THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.--No. 17. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 19, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

TO INVALIDS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loin surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs. Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine, and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also, terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder.

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to retain. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

Pain occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain, it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr. Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs*, and *juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room. From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I felt much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore, concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR VE MONTHS.

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—
Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. E. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Ware house, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St.

PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYW

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEI

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

HE DECLINES.—It will be seen by the following correspondence that Mr. R. H. Beatty, for some years past the faithful and efficient Chief Clerk in the office of Receiver of Taxes, declines reappointment to that office under Mr. Richard Peltz. Mr Beatty retires with the best wishes of all who have business with him for his future success in life:—

MR. RECEIVER OF TAXES RICHARD PELTZ TO MR. CHIEF CLERK BEATTY.

PHILADELPHIA January 12, 1867.

R. H. Beatty, Esq.—Dear Sir:—This is to notify you that you are appointed Chief Clerk to the Receiver of Taxes for the term commencing January 21 1867. If the appointment meets with favor, you will please signify it at your earliest convenience.

Yours, etc., RICHARD PELTZ.

MR. BEATTY TO MR. PELTZ.

PHILADELPHIA January 14, 1867.

RICHARD PELTZ, Esq., Receiver of Taxes (elect):—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of yours of 12th inst., notifying me of my appointment to the Chief Clerkship of the Department of the Receiver of Taxes.

I have given the matter a careful consideration: and in consequence of my connection with another business, I feel it a matter of duty to decline (with many thanks) your kindness.

With my best wishes, believe me gratefully yours,

R. H. BEATTY.

IS IT A HOMICIDE?—Captain Reuben Adams, while on his return from Boston recently, was said to have been swept overboard. His vessel, the schooner Elba, arrived yesterday in Camden, fourteen days from Boston. On the return from his last passage he promised his family to abandon the sea. When the Elba reached Camden on her homeward cruise, the crew reported that both Captain Adams and his mate, John Fenton, had been swept overboard off Long Island. The crew are all negroes. On the trip to Boston they quarrelled with the captain, and he placed the most refractory in irons. It is suspected that in revenge for this treatment they struck him from the deck into the sea. The captain, mate, and a negro were on deck alone at midnight, and the latter, arousing his messmates, stated that the boom, swinging from its lashings, struck the unfortunates over the side of the schooner. The mate was from Great Egg Harbor. The crew suffered severely with cold during the trip.

OUR RIVER FRONTS.—The continued pressure of the prevailing northwest wind has led to still further annoyances in our communication with our New York and New Jersey neighbors. The early morning New York, 8 o'clock line was again delayed, but only for about half an hour, the cause being an accident to the United States' Rights, lying almost aground in her dock at Camden, disabling her rudder in attempting to force a passage out. In consequence of her failure, the Company substituted the steamer Washington for the conveyance of the passengers of the 8 o'clock line, and they were compelled to land at Federal street wharf, Camden, instead of the depot wharf. The Market street boats made their usual winter time, about seven minutes, through the canal. The river is still much obstructed by floating ice, and was rarely lower than it is now—the wind continuing to drive back and lessen the tides. The Schuylkill continues to be ice-bound from Fairmount dam to its mouth. Pedestrians cross it everywhere below the bridge, and the skating is, of course, unusually fine.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO A WELL-KNOWN CITIZEN.—It is with sincere sorrow that we record the death of an old and well-known citizen, the result of a sad accident this morning. Mr. Andrew Brodie, residing at No. 1530 Franklin street, in attempting to descend to the cellar for the purpose of attending to the heater, made a misstep and fell head-foremost to the bottom, thereby sustaining a severe concussion of the brain, from the effects of which he died in two hours. The noise of his fall brought the inmates of the house to his help, but all exertions to save his life proved useless.

Mr. Brodie was 64 years of age, a married man, and for more than ten years past has been occupied as a successful contractor for the paving and curbing of the streets of this city. His very sad and sudden decease will be a source of deep sorrow to his relatives and among his very large circle of acquaintances.

STEALING WASH-CLOTHES.—Near 10 o'clock last night the yard of a dwelling-house in Coates street, above Beach, was entered, and five ladies' dresses, and other articles, were stolen from the clothes line. The goods were recovered by Officer Fisher, of the Seventh District. A man, name unknown, went to the Station House and informed Lieutenant Franks that he knew where the thief and the clothes could be found. Officer Fisher went with the man to a tavern kept by a Mr. Shevlin, in Front street, between Green and Noble, where the thief was sitting down at a table playing cards. Instead of pointing him out, the pretended informer took the officer about a square away from the place on a pretense of giving some directions. When they got back to the tavern the bird had flown. The clothes, however, were not taken, and were returned to the owner.

ESCAPE OF A THIEF.—About 9 o'clock last evening, as Officer Streeper was walking his beat, near Sixth and Market streets, he saw a prize ahead laden with a bundle of clothes. He hailed the suspicious craft, when all sail was put on, the officer got a full head of steam up and made chase. But there is an old saying: that a "Stern chase is a long chase." In this case it was a fruitless one, in one sense, as the suspicious cruiser escaped, but the cargo consisting of three grey sack overcoats, was picked up and taken to the Fourth District Police Station, where they wait the identification of the owner, who can have them by applying to Lieutenant Bower. The goods are new, and have the marks of the tailor upon them.

SELLING IT TOO CHEAP.—Yesterday afternoon an individual was making himself very popular in the vicinity of Second and Callowhill streets by selling good lump butter at about twenty-five cents per pound. He had his golden lumps in a dirty-covered basket, and as he did not appear to be the owner of a cow or a dwelling amongst the umbrageous shades, he was taken into custody by Officer Barger. He was taken to the Station House, and gave the name of John Gray. At the hearing before Alderman Toland, it was alleged that he had stolen twenty-six pounds of butter from a farmer's wagon at Second and Pine streets. He was held in $500 bail to answer the charge of larceny.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Mary McCarty and a lad named George Seager, aged about eight years, were arrested this morning in the Callowhill Street Market, by Officer Ryder, for attempting to pass counterfeit money. The boy carried the "spurious," and the lady, with one bill at a time, attempted to stick the countrymen. How many she passed it is impossible to tell, but when arrested she had a counterfeit one dollar bill on her person, and the lad when caught—he having started off on a run when he saw the officer catch the woman—had two fifty cent counterfeit currency notes. They were taken before Alderman Hurley, who held them for a further hearing.

ROBBERY.—About 11 o'clock last evening, an entrance was effected through the front door of Mr. Mackentire's segar store, No 43 South Eleventh street, and about $300 worth of segars and smoking tobacco carried off. The show-case was stripped of the most valuable brands of imported segars. The thieves emptied them out of the boxes which they left piled up on the floor. No clue has as yet been obtained of the perpetrators. The smoking tobacco taken was of a peculiar brand, and if offered for sale in this city will lead to the detection of the rascals.

LOW WATER IN THE SCHUYLKILL.—During the past day or two there has been an almost unprecedented low state of the water. Even the memory of the "oldest inhabitant" is taxed in vain to remember a time when it was so low in times of old. Above the dam the water is eighteen inches lower than the top of the dam itself. No water, therefore, is going over it, and one or two of the water-wheels have been stopped from the same cause.

A COINCIDENCE.—Two men, both Irish, were arrested at Twenty-first and Filbert, on a charge of suspicion of larceny, about half-past 12 o'clock last night. They had a hearing before Alderman Jones, and both gave the name of Patrick Brown. One of them lived at Twenty-first and Filbert, and the other at Twenty-first and Barker. They were held in $500 bail each, to answer the charge brought against them.

SLIGHT FIRE.—A slight fire occurred at Christian Wagner's lager-beer saloon, No. 826 N. Third street, this morning, about half-past ten o'clock, occasioned by the flue setting fire to the wood work.

HER NAME.—The name of the woman who was killed by being caught in the machinery at Rowland & Ervien's mill, yesterday, has been ascertained to be Ann Hughes, a widow, aged forty, living in Belgrade street, above Ann street.

PARIS EXPOSITION—DEPARTURE OF THE MERCURY WITH A CARGO OF CONTRIBUTIONS.—The packet ship Mercury cleared from New York for Havre, with one thousand tons of contributions of all kinds and sizes and all descriptions for the Paris Exposition, and representing nearly all the States in the Union. Pennsylvania sends a large number of articles.

The great productions of the State, iron, coal, and petroleum, are well represented, with her agricultural and mechanical resources. An immense machine for planing and working iron received from Philadelphia weighs forty tons. One piece of it—the great iron bed plate—weighs sixteen tons and a quarter; and two other pieces weigh seven tons each. This extraordinary machine required a steam derrick to move it. How it will be taken out of the vessel does not appear.

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.—There is to be no postponement on account of the weather. Mr Crosby was asked by telegraph, this morning, whether the drawing had not better be delayed one week in consequence of the severe storm, and that gentleman replied thus:—

ROOM No. 28, CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO, January 19.

T. B. PUGH, Philadelphia:—We cannot postpone the drawing for a single hour. U. H. CROSBY.

Mr. Pugh, therefore, declares to the public that he will keep the books open for subscription, at Nos. 607 and 1305 Chesnut street, until *twelve o'clock to-night*. Let all who have not purchased tickets secure them at once, as the drawing will occur at two o'clock on Monday afternoon, most positively.

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—Mr. Richard Peltz, recently elected Receiver of Taxes of this city, has appointed Mr. John L. Hill, of the Ninth Ward, Chief Clerk in his office. Mr. Hill is a young gentleman particularly fitted for the duties he is about to assume. He will bring to the office systematic energy, fealty, and urbanity, that have been known and appreciated by his friends in private life for some years past. Mr. Hill was Secretary of the Republican City Executive Committee during the last campaign, and his appointment is but a just acknowledgement of his important services to the party.

SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Letter from Chief Justice George W. Woodward Declining a Renomination.

From the Pittsburg Post, January 17.

By the following correspondence, it will be seen that the Hon. George W. Woodward declines positively being again a candidate for a seat upon the Supreme Bench. This determination will be received with regret by the public; though his reasons for it are dignified, and will command respect.

PITTSBURG, January 7, 1867.—Hon. George W. Woodward, Chief Justice of Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.—Dear Sir:—Next fall the citizens of Pennsylvania will be called upon to elect a Judge of the Supreme Court. The public mind would be greatly relieved and the public heart greatly gratified to know that you would consent to be a candidate. For fifteen years you have filled that high position so ably, so acceptably, have "been so clear in your great office," that you have won the confidence, affection, and admiration of all men. We know of no man in Pennsylvania of a more pure and unsullied character, of more eminent abilities as a jurist or greater worth as a citizen, and we earnestly trust that you will permit these high qualities, embodied in you, to continue to adorn the position you have filled so long and so well.

We are, with great respect,

Very truly yours,

JAMES H. HOPKINS, ALFRED KERR,
GEORGE P. HAMILTON, THOMAS J. KEENAN,
JOHN H. BAILEY, R. C. G. SPROUL,
CHRIST. MAGEE, D. D. BRUCE,
C. B. KENNEY, N. P. FETTERMAN.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14 1867.—Gentlemen:—In answer to your very kind note of the 7th instant, I am obliged to say, as I have said in answer to numerous inquiries of the same sort, that my purpose has long been unalterably fixed to retire from the bench at the close of my constitutional term, in December next. I do therefore most respectfully, but definitely, decline a renomination, and I wish to be so understood by all the deputies to the nominating convention.

I have been deeply impressed by the generality of the desire that I should remain upon the bench. For a year past I have been in receipt of such communications on the subject, from every part of the State and from all classes of citizens, as to leave no doubt, or room for doubt, that the Democratic people universally wish for my re-election, and that many Republican lawyers would cheerfully consent to it.

I allude to this fact, not merely to express my gratitude for the public confidence which it implies, but also to say that it has put me upon a serious review of the grounds of my declination. Not meaning to state *all* the reasons that have led to my resolution, it is due to gentlemen who address me as you have done that I should remind you that thirty years ago I maintained, in the Reform Convention, that fifteen years were in general a sufficiently long tenure for Judges of the Supreme Court; that fifteen years ago, when I took the office, I declared against a renewal of the term; that this declaration has been repeated as often as I have had occasion to speak upon the subject; and that two years since I removed my residence from this city to Wilkesbarre, in anticipation of the expiration of my term—a change of residence which would not have been made if any thought of re-election had been entertained.

Having advocated the substitution of the limited for the life tenure, I was unwilling to take any personal advantage from it, and therefore peremptorily declined a nomination in 1851, which would have displaced one of these incumbents, and the vacancy which I came on the bench to fill in 1852 was occasioned, not by the constitutional limitation, but by the death of Judge Coulter. But now, being the first Judge who has completed the term of fifteen years under the amended Constitution, it seems to me to be my duty, in accordance with the sentiment of 1837, to retire to give place to a fresh recruit.

I know it is common to say, that as the office is a difficult and responsible one, a man with fifteen years of experience in it is better qualified to execute it than a man taken from the Common Pleas or from the ranks of the profession; but an observation of many years has led me to think that the public loses more by the infirmities of advancing age, and the perfunctory routine into which judges fall, than is gained by long experience.

Men are not ordinarily placed upon this bench until they have attained mature life, and have had considerable experience in the profession of law. A mere novice would, indeed, be greatly out of place in a court of so large and diversified jurisdiction. But when a man, past middle life, has served fifteen years, it seems to me he ought to hesitate about assuming so onerous duties for fifteen years more. The question of the renewal of the lease ought to be considered, not so much in respect to present qualifications, as to continued competency. If his faculties fail not, the tendency of long continuance in office is to careless habits of study and business.

If there is any virtue in the limited tenure, I am under peculiar obligations to give the people the benefit of it, and whatever others may do, it is especially my duty to guard the public against the evils which it was intended to remedy. My declination, therefore, is final.

Renewing my thanks for your too kind estimate of my public services, I am, gentlemen, with great regard, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

To James H. Hopkins, George P. Hamilton, John H. Bailey, R. P. Flenniken, H. Burgwin, Esq., and others.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

A Man Takes Arsenic—Financial Embarrassment the Cause.

A man named John Ackerman, living on Rigby street, between Prospect and Garden streets, took arsenic on Saturday last, and died the same evening. When the poison commenced taking effect, his family became alarmed and summoned a physician, but it was too late, and it was impossible to save his life. Financial trouble is supposed to be the cause of his fearful act. He had purchased some property in the city, and being unable to meet his payments when they became due, he fell into a state of morbid melancholy, which at length amounted almost to insanity. He was not thought to be entirely in his right mind for some time previous to his death, but no one had any suspicion that he had in contemplation the taking of his life. No inquest was regarded necessary, as he stated before his death that he had taken poison. He had no wife living, but leaves several children. He was some forty-five or fifty years of age. His funeral was held on Monday.—*Cleveland Leader, January 17.*

—In Paris, recently, a young man, thinking it wrong for his father to marry a second time at the age of sixty, put the old gentleman to death with his own hands.

WASHINGTON.

Threat from the President.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The President's evening organ says of the Administration that, "if necessary, its strong and iron hand will be invoked to stay the course and prevent the consummation of radical treason. The great oath of the President to protect and defend the Constitution will not be forgotten, and the people who sustain him with their 500,000 majority of the voting population, North and South, will not forget him. Events have already brought the Government to the very verge of another revolution. If the radical majority in Congress pursues its treasonable course much longer, the Government, in order to sustain itself, will have to arm its supporters. At the call of the President, all his friends, North and South, and the army and the navy, will respond. In such a contest the issue cannot be doubtful. Congressmen may be valiant fighters on the floor of Congress, but when they come to lead their cohorts in the field, it will be another thing. The real armies and great soldiers of the Republic will be found fighting under the flag. We advise the opposition of the determined and fixed fact that Andrew Johnson will serve out his constitutional term of office."

The National Banks.

The Comptroller of the Currency has received about fifteen hundred quarterly reports of National Banks for the quarter ending the 7th instant. An examination of them shows that the banks generally are in a remarkably good condition. Almost every dollar of available funds is loaned upon the best of paper, and this though the deposits are extremely large. About half of the banks have declared semi-annual dividends of five, six, eight, ten, and some as high as fifteen per cent., besides carrying from ten to twenty per cent. of net profit to their surplus fund. In regard to the lawful money reserve of the national banks, the amount now held is sufficient, with very few exceptions, allowing them the privilege heretofore extended of holding compound interest notes as a reserve for all purposes, circulation, as well as deposits; but, serious objections arising to the holding of compound interest notes for circulation, besides the absolute prohibition contained in the law authorizing the issue of such notes, the Comptroller has called the attention of the banks to the necessity of keeping legal-tenders on hand to protect their circulation, and is requiring a strict compliance with the law in this respect. Another noticeable fact in connection with this subject is that the banks are holding a largely increased amount of specie as compared with that reported before. This is no doubt owing to the fact that as the temptation of high premiums on gold is not so great as formerly, the coin interest on bonds is retained instead of being immediately sold. The old circulation in most of the States, which was assumed by the national banks on their conversion from the State system, is now reduced to a very small amount, and a large portion of that now outstanding is probably lost, or in some manner destroyed, so that it should not be considered as outstanding circulation. This is a fact worthy of the consideration of bankers and business men generally, especially when it is stated that not more than a year ago the outstanding State circulation which was subject to redemption by the national banks exceeded $30,000,000.

Highly Interesting Letter from Rome.

From the Catholic Mirror.

We are permitted to publish the following letter from Rome, addressed to our Most Rev. Archbishop by Bishop Lamy, bearer of official documents of the Council:—

ROME, December 18, 1866.—Most Rev. Dear Archbishop:—The night before last I reached Rome, and, thank God, I had a happy voyage. I expect to have an audience of the Holy Father to-morrow, and to deliver to him the documents of the Council of Baltimore, of which I had the honor to be the bearer.

In my next letter, I hope to be able to give you all the information regarding the result of the various acts of the Council. My first visit yesterday morning was to his Eminence Cardinal Barnabo, who received me with his usual cordiality, and remarked that the documents I brought had been anxiously expected. And had not the ceremony of a beatification of a Capuchin occurred to-day, I would have had an audience already. Cardinal Barnabo had the kindness to inform me of the church and the hour when the ceremony took place, and I happily arrived in time, not only to witness the ceremony, but also to see the Holy Father, to hear distinctly and understand the Allocution which he spoke in Italian, and to be admitted at the kissing of his feet. In the very act of receiving the Pope's blessing, I was recognized by him as a bishop, though I was dressed in a black cassock. "Are you not a bishop?" said the Holy Father to me, smiling. Having answered in the affirmative, and giving the name of my diocese, his Holiness added:—"I received your telegraphic despatch from the forty-seven Archbishops and Bishops of the United States, and I hope you bring the documents of the Council."

You see, Most Rev. Archbishop, that I was extremely fortunate on my arrival in Rome. The Holy Father looks well, and in his Allocution he was so cheerful that he made us all laugh at a pleasant remark he made respecting the blessed Capuchin, whom he declared beatified.

I took up my quarters at the American college, having gratefully accepted the kind invitation of Father McCloskey, who accompanied me across the Atlantic.

There are about 4000 Pontifical Zouaves in Rome; but the frontiers are unprotected. Humanly speaking, nothing but a miracle can secure the continuance of the Holy Father in the Eternal City. We should earnestly pray for the Vicar of Christ on earth, the visible Head of the Church, and often repeat with the Royal Prophet:—*Exurgeat Deus, et dissipentur inimici ejus.* "Let God arise, and let His enemies be scattered."

Please to remember me to the clergy of your house. Believe me your ever devoted friend and brother in Christ, JOHN B. LAMY, Bishop of Santa Fe.

The Late Massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney.

From a private letter received in this city by a gentleman from an officer at Fort Phil. Kearney, dated December 15, 1866 (six days prior to the massacre), we gain the following information:—About the 10th of December, a wagon train went to the mountains about five miles from the fort, for the purpose of procuring timber and fuel. On their return they were attacked by a body of Indians, numbering about three hundred. A guard stationed on a hill some distance off immediately signalled to the fort, and a body of mounted infantry and cavalry, about forty-four in number, were sent out under Colonel Carrington, to relieve the train. About thirty of the party under Captain Fetterman went in one direction, and fourteen under Colonel Carrington in another. The larger party first came upon the Indians, and a fight ensued, which was continued for a distance of eight miles. The Indians were whipped finally, and routed, though not until Lieutenant Bingham had been killed and scalped, and several wounded. Another party, under Lieutenant Drummond, with eight or ten men, were surrounded by the Indians, and the little party were compelled to cut their way out, in which Sergeant Bowen was killed. A number of Indians were killed and wounded during the fight. On the morning of the 15th of December the Indians again attacked a wood train, but were soon repulsed. No other outbreak has been reported until the afternoon of the 21st of December, when the terrible massacre took place, the whole of the command under Captain Fetterman being slaughtered.

THIRD EDITION

THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE ART ASSOCIATION.

The Philadelphia Committee at Pittsburg—Thirteen Hours Behind Time, Etc. Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

PITTSBURG, January 19.—The Philadelphia Committee to superintend the drawing of the Crosby Opera House Art Association arrived here at two o'clock this morning—thirteen hours behind time. The snow had drifted fearfully on both ends of the road, closing travel for two days. All is clear now.

The Committee proceed to Chicago this morning.

Fire in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, January 19.—A fire occurred last night in the basement of Curtis & Sons' gentlemen's furnishing goods store, No. 238 Main street, from a defective flue near the furnace. Messrs. Curtiss & Sons lost their entire stock, which will reach $8000; insured. Tyson & Tyler's tailor's stock is slightly damaged. The loss on the stock of the bonnet warehouse of Mr. Henry O'Brien, No. 228 Main street, is very heavy, and only partially insured.

The stock of Douglas & Co., photographers, Nos. 230 and 232, is totally destroyed. The loss about $5000, fully insured.

Sage & Tucker, chemists, No. 230, lose on the stock about $1000. Insured.

Dr. Degroff's loss on medical instruments will reach $300. No insurance.

Jacob Petrie, barber, loses about $500. Insured.

The building Nos. 232 and 232½, owned by Dr. John White and H. F. Penfield, is a total loss. Insured for $8000.

The building No. 228, owned by J. C. Reilley, is insured.

The Snow in Boston.

BOSTON, January 19.—Very little business was done yesterday here, owing to the difficulty of delivering or transporting goods. No schools were in session yesterday.

In the town of Somerville, twenty-six scholars and their lady teachers were compelled to remain all night in a school-house, on account of the storm. They were furnished with bedding and refreshments, and made comfortable.

Nothing has yet been heard of Commodore Blake, the veteran naval commander, who was lost in the snow storm on Thursday afternoon in Brookline, and it is feared that he has perished.

A Fenian Paper in Buffalo.

BUFFALO, January 19.—The *Globe*, a weekly newspaper of this city, has been transferred to the Fenian Brotherhood. It will be called the *Fenian Volunteer*, and managed by a Fenian organization.

Sad Calamity—A Telegraph Operator Frozen to Death.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Oscar W. Willis, for a long time telegraph operator for various companies in this city, was frozen to death while trying to reach his home, near Hoboken, on Thursday night last. He was an excellent operator, and a kind husband and father. His death has cast a gloom over the entire telegraphic fraternity.

The Weather at Washington.

WASHINGTON, January 19.—The Potomac river is still closed thirty-six miles below this city, and a number of vessels are ice-bound. There is good skating between this city and Alexandria, and hundreds cross daily, making much better time than by the steamer that formerly plied between the two cities.

Arrival of the Asia.

HALIFAX, January 19.—The steamer Asia arrived yesterday. She brought sixteen passengers for this port and fourteen for Boston. She sailed at half-past 3 o'clock for Boston.

The storm of Thursday was very severe in this region, and the mails have been seriously delayed.

Safety of Commodore Blake.

BOSTON, January 19.—Commodore Blake, who was supposed to have perished in the snow on Thursday afternoon has been found, and has arrived at his home in Longwood. He had taken refuge in a hut close by.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Stocks fluctuating. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Reading, 102½; Canton Company, 45¾; Erie, 62¾; Cleveland and Toledo, 122; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 106; Michigan Southern, 77¾; New York Central, 108½; Illinois Central, 119¾; Cumberland preferred, 80; Missouri 6s, 92½; Hudson River, 127; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 108; do. 1864 105¾; do. 1865, 105¾; Ten-forties, 99¾; Seven-thirties, 104¾; Exchange, 9½; sight do. 10½; Gold, 136¾.

NEW YORK, January 19.—Cotton quiet at 35c. Flour declining; sales of 3000 barrels. Market generally unchanged. Wheat declining. Corn dull. Oats dull; Western, 63@65c.; State, 67@68c. Dressed Hogs steady. Beef quiet. Pork firmer. New Mess, $21·50; old, $19·87½@20·00; prime, $16·75@17·12½. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

Losses by Fire.

The following table shows the losses by fire in the United States from the year 1855 to the year 1866, inclusive:—

Year	Losses.	Year.	Losses.
1855	$13,040,000	1862	$17,640,000
1856	21,159,000	1863	14,000,000
1857	15,792,000	1864	28,522,000
1858	11,561,000	1865	48,139,000
1859	16,058,000	1866	64,410,000
1860	15,697,000		
1861	18,020,000	Total, 12 yrs	$280,988,000

Shocking Accident at Duncannon—*A Man Cut in Two and Instantly Killed.*—We learn that Mr. Mark Haines, engineer at the Duncannon Nail Factory, was killed on Monday morning by being caught in the machinery. It appears that he was about fixing something at the machinery when he was caught in the belting and thrown upon the cog-wheels—then in motion—which crushed and cut his body into two parts. He was highly respected in Duncannon, and was a member of the Lodge of Odd Fellows at that place.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Christmas in Italy.—A Florence letter-writer says:—"Christmas festivities at Florence are mainly to be seen among the English and Americans. There is the midnight mass in the churches, crowded by strangers attracted by the unusual ceremony. We and our cousins from the States eat our roast beef and plum-pudding, stick up our red-berried holly and evergreens, and drink our champagne and punch to the health of far-off friends. But the Italians think little more of Christmas than of any other of their too numerous *festa* days."

—A lady at Cheltenham, England, a few weeks ago, found thirty-six pearls in a dish of oysters.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—The usual Saturday business was before the Court to-day.

Commonwealth ex rel. Patrick O'Donnell vs. the Keeper of the County Prison. This was an application for the discharge on habeas corpus of Patrick O'Donnell, who was bound over to answer the charge of arson. About 6 o'clock in the afternoon of December 17 last, the barn of Mr. Tyson, in Cumberland street, Germantown, was destroyed by fire.

This boy had been in the employ of Mr. Tyson, and had been discharged about a week previous to the fire, on account of want of work. At the time of the fire he was seen standing about 300 feet from the barn. It was said that the barn was locked every night, and the key placed where none, except those who worked about the barn, could find it. There is a coal shed about 100 feet from the barn, and going from that shed tracks were found in the snow that corresponded with the boots that O'Donnell had on. But no one said that these tracks were from the shed to the barn. Continued.

Samuel Smith and Richard Taylor, convicted of larceny, were each sentenced to the County *Prison* for one year.

Commonwealth *ex rel.* Thomas Thomas vs. The Sheriff. An application for the discharge, upon habeas corpus, of Mr. Thomas, who was held to answer the charge of perjury. The facts are that Mr. Thomas was the partner in business of Edward Hodgets. Mr. Hodgets wrote in a little book the name of Elizabeth Hodgets, his sister, and requested that in event of his death he (Mr. Thomas) would act as her attorney. Mr. Hodgets died, and a Mr. Gallagher, who made this charge, took out letters of administration of the estate of deceased, which letters were contested by Mr. Thomas, who, in a petition, swore that he was attorney in fact for Elizabeth Hodgets, "residing in England." This oath Gallagher alleges to be false, by reason of Elizabeth Hodgets having been dead for more than two years. But of this he brought no proof. The Court therefore ordered the discharge of Mr. Thomas.

A PITIFUL SCENE.

This morning Thomas Felt was brought into Court so weak and emaciated that he was unable to stand up. He was convicted of conspiracy a long time ago, and his counsel made a motion for a new trial. The matter has been going over from Saturday to Saturday, and has never been argued. Mr. Mann, this morning, told the officers to let the man go home. He replied he could not walk, and had no home to go to if he could; he said he had no help or friends and covering his face with a soiled handkerchief, wept bitterly. Mr. Mann said a home should be found for the man, and immediately a subscription for the purpose was raised among the members of the bar present.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, January 19, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were without any material change. In Government bonds there was very little doing. July, 1865, 5-20s sold at 104⅛, no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51¼@51½, a slight decline; Lehigh Valley at 62½, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 29½, no change. 126½ was bid for Camden and Amboy.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 14½@14¾, a slight advance. 19 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29¾ for Spruce and Pine; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22⅛ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32⅛ for preferred do.; 54½ for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 136¼; 11 A. M., 136½; 12 M., 137; 1 P. M., 136⅞, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

—The Directors of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 31st instant, at their office, No. 224 South Delaware avenue.

—The joint Board of Directors of the Delaware and Raritan Canal, and the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company, have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 per cent., payable on and after the 31st instant at their office.

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

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading......	51¼	100 sh Phil & E..b30	30⅛
100 sh do......c.51·31			

FIRST BOARD.

$4700 Sch N 6s 72....	90	300 sh Heston.lts b60	14¾
$5000 Susq Can bs	63	200 sh Reading......	51¼
$1500 C & A mt 89...	95	200 sh do lts.s5wn	51⅛
$200 do.........	94½	200 sh do.lots.b30.	51¼
$3000 W J R 7s.....	96	200 sh do.........	51⅛
150 sh Susq C scrip ..	63	200 sh do......	51⅛
50 sh Leh Val. b5wn	62½	100 sh do......s60	51¼
200 sh Cata pf.lts.s30	29½	100 sh do...s20wn	51⅛
1500 sh Ocean....lots	2·69	100 sh do..... b30	51⅛
200 sh Fulton.....lts	5½	100 sh do.........	51⅛

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107⅞@108¼; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107⅞@108¼; do., 1864, 105¾@106¼; do., 1865, 106@106¼; do., new, 1865, 104⅛@104¼; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99⅞@100; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 104¼@104½; do., 2d series, 104¼@104½; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compounds, December, 1864, 13½@13¾.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, January 19.—The foreign news is unfavorable for Cotton, but it has had very little effect upon the market. Some sales of middling at 35c. for Upland, and 36 for New Orleans.

There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, and prices are nominal.

The receipts of prime Cloverseed are trifling, and prime quality is wanted. Sales of common and good at $7·75@8·75—the latter from second hands. There is a good demand for Timothy at $4. Flaxseed commands $2·90@2·95.

The Flour Market is dull, and prices favor buyers. There is no shipping demand, and the home consumers buy sparingly. Sales of 600 barrels Northwestern extra family at $12@12·50 ℔ barrel; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $12·50@14; fancy at $15@17; extra at $9@15; and superfine at $8@8·75. Rye Flour sells in lots at $7·25. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Wheat of prime quality is scarce, and red ranges $3 to $3·20 @ bushel; white commands $3·20@3·40. 500 bushels Pennsylvania Rye sold at $1·35@1·37. Corn is steady. Sales of 5000 bush. new yellow at 97@99c. Oats are unchanged. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 58@60c.

Whisky—Pennsylvania is nominal.

—A *mot* of a French bishop is reported by the Paris journals. An abbe, editor of a religious paper, was indicted for having discussed political questions in the columns of the journal under his direction. The bishop of his diocese, who was in court during the trial, was invited by the Procureur-General to take a seat on the bench. "No," replied he, "the place of honor to-day is by the side of the accused." The abbe was acquitted.

OFFICE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, FIRST MONTH 18, 1867.

At an election held on the 14th instant, the following named persons were elected DIRECTORS of the Company:—

Caleb Clothier, William P. Reeder,
Benjamin Malone, Joseph Chapman,
Thomas Mather, Edward M. Needles,
T. Ellwood Chapman, Wilson M. Jenkins,
Simeon Matlack, Lukens Webster,
Aaron W. Gaskill, Francis T. Atkinson.

And at a meeting of the Directors, held this day, the following officers were unanimously re-elected, viz.:—CALEB CLOTHIER, President; BENJ. MALONE, Vice President; THOS. MATHER, Treasurer; and T. ELLWOOD CHAPMAN, Secretary. 1 19 st*