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THE FASHIONS.

Lyons Robes and the Cost-A Democratic idea of a Fancy Ball-Ball Costume,s-A New Opera Cloak-The Gored Velvet Shirts-Dress Materials-Russian Sayles -A Series of Suits for Complegue-Head Dresses, and How the Lair is Worn, Etc.

PARIS, December 14. - Fashion is or se thing and humanity another; for my part I de , not see that any great end is attained b' scause ladies wear Lyons brocades which half, ruin their husbands. The said splendid text wes have already caused great discomfort at ho me, as they are not solely adopted by the wives of millionaires. The fact of Lyons robes being the origin of ruin shall be illustrated with a tale fr sauded on facts about a pair of slippers which were put in some wellmeaning lottery institu ded for the poor, and gained by a sober-mind ,ed gentleman,

The slippers were so, elaborately worked with gold that the first tir se the winner thereof puthem on he obser sed that he was in want of a new morning gow a to make his neglige costume complete. Wher a clad in his new flowing cash mere he discove red that his foot-stool and the chair on which , he sat at his writing desk were very much ! he worse for wear, and ordered a man to ren ew them. When the things were brought int e his study all the rest looked very taded, esp scially the carpet and curtains; on consulting his account books he found he had had ther a a very long time, and resolved on purchase and new hangings.

In the course of time everything in the sanctum was refilled, when the gentleman's wifefor be was married—declared that her lord's
retre at was the only respectable place in the
hou se to receive one's friends in. Monsieur, in
gre at alarm at the threatened invasion, ordered
Mi adame's drawing-room to be furnished in the
evest style. Next, servants were found foult * ewest sty'e. Next, servants were found fault upholstery—a new set was called in for higher requirements; but these objected to live with families who gave no parties. Dinners and parties were in consequence given, and the end was that both Monsieur and Madame were ruined in

that both Monsieur and Madame were ruined in a very short time.

Among the wrecks of their past splendor a pair of old tarnished slipshod shoes were found just fit to be thrown on a dust cart.

But, to return to ourselves, people are certainly doing some very humane things, with the best of motives, only a pity it is the motives are fashionable. So we are taken up by hippophagy, or the use of horseslesh as sood. Others are collecting all the points of their cigars, instead of biting them off and throwing them away. The ends thus preserved are to be sold for snuff.

All this is doubtless very wise and saving, but I am not quite sure that horse-steaks and snuff are essentially necessary. I may not say what my firm convictions are as regards the latter article, because of M'me de Pompadour and M. de Voltaire, who both used R; and memoirs

de Voltaire, who both used k; and memoirs teach us that these unworthies used their rich snutboxes with as much elegance as we display

in the flutter of fans.

Memoirs remind me that a splendid fancy ball Memoirs remind me that a splendid fancy ball was given last Saturday by M. de T., at his chateau, and those who presented themselves in a costume not prescribed by the regulations of the host had to pay a forfeit. The fact is, nearly all paid, and this where the poor really would have be benefited if the amount laid down in forfeits had been humanely distributed among them. M. de T. had decreed that all his victors should attend his hall in that all his visitors should attend his ball in

the costumes worn by their grandfathers. Now, it is all very well to be a Count or Marquis in 1866, but it is very painful when people remind such nobles that their tathers before them were nothing but millers, brewers, and How much more than painful when grandsons are expected to glory in their humble origin by adopting grandsires' old clothes! Therefore many paid and came to the ball in light kid, shiny boots, and not a speck of flour (which is immaculate white) upon them. I think M. de T. must be mischievous; for his grandfather was a Marshal and Peer of France. Other ball costumes, without any humble as-sociations whatever, are also flourishing in dressmakers' hands, who are all in expectation of the Empress' return from Compicgne, but we may

not anticipate.

The newest Lyons silk pattern is the needle robe (we are getting so sharp). Whole heaps of perfidious looking darning needles, all lengths and all sizes, are thrown over dark gold brown grounds, called Bismarks, and how he deserves every prick of them! Opera cloaks are made of the new white silk plush, with velvet ribs, and all are lined with bright colored silk.

The Rathemana coera cloak is made of red

The Rothomago opera cloak is made of red cloth. It is a pelerine, with a hood behind ending in a very long conical point, which come down as low as the pelerine itself. It is trimmed all round with black cloth patches, bordered with gold braid. The ensemble is like what "Mephistopheles" appears in when Faust is played at the opera. A very pretty toilette de visite is the following:—The underskirt and high body are made of chesnut colored settin colored. body are made of chesnut colored satin, over which a chesnut velvet gored overskirt and small corset bodice, the latter both denied.

The fashionable dent is like that on the teeth of a saw. We are decidedly getting dangerous propensities. Each seam of the gored velvet is omed under a thick silk cord of the same shade. walking casaque is lined with blue, and

made of velvet Black satin robes are made with long trains, and have no other trimming beyond two front side pockets a la Louis XIV. The necks of our bodies are trimmed round with several rows of jet ribbon gimp, or narrow lace, which forms a kind of large collar. Crossbands of satin are

also very e'egant just over the shoulders, espe cially when relieved by buttons or medallions. Foulards are much worn for fourreaux, the shades being iron-grey and pearl-grey, over blue plisse petticoats. The sleeves are tight, and

of the same shade as the underskirt.

The prettiest ball robe I have seen since my last letter was worn by one of Princess Dagmar's ladies, who has just returned from St. Peters-The Grand Duchess wore three tulle tunics, graduating in length, each caught up at intervals by water rushes and other marine plants. The same fell from under the chignon over the shoulder, while a complete set emerada fell on the fair wearer's neck, arms,

and bodice.

Court ladies lead me to say that those of the last series invited at Compiegne, followed the Empress' example by casting aside their ball attire for high dresses as soon as her Majesty's official evening receptions were over, at half-past ten. All who had a taste for a little intellectual fun were invited to a social tea drinking at aleven in the private apartments, and those who eleven in the private apartments, and those did so were to join in a game invented by the Empress herself. No jewels and no ornaments were allowed to remain in the hair; state was to

-The Bavarian Ministers made a Cabinet question of Richard Wagner. How strange it would sound in London were Ministers to go out on the Bohemian Girl;" yet so it has actually been at Munich, The King was constrained to give up either Transfersor or his Cabinet. ally been at Munich, The King was constrained to give up either Tannhauser or his Cabinet, so he abandoned the former. But his weakness has been too strong for him. Wagner is recalled to Munich, sud Kaulbach, who has already immortalized Reiniche Fuchs, is engaged by the melomaniac monarch to perform the same operation, if possible, upon Tannhauser and the other trash which has come from that feverish brain. We shall be curious to see Kaulbach's illustrations and his mode of treating his subject. mode of treating his subject.

A PHILADELPHIA CASE.

A Mother Swes for the Custody of Her Child - Cruel Abandonment of the Child by its Mother-A Dark Page in Married Life-Disorderly Conduct at a

Funeral. Within the past month, Judge Brewster had before him an interesting case, somewhat out of the usual routine of Orphans' Court business. The custody of a child was involved, and the dispute necessitated a reference to an Examiner to take testimony. The developments were of a somewhat racy character. The substance of the

The case came before the Court upon the petition of Mrs. Annie R. B. Smith, as follows:-

tion of Mrs. Annie R. B. Smith, as follows:—

"The petition of Annie R. B. Smith, the widow of Abbel C. T. Smith, respectfully preents:—That she is over twenty-one years of age; that the said Abel C. T. Smith was deceased in November, 1865, leaving a will dated November 17, 1865, by which he devised, after certain specific legacies, two-thirds of the residuary estate to his child, and one-third to your petitioner, widow of said decedent; that by appraisement filed, the personal estate is appraised at \$24,106.72, and appointed his brothers as executors, viz:—E. A. Smith and M. J. B. Smith; that the real estate, as far as she at present knows, was devised to his brothers, the executors. She prays that she be appointed all guardian of the person and estate of said child, now of the age of six years."

This petition brought forth an answer from

This petition brought forth an answer from Mrs. Hannah Smith (the mother of A. C. T. Smith, the deceased), in which she alleged that the child had been abandoned by its mother (the petitioner) forty-eight hours after its birth, and that since that time she (the grandmother) had had exclusive control of the little one. In addi-tion to this answer, Mrs. Hannak Smith filed her petition to be appointed guardian of the per-son and estate of the child.

The case was now referred to an Examiner, to take testimony, in order to settle the merits or the dispute between the parties.

The Examiner having completed his labors, the case came before Judge Brewster for adjudi-

It appears from the testimony, that on the 3d of February, 1859, Miss Annie R. Benners, a young lady of about eighteen years of age, was married to Mr. Abel C. T. Smith, a gentleman some five or six years her senior. Everything passed off pleasantly till July 11, 1859, when the wife left her husband and returned to her parents, on North Broad street, assigning as a reason that her husband frequently cursed, and on one occasion kicked her.

At the time of the separation Mr. Smith was about starting on a pleasure excursion, and during his absence his wife removed the greater part of the furniture which had been presented to her by her father at the marriage. It was believed then that the separation was final. On Mr. Smith's return a reconciliation took place, the husband consenting to reside with his wife at her father's house, where, as it was alleged

Nothing occurred till September, 1859, when they again separated. According to the testimory of Edmund A. Smith, brother of Abel, that gentleman came to bis house about 12 o'clock at night, stating that Mrs. Benners would not allow him to enter her house because he had taken his (Edmund A. Smith's) wife and his sister Amelia out riding in the afternoon. He asked his brother to smell his breath, which he did, and pronounced him perfectly sober.

Mrs. Smith, the wife, explains the separation

in this wise:—Her husband had engaged to take her to the Academy of Music on the evening in question, but did not reach home until late. He was then intoxicated, but Mrs. Smith and her sister accompanied him to the theatre. Upon their return she asked him to explain his duct, whereupon he gave as a reason that had had some ladies out riding with him, and had stayed to supper with them at Point Breeze Park. He said he loved these ladies better than he ever loved me, and when I asked who they were, he said I am not going to tell you. I then made the remark, that if they were ladies they would not take supper with a married man. He then said he did not care much whether I would live with him or not again; or if you choose you can go down to the Montgomery Hotel, or if not, you can go the devil. I declined doing either. He then left the house.

Subsequent to this, Mr. Smith made appeal to his wife and to her parents, but without effect, the wife asserting, before the Examiner, that the letters were "soit." Mr. Smith then coutinued to reside with his mother, Sixth street,

On the 22d of December, 1859, Mrs. Abel Smith gave birth to a daughter. And here commenced the real difficulty in the case. Mrs. Hannan Smith, the paternal grandmother, swears that before this child was forty-eight hours old Mrs. Benners brought it to her (Mrs. Smith's) house. It was born on Thursday night about eleven o'clock, and was brought to her house on Saturday following about noon.

Mrs. Benners testified that there had been threats upon the part of Mr. Smith to take the child after its birth, and accordingly told her daughter it would be much better to let him have it before she had become attached to it. She further stated she had kept the child in the house two days and nights after its birth.

child was christened "Annie," and remained under the care of its grandmother, Mrs. It was very ill on several occasions, but the mother was never called to see it, giving as reason before the Examiner that she was afraid of violence at the hands of her husband. It was also alleged, on the part of the wife, hat the grandmother was in the habit of taking the child carriage riding on Broad street, and that in passing her house the child was held to the carriage window in order to tantalize the mother. Mr. Smith, the grandmother, denied this allegation.

On the 22d of November, 1865, Mr. Smith died. A short time before his death he required his mother to promise that she would always keep the child, and provide for it. Two days after the decease of Mr. Smith, Mrs. Benners and daughter called at the house where the body was lying, and according to the testimony of Charles M. Kirkpatrick, asked if Mrs. Smith was in, and on being answered in the affirma-tive, desired to see her. Mrs. Wilson told her she could not see Mrs. Smith, when Mrs. Annie Smith entered and demanded her child, Mrs. Wilson told her she could not have it. Mrs. Annie Smith replied, she would leave the house till she got the child and had seen Mrs. Smith. Mrs. Wilson ordered Mr. Jones to put them out. While performing this unpleasant duty, Mrs. Benners made use of the expression,"If you putlyour hand on me you are dead man;" her daughter Annie in chiming with, "Youdare to touch my mother, and you

After they left the house, out on the pavement, they talked so loud that it attracted the attention of the passers-by, so much so that a gentle-man, Mr. Nushaum, came into the house and wanted to know what was the matter. Mr. Smith was buried November 24, 1865. Mrs. Benners and Mrs. Smith deny the correct-

ness of this account of the visit in its material portions, and allege that when ordered out the gentlemen rudely got up to push them out. THE DECISION OF THE COURT.

This is the substance of testimony after it had been reported to the Court. The case was argued before Judge Brewster by Mr. Juvenal on behalf of Mrs. Abel Smith, but the Court seemed so impressed against her claim that Messrs. John H. Campbell and H. M. Phillips were relieved of the necessity of arguing. A few days ago the Judge announced his decision, in which after briefly noticing the feeting of the court of t in which, after briefly noticing the facts, he an-nounced that as the mother had abandoned the child, the Court would not remove it from its present custody, and the grandmother was accordingly appointed guardian.

Judge Brewster took occasion to refer to the conduct of the mother of this child as a striking

Quarter Sessions are full of instances where mothers have been ready to break down the doors of public institutions in order to recover possession of their children who had been taken THE SPORTING WORLD. The Great Ocean Yacht Race-The Hen-The cable, which has been silent for some

days, spoke last evening, and brought us the gratifying intelligence that the three yachts which started on the great ocean race on the 11th instant had all arrived safely at their destination, and that the Henrietta was the winner. The victorious yacht passed the Needles on Christmas day, having made the passage in the unprecedented time of thirteen days and twenty-two hours. She experienced some rough weather, and on the eighth day out had to heave to in a heavy gale; but she behaved splendidly all the voyage, and fully justified the expectations of those who expressed confidence in her

eaworthy qualities.

The Fleetwing and the Vesta also made plendid runs, arriving at the Needles on the tollowing day in good condition. There was one metancholy circumstance, however, attending this unprecedented adventure of pleasure-sailing yachts—the loss of four men, who were swept from the bowsprit of the Fleetwing in a gale. This sad misjortune mars what would otherwise be an event of unmixed gratification to this community and the American people, The Henrietta, on starting, took a middle course, the Fleetwing going to the north and the Vesta to the south of her track. She saw nothing of either of her competitors after the first day out.

This great race marks the commencement of a new era in yachting and in the construction of sailing vessels. Henceforth we may expect annually to see American yachts on the Atlantic race course, and the yachts of the British squadron arriving in our harbor on similar trials of speed. The three pioneer adventurers have braved the dangers of an ocean race in the toughest and most threatening season, and future races will create no excitement equal to that artendant upon their gallant contest. It is said that the victorious yacht was received with much enthusiasm by the British clubs and the English people generally, and doubtless the presence, in person, of the owner on board contributed not a little to the eclal of his success.

The event has made a European sensation.

The London journals are full of it the Times having given a full report of the trip of the Henrietta. On Thursday last the Royal Yacht Club gave a banquet to the officers of the Ameican squadron; on Friday, in pursuance of an invitation from the Queen, the Royal Yacht Club were to present their American guests to her Majesty at Osborne House, and yesterday the municipal authorities of Cowes were to give them a dinner. When through with their immediate round of English welcomes, our yachtmen, we expect, will avail themselves of an invitation to a banquet in Paris. We hope that the young gentlemen concerned have borne and will throughout bear the nselves in a manner worthy of all praise.—New York Sunday Herald.

AQUATICS.

The English Scullers' Race on the Tyne. From the London Standard, December 15. A scullers' race of considerable importance,

have been formed regarding the principals, had created much excitement among aquatic circles in the North, took place on the Tyne to-day, the competitors being James Taylor and T. Bright. The race was for £100, and the distance was the champion's stretch of two miles and a third-from the High Level at Newcastle to Meadow's House.

Both men are members of the Albion Rowing ub, Newcastle, and the career of each has hitherto been peculiarly successful. Taylor is looked upon as one of the neatest and most scientific pullers on the Tyne. He handles his sculls with wondrous ease and dexterity, and, having only recently beaten Percy (in whose interest a match had almost been ma days ago with Harry Kelly, and who took up a match with Chambers after the championship of the Thames had been settled, but which is now off), it may well be understood how fondly Tynesiders are looking to him as being the coming man. He is one of a number of brothers, who have often competed against the Claspers: but he himself is the only member of his family who has come so prominently forward.

Bright's performances, although not so numerous, have been equally promising, he hav-ing beaten Wakefield, Cleland, and several others. He is not such a clean and easy puller as Taylor, but is full of game, and is remarkable for his lasting powers. Both men were con-sidered well matched, and each well supported, Betting last night, when the preliminaries were settled, was tolerably even; if anything, Taylor

had the preference.

The start was level. The men shifted their ositions frequently till within a short distance of the winning-post, when Bright fell back, Taylor winning by a length and a half. A capital race.

A Letter from Mr. Greeley. To the Editor of the Chicago Times.

Sir:-In your leader of yesterday I note this "It will be remembered that Mr. Greeley (in 1802) assailed President Lancoln with much

oclamation of emancipation." So many things are "remombered" which never were true, that I am not astonished at hearing that this is among them; yet I am puzzled at finding that you, who (very properly) insist on accuracy of statement from others, bould have fallen into this error.

severity because the latter hesitated in issuing a

If you will take the trouble to look up my etter to Mr. Lincoln, entitled 'The Prayer of Twenty Millions," but more especially my brief rejoinder to the President's response, you will see that I only urged him to obey and enforce the laws of the land, and that I did not ask him to step beyond them. I did think him grievously wrong in annulling General Fremont's order prescribing that "the slaves of Rebels are free," and sustaining General Halleck's infa-mous No. 3, which forbade the reception of negroes coming from the enemy, and seeking to enter our lines. I hold Fremont's order to be the simple dictate of purest common sense, and in strict(accord(with the laws of war; I hold Halleck's order to have been promoted by the Halleck's order to have been prompted by the essential spirit of treason, and issued in the interest of the Rebels. And I hold that each Union officer should have welcomed to our camps every man and boy fleeing thither from the enemy who could shoulder a musket, wield an axe, or handle a spade; and either arrest and hold, or drive out of camp any im-pudent Rebel who should venture within it on pretense of claiming as his slave any person rendering service therein to the Union. And I hold that had our Generals thus done their duty, and the President let them do it, the Rebellion would have been crushed in 1862.

I do not ask you to print this. Yours, Jacksonville, Ill,, December 26, 1866.

New Zealand —The last census gives the population of New Zealand, exclusive of the military and their families, at 190,607. There are about 35,000 aboriginal natives, principally in the

contrast with that found in the more humble walks of life. Women with scarcely enough to keep body and soul together become francie at the loss of their children, and the records of the THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

THE YACHT RACE. A GRAND BANQUET AT COWES.

The Challenge of J. G. Bennett, Jr.

It is Accepted by the Duke of Edinburgh

THE RACE TO TAKE PLACE IN AUGUST NEXT.

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

Cowns, December 30. - Yesterday the three American yachts, Henrietts, Fleetwing, and Vesta, upon invitation of Queen Victoria, sailed up Osborne bay. Her Majesty came down to the beach, and spent some time in witnessing the various manœuvres of the yachts. As the winner of the great race, the Henrietta, passed

by, she saluted it by waving her handkerchief. At the grand banquet given by the citizens of Cowes last evening, the hall was profusely decorated with British and American flags and pictures of the contending yachts, while the walls were hung round with friendly mottoes. Sir John Simon, M. P., presided at the entertainment, and the greatest international good feeling prevailed among the guests. Toasts were drunk with great enthusiasm to the Queen, the President, and the armies and navies of both

Toasts to peace and prosperity to the United States and to Old England were also drunk, the New York Yacht Squadron, the health of J. G. Bennett, Jr., and a host of other toasts of a friendly character.

Major-General Seymour, by command of the Queen, expressed her Majesty's interest in the race, and her thanks for the display made in the bay during the afternoon.

At the dinner given by Lord Lennox, his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh accepted the challenge of J. G. Bennett, Jr., and agrees to sail round the Isle of Wight next August for a prize of one hundred pounds. The Duke will sail his own yacht, the Viking. This announcement has created a great sensation in yachting

Honors to the New York Yachtmen-The "Henrietta" to Visit France-Names of the Four Unfortunate Men Lost from the "Fleetwing"-Subscriptions for Their Families, Etc.

Cowes, December 29.—The yachting party visited Osborne House, one of the residences of the Queen, on Friday morning, and were courteously received by Major-General Seymour, who conducted them about the palace and grounds, after which a sumptuous lunch was erved for the party.

On Friday evening the Commodore of the New York Yacht Club (McVickar), with Mr. Bennett and their yachtive friends, dined with Lord Lennox. His Royal Highness Prince Alfred, who manifests great interest in marine sjorting matters, was present,

The vessels in the Roads at Cowes displayed the Stars and Stripes alongside the Union Jack in honor of the American yachts. The grand banquet of the Royal Yacht Club the members of the New York Yacht Club was postponed until Saturday, in order to allow the latter to enjoy the hospitalities of the civil an horities of the town of Cowes on Friday

The entertainment of the Royal Yacht Club vas probably one of the most noticeable international courtesies ever given in England. The Henrietta will leave here for Havre on Monday (to-day) to gratify the wishes of a number of Americans, and also upon the invitation of French yachtmen, who desire to

A subscription has been started at Cowes for the families of the men who were lost from the Fleetwing, and the gentlemen on the Henrietta gave five hundred dollars in gold. The names of the men lost are Captains Woods and Hazle-line, of Staten Island; first mate Mr. Brown, of Boston; and Steward Neilson, of Norway. Sea-men Kelley and McCormick, with five others, were swept away with the jibboom, but through the exertions of the remainder of the crew they

Description of the Contesting Yachts. As the three yachts which have successfully crossed the Atlantic will be the theme of gene conversation and admiration in all the civilized countries of the world, a description them will not be out of place:-

of them will not be out of place:—
The Henrictta is the property of J. G. Bennett,
Jr. She was built in 1862 by Henry Steers, of
Greenpoint, L. I., from a model by Mr. William
Tooker, of this city. This beautiful vessel is of
fore and aft schooner rig, and has a very deep
keel. Her tonnage is two hundred and five
tons; she is one hundred and eight feet long,
has twenty three feet hearn and ten feet death has twenty-three feet beam, and ten feet depth of hold. She is a very beautiful model, her water lines being very fine, and her entrance of

more than usual elegance, anticipation of the Atlantic race, the termination of which has so nobly proved her power of speed, the Henrietta underwent a complete overhauling and elaborate alteration. bowsprit was shortened, and also her lower mast and mainboom. She was also supplied with an entire new gang of rigging made of first quality of Italian hemp, new fore and aft and jib stays of charcoal wire, and an extra fore stay which entered at her knightheads. Her hatches were rearranged, so that in two minutes they could be thoroughly caulked and wooded, and her skylights were all caulked and battened down. Her deck-cabin over the ballast was secured by extra sleepers, which were stanchioned under the deck in deep sockets.

The Fleetwing is the property of Mr. George A. Osgood, and is the largest of the three yachts. She was built by Joseph Van Dusen in the early months of the present year. The Fleetwing is a most beautiful craft. Her appearance as she was riding off Staten Island on the morning of the start, will not be easily forgotten by those who were fortunate expense. who were fortunate enough to see her. Her model is well night perfect, and her water lines and entrance very elegant. Like the Henrietta, she is a keel boat, her tonnage being two hundred and twelve tone. Her length on deck is one hundred and six feet, beam twenty-four feet,

The alterations made in this vessel previous to the late match were not nearly so numerous or extensive as those which her opponents un-derwent. Still, every precaution was taken that she should start in a seaworthy condition. She was furnishee with an entirely new gang of rigging, and an entire new suit of seagoing sails. The main boom was shortened five feet, and she was furnished with an extra shroud. Like her

opponents, she underwent a thorough over-hauling, and was recaulted from atem to stern. The Vesta is the property of Mr. P. Lorillard, The Vesta is the property of Mr. P. Loriliard, and has on many occasions shown berself possessed of fine sailing qualities. She was built by Mr. Carll, of City Island, from whose, yard she was launched the 15th May, 1866. The Vesta differs from the other contesting yachts in a very important matter. She is a centreboard vessel, and not a keel boat, as are her opponents. Her length of deck is one hundred and eight feet, of keel ninety-eight feet, and her trunk deck is forty feet long. She is built of white coak, white chesnut, and locust vood.

The alterations made on board previous to the ocean race were very complete, everything being done both to insure the salety and comfort of those on board. She took on board a

fort of those on board. She took on board a new bowsprit, an entire new suit of sails, also a spare set, and was furnished with a new gang of rigging. She also carried a new life-boat and a patent water anchor.

Sketches of the Captains of the Yachts. THE CAPTAIN OF THE HENEIETTA.

Captain Samuel Samuels was born in 1822, in Captain Samuel Samuels was born in 1822, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa. He has tollowed the sea from his youth. When he was sixteen years of age he went as a cabin-boy on a schooner, and has served before the mast. By energy and perseverance he was promoted through the various grades until he rose to the rank of captain. This was in 1848, when he was appointed to the command of the ship Manhattan. He made two trips on her, one to Constanan. He made two trips on her, one to Constan-

At the expiration of eighteen months he took command of the ship Angelique, owned by Schuchardt & Gobhard. He continued in their employ two years, when the vessel was sold. employ two years, when the vessel was sold. The ship Dreadnaught was then building, and when she was completed, in December, 1863, Cartain Samuels was appointed to the command of that vessel. The remarkably quick passages which he made in this ship have rendered his name famous, she having made the two quickest trips across the Atlantic on record. The first of these was in the month of December, 1854. The run from port to port was accomplished in thirteen days and eleven hours.

teen days and eleven hours.

The second and fastest trip ever made by a sailing vessel from port to port across the Atlantic was in February, 1859, in thirteen days and nine hours. Captain Samuel remained nine years on the Dreadmancht, and made thirty pas-sages in her in the Liverpool trade, when his g was broken by the displacement of the rudder in a gale. In consequence of the damage which the ship sustained in the storm the Dreadnaught put into Fayal into distress. From the effects of the accident Captain Samuels was incapacitated from resuming his profession for

welve months.
In June, 1861, he was employed by the Government and appointed to the command of the steam propeller John Rice, plying between this city and Fortress Monroe. After remaining on her three months he was transferred to the command of the steamship General McClellan. In this vessel he was at the siege of Wilmington, and at various times during the war plied be-tween this port, New Orleans, and the Texas

The last trip that Captain Samuels made in the General McClellan was to New Orleans, whither he conveyed General Scott—the steamer having been placed at the disposal of that chief-tain by the Government. In April of the same year he took command of the steamship Fulton, the New York and Havre line. On the third tr.p home, in November last, Mr. Bennett, the owner of the Henrietta, engaged his services as captain of his yacht in the great race across the Atlantic.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE PLEETWING.

Captain Thomas, in command of the Fleetwing, made several remarkable passages in the ship J. Boyd. He was afterwards appointed to the command of the ship Victory, owned by Mr. David Ogden, of this city. After making two or three voyages in her, he took command of the ship City of New York, which he left by permission of Mr. Mason to take command of the Fleetwing.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE VESTA.

Captain Johnson, in command of the Vesta, was in the employ of Mr. Ogden for many years, as mate in the ship St. Patrick, which vessel he left to take command of the Invincible. He has since taken out one or two steamers to It is a singular fact that all the captains of the

yachts have been in the employ of Mr. Ogden.— New York Herald.

Arrival of the Steamer Henry Chauncey. New York, December 31. - The steamer Henry Chauncey, with San Francisco dates to the 10th and Panama to the 23d, arrived this morning, bringing \$630.118 in specie.

The United States flagship Powhatan, Admiral Dahlgren, sailed from Panama to Callao

The brig Jacmel Packet was seized at Aspinwall by United States Consul Rice, on the suspicton that the Captain, who was offering the cargo, consisting of spices, for sale at half its value, was a runaway. The vessel had sailed from Singapore for Melbourne, but had been run off her course.

Matters were very quiet on the 1sthmus. Mosquera continues his war against the Church, and has ordered the further confiscation and sale of Church property. He has also ordered the seizure of all war materials crossing the Isthmus for the Pacide Republics at war with Spain. He has decreed neutrality, and gives liberty to both belligerents to bring prizes into the ports of the Republic for sale.

No final decision has yet been arrived at regarding the peace propositions of England and France. Peru still talks of war, although a minister from Chili had been sent to Lima to

Ship Disasters.

HOLMES' HOLE, December 31,-The Cross Rip Light Ship was blown from her station, and snuk about one mile distant. She is a round

Another vessel is now off Sow and Pigs Light. four miles south of station, with her colors Union down, wanting assistance.

Boston, December 31.-The schooner M. Rice, from Georgetown for Boston, with a cargo of coal, was abandoned on the 27th, in a sinking condition. The crew were picked up by a fishing vessel and carried to Newport,

The Steamer Mississippi in Quarantine. NEW YORK, December 30 .- The steamer Mississippi is detained at quarantine. The wind is blowing a gale from the north-

east with snow. Ship News. FORTRESS MORROR, December 31 .- Arrived,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Monday, December 31, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dult this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was very little doing. 10-40s sold at 200, a slight decline. 1054 was bid for old 5-20s; 110 for 6s of 1881; and 1044 for June and August 7:30s. State and City

loans were unchanged; Penn-ylvania 5s sold at 95; new City 6s at 99;, and old do. at 954.

Railroad shares were inactive. Camden and Amboy sold 130, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 30;@31, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 55\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Penn-ylvania Railroad; 61 for Norristown; 52\frac{1}{2}\$ for Reading; 29\frac{1}{2}\$ for Catawissa preferred; 58 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 47 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railway shares there

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing, 90 was bid for Second and Third: 19j for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 73 for West Philadelphia; 144 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 28% for Girard College; 10 for Ridge Avenue; and 393 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 139 was bid for First National; 151 for Phisadelphis; 135‡ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; and 150 for

Kensington.
Canal shares were unchanged. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 25\(\frac{1}{2}\), and preferred do. at 35\(\frac{1}{2}\). 54 was bid for Lehligh Navigation; 13 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.
Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 133\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 133\(\frac{1}{2}\).
The money market continues active. Capital in period demand, from a segulating between

is in good demand trom speculative borrowers, and also for purposes of legitimate business. Call loans are readily placed on stock collaterals at 7 per cent., and upon Government securities in large sums at 6 per cent. First-class commercial paper at short date is taken at 7@8

per cent. per annum discount.

—The New York Tribune this morning says:— The supply of money to brokers at 7 per cent. on call has been ample, and the offerings about the street are quite numerous. Nothing less than 7 is talked of, and borrowers are ready to pay it. In commercial paper the rates are unchanged. Best names pass at 7 per cent., and names usually called fair can be had at paying

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

\$2000 U S 10-40s, op. c 99 | 300 sh SchN stkc&pc 25 | \$1300 City ts n |ots. 99 | 500 sh do.pfc&pc 35 | \$100 do mc&p 99 | 23 sh Cam & A....130 | \$100 do nc&p 99 | 200 sh Big Mt ,... c 4 | \$1000 Sch Nav 6s 72 | \$9 | \$1000 Sch Nav 6s 72 | \$9 | \$890 Leh 6s, \$4...lots 91 | \$17 sh St Nch Coal... 1

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. —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, coupon, 110½@110½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 106 @106½; do., 1864, 105½@105½; do., 1865, 105½@105½; do., new, 1865, 107½@107½; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99½@99½; U. S. 7-30s. 1st series, 105 @105½; do., 2d series, 104½@104½; 3d series, 104½@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13½@13½.

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South —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; @133; Silver is and is, 127; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9; do., October, 1865, 9;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, D. cember 31 .- There was very little business effected in Fiour to-day, but prices, in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks, were firmly maintained. About 600 bbls were taken by the consumers at \$8@8-60 P bbl for superfine: \$9@10.50 for extras; \$11.50@18 for Northwestern extra family; \$12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$14.50@16 for lancy brands, according

to quality. Rye Flour is held at \$7.25 \$\mathfrak{P}\$ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The offerings of prime Wheat were small, and this description was in fair request, while common qualities were plenty and dull. We quote Pennsylvania red at \$2.65@3, and Southern do. at \$3.2 \$16. A small lot of white sold at \$3.35. Rye may be quoted at \$1.20@1.40 for Southern, Western, and Pennsylvania. Corn was dull. Small and each remainder of the state of the sold at \$3.35. Pennsylvania. Corn was dull. Small sales of new yellow were effected at 90@35c., and old do. at \$1 16. Oats are selling 57@58c.

Cloverseed is quiet, with small sales at \$8@9-25 per 64 ibs. Himothy ranges from \$2-25 to \$3.75. Flaxseed is wanted by the consumers at \$2.90.33. Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market. MONDAY, December 31 .- The Cattle Market was very dull this week, but prices were without any material change; about 1800 head arrived and sold at from 15;@16; cents for extra; 18@14; cents for fair to good; and 10@12c. P pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the

83 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@16,
50 "Christy & Bro., Western, 16@16.
34 "Jones McClese, Western, 6@7, gross,
120 "P. McFillen, Western, 6@81, gross,
120 "P. Hathaway, Western, 14@16.
135 "James S. Kirk, Chester county, 14@16.
136 "James McFillen, Western, 14@16.
137 "E. S. McFillen, Western, 15@16.
138 "Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 14@16.
140 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16.
140 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16.
140 "Mooney & Bro., Western, 10@14.
158 "H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 7@71, gross.
158 "H. Chain, Western, 14@16.
169 "Hope & Co., Western, 15@16.
179 "Frank & Shomberg, Western, 12@16.
189 "Hope & Co., Western, 15@16.
190 "Dryloos & Bro., Western, 7@8, gross.
190 "Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14@16.
191 "Grand & Go., Chester county, 14@16.
192 "B. MoFillen, Chester county, 14@16.
193 "Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14@16.
194 "Chandler & Co., Chester county, 14@16.
195 "Chandler

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

New York, December 21.—The Stock market opened brisk, but became dull and lower; Chicago and Rock Island, 103‡; Reading, 105; Canton Company, 50½; Erie, 67½; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 96½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 165; Michigan Central, 108½; Michigan Southern, 82½; New York Central, 111½; filinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 85; United States Five-twenties, 1562, 106; do 1804, 103½; do, 1865, 105½; new do., 107½; Ten-forties, 99½; Seventhirties, 165; do second and third series, 104½; Sterling Exchange, 109½; Gold, 138½.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court—Judge Sharswood — August Bush, Trustee, vs. The St Nicholas In-urance Company of New York. An action on a policy of insurance for loss sustained in the burning of a barn in Millord, Bucks county. On trial.

District Court—Judge Hare.—Fuller & Sutterly vs. Ellis Pilling. An action on a promissory note. No defense. Verdict for plaining, \$1824.77.

D. Kennedy vs. City of Philadelphia. An action to recover for work and labor in building a culvert. Verdict for plaining, \$200.29.

Daniel Buck vs. H. K. Kindil. An action on a promissory note. Defense was that the note was given in payment of certain shares of stock of an ell company, which was not afterwards formed, and that plaining had notice of the latiure of the consideration of the note. On trial.

Blondin.—The rope-walker Blondin has just finished a successful tour on the Continent. At Bordeaux his performance was greeted by a storm of enthusiasm seldom meted to any artist, He goes to Paris for the Exhibition of 1867.

ion of the note. On trial.

steamers Ellen Terry and Dudley Buck, from -Earl Russell has completed his "Lif New York for Newbern, under stress of weather.