THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

LATEST BY THE CUBA CABLE.

MEXICO.

Message of President Juarez—The British Charge d'Affaires and Consuls to Leave Mexico—Padre Fischer Set Free.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The steamer France, Captain Laurent, of the St. Nazaire line, arrived to day from Vera Cruz. She brings news from the capital of Mexico to the 10th inst.

Congress was opened on the 8th instant, at noon, when President Juarez read his first message to that body. The Speaker of the House, Senor Ezequiel Montes, replied on behalf of the nation's representatives.

The message spoke in flattering terms of the constancy, bravery, and self-sacrifices of the national troops during the arduous struggle to maintain Mexican independence against European intervention. He referred in grateful terms to the sympathy extended by the sister republics of South America, and was highly complimentary in his allusions to the aid and support received from the people of the United States.

The most important part of the message referred to his surrender of the extraordinary powers with which he had been invested by Congress at the beginning of the late struggle. These powers he was entitled to hold one month longer, if he deemed it proper; but, considering the state of the Republic, he saw no need of retaining them beyond the moment that the national Legislature had assembled at the capital in the midst of peace.

The reply of Senor Ezequiel Montes was significant. He declared that Mexico was entirely indifferent as to whether European relations were renewed with the republic or not; that Mexico would certainly not solicit such. He acknowledged the debt of gratitude which Mexico owed to the United States for its moral support.

On the 9th inst. all the Committees of Congress had been appointed, and were proceeding to business. The Cabinet remains unchanged. Nei her Minister Plumb nor any other of the diplomats now in Mexico was present at the opening of Congress.

The British gunboat Jason, Commander Murray Aynsly, had arrived at Vera Cruz on the 7th inst., with orders from the British Government to bring home Mr. Robert T. C. Middleton, First Secretary now in charge of the British Legation, with the Consuls and archives. All the English residents were in a high state of excitement over this announcement.

General Sturm and Mr. Tifft still remained at the capital, as their business there was yet unsettled.

Mr. Crawley, of the English company engaged on the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway, had left for New York to raise money for the working of the new contract entered into by that company with the republican government. Padre Fischer had at length been set free.

Distinguished Arrivals from Mexico.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—The following gentlemen have come as passengers by the steamer France from Vera Cruz.—

General Zuloaga, who was permitted to leave Mexico to go into exile. He will probably remain here. Messrs. Crawley and Roebuck, of the Mexico and Vera Cruz Railway Company, who are *en route* to England.

The British Legation to Leave December 20—The British Bank to Continue Business.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—By the steamer France we have news from the capital of Mexico, telegraphed to Vera Cruz on the 13th instant. The British Charge d'Affaires, Mr. Middleton, with the Consuls and archives of the Legation, will sail for England on the 30th instant. The English bank at the capital, known as the Bank of London, Mexico, and South America, would still continue its business. The doings in Congress were as yet unimportant.

Capture and Death of General Quiroga, the Imperial Cavalry Officer—Order in Tepic—Navigation of Rio Tampico.

HAVANA, Dec. 18.—There were rumors at the capital that General Quiroga had been murdered on the frontier at Canelo by his pursuers. For some time the national authorities had kept a body of scouts hunting him, but owing to his knowledge of the mountains of the interior, he and manage d to elude capture.

Tranquillity had been restored to the District of Tepic, and General Lozada had submitted to the order of things established by the supreme Government, proclaiming his good wishes towards the head of the nation. The Vera Cruz Railroad Company have been pardoned for the arrangements which they made and carried out in favor of the French intervention, during its rule in Mexico. The Bishop of Oaxa had died. The Cabinet is to consist in future of six Ministers—that of Gobernacion being re-established.

A company had applied for a concession allowing them to render the river navigable from Huasteca to Tampico. They ask the privilege of a twenty years' grant in favor of their enterprise, on condition of ceding to Government one-third of the net annual profits, and of exemption for their steamers from local imposts. Consul Saulnier has returned from the United States by the steamer Eagle, and leaves next Sunday for Vera Cruz.

ST. THOMAS.

The Earthquake Shocks Still Felt—Activity of the Divers.

We received here to-day the proclamation of the King of Denmark in relation to the sale of St. Thomas. Governor L. Rothe, Chamberlain of the Danish King, has postponed his return to Europe, and will not return by the steamer La Plata.

The shocks of earthquake still continued at St. Thomas, though not violent.

Mr. Perry, Director of the Activissino Diving Company, had arrived with three hundred laborers to work on the wrecks.

Mr. Orrin's company find it impossible to perform with any profit, and will quit St. Thomas for Curacoa or Venezuela; but will return in January to give performances during the celebration of the American occupation.

The Steamer Corsica Sent to St. Thomas—Illness of an American Agent.

The royal mail steamer Corsica, Le Messurier, sailed to-day for St. Thomas, to take the place of the lost steamer Columbian. Mr. Larientre, Special Commissioner from Washington, had been sick in St. Thomas at the departure of the mail, but was recovering.

The Frightful Accident on the Ville de Paris.

ONE MAN KILLED AND FIVE OTHERS SERIOUSLY INJURED.

An accident of the most serious nature occurred last evening on board the steamer Ville de Paris, Captain Surmont, while in the North River, lying opposite Pier No. 50. The Ville de Paris is one of the General Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company, sailing from this port and Havre and Brest.

The steamer arrived at this port last evening, and at about 8 o'clock, while a number of the crew and firemen were engaged at the capstan hawling on a hawser, warping the steamer into the dock at Pier 50, so great was the strain that the hawser parted with a loud report, and the ends of the rope flying among the crew knocked one man overboard and injured a number of others. The following are the names of the injured:—

Pierre de Vache, fireman, fracture of pelvis and both thighs.

Francois Lecisne, fireman, both legs fractured.

Francois Quinnent, seaman, compound fracture of left leg.

Maturp Millet, seaman, fracture of right leg.

Celion Toute, fireman, fracture of right thigh.

Theodore Amand, seaman, severe contusions over the left eye and on left leg and shoulder.

All the above were taken to the New York Hospital by the police and properly cared for. De Vache died at an early hour yesterday morning from the injuries received, and several of the others are in a critical condit on. A man was knocked overboard by the hawser and was rescued from drowning by his comrades, with great difficulty. Five other seamen, who were slightly injured, remained on board the steamer attended by the surgeon on board.

Several of those at the hospital are considered by the surgeons in attendance in a very precarious condition. The inquest in the case of Vache, the deceased, will be held at the hospital this morning by Coroner Schirmer.

The accident is said to have been caused by the breaking of the rachet of the capstan.—*N. Y. World.*

A Supposed Horrible Crime in Columbia County, New York.

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 18.—There is an intense excitement here over a reported horrible crime, said to have been committed by a man and woman for the purpose of securing an amount of money. A Mr. and Mrs. Brown, residing in the town of Canaan, Columbia county, recently took out a life insurance policy for $5000 in the Travellers' Accident Insurance Company, of Hartford, Conn., on the life of their daughter, an interesting girl twelve years of age.

Last week the house in which they resided was burned down, and the daughter perished in the flames. Suspicion attached to the parents, who were arrested, but after an examination were discharged. Since then some officers of the Connecticut Insurance Company, entertaining suspicion that all was not right, had the body of the poor child disinterred and examination made, the result of which is said to have disclosed the fact that she had been struck on the head and the skull fractured prior to being burned.

All sorts of horrible rumors are afloat; among the rest that the deceased was not the daughter of the Browns, but a girl they had enticed away from Ohio.

An order for the arrest of the Browns, now in Connecticut, has been made, and the most intense excitement prevails. Their lives would scarcely be safe in this community should they be brought here.

ARREST OF THE SUSPECTED MAN AND WOMAN.

The Hartford papers give additional particulars of the burning at a child at Canaan, N. Y., and the presentation, by Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Brown, of a claim upon the Travellers' Insurance Company, of Hartford, for $5000, which amount was held on the life of the child in a general accident policy. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were exonerated by a jury of inquest, but the insurance company were not satisfied, and pursued their investigations further.

The remains were exhumed, and a post-mortem examination held, resulting in the discovery of certain marks on the back of the head and the neck. Mr. and Mrs. Brown were arrested in Western New York and taken to Hartford on Monday night. The *Times* says they are probably not married, and that there are circumstances which lead to the belief that the child was stolen from the depot in Dayton, Ohio, taken to Canaan, and then, at a convenient time, killed and thrust into a closet, in which a fire was kindled, with the intention of burning the house, and thus covering up the crime.

The man and the woman, the *Times* adds, formerly lived in Hartford, where they bore bad characters and were well known to the police. The maiden name of the woman was Josephine Fox; she was at one time the wife of a hotel keeper in East Hartland, but was divorced from him. It was ascertained that the life of the child was insured for $5000 at the agency of the Travellers' Insurance Company in Cleveland. The most acceptable theory as to the killing of the child was that she was poisoned instead of receiving blows on the head, though some evidence appeared in the *post-mortem* examination to show that violence was used about the neck, as if the girl was choked to hurry her death. When the remains were taken up the stomach was removed, and is now in the hands of a Yale Professor for analysis.

Mrs. Brown's story about the child is that she was her husband's daughter by a former wife, and that she has lived with her grandfather (Brown's father) in Canada East. That a couple of years ago, while the Browns were in Dayton, Ohio, the Canada friends all died, and the girl, ten years old, came on alone from Canada to Dayton, to take up her abode with her father and stepmother. Mrs. Brown says she met the child at the depot, found her in the sitting-room, and she said she wanted to see Mr. Brown. Mrs. Brown don't know the town in Canada from whence the child came. She says the girl proved to be well educated, spoke English and French, and that Brown was "very much attached to her." The matter will be thoroughly investigated.

An Ingenious Picture Theft.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:—"The late theft of the Roman gem from the Museum at Shrewsbury recalls a robbery of pictures on a large scale, which took place some five-and-twenty years ago, and which served to show the difficulty which attends the sale of such ill-gotten goods. On the occasion in question some of the most valuable of the pictures in Lord Sudoik's house at Charlton, in Wiltshire, were found one morning to be missing. The frames were in their places, but the paintings were gone. The closest investigation failed to give any clue to the thief or thieves. Workmen had been at work in the house on the day before the robbery, and, of course, strong suspicion attached to them, but nothing could be brought home to any one of them, and in like manner nothing was discovered to incriminate any of the servants of the family. The pictures stolen were further so large in size that it seemed almost impossible that they could have been appropriated and carried off with the speed with which they had certainly disappeared. Then followed the question how the thieves could turn them into money without furnishing some history of their previous owners, which could not have been given without making the crime public.

"It was supposed, as the best guess that could be hit upon, that they had been carried abroad, either to America or to the continent, with a view to private sale to rich men who would not be too curious as to the truth of the story with which they would be accompanied. At last all hope of discovery was given up; when, several years afterwards, they were found in some obscure house in London, stowed away in secrecy as still unsalable. They had really been taken from their frames by one of the servants of Charlton House, and cleverly hidden in the house itself until some favorable opportunity occurred for carrying them off to London. The moral of the story was satisfactory to all owners of valuable works of art. It had been found impossible to dispose of them without revealing the theft, even with all the machinery for selling now at the command of clever scoundrels. There is also a further moral for the benefit of the possessors of art treasures which they should weigh well—the more generally they allow their possessions to be seen by connoisseurs the more numerous will be the body of detectives ready to identify them if they fall into the hands of the receivers of stolen goods."

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 98½; Reading, 96¼; Canton Company, 49½; Erie, 74½; Cleveland and Toledo, 95½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 82; New York Central, 115½; Illinois Central, 133; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 132½. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 105⅝; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106½; Ten-forties, 109⅞; Seven-thirties, 104⅞. Gold, 133⅝. Money, 6 per cent. Exchange, 110.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Cotton steady at 15¾c. Flour dull and 50@10c. lower; 5500 barrels sold—State, $9 60@10 75; Ohio, $9 60@13; Western, $9 50@14 50; Southern, $10@14 50; California, $12 25@12 50. Wheat dull and 1@2c. lower. Corn dull at 1c. decline. Oats steady; Western at 84c. Barley dull. Pork dull; mess, $30 65. Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

—Richard White died in Norwich last Friday, aged 102. He went to bed early, and smoked inveterately.

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The President and General Grant—Fierce Tirade in Mr. Johnson's Organ—Another Attack upon Stanton and Sheridan, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.

The *Intelligencer* discharges a fifteen inch-shell this morning at Grant, in a four-column editorial, condemning Grant for endorsing Stanton in the private letter to the President protesting against Stanton's and Sheridan's removal, which has just been published. It says:—

"Endorsing has been the ruin of an endless number of good men. Its fatal effect to that end is as inexorable in political life as it is in private affairs; and should, therefore, General Grant secure a nomination for the Presidency from the Chicago conclave of black radicals, in the canvass which will succeed most important issues will arise from his endorsement of the ever infamous Stanton. The said issues will go to the merits of the case both as it respects Stanton's military capabilities and services and his atrocious political or civic career. We do not hesitate to say, in the outset, that tens upon tens of thousands of soldiers that served under General Grant and George B. McClellan upon the Peninsula, and in the gloriously victorious battles of Upper Maryland, will, in a military sense, repudiate General Grant's endorsement of the tyrannic, corrupt, and perfidious Stanton. Latterly, we have made some damaging exposures of Stanton's ineffable if not corrupt profligacy while Secretary of War, which could not have escaped the knowledge of General Grant, who has won not a little reputation by lopping off some of the gross abuses of the former. We might just here put the inquiry without fear of a negative answer:—Did not General Grant, upon assuming command on this side of the Alleghanies, ask that General McClellan should be put in the immediate command of the Army of the Potomac? Failing of success in this, did he not ask, without success, that he should be put in command of the fortifications of Washington? Did General Grant not ask in vain that General "Baldy" Smith should supersede General Butler in command of the army operating against Richmond, so considered?

"Can General Grant be justified in endorsing Stanton's military conduct at that date any more than what of political and military crime he had committed by wholesale previously?

"In no sense, then, can endorsement, though it shall be called a glossing over or whitewashing of Stanton by General Grant, be approved, justified, extenuated, palliated, or excused by the country. General Grant has done violent wrong to the conscientiousness and to the intelligence of the American people.

"There can scarcely be but one opinion as it respects General Grant's harsh expressions to the President touching his action in removing Stanton."

The *Intelligencer* also charges upon General Sheridan the responsibility for the New Orleans massacre, and extols Hancock to the skies for his administration of affairs in his district, where, it says, his acts have been mainly to remedy the wrongs done by Sheridan. This article was undoubtedly inspired by the President, who, since the impeachment spectre has been removed from his path, has become bold and aggressive, the evidence of which is his taunting, sarcastic message of yesterday to both Houses in relation to Hancock. This message has revived the fiercest passions of the opposition to Johnson, and if he keeps on the impeachment project will gain strength, and the radicals may even yet put the machinery in operation to depose him.

Personal.

George Francis Train, Susan B. Anthony, and several other strong-minded women, arrived this morning. Governor Newell, of New Jersey, also arrived this morning.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Recent Bond Robbery—Hotel Dinner to Merchants—Mrs. Pollard's Debut—The Weather, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—No information is yet obtained regarding the box containing between fifteen and twenty thousand dollars in bonds and other securities stolen from the Chesapeake Bank, where it had been deposited for safe keeping. The loss was discovered yesterday; but the theft was perpetrated some days ago, and the bonds have been negotiated with prominent bankers here, and the money obtained on them. The bank is not responsible. The funds belonged to a gentleman in Baltimore county.

The merchants of Baltimore partook of a grand dinner at the Eutaw House last night, complimentary to the proprietors. One young blood offered a toast to Robert E. Lee, but was severely rebuked.

Mrs. E. A. Pollard's *debut* at the Concordia Hall as "Julia de Mortimer," in *Richelieu*, at an amateur performance for the benefit of the poor, was a decided success. Her husband is recovering from the wounds received at the hands of young Wise.

President Johnson's puff of Hancock is looked upon as supremely ridiculous.

The weather is clear and cold.

FIRES AT TAMAQUA AND TIDIOUTE.

Loss Over $45,000.

TAMAQUA, Dec. 19.—The "Gem" Saloon, Schmitz's cigar store, and the adjoining buildings, were totally destroyed by fire last night. Loss about $3500. Insured in the York Insurance Company for $2500; the People's Insurance Company for $1000; and in the Enterprise for $200.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Dec. 19.—A fire occurred this morning at Tidioute, Pennsylvania, which destroyed the Cohill House, the Post Office, and other buildings. The loss will reach $40,000. Fire supposed to be the work of an incendiary.

The Weather at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—The changeable weather we experience here on the Point is beginning to puzzle even the oldest inhabitant. Yesterday it ranged among the twenties, and to-day we have it among the fifties; and the nice run of sleighing which was fondly anticipated has all disappeared.

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Morning Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 19—11·15 A. M.—Consols 92 9-16. U. S. Five-twenties, 71 1-16. Illinois Central, 90; Erie, 50.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 19—11·15 A. M.—U. S. Five-twenties, 76 13-16.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—11·15.—Cotton quiet; sales of 8000 bales; quotations unchanged. Breadstuffs dull. Others unchanged.

New York Vessel Damaged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 19—11·15 A. M.—The ship Quebec, from Liverpool for New York, is at Bristol, badly damaged by collision.

The Pennsylvania Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 19—11·15 A. M.—Arrived, steamship Pennsylvania.

Heavy Robbery in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—The theft of a box containing between $15,000 and $20,000 in bonds and other securities, from the Chesapeake Bank, where it had been placed for safe keeping, was discovered yesterday. The robbery is supposed to have been committed ten days or two weeks ago. In the meantime the sale of the bonds has been negotiated, and the money received for them through a respectable banking house of this city.

Explosion of a Steam Tug.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The boiler of the steam tug Unit, lying at the foot of Essex street, Jersey City, exploded at 8 o'clock this morning. One man was killed and three injured. The boat was sunk.

Fire at Penhorn City, New Jersey.

NEW YORK, December 19.—A large fire is now raging at Penhorn City, opposite New York, on the Jersey shore. Supposed to be the Petroleum Works located there.

DEBRA TABOR.

The Royal Residence and Camp Destroyed by Fire by King Theodorus of Abyssinia—Difficulties of the British Advance—How the African Ruler Appeared at Headquarters—List of His Captives in the Burned Camp.

The commander of the British expedition advancing towards the interior of Abyssinia has been informed from Massowah that King Theodorus, having heard of the hostile landing and march, has taken the decisive step of firing and burning Debra Tabor, the seat of a royal residence and camp, next after Gondar, the second imperial city, and the place where, according to our latest mail advices, he held the majority of the Christian captives in confinement. By this decisive step the African ruler gives indication that he may be found equal to the emergency, as were the Russians in Moscow after the conquest of Napoleon I.

Debra Tabor stood on the summit of a mountain from which the river Gota flows to the Nile. It contained a fortress of very considerable strength, and in this building the greater bulk of the treasures of the king was deposited. This is represented as of immense value, particularly since the defeat and plunder of his powerful enemy Oubia. It was a favorite place of residence with the Abyssinian monarch, and there he had fixed his military headquarters and camp. From this point he commanded Magdala, a place very difficult of access, at which he had organized another camp, and where he imprisoned the next greatest portion of his captives.

By burning Debra Tabor King Theodorus places the first great difficulty in the way of the English. This difficulty begins on the table land, which the English have now evidently reached, it being divided and cut in two by a great quantity of very deep ravines with water streams, so that there is hardship in communication from one portion of the land to the other. The King's camp being at Debra Tabor, and a number of the prisoners at Magdala, action will evidently be towards the south, and on the news of an army having invaded the country, the King would almost certainly change his residence and block himself up at Magdala with his prisoners, so as to induce the enemy to approach Magdala, and then make a retreat to Ruara, taking his prisoners with him. For him it would be very easy work; not so for the invading army, the road from Magdala to Debra Tabor being intersected by many deep and steep ravines.

Journeying in Abyssinia, laden camels take fifteen days from Zelia to Hurrar, and fifteen from Hurrar to Ankober, but messengers take about eight days for each of the distances. From Ankober to Magdala is six days. From Magdala to Debra Tabor five days. From Debra Tabor to Gondar, the chief seat of rule, three days.

A European traveller who had audience of the King, or Emperor, both at Debra Tabor and Magdala, describes him as seen in camp thus:—His look is lively and piercing; the distinct lines of the profile well express the firm will which has enthralled the freest and least docile people of the East. Rigorous towards others in matters of etiquette, the Negus has emancipated himself in matters of costume, and affects a negligence which, however, never becomes bad taste. A simple soldier's coat, a pair of trowsers, and a belt from which hang pistols, and an English sword, and over all a chama, or embroidered toga—this is his habitual costume. It has sometimes happened that Europeans presented to him have hesitated among the crowd of silk pourpoints (balakamis) which surround him, and committed mistakes which have much diverted him. This disdain of all luxury governs all his acts. The furniture of his tent is of the simplest, while his residences at Magdala and Debra Tabor are encumbered with silks and stuffs from France and India. In the field he wears the coarse black infantry buckler, while by his side trots the page charged with his state shield, covered with blue velvet, scattered with Imperial lilies. That which at first is the most striking in Theodore is a happy combination of suppleness and force, especially of force. Born proud, violent, and inclined to pleasure, he commands his passions in this sense—that they never make him overstep the limits he has marked out for himself."

The latest mail reports give the following list of names of the prisoners held by Theodorus at Debra Tabor, with their positions in life at the time of arrest:—H. Rosenthal, missionary; Mrs. Sterne, Mrs. Rosenthal, Mr. Flad, missionary; Mrs. Flad and three children, W. Steiger, missionary; T. Brandels, missionary; K. Schiller, natural history collector; J. Essler, natural history collector. One Polish artisan, twelve German artisans (Theodore's artisans for making guns, etc.), lately, not imprisoned, but guarded. All these persons were made captive in the year 1864.—*N. Y. Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Dec. 19, 1867.

—Mr. John Sherman's Finance bill, lately introduced into the Senate, comprises three sections, each providing for the new issue of a funded debt:—

"First. A 10-40 year bond, interest and principal payable in coin, bearing 6 ⅌ cent. interest, of which one-sixth shall be deducted in lieu of taxation, one-half of this drawback to be distributed among the States in compensation for the non-taxation of bonds; amount authorized to be sufficient to cover all outstanding obligations.

"Second. A 20-40 year 4½ ⅌ cent. sterling bond, principal and interest payable in specie at London or Frankfort; limit of issue, $500,000,000.

"Third. A 6 ⅌ cent. currency bond, exchangeable on demand for greenbacks, designed for the regulation of the currency; limit of issue, $400,000,000."

The main feature of the proposed loan, viz.:—to call in all the various denominations of United States bonds, and issue in their place a loan which will correspond to the English consols—was introduced by Mr. Sherman over eighteen months ago. The advantages of the proposed change are obvious. It will make all our bonds negotiable in a foreign market, and not, as now, limit the demand to a particular issue of the Five-twenties. It will reduce the rate of taxation, and postpone all attempts at the immediate payment of the debt. We think the retention of one per cent. is a good idea, and will do away with the dissatisfaction now felt at the exemption of all Government bonds from State or local taxation. The bill will receive the early attention of the Senate. We hope that, as soon as the holidays are over, Congress will get to work in real earnest on the question of taxation and finance.

—Mr. William H. Kemble, State Treasurer, announces that the loans of the Commonwealth due July 1, 1868, will be redeemed, with interest to date, on presentation at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank in this city. This is the first fruits of the excellent financial policy of our State Treasurer. When he assumed the duties of the office, Pennsylvania was guilty of virtual repudiation. Her bonds were over-due, and all her finances were in a condition disgraceful to a great State. Under his prudent and excellent management order has come out of chaos. A new loan has been negotiated—the old bonds are either paid, or will be when due. The honor of our State is redeemed, and our credit re-established. For this Mr. Kemble deserves much thanks, which we most cheerfully accord him.

The Stock Market was rather dull this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government loans were firmly held. 100¾ was bid for 10-40s; 108⅞ for '62 5-20s; 105 for '64 5-20s; 105⅞ for '65 5-20s; 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s; 104¾ for June and July 7·30s; and 111¼ for 6s of 1881. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 98¼@99, and old do. at 95, interest off.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 49⅞@50, a slight advance; Philadelphia and Erie at 28 @28¼, no change; Little Schuylkill at 26½, no change; and Reading at 48, no change. 128½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 63 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 42½ for Northern Cenral; and 23 for Catawissa preferred.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19, no change; 74 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 44½ for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 10⅞ for Hestonville; 29½ for Green and Coates; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices. 53½ was bid for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70½ for City; and 62 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was more doing. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 22½@23, a slight advance; Delaware Division at 48½, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Navigation at 30½@ 30¾, an advance of ½. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133½; 11 A. M., 133½; 12 M., 133¾; 1 P. M., 133¾.

—A Detroit paper says of the finances of Michigan:—

"The forthcoming report of the State Treasurer will show the following figures:—

Cash balance Nov. 30, 1866	$579,007 32
Receipts of the fiscal year	1,077,390 32
Total	$2,276,397 64
Total payments of the year	1,694,284 68
Cash balance Nov. 30, 1867	$57,211 96

"Additional cash receipts will be small before the 1st of February, 1868. The demands against the Treasury up to that date will reach $400,000, which will be for the payment of interest and principal on the State debt, appropriations, and expenses of government. The amount of the State debt which matures on the 1st of next January is $250,000. Of this, the payment of $58,000 has already been met by the State Treasurer, thereby saving to the State a surplus of interest to the amount of $2651·31. Bonds to the amount of $19,000 must also be paid from the sinking fund, making a total of State debt of $211,000 to be paid in January.

"The amount of interest received by the State Treasurer from funds deposited with National Banks of the State for the past year was $22,760·75. These banks have paid four per cent. interest on the daily cash balances due the State. The bonded debt of the State has been diminished the past year in the sum of $78,678·55, leaving the total bonded debt $3,901,242·70.

"All the National Banks of the State but five have made the first semi-annual April payment of taxes, and are daily making the second payment, which fell due October 1.

"The interest bearing debt of the State, after the 1st of January, will be $3,610,500, and the non-interest bearing debt at the present time is $79,742·70. The cash balance of the present fiscal year is in excess of that of 1866 by $3106·64.

"As no more of the State debt matures until 1873, there will be a large annual surplus from the trust fund to be applied to its diminution by paying up the bonds. The receipts in February from railroads and insurance companies, with the tax to come in during March, April, May, and June, will probably make the balance of November 30, 1868, larger than that of the present year. It is worthy of note that the State deposits now draw four per cent., the matter being discretionary with the State Treasurer. The amount received from this source is larger than any year since 1855. There is no doubt that from this time forward there will be a steady annual reduction of the State debt."

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is easy on call at 6 per cent., and commercial bills sell with more freedom. The rates are 7@9 for best, and 10@12 for second class.

"Bills at 60 days on London are quoted at 109½@109¾ for commercial; 110@110¼ for bankers'; do. at short sight, 110¼@110½; Paris, at 60 days, 515@511¼; do. at short sight, 515@ 510. Antwerp, 515@513¾. Swiss, 515@513¾. Hamburg, 36@36¼. Amsterdam, 41@41¼. Frankfort, 41@41¼. Bremen, 79¼@79¾. Prussian thalers, 72@72¼.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"The volume of speculative business in the gold market continues large, and the bear element prepondcrates among the brokers and other professional speculators. The extreme range to-day was from 133½ to 134¼, with the closing transactions prior to the adjournment of the board and afterwards at 133¾. The 'short' interest outstanding is so heavy that the borrowing demand for coin is very active, and notwithstanding the large floating supply loans were made at 2@3 per cent. per annum and 1-64 per cent. per diem in favor of the lender, as well as 'flat,' and at four per cent. per annum for carrying. The steamer Hecla, sailing to day, took out $222,333 in specie, and the Minnesota $168,500, in addition to about a quarter of a million shipped by the Boston steamer. The curious finance bill reported from the Committee on Finance in the Senate yesterday was without material effect upon the premium, and there is no probability of its passage. It embodies the plan of a new loan advocated by Mr. McCulloch in his last report, the bonds to bear six per cent. interest in gold on their face, and to be exempt from all national and local taxation; but in consideration of such exemption the Treasurer of the United States is to reserve one-sixth of the interest accruing on them, which sum is to form a special fund, one-half of which is to be distributed among the States in proportion to their population, and the remaining half to be devoted to the payment of the national debt. The bonds will therefore really bear only five per cent. interest to the holders, and they are to be issued only in exchange for other securities. The inducement to convert five-twenties into them is to be found in a pledge that the principal, as well as the interest, is payable in coin. The stock is to be known as the consolidated debt of the United States. The bill further authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds payable, principal and interest, in coin, in Frankfort and London, to the amount of five hundred millions, and bearing four and a half per cent. per annum. This bill is to be objected to on several grounds. In the first place, the scheme of deducting one per cent. from the interest, to distribute half the amount among the States, is inequitable and impolitic. The bonds should carry on their face no higher rate than is actually paid to the holders, and there is no sufficient reason why the general Government should pay anything to the States in the manner proposed. In the second place, it is contrary to the interest of this Government to establish a branch of the Treasury, or a fiscal agency, in any part of Europe for the issue and redemption of securities, and the payment of the interest thereon in foreign coin."

—The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week ending December 17, and since the beginning of the year:—

	1865.	1866	1867.
For the week	$4,810,189	$4,095,672	$3,249,109
Previously reported	166,423,587	178,485,338	179,678,534
Since Jan. 1	$171,231,076	$182,581,010	$182,927,643

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 5-20s '65 Jy.rg	114	100 sh Phil & E	23
$2000 do '65 Jy.cp.c	108	100 do b30	28¼
$4000 Pa 6s, 3 series	106¾	100 do b30	28¾
$1000 Pa R 1 m 6s	100¾	100 do b30	28⅝
$100 City 6s, Old, c&p	95	20 sh Lit Sch R	26½
$2600 C & Am mt 6s, '89	92¾	100 sh Leh N stk	30¼
$1000 do	92¾	100 do b30 w o	30¼
2 sh Penna R	48¾	5 do	30¾
600 do in	50	100 do b60	30⅞
200 do b5 wn	50	100 do b60	30⅞
20 sh Del Division	48¾	6 sh Leh V R sc	29
14 sh Sch N Pl	22	100 sh Butler Coal	7⅝
20 do	22¼	100 sh 13th & 19th	19
25 sh Ches & Del Ca	36		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

60 sh Penna R	50	200 sh Leh N stk b30	30⅛
40 do	50	5 sh Acad of Music	69
10 do	49¾	100 sh Read R b30	48
10 do	50	100 do b4 c int	48
100 do	50	100 do s15	48

SECOND BOARD.

$4000 U S 7-30s	104⅝	100 sh Read R b30	48
$10,000 5-20s '67 cp	108¾	100 do b30	48
$300 do '65 Jy cp	108¾	100 do s5 c int	47¾
2 sh C & Am s5 wn	127	33 do s5	48⅛
10 sh Penna R s5	50½		

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼@111½; old 5-20s, 108¼@108⅜; new 5-20s, 1864, 104¼@105¼; do., 1865, 105¼@105¾; do., July 107¼@108¼; do., 1867, 107½@108½; 10-40s, 100¾@ 101; 7·30s, June, 104⅜@105; do., July, 104¾@ 105. Gold, 133⅛@133¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133¼@133⅜; U. S. 6s, 1881, 111½@111¾; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108¼@108¾; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105¼@105¾; do. July, 1865, 107¼@108¼; do. July, 1867, 107⅞@108¼; 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@101; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104⅛@104¼; 3d series, 104¾@ 104⅞; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·40; May, 1865, 117⅛; August, 1865, 116⅛; September, 1865, 115⅞; October, 1865, 115⅛.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 111¼ @111½; do. 1862, 108¼@108⅜; do., 1864, 104⅞@ 105¼; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@ 108⅛; do., 1867, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 100⅛@100½; do. 7·30s, June, 104⅜@104⅝; do., July, 104⅜@104⅝; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do. December, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116⅛@ 116⅜; do., September, 1865, 115⅞@115⅞; do., October, 1865, 115⅛@115⅜. Gold, 133⅛@133⅜. Silver, 128@129½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 19.—The Flour Market is still very dull, but, as we noticed yesterday, there is no disposition on the part of holders to accept lower prices. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at $7·50@8·25 for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $9·75@10·75 for Northwestern extra family; $10·75@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and $12·75@14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held at $8·50@8·75 ⅌ barrel. Brandywine Corn Meal has advanced to $6·87½; 250 barrels sold on secret terms.

The demand for prime Wheat is fair, but common grades are neglected. Sales of Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2·45@2·55. Rye is held firmly at $1·75 for Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet at former rates. Sales of old yellow at $1·42; new do. at $1·10@1·20; and new Western mixed at $1·25@1·33. Oats are less active. Sales of 5000 bushels Southern and Pennsylvania at 68@78c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—Cloverseed is steady at $7@7·75 ⅌ 64 lbs. 150 bushels Timothy sold at $2·50. Flaxseed sells at $2·45.

Whisky—We quote common, in bond, at 27@ 28c. ⅌ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 19.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....24 | 11 A. M.....37 | 2 P. M.....39

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Al