there was a sharp encounter. Near Ferote there was a Liberal force of 2500 men, At Mazatian good order had been maintained by Gorona, who was preparing an expedition azatast Jahsco. Maximilian had ordered a tax to te ievied for the enving year, in such a proportion that two

for the ensuing year, in such a propertion that two millions of dollars would be paid by the morehants and manufacturers Real estate will be taxed six per cent. on resits and incomes. -N. Y. World.

## THE CANDIAN REVOLUTION.

Details of the Fighting at the Convent of Arcadion-Christian Barricades Made

in Front of the Cells-Assault and Adsufficient authority for the suggested action. the Amer'cans may assure themselves that no party of Euglishmen would wish either to palliate the deed or shield the assasin. Common sense and natural instinct teach us what to feel in a case like that; and though we, ake all other free nations, have always gloried in the asylum which we could a cure to farit-wes, we shou d never desire to extend our protection to the perpetrators of crimes which nd motives could excuse.

From Fostress Monroe. By the New York Associated Press.

By the New York Associated Press. FORTRESS MONROE December 22.-The United States District Court, Judge J. C. Underwood pre-siding, closes its as son on honday in Nortolk. The attention of the Court has been principally occu-pied with the admirality case of the schooner Mary McKee. The arguments in the case were commenced to-day. The grand jury, previous to being dis-charged by the Judge, requested an investigation into the disastor to the Thomas Kelso. Judge Un-derwood informed the jury that there was not suffi-cient time to take the case up this term of the Court, but in the meantime, if it was not examined into at Washington, it would be taken up at the next session of the Court. The evidence would be collected by the District Attorney, and submitted to them in de-tail. Only three inditments, were found by the Grand Jury, one for counterfeiting and two for rob-bing a vessel of wreeked goods. The stemmer Missouri, Captain Hudson, from New Ork cans on the 12 h instant, for New York, with a cargo of cotton and flour, arrived here this alter-noon. She experienced heavy nor herly sales, and, of Hatterns, broke a crank-pin during the pre-lence of a northwester. She went to Norfolk this

lence of a northwester. She went to Norfolk this afternoon, and will be detained forty-eight hours repairing damages. The wind changed to the west-ward to day, but to-night the weather is thick and

what to day, but to mgnt the weather is thick and forgy. The following vessels have arrived here, and are detained by the unpropitious weather :- Schooners B. F. Folsom, from Baltimore for Aspinwali, with coal; Anna A. Rich, from Baltimore for Aspinwali with coal; George Temple, from Chesapeake bay for New London, with oysters; Thomas Fitch, from Chesapeake bay for New London, with oysters.

### Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, December 24 .- The first bill which has become a law at the present session of Congress is to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending in June next. The following are

to-day from business. The Treasury Department this morning gave a general leave of absence to the employed until Wednesday morning, in consideration of the Christmas holiday.

### New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, December 24.-The following is the statement of the condition of the Banzs for the 

egal-tender	s, increase increase		 822 65 635,77
	Church	Dama	

HARTFORD, December 24.—The Congregational Church in North Glastonbury was totally de-stroved by fire yesterday morning. Nothing was saved from it. The loss is estimated at \$15 000, of which only \$5500 was insured. The fire is supposed to have caught from the formace.

RICHMOND, Va., December 24 -- Mexican advices

### Ship News.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York Fast Hotel Life.

There are not less than nineteen marri

### MABINE DISASIER.

Reported Loss of the United States Steam

Frigate "Lan caster," Etc. The Callao Commercio of the 26th November cas-tains the following announcement :--

Several passengers inform us that just as the sleamer was about leaving Valparasso a merchant vessel arrived with the news that the United States frigate Lancaster. Commodore Ridgely, had sunk in attempting to go round Cape Horn. DESCRIPTION OF THE "LANCASTER."

DESCRIPTION OF THE "LANCAUTER." This war vessel was built in Philanelphia in 1858, and was one of five screw steamers of the same de-scription constructed for the Government during that year-the Hartford Pensacola. Brookiys, and Richmond, being the others. She was 272 feet long, 46 feet beam, drew 18 feet of wator, and was 202 tons measurement. Her machinery consisted of two horizontal engines of 700 horse po ver, and her screw was 16 feet in diame'er. She carried a crew of about 309 meo, and her armament consisted of 24 nine-fact Dahlgrens, two thirty-pounder Parrotts, and two twelve-pound howitzers.-N Y. Heraid.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, } Monday, December 24, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was little or nothing doing. 1053 was bid for old 5-20s; 1104 for 6s of 1881; 1034 for 7:30s; and 394 for 10-40s. City Ioans were firmly held at full prices. The new issue sold at 393. Railroad shares continue the most active on

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 52, no change; Penn-sylvania 56@56], a slight advance; and Mine-hill at 58], no change. 129 was bid for Cam-den and Amboy; 61 for Norristown; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do; and 29§ for Camulasa nreferred.

for Catawissa preferred. City Passenger Rairoad shares were dull. 90 was bid for Second and Third; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 144 for Lestonville; 285 for Girard College; 384 for Union; and 30 for Germantown. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment, at full prices Commercial sold at 56, 139 was bld for First National; 112 for Sixth National; 150 for Philadelohia; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 57 for Girard; 90 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 42 for Consolidation; 56 for Common wealth; and 62 for Union.

Caual shares were unsettled. Lehigh Naviga-tion sold at 55, a decline of 1; \ d Dela ware Divi-sion at 56, a decline of 4. 20 w. bid for Schuyl-kill Navigation common; and 34 for Susque-

hanna Canal. Quotations of Gold—10} A.M., 3; 11 A. M., 133; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 133;.

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

FIRST BOARD. -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:--American gold, 133 @1331, Silver 4s and 4s, 127; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 154; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 94; 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. 6s, 1881, New YORK, December 24 - Arrived -Ship Law-rence, Brown, from Calcutta; barque Minna, from Cardiff; barque Emerald, from Christiana; barque Eliza Barss, from Bermuda; barque E. Stocker, from Matanza; brig Hennes, from Porto Cabello; 1051: do., new, 1865, 1071@108; U. S. 10-40e, coupon, 991@991; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1043 @104#; do., 2d series, 104#@104#; 3d series, 104# @104 ; Compounds, December, 1864, 13 @13].

# JOHN H. SUBRATT. The Assassin Shipped for America. The Assassin Supped for America. ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, December 22.-John H. Surrait, the Lincoln assassin conspirator, who was arrested in this city atter his escape from italy by way of Maita, was placed on board the United States sloop-ol-war Swatara yesterday, for convey-ance to the United States, in order that he may be placed in the hands of the authorities for trial. It is supposed that the Swatara will leave this port on her homeward voyage immediately.

HAYTI.

EUROPE.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

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

ITALY. Difficulty of the Government with Turkey-The Negotiations with the Papal Court.

Papal Court. FLORERCE, December 23.—The King's Govern-ment, after Cabinet consideration, has ordered that two war vessels be immediately armed and commis-sioned to support the claims of Italy against the Government of Furkey, arising from the affair of the mail steamer Prince Thomas. With respect to the Roman question and its attempted so ution by negotiation, we are informed here from Rome that the Pope remains/pecvish, and shows little disposition to concede to or conclude the plan of arangement proposed by the Italian Government, although counsel and advice come italy.

France supports and encourages the efforts now

being made by Itay for a settlement, but as yet the advice has been of no avail in Rome.

Diplomatic Representation in Vienna.

TRACK CAASAR FAREN

The Incendiary Fire at Miragoane. LIVERPOOL, December 23 - The steamship Bolis-ear, just arrived a this port from Fort au Prince, Hayti, December 2, confirms the intelligence-which may have reached you direct-that the town of Mira-goane has been totally destroyed by fire-the work of an incendaiary.

Malta.

From the London Times, December 6.

at Maita was directed to ap, rohend Surratt while the Tripoli was in harbor. Accordingly, this officer applied to the Ma tese Government for the neces-sary powers, cut was informed that there was no

FLORENCE, December 23 - It is again reported that General Monebrea is to be appointed Minister of Italy at the Imperial Court of Vienna.

SURRATT'S ARREST.

The Last Chance of a Habeas Corpus Discharge-Arrival in the Harbor of

From the London Times, December 6. Events have just occurred which will revive the tragical story of President Lincoln's death, and at the same time reopen questions connected with that most embariassing subject—the extradition of sus-pected criminals. \* On Sunday, the 18th of last month, the American Consul at Naples received definite instructions by telegraph to apprehend the fugit.ve, but it was too late. Surrat had just left. Naples by the Tripoli, a Liverpeel steamer, bound for Mal's and Alexan-dria. Hereupon, the relegraph was again set at work, and the Consul General of the United States at Malta was directed to ap, rehend Surrat while

### From Mexico.

Received here report that the work on the Imperial Railway between Vera Croz and the City of Mexico will be commonced at an early day. The Ranchere declares that the Mexicans are now all greatly disgusted with the Americans, and united against the only iriends they have in the world.

# Caurch Burned.

MARS

October, 1865, 93.

coughing, for Fashion, who hever can write a the without inking her fingers, threw her quill down with childlish petulance on viewing black stains between her first and second finere. "When you have done coughing. Folichonne," said Fashion, somewhat sharply, "you may send for Argusine; she can finish this decree under my alota-tion, for I have had enough writing to-day."

Nos, for I have had enough writing to-day." Now Argustine, as your readers may have for-gotten, happens to be myself, and I was s.tting with my fret on the fender, eejoying the last number of Dumas' ' Mousquetaire," when Cocades walked into my snuggery and handed me over an order to attend on our sovereign mistress without an instant's delay.

delay. It all cabinet ministers feel as I then did when It all cabinet ministers feel as I then did when kings are in such a tremendous hurry to get people to do their business for them, I very much tear the said officials wish their majestics were under the ho'test latitude known of in geography; but, of course, such wishes are unfeminine, unchristian, and unnatural. I never give way to them, and had no scoper exchanged my fur slippers for top-boots than I crove round to the Rue des Bons Enfauts. "Argusine," said Fashion, when I stood in her piesence and doffied my feather toque. "sit down and write what I am going to dictate under the head-ing of trimmings."

ing of trimmings." I must here beggieswe to notice that not one word of excuse was made for disturbing me at undue hours, nor of thanks, either, for speedy attendance; but I magnanimously flourished off "trimmings," and Fashion continued, "Bodies are to be \_\_\_\_\_," "Pardon, Madame," I ventured, "but I was desired

to head "trimmings.""
"Now, Argusine, please don't be sensational, I so
hate emotions, and even mean what I say, bodies are
to be nothing but trimmings, they are cut with or
without sleeves, with or without basques, with or
without skirts, and with or without anything. I
intend waists to begin higher every day, so what
room will be left for the things you call bodies?
Bational people use rational language, so proceed." Bational people use rational language, so proceed." I felt disheartened, but obcyed, and wrote, "Ine front widths of robes being flat, I decree that new nont widths of robes being hat, I decree that new ornaments must be adopted and sewn down all robes. apron styles. These trimmings will be made of gimp, jet, and silk cord my favorite designs being leaves, with points ending in tassels, balls, etc. Those are for robes deville, and must necessarily be very costly; the other new trimmings for evening w(ar are bead laces for borthas, pelerines, epaulettes, and corneleis. The lace is to be made of imitation are not sevel and correctly is cult for the mitation of the sevel and corrected is cult for the sevel. amber, coral, pearl, and crystal; it will vary in price Then opera cloaks are to be richly trimmed with

red chentile tringe with gold thread beading and a sprinking of black chenille between. My newset buttons are garnet; and garnet beads sewn on galoon shall be used for bolero vests, figaros, and

"Fur bands are to be put on everything, even on satin evening robos. I think that is all I can devise with a view to destroy uniformity. Have you any-thing to suggest. Folchonne?" "Nothing, but that Argusine should describe some of the dresses seen in M. Sardou's new ploce, now p ayed at the Vaudeville."

p ayed at the vaudeville." "Another time, Folichonne. You are rather too fond of the theatre, child." "But Mad'ile. Earguil is dressed withisuch taste in Maison Neuve," slivbed the romantic attendant.

"But Mad'llo. Earguil is dressed with such taste in Maison Acuve," subed the romanito aftendant. "Have you anything to propose, Argusine?" "Yee Madame, I bave," I asid meekly. "You are the mother of a very large family," I began, and Fashion slightly winced, "and some of your children from boyout the Atlantic," I con-tinued, "are exposed to imposition of every kind as soon as they place a loot in your capital. They are coming over here in shoals for the Exposition, and as soon as they get here begin purchasing, when they are invariably fleeced by shopkeepers, who make double charges because they are foreigners, and sell them second-hand goods in the bargain. A bonnet that is worthy sixty frances is charged a bur-dred with Impunity. The evil is great, madame, and cries to redress." "Then redress if," asid Fashiov, who like all poten-tates never of herself proposes reform, but expects others to do it if wanted. "Why don't you prevent the evil," he asked. "It is your business; I have placed you over the Heraid, the biggess voice ever heard. Teli my American daughters what they have to do, where they are to buy any article they require.

heard. Tell my American daughters what they have to do, where they are to buy any article they require, who are thieves and who are not. Let your head work, Argusine. Tell all the readers of that power-ful organ to consult with you before they loosen a string of their pure's or touch French soil, and do it instantly. Such abuse shall no longer be tolerated. for I will stand up for every child of mins, being myself a cosmopolitan by birth and education."

Important French Manifesto Against Maximilian-Bazaine and Castlenau's Opinion of the Emperor's Conduct-Preparations for War. Etc.

Preparations for War, Etc. HANANA, December 15.—The French steamer fanama, wh'ch arrived here vestorday, amonast other news, brings the important declaration ema-nating from the three chief French autiorities, Marshal Bazaine, General Castlenau, and the French Minister. It was published on the 2d instant in two or the journals of the city of Mexico, and emanated from the French legation. "French Legation — Official Communication.— The official journal of the Empire of November 29, has published an article incended to explain what has been the object of the Empire of November 29, has published an article incended to explain what has been the object of the Empire of November 29, the atticle has only been inserted in the non-offi-cial part of the paper, but it is known to have been transmitted per tolegraph by the ministay, which was anxious to harry its publication. Public opinion has by it been justly excited, knowing that the Em-peror Maximilian presented as the determining causes of an eventual renovining of his power.— First. The state of civil war in which the country exists.

Second The possibility of a Franco-American in-

Second The possibility of a Franco-Americhu in-tervention to put a stop to this civil war by chang-ing the present institutions. The Inffer supposition may appear strance, coming as it has, from a council which can find no safe place where to deliberate except where pro-tected by French bayonets. It is necessary to re-establish the truth of facts. France has not to interfere with respect to the Government which it may cuit the Maxican nation to give itself. W Having come to Mexico to protect those of its nation, and animated at the same timo by a desire to put an end to a series of disordere from which all

vance of the Turks-The Powder Maga zine Fired by the Defenders, and an Indiscriminate Destruction, Etc.

ATHENS, November 29.-Intelligence received yeserday from Candia brings details of the sffair at Arcadion, telegraphed on the 25th. Arcadion is a convent situated in a strong position in the Department of Bethymnos. It was occupied altogether by five hundred and forty persons, three hundred and forty-three of whom were women and children leaving one hundred and ninety-seven men capable of bearing arms. Coroneos does not appear to have been in the place, as was incorrectly reported. Upon the 20th Mustapha Pacha left his beadquar-ters at Episcopi with twelve thousand men, and

advanced upon the convent, demanding the surrender of the garrison. The Cretans refused, and the Turkish artillery immediately opened a tremendous

Turks in arthery immediately spends a tremendous fire upon the piace, keeping up the bombardment two days and nights. A breach being at last effected in the walls, the Turks, who had suffered heavy losses, poured into the convent coult. This was surrounded with small cells, in which the Christians had parr caded them-selves and kept up their fire for six hours. Finding all resistance ineffectual, the defenders of the con-vent formed the degravate resolution of setting Bro vent formed the desperate resolution of setting fire to the powder magazine. A monk applied the match. The explosion was tremendous, hurling Turks and Christians into the air, strewing the

neighborhood with corpses. Two thousand Turkish soldiers were killed on the spot and large numbers wounded. Thirty time men and sixty women and children of the garrisin were all that escaped. Thes, were taken prisoners and epried of to Rethymnos. The wounded Turks are daily being brought into hospital. Canea and Souda have received upwards of a thousand, many being officers—among them being Mustapha Pacha's brother-in-law. The Turkish army is reported to be work denviated by this density.

brother-ip-iaw. The lurkish army is reported to be much dispirited by this disaster In the Department of Canca, Zimbrakakis, joined by the corps of Byzantics, is still at Dracona, some leagues from Canca. He recently made a recon-noisance up to the gates of that they do in sing great alarm among the lurkish inhabitation of garrison. In Hiraclion, Reschid Edendi Contactions and mander us still at Avon Wyron and Contactors. In Hiraclion, Reschid Effendi Gré awykieh com-mander, is still at Ayos Myron and Coursons. The Turks have burned seven villages in the district of Malevizion. The Cretan chief, Michel Coracas, by way of reprisal, has committed twenty-seven villages in the districts of Misara and Kenouryo to the fames. The Turks have set a pice of 500 000 pistoles (\$25 000) upon the capture of Coroneos, and a reward of 500 Turkish livres (about \$2250) upon that of Co-neos. Mustanba Pacha whose approximation of the races. Mustapha Pacha, whose army is not at pro-sent in a position to resume nostilities, has ordered the troops of Reschid Effendi to attack Missara.

### AN INFERNAL MACHINE.

Attempt to Blow Up a Master Machinist at Youngstown, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, December 22 .- An infernal-ma chine conspiracy has just been terreted out in Northern Ohio by a Cincinnari detective. On Normern Onto by a Chickman's detective. On December 3d Howard Tillingham, master ma-climist of the car shops at Youngstown, Ohio, received by express a small box shipped from Cleveland.' Not expecting anything of the kind, he was at once suspicious of its contents, and, instead of drawing the lid, pried open one of the lower corners. A lot of gunpowder fell out, he the thore there will be the theoremetic source of decided The box was then thoroughly soaked and opened in the side. It contained half a pound of gun-powder and a row of upright matches, so artanged as to explode the powder when the lid was drawn. The matter was entrusted to a detective, who succeeded in finding the man who sent if. The scoundrel's name is William Howarth, and he is one of the machinists under his intended victim's control. Last month the latter discharged his son, and the infernal machine was intended to revenge that act. Howarth is now in jail.

A Lady Bachelor of Science.—The Faculty of Paris has just conferred the degree of "Bache-liere-en-Sciences" on a young lady named Mad'lle Marie Brassetti. In France there are several feminine Bachelors of Letters, but Mad'lle Brassetti is only the second woman who has succeeded in passing an examination in sciences before the Faculty. The first obtained her diploma about two years ago. her diploma about two years ago.

-An American teacher in Europe says the lump of butter an American girl puts on her plate would make a Paristenne stare wildly.

dria, and there, as we are now apprised, Surratt has been actually seized and detained.

In the present state of our information on the subject, it is impossible to pass any optioion on the conduct of our authorities at Multa, though it is g Milwankee, from Port Spain, Trinidad: brig zard, from Havana; brig Memphis, from Mayabrig Milwankee quez. obvious to conjecture that the conditions required by law for the arrest and extradition of a lugitive could not have been so completely satisfied by a BALTIMORE, December 24.—Flour is inactive: Chicaro brands heavy. Wheat scarce, and prices drooping Corn is quiet; sales of white at \$1.05@1.06; yellow, \$1.03@1.05. Oats firm at 60@32 cents. Grotelegraphic message as to justify action at a mo-ment's notice. If, however, it should be anywhere assumed that we, either through negligence or indifference, lost an opportunity of doing what the Egyptians have done, the conclusion would assuredly be wrong. The law of extradition is full of difficulties at the test, but it is perfectly clear ceries duil and heavy. Provisions very quiet: Mes Pork, \$22.50 Whisky drooping; City, \$2.23; Penn sylvania, 82.25.

Im-

that the evidence and authority required for the arrest of a fugrifive would be the same in all cases, whatever might be the nature of the crime imputed for as good reason must be shown for appre-New York Correspondent New Haven Herald. imputed, for as good reason must be shown for appre-hending a murderer as for apprehending a fraudu-lent backrupt. We would not claum the law in Surrait's case, whatever might be our detestation of the crime laid to his charge. If the man has met in Ego pt the fate which he escaped in Malia, that must be either because the Egyptian authorities required less proof than we do, or because greater proof was forthcoming. Not in the whole of this fing com would there have been any party found to sympathize with an assass. At the same time if need not be discussed that certain while quest ons might possibly have been Any poor d-l that cannot pay five dollars per day, go the attic, and be colonized on a camp bedstead, had better siny away from our city botels, or marry a rich widow, and pay seventyfive dollars per day for first-class accommoda 

certain rubtle quest ons might possibly have been raised if the extradition of Surract had come in regular and formal shape before our Government. regular and formal shape before our Government. In point of fact, it was actually asked, in the recent debates upon the extradition treaty with Fisnce, whether the mutder of President Lincoin was or was not a "political" crime-the object of the question being to represent by such illustration the embarrasements by which the proposed con-vection might be attended. In compacts of this nature it would be universally admitted that mur-der is a compact memory of any line and mitted. der is a crime unworty of asylum, and yet univer-sally required that political refugees should be

sheltered. What, then, was to be done with a political mur-derer? What was to be the treatment of a man whose offense was murder, but whose offending, nevertheless, was, in its origin and circumstance, entirely and purely political? Nobody would deny that the motives of Booth and his accomplices, in concerting and perpetrating this horrible crime, were political exclusively. The assassination was an incident of the great Rebellion, plotted and com-mitted in the cause of the Confederate insurgents, by them recorded as narristic and not suggested by by them regarded as patriotic, and not suggested by by them regarded as parrotic, and not suggested by any of the ordinary incentives to such a rocious deeds. Was the crime, therefore thus originating, a political crime, and, as such to be brought within the limits of international protection? We answer without hesitation that it would have deserved no such shelter. Political offenses may be clothed with a character of their own, and yet it is

deserved no such shelter. Political offenses may be clothed with a character of their own, and yet it is certainly not every offense which can be extennated by a political motive. There are things which are not to be done in any case, and murder is one of them. Assassing masked as particle tave nover found favor in this country. With us murder is murder, and cannot be mitigated by any explana-toly epithet. We have lately been discussing and analyzing this most beinous of crimes, and seem actually to have arrived at some discrimi-nations in the degree of still involved; but we have never recognized such a definition as political murder. We have always acted, too, on the princi-pie that a murder committed with political views descrived hanging as much as any other murder. For instance, the Cate st est conspiracy was con-cocted with political motives, but the conspirators were promptly executed; and even in the present day, with all our lemency, nothing would save such rufians irom the gallows, except, perhaps, the fact that their designs were not actually consummated by bloodshed. Take, again, the case of the Fonians. A more

that their designs were not actually consummated by bloodshed. Take, again, the case of the Fenians. A more absurd and Lopeless plot than there was never conceived; and yet, though its explosion might have been attended by the most shoeking scenes, the conspirators did get the benefit of their politi-cal character. Even in Canada, where loss of life actually ensued from an outbreak, the oriminals, though captured and sentenced, will probably be saved from the scaffold. But suppose halt-a-dozen Fenians had deliberately planned and executed a murder for the sake of promoting their cause, would there be any chance of their escaping the gallows? The crime might be designated as "politi-cal;" but would the Canadian authorities have any hesitation in dealing with the criminals, or would any party either in England or America intercede for them? The French think we are triffing with them it ex

any party either in England or America intercede for them? The French think we are trifling with them in ex-acting the evidence which our magistrates require before surrendering a fugitive; and at this minute a case is before the public in which it is made a grave charge against the Canadian authorities that they deprived an offender of the privilegee which our usages might have been held to give him. But, as regards such crimes as the murder of Mr. Lincoln,

grave-yard grenadier about the grade of a first lieutenant, who hold themselves at a quarter of a million each, legal-tender. Of course an op-portunity so golden meets with numerous sup-parters. Here you meet all sorts and conditions

of people. Fast young bloods and blase old ones, widows that ought to be wives and wives that ought to be widows, Flora McFamsevs, petioleum, shoddy, and bighfalutin, with as many grades as there were formerly Irish Kings in a borough, all living under ground (before the war).

Colonel Sothoron, of Maryland, Tried for Mur-der and Acquitted.—In the Circuit Court of St. Mary's county, Maryland, last week, Colonel John H. Sothoron, indicted for manslaughter, was acquitted. Mr. Sothoron, it will be remem-bered, killed a Federal Lientenant, named Reuben Price, in the early part of the war, who approached him armed, and in a threatening manner, and got into some difficulty with him about the slaves of Sothoron, whom the heu-tenant and some soldiers were seizing to take off as recruits against their will. Sothoron fled South, and his farm was taken possession of, but has been since restored, and the testimony, it is understood, went to prove that his action was in self-defense. Colonel Sothoron resided in Richmond during the last years of the war.

> -The sweetest word in our language is love. The greatest word in our language is God. The word expressing the shortest time is now. The three make the greatest and the sweetest duty man can perform.

-A young Wisconsin farmer and his bride. driving home just after their marriage, were both thrown from their wagon and instantly killed.

-A story is told of a young man in Freeport Ill., who was crossed in love, fand attempted sui-cide recently, by taking a dose of yeast powder. He immediately rose above his troubles.

-Beard, the celebrated animal painter, has just begun a painting illustrative of the saying, "It rains cats and dogs."

-"When alone, we have our thoughts watch; in our families, our tempers; and society, our tongues."

-The entrance to the Mont Cenis tunuel, on the south side, is 3946 feet above the level of the sea, and on the Italian side, 4380 feet,

-The Hon, George H. Pendleton denies the absurd rumor that he is in favor of universal suffrage.

-It is calculated that a dancing belle in one season traverses five hundred miles of floor.

-The Boston Saturday Night Oud is the title of a new paper to be issued.

-The Colored Citizen newspaper of Cincinnati is defunct.

-A Louisville boot-black sued a merchant for ten cents and got his money.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MUNDAY, December 24 .- Trade continues excessively dull in all departments, the merchants generaily being engaged in squaring up old accounts preparatory to commencing a new campa gn.

In Quercitron Bark nothing doing. We quote No. 1 at \$84 P ton.

Cloverseed is scarce and in fair demand at \$8.25@ 9.50 \$7.64 pounds. Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$3 75, and Flaxseed from \$2.90 to \$3.

There was very little business effected in the Flour Market to day, but prices remained as just quoted, There was no demand, except from the home consumers, who purchased to a limited extent for immediate use, at \$8@8:50 per barrol for superfine; \$9@10.50 for extras; \$12@13.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio; extra family, \$11@12 50 for Northwestern do. do. ; and \$14@16 for fancy brands, according to quality. Nothing doing in Rye Flour or Corn Meal. There was very little Wheat offering, but there was to demand except for prime lots, which are relatively scarce. We quote Pennsylvania red at 82 65 @8.10; Southern do. at \$8@8.25; and white at \$3@345. Rye may be quoted at \$1 20@1 35. Corn is scarce and dull; sales of now yellow at \$1, and 2000 bushels old.do., at \$1-18. 600 bushels Oats were taken at 57c.

In Whisky nothing doing.

#### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, December 24 .- Beef Cattle were in fair demand this week, at about former rates. 1800 head arrived, and sold at 15;@16jc. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 13@144c. for fair to good; and 10@12c. per pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales :-10 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@15.
31 " A. Christy & Bro, Western, 15@16.
22 " Jones McClese. Chester county, 7@8, gross.
34 " P. McFillen, Chester county, 15@16j.

- 22 34 100 87 75 67 142 150 42 75

P. McFillen, Chester county, 163164;
P. Mathaway, Western, 14@16.
F. Hathaway, Western, 14@16.
F. James S. Kirk, Chester county, 13@15.
To "James McFillen, Western, 7@85, gross
Uliman & Bochman, Pennsylvania, 15@164.
Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 14@16.
Mooney & smith, Western, 13@15.
Monoey & Smith, Western, 13@16.
Frank, Western, 13@15.
Frank, Western, 13@16.
Hepe & Co., Western, 13@16.
Hender & Shonberg, Western, 13@16.
Hathawa & Shonberg, Western, 13@16.
Hathawa & Co., Chester county, 12@16.
Chatcher & Co., Chester county, 12@16.
Sheep were in fair demand. 10,000 head arrived, and sold at 5@@6. D ib, gross.
Cows were unchanged. 250 head sold at a50@70 for Springers and \$60@850 per head for Cow and Calf.

Hors were duil and lower. 5000 head so'd at \$\$200 per 100 ibs, nett.

-It isn't health to "cuddle up" in bed, says Dr. Hall.

- One-fortieth of the whole population of Bel-gium are engaged in the manufacture of lace. -Pure salt can be shovelled up by cartloads in

Southwestern Kansas.

-All doors of public buildings in New York State must open outwardly now, or \$500 fine. -Sweden has already sent her goods to the

Great Exposition. The first in. -Transforming sand into stone in the short space of ten minutes, is an English invention.

-The Artemus Ward nose is thought by London paper to resemble the beak of an eagle.

-Alexander Dumas gave Aldridge, the negro tragedian, a grand supper at Versailles.

-The Tennessee Baptist is to be revived by Dr. Graves.

-A "nymphe du pave," of Louisville, has been left \$20,000.

-"Church Sociables" are a "rage" this winter,