FIFTH EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

The Fenians Make Another Attempt at Wholesale Murder.

Infernal Machines Sent Through the Post Office.

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

LONDON, Dec. 27—Noon.—Another of those fiendish outrages which have characterized the operations of the Fenian Brotherhood has just been perpetrated at Dublin. Telegrams received from there to-day give the following particulars:—

An unusually large number of letters have recently been received at the Post Office at Dublin, directed to prominent officials. Each one of these letters was loaded with explosive compounds, designed to kill the person addressed. Several of them exploded before their real nature was ascertained, but up to this time no person has been killed. One of the city police men who received a letter was horribly mangled by the explosion, which occurred when he opened it. It is not known how many of these dangerous missives have been despatched.

Considerable excitement prevails in Dublin and elsewhere, throughout the country, on the discovery of this latest Fenian outrage. The authorities are actively investigating it, and will, no doubt, probe the matter to the bottom. The "*Times*" of this morning has an editorial article on the Fenian question, and says that no less than 30,000 special constables have been sworn in and are now serving in London, and asks the provincial cities and towns to emulate the precautionary measures of the metropolis.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 27.—The steamship China, from Boston Dec. 18, arrived here to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 27—1·20 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and account; Five-twenties, 72¼@72¾; Illinois Central, 88½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27.—Rather more doing in Cotton. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales.

No. 2 red Western Wheat advanced to 13s. 9d. California white declined to 15s. Common Rosin declined to 6s 6d.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats,
Overcoats

Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,
Skating Jackets,

Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,
Men's Business Suits,

Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,
Boys' Suits,

Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,
Largest Stock in Philadelphia,

At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia,
At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having been fortunate in securing large lots of desirable goods, foreign and domestic, late in the season, at the lowest prices known for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture—we are enabled to offer superior garments, surpassed by none, equalled by few, in style, fit, make, and material, at prices less than same goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for six years.

Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET ST., PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

NO POSTPONEMENT.—We can with pleasure announce to our readers that the grand distribution of the $300,000 worth of presents among the shareholders of the Riverside Institute will positively take place on the 8th of January. Those who contemplate purchasing shares should therefore act at once. The office, No. 921 Chesnut street, is now open day and evening.

BEFORE the close of the year, if Winter Clothing is bought at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class Clothing House, under the Continental, not only will bargains be had, but a Happy New Year is, in a great measure, guaranteed. The splendid Clothing that is sold here at such low prices cannot fail to make any purchaser happy.

AUCTION SALE—
Saturday, December 28, 1867,
at 11 o'clock.
Closing out sale of
KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.'S Stock, at store
No. 723 Chesnut street,
Consisting of
Brocatelles, Terrys, reps, satin-de-laines, damasks, elegant embroidered Swiss laces and English Nottingham curtains, curtain materials, piano and table covers, window shades, furniture coverings, and upholsterers' trimmings of all kinds. Also, three sets black walnut first-class furniture and large mirror, with connecting cornices.

THE BASIS on which rests most of the diseases to which "flesh is heir to" is a debilitated nervous system. To restore that to a healthy state, the nerve fluid must be thoroughly toned and stimulated by taking Dr. Turner's Tic Douloureux or Universal Neuralgia Pill, which is the most effective medicine for that purpose, as it completely eradicates Neuralgia nerve ache, and all nervous complaints from the system. Apothecaries have this medicine.

SALE OF RIFLES, AMMUNITION, ETC.—On Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock, and at Commissioners' Hall, Thirty-seventh and Market streets, there will be sold the property of the "Hamilton Rifles," consisting of Sharp's Rifles, 6000 rounds of fixed ammunition, Hats, and other accoutrements of that military organization. The entire proceeds of the sale will be for the benefit of the West Philadelphia Children's Home.

INDUCEMENTS IN HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—
Presents for Ladies.
Presents for Gents.
Presents for Children.
McINTIRE & BROTHER, No. 1035 CHESNUT street.

$3 to $60. Wanamaker & Brown Men's and Boys' Clothing. Garments ranging at every price, cut in every style; ready-made or made to order. S. E. corner Sixth and Market Streets.
$3 to $60.
$3 to $60.
$3 to $60.
$3 to $60.
$3 to $60.

$12 to $50. Overcoats—Chinchilla, Whitney, Esquimaux, Beaver, Fur Beavers, Pilots, etc. Largest variety in the city. Oak Hall, Sixth and Market streets.
$12 to $50.
$12 to $50.
$12 to $50.
$12 to $50.
$12 to $50.
$12 to $50.

$8 to $45. Business Suits—Both foreign and domestic goods; excellent styles. S. E. corner Sixth and Market sts. Oak Hall, Wanamaker & Brown.
$8 to $45.
$8 to $45.
$8 to $42.
$8 to $45.
$8 to $45.

$4 to $60. Dress Suits of all the desirable styles, suitable for any occasion. Wanamaker & Brown, Sixth and Market streets.
$4 to $60.
$4 to $60.
$4 to $60.
$4 to $60.

$4 to $20. Boys' Suits, for school, home and dress; newest styles and best class goods. Wanamaker & Brown, Large Clothing House, Sixth and Market Streets.
$4 to $20.
$4 to $20.
$4 to $20.
$4 to $20.
$4 to $20.

DIED.

BOYLE.—On the 26th instant, CATHARINE, wife of Dennis Boyle, aged 24 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Miller street (Washington avenue, below Ninth), on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

LEVY.—At Aiken, South Carolina, on Thursday, the 26th instant, Captain JOHN P. LEVY, of West Philadelphia, aged 58 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

NEWMAN.—On the 25th instant ANNA COX, wife of John B. Newman, aged 32 years.

The male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1716 Spruce street, on Saturday morning next at 10 o'clock.

RIGLER.—On the 26th instant, at his late residence, No. 2465 Howard street, CHARLES D. RIGLER, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Enterprise Council, No. 2, O. U. A. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover Street Vault.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

THE WINTER FASHIONS.—The following will be found to be a correct transcript of latest suggestive proclamation of fashiondom, and will not fail to interest a great number of our readers. The winter bonnets are "models of artistic skill," and their various details will be found in the following

STYLES OF BONNETS.

A pretty bonnet of white material is noticeable for the chasteness of its style. It has a slight crown, with narrow, standing front. The material is plain in the centre, but has four plaits on each side, running from the edge of the front to the back of the crown. A band of Bismark velvet covers the joining of the front and crown, crossing the edge of the latter. This is the only outside decoration, and a fall of narrow blonde, a spray of forget-me-nots, form the inside trimmings. The strings are white.

A pretty bonnet for evening is of pink tulle, shirred over a Fanchon shape, with a slight point in front, and edged with narrow blonde, and having wide pink strings. Worn by a brunette, it is exceedingly becoming.

A handsome carriage bonnet is of golden-brown velvet, edged with white blonde, plaited full at the back, and having a cluster of brilliant flowers in front. A black velvet has a fall of black point lace depending from the crown, a cluster of white velvet leaves in front, and scarfs of velvet edged with white blonde falling at the side.

In round hats the "sensation" shape is, perhaps, most worn. It has a low crown and narrow drooping brim. Another style has a low crown and narrow brim, slightly rolled at the sides. The turban shape also has many admirers, and there is always such a variety of styles that each particular fancy may be suited.

A new feature observable in millinery is pattern bonnets, that are not expensive. These are composed of a real frame—one of the best—covered and trimmed with paper of harmonizing colors, to imitate the style of real trimmings.

CLOAKS.

The prevailing styles are sack and paletot. Among the new styles recently brought out is the "Espana," which is of black beaver, sack shape, and trimmed with black satin folds and jets. From the shoulders the trimming curves towards the centre, at the waist, from which each descends separately, widening into sash ends that are tipped with jet fringe.

A pretty cloak, called the "Marliine," is of black velvet edged with chinchilla fur. A cloak of Humboldt purple cloth has a wide sash at the back, and is trimmed with heavy satin folds. This is styled the "Grattan."

"The Almahaide" is rather unique. It is sleeveless, falling loosely over the arms, and is made of black cloth, with narrow, short strips of scarlet cloth crossed with gold braid ornamenting the edge. There is a deep point over the arm; this, with epaulettes, gives it the appearance of having sleeves. A handsome black velvet cloak is trimmed with sealskin. It is sack-shaped, and is cut in four points at the bottom.

An elegant opera cloak, the "Selika," is of white satin, elaborately embroidered and edged with swan's down. Another, a beautiful opera cloak, the "Espriella," is of white velvet embroidered with floss. It is circular form, with wide sleeves. The collar is in form of a yoke at the back, the corners turning back in front.

DRESS MODES.

The short walking dresses continue in their reign of popularity, and appear to be a permanent improvement. However, there is a new style, easily adapted to both house and street. The skirt is full, and gored with a train, having a belt of the same material, with sash ends at the back. Among the folds of the skirt is a button, and when leaving the house this is raised to a loop under the sash, fastening the dress gracefully, and making it the right length. On entering again the button is easily slipped from the loop. This is a decided improvement when a lady wishes to make calls and does not keep her carriage.

The most economical and most useful, because the most durable, are the walking suits made of water-proof cloth, and when neatly made they look well. Serge, whitney, tweed, and silk are each much used for suits of dresses for walking, and over them a cloak of heavy material is worn.

A neat evening dress was recently worn, of white silk veined or chened, with just enough black to slightly tinge the ground. It was cut with high bodice at the back, the front low and square, Pompadour style, and worn over an underwaist of lace. It was becoming, and less injurious to the health than low neck and short sleeves.

A novelty in the shape of a sleeveless jacket has been recently brought out. It is beautifully embroidered, having a variegated wreath around the edge, and, for elegance of design, the blending of colors and artistic skill, equalled any imported work.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The "Hyperion Hair Curler" is a recent invention for curling the hair without injuring it. It consists of a small roller with an elastic attached to one end. A tress of hair is wound around this roller, and the elastic loop slipped into a notch at the upper end keeps it in place. The elastic can be slipped from the notch and the roller withdrawn, leaving a pretty curl. It does not injure the hair like paper or the curling-iron, and can be purchased for a low price in sets of six, eight, or twelve, made up in boxes.

Among the new and excellent things is the "Diamond Needle," which, as its name expresses, is a superior article, and decidedly preferable to any other needle. It is of the "finest steel, best polish," and has a smooth eye.

THE STEAMER RALEIGH DISASTER.—Captain C. P. Marshman, commanding officer of the steamer Raleigh, burned off Charleston harbor, on Wednesday last, and who is supposed to have perished, was a native of this city. He had reached his fifty-eighth year, and has from his youth followed the water. He formerly commanded the steamers State of Georgia and Quaker City, of the Philadelphia and Charleston line. Afterwards he took charge of the North America, built at this port by John W. Lynn, which was wrecked at sea in the spring of 1865. She was in the Government employ, and was on her way from New Orleans to Philadelphia, with two hundred sick soldiers on board, all of whom perished. He has been in command of the Raleigh for about eighteen months. Captain Marshman's family—a wife and four children—reside on Dickerson street, below Fourth, in this city.

STEALING $75.—Christian Hermon went into Mr. Horst's bakery, at No. 514 N. Second street; yesterday, and, while begging, stole $75. With this money, and in company with Christian Zimmerman, who is alleged to have stolen a man's pocket-book, containing $10, that night, went to the saloon No. 445 New Market street (where Probst hid after committing his horrible murder), and there, it is said, spent $50 of the sum in less than two hours. Officer Hoyt, of the Seventh District, arrested him, and the prisoner acknowledged the theft, and had but $12 remaining, he having given about the same amount to some woman. Alderman Toland committed both.

STAMPS TO BE SOLD BY DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS.—Postmaster Bingham, of this city, has succeeded in obtaining permission from the Post Office Department to sell postage stamps and stamped envelopes to druggists and others in fifty different parts of the city, at a small discount. Places will be selected by him at convenient points for the regular sale of stamps, which will be duly advertised.

ON CHRISTMAS EVENING, while a social party was convened in the parlors of Mr. Constantine Spalmer's residence, 708 South Sixth steet, some thief sneaked into the basement, (used as a manufactory of segars), and stole a bag of excellent tobacco.

ALLEGED LARCENY AS BAILEE.—Benjamin Garrison was yesterday arrested at his residence, Second and Greenwich streets, charged with the larceny of $943 as bailee. Recorder Eneu committed him for a further hearing.

FOR SENDING a false alarm of fire, and for creating other misdemeanors, Edward Maxwell was arrested on Thomas street, Frankford, and was held by Alderman Holmes in default of $500 bail to answer.

THE NEW SALT ORDINANCE.—The following is a full and correct copy of the new Salt Ordinance to be presented to Councils:—

"*A Supplement to the Ordinance entitled An Ordinance to Prevent Salting of the Streets by Passenger Railways, approved 23d February, 1867.*

"Section 1. The Select and Common Council of the City of Philadelphia, do ordain, That the ordinance to which this is a supplement, be so far modified as to allow Passenger Railways and Railroads to use salt upon their tracks, for the removal of ice, after the snow shall have been removed by mechanical appliances, on all streets west of 23d, and north of Berks street; and on Ridge avenue, north of Master street; and on all the switches and curves; and on all streets crossing Willow street; between Willow and Callowhill streets, where the gradient is ascending for carriages, and on Jefferson and Master streets, from Hancock to Second street; on Second and Fourth streets, from Poplar street, north four hundred feet; on Sixth street, from Thompson to Girard avenue; on Eleventh street, from Thompson street to Columbia avenue; on Girard avenue, north side, from Apple street to Fifth street; on Twenty-third street, from Spring Garden to Brown street; on Nineteenth street, from Vine street to Spring Garden street; on Second street, from Union street to Pine; on Coates street, from Front street to New Market; on Coates and Green streets, from Twenty-second to Twenty-third street; on Front street, from Union street to Lombard.

Provided, That whenever the said Passenger Railway Company shall use salt under the provisions of this ordinance, they shall make, at their own expense, a connection between the horse-car and the underlying sewer, in conformity with section eight of the ordinance approved March 9, 1867, entitled "An Ordinance to Promote Public Cleanliness and Health."

ILLEGAL DISTILLATION.—Commissioner Aubrey H. Smith held a hearing in the case of Robert Moore, alias Robert Hargraves, who is charged with distilling without a license, at an establishment in Roxborough. The following witnesses testified to the facts in the case:—

Robert M. Carlyle sworn—I am an Assessor of the Sixth Division of the Fourth Collection District; I know the defendant only of late—after the seizure of the distillery at Roxborough, under the name of Robert Moore; my first interview with Moore was in my office in Camac street; Colonel Leckler was talking with him; I was introduced to defendant as Mr. Moore; the latter came to make application for obtaining a license for a distillery alongside of Stephen's brewery in Roxborough; I incidentally learned that molasses was going up that way; I made efforts to see the inside distillery, but it was locked up; I asked Mr Stephens the brewer if he had the keys; but he replied in the negative; there were some rough boards over a window; I knocked them off, and went in and saw two stills that had apparently just been used; there were two barrels of what appeared to be molasses partly distilled; and there was also a half-barrel of molasses mash; Moore, when interrogated about this work, said he had been running the still, and then committed himself by saying he did not; afterwards he admitted that he had been working, and had not taken out his license thinking that there would be a change in the act of Congress with reference to distilled spirits; his name he states as Robert Moore, and sometimes uses the alias of Robert Hargrave; I made the seizure on the 19th of December, never saw the defendant there at any time.

The case was continued over and the defendant was put under bail for his appearance.

OBITUARY.—Again we are called upon to notice the death of a citizen of this city; one who was loved and respected by one and all as a highly cultivated gentleman, a Christian, and gallant soldier; one who has long been identified with the interests of Philadelphia, and whose loss will be deeply felt by this community.

At 6 o'clock last evening, Lieutenan-Colonel Kochesperger breathed his last. Deceased was one of the firm who started Blood's Penny Post, and after that ceased operations he originated the present flourishing laundry business. At the breaking out of the war he recruited a company and received his commission as Captain in the 71st Pennsylvania Regiment. He served with distinction throughout the war. After the first battle of Ball's Bluff, he was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment for bravery on that occasion. Deceased was an affable gentleman, and possessed many good qualities. His sudden death will cause deep grief among a large circle of friends. He was a member of the Grand Lodge of Odd-Fellows of the State of Pennsylvania, and a past grand officer of the Grand Encampment.

STABBING AFFRAY.—About half-past 9 o'clock this morning, as a little boy named Samuel Sampson was proceeding down Second street, a boy somewhat larger rushed out of Meade alley and deliberately stabbed him in the right arm with a pocket-knife, inflicting a wound about an inch in length and half an inch deep. Sampson walked to his home, No. 837 Sutherland street, the blood from the wound trickling down and showing the route he took. His wound was dressed, and pronounced a painful but not serious one. The wounded lad is a very quiet boy, and does not associate with the youngsters in the neighborhood. He has been stopped several times and been struck by boys in the vicinity of Second and Christian streets. The lads in that neighborhood and those residing in Meade alley, it appears, indulge in fights with stones, bricks, etc., each party running with a rival "machine." Nothing of so serious a nature as the affray above mentioned has occurred in that neighborhood among the boys before. The policeman on that beat should look after them, and arrest all caught fighting, and have them sent to the House of Refuge.

A SEIZURE.—United States Assessor Richard Milward, arrested John Scott, yesterday, at his residence, No. 2222 Hamilton street, for distilling whisky without a license. The officer seized the still and worm, upset a lot of mash, and carried off his prisoner, who was put under $1500 bail by Alderman Hutchinson.

KILLED.—James Nichols was run over at Walnut street wharf yesterday, by a large truck, said to belong to Mr Struther's stone yard, and was instantly killed. The Coroner took charge of the body and will hold an inquest.

ALLEGED PERJURY.—Commissioner Phillips held a further hearing in the case of Elizabeth Wilson, who is alleged to have sworn falsely in obtaining certain pensions for the support of her child. The case was put off for a further hearing.

GIFTS OF HARDWARE.—TABLE CUTlery, with ivory, rubber, and other handles, and plated blades; Children's Knives and Forks Pocket Knives, Wostenholm's Scissors, Razors, Strops and Hones; Boxes and Chests of Tools, from $1 to $20; Boys' Work Benches; Patent Tool Handles (20 miniatures tools in them); Boys', Ladies', and Gents' Ice and Parlor Skates; Clothes Wringers (they'll save their cost in clothing and time); Carpet Sweepers; Self-tacking Carpet Stretchers; Plated Spoons, Forks, and Nut Picks; Miniature Garden Tools; Spice and Cake Boxes; Tea Bells and Spring Call Bells; Nut Crackers; Tea Trays and Waiters; Patent Ash Sifters (pay for themselves in the coal saved). Carved Walnut Brackets; Gentlemen's Blacking Stools, extra strong; Boys' Sleds; Raisin Seeding Machines; Apple Parers and Cherry Stoning Machines, and a general variety of Useful Housekeeping Hardware. Cutlery Tools, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight thirty five) Market street, below Ninth.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN THE
AMERICAN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.
OFFICE:
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
CASH ASSETS NEARLY $2,000,000.
ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

The AMERICAN is prepared to issue Policies of every description affecting Life Insurance, and would call especial attention to the various attractive features presented in its Prospectus, which can be had at the Office of the Company, and of all its Agents.

ALL MUTUAL POLICIES ISSUED PRIOR TO JANUARY FIRST will participate in the dividend at that time.

NOW IS THE TIME TO INSURE.

ALEX. WHILDIN, President.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary. 12 18 1t.

WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTilated and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented), in all the improved fashions of the season. CHESNUT Street, next door to the Post Office. 11 19 5p

JONES, TEMPLE & CO., FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 25 S. NINTH Street, First Store above Chestnut street. [4 9

$2500 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.—Apply to LEWIS H. REDNER, 12 26 3t No. 731 WALNUT Street.

SALESMEN WANTED, IN A HOSIERY, White Goods, and Notion House in New York city. Liberal arrangements will be made with parties controlling a Pennsylvania and Ohio trade. Address BENNETT, SLOCUM & FOWLER, Box 4442 New York City Post Office. 12 24 6t*

FOR SALE—THE STORES Nos. 11 AND 13 STRAWBERRY Street. Possession first of year. Apply to CHARLES RHOADS, 12 20 5t* No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

THIRD EDITION

MEXICO.

The Formal Opening of Congress—A Speech by President Juarez, Etc.

At noon on Sunday, December 9, President Juarez delivered the following address on the opening of the Mexican Congress:—

Citizen Deputies:—On the 21st of May, 1863, I had occasion to congratulate, in this place, the elect of the people on the decision and good faith with which they fought the good sons of the republic, inspiring us with the unlimited confidence in the triumph against a powerful foreign invasion. The National representatives being now assembled again, I can congratulate you with a still greater motive on the complete triumph of the republic. The Mexican people, with their patriotism, their valor, and their constancy, during the strife, have saved their independence and their institutions. In vain did the monarchial intervention attempt to destroy the republic and its Government. The intervention disappeared, vanquished by the people; the republic maintaining itself—stronger at home and more respected abroad.

The sons of the people, who by their valor and sacrifices manifested greatness during the strife, have, after the triumph, exhibited still more grandeur. They successively occupied every city, giving protection and guarantee to even their enemies, without distinction of nationality. The Government has concluded to be a true interpreter of generous republican sentiments by limiting the strict application of the law to the chief of the intervention, and to a small number of those persons on whom the greatest responsibility for all national misfortunes rested. The execution at Queretaro was necessary from the most serious considerations of justice; united to an imperious exigency of establishing peace in the future, putting an end to intestine convulsions, and to all calamities with which war has afflicted our society. The necessary example of the application of the law to those who occupied the highest rank among the most culpable has permitted the use of great clemency towards the rest. The republic has pardoned her bad sons so far as it was possible and has been magnanimous with those who came from abroad to cover her with blood and desolation. The calumniators of the republic have had occasion to see that whenever the effects of the intervention ceased in any quarter, public order and obedience to the laws were immediately established. As soon as the people had returned to enjoy the liberty of their institutions, they also began to enjoy the blessings of peace.

The National Government, after its action had been re-established through its whole territory, has employed the means which it commanded, and the time at its disposal to reorganize all branches of administration. Although invested with discretionary powers, it has always acted in accordance with the spirit of our institutions. It has occupied itself in preference to Federal affairs, leaving the action of state functionaries untrammeled in order that they might give their attention to subjects relating to the States.

The Government, complying with its most sacred obligations, convoked the people, in order that it might elect its representatives for Federal and State powers. It appointed the shortest possible term, so that the people might designate, without delay, to whom they wished to intrust their destiny. The Government has not raised any obstacle against the enjoyment of the most complete liberty in the elections, in the press and in all acts of a political character. Necessary dispositions have been marked out for the organization of tribunals, and the good administration of justice. With a desire of protecting, so far as was just, many interests of private persons, the acts exercised before the functionaries of the intervention, who had no legitimate authority, were made valid by equitable decrees.

The establishments of instruction and of public charity have been attended to with that solicitude which such important objects deserve. The Government has granted protection and all possible concessions to enterprises which may be of great benefit to commerce, to industry, and to other branches of public wealth. Besides marking out convenient dispositions for regulating the administration of the public revenue, and for liquidating and auditing the legitimate debts of the country, every economy compatible with good government has been observed, and an invariable rule has been adopted to eschew the former system of business transactions which has been the thorough cause of the discredit and ruin of the Treasury. Thus, regular attention has been given from the time of the occupation of the capital to allowances of the civil service, and even to the needy classes.

The army has been organized in a number necessary for the requirements of the military service, selected from among those who have fought bravely against the intervention. It will be the firm and faithful support of liberty and the laws. The Government has attended, so far as its resources permitted, to those who retired from the service in order to return to their firesides and to their domestic occupations. They, as well as those who remained in the army, have signally merited the decreed rewards of national gratitude.

The monarchical European intervention impelled Mexico to maintain relations of especial friendship with her sister republics. During our struggle those republics showed their sympathy in favor of the liberty and independence of Mexico. The peoples and Governments of some of the South American Republics made especial demonstrations in favor of the Mexican cause and the legitimate Government. There arrived recently an envoy from Bolivia, with the particular mission of tendering to the republic cordial congratulations on its triumph.

With the United States we preserve the same relations of friendship that existed during our struggle. The uninterrupted sympathy of the people of the United States, and the moral support which its Government has given to our cause, have deserved emphatically the reciprocal friendship and esteem of the Mexican people and Government.

On account of intervention our relations with European Powers were broken off. Three of them by the act of the London Convention placed themselves in an attitude of war against the republic. A short time afterwards France alone persevered in the prosecution of the intervention. But afterwards the other powers, who had held relations with the republic which they reputated, recognized the so-called government sustained by France, thus abandoning their position of neutrality. In this manner these governments broke their treaties with the republic, and have severed their relations with us. The conduct of the Government of the republic was to be regulated after that of those governments. Without having asked anything of them, it still has taken care that nothing should be done which might justly be considered as a motive of offense, and it will raise no difficulties which may oppose the celebration of new treaties under more auspicious circumstances, on just and convenient conditions, and relating especially to its mercantile interests.

The Government has also taken care to place the subjects of those nations who reside in the republic under the protection of its laws and authority. The efficiency of this protection has been enough to remove any cause or complaint. A practical illustration has been given that, owing to the enlightenment of our people, and to the principles of our liberal institutions, the foreigners residing in Mexico receive the same treatment as Mexican citizens, and enjoy the same rights and guarantees under the laws, without needing the protection of treaties.

Public opinion has been preoccupied by the importance of the appeal made to the people in regard to some reforms of the Constitution, announced in the convocation of the 14th of August. The discussion related to the manner of proposing them than the reforms themselves. A great number of citizens have voted in favor of them. Some voted against them; others have refrained from voting, sharing perhaps the opinion of those who are in favor of reforms, without approving of the method of the appeal to the people in order to bring this about. The Government gave its opinion with frankness in the convocatorio. It stated its convictions that in ordinary times reforms should only be proposed by means provided in the Constitution, and that an appeal made to the people now could not serve as a precedent to be imitated under ordinary circumstances.

The Government considers itself justified in this instance, in view of the extraordinary and exceptional situation arising out of the momentous crisis through which the republic has just passed. The results of the vote is not yet known with exactness; but even if the presumption is that the votes given in favor of reforms do not reach to a majority, still they represent a great number of citizens whose opinion deserves to be considered. If this number is added to those who have voted against the propositions, they form, doubtless, a great majority of the people who have accepted and made use of the means of the appeal. It might be necessary to await the verification of the votes, but questions and doubts might be raised thereby which would delay the resolution, while the principal motive for which the method of the appeal had been adopted was that of a speedy adoption of reforms.

The conviction which the Government had and still has, that these reforms are necessary and urgent, lead it to prefer the abrogation of formality, with the hope that in this way they may be more speedily adopted. Therefore instead of asking for a verification of the vote, the Government would submit the points of reform in question to the wisdom of Congress, in order that it may come to a determination about them according to the rules established by the Constitution. With this end in view, the initiative respecting them will be immediately presented.

By the law of the 27th of May, 1863, the concession of powers to the Executive was extended to thirty days after the meeting of Congress, or might expire sooner if the war with France terminated. Mexico could not declare the war to be ended, although there do not exist *de facto* hostilities with France. She was the nation that brought the war here without having till this time made any declaration implying its close. According to law, therefore, the powers conceded to the Executive ought to be valid thirty days longer, counted from to-day. Notwithstanding this, I deem it wise to decline, as I do decline, by this solemn act, the further use of them.

If there should suggest itself anything necessary to give greater action to the Government, I have faith enough in the patriotism of the representatives of the people to be convinced that they will give it their support and co-operation, dictating the means which their prudence and high wisdom may regard as convenient.

It is grateful to me, citizens, deputies, to return to you the trust of the great powers which you have confided to me. If, in their exercise, I have committed errors I ask your indulgence. In the conception of all my acts I have never had any other thought than that of the national good, and the salvation of our beloved country.

In the article No. 2 of the law already referred to a restriction was made concerning the power of concluding treaties. Governed by this, most here declare that it has been the constant purpose of this Government not to compromise in anything the republic, and that it has not entered into covenant with any nation whatever.

Please to accept, citizens, Deputies, devout wishes which I make for the success of your deliberations, in the trust that your intelligence and patriotism will strive after the greatest good of the republic.

Mr. Ezekiel Montes, President of the Congress, read a speech in reply to the President, in which we extract those parts referring to the United States:—

Citizen President:—The nation returns to-day to the constitutional exercise of one of the most precious attributes of its sovereignty. The faculties of legislating through its Representatives, thanks to the heroic fortitude of its sons during the glorious struggle, it sustained more than five years against foreign invasion, and thanks also to the justice of the greatest of modern nations and of Mexico's best friend.

Yes, thanks to the United States of America, which continue the glorious work of the great Father of American independence the founder of the great republic on the continent of Columbus, the venerable and immortal Washington. The Republic of Mexico will always count among its best friends the statesmen who directed American politics during the period of our crisis. The principles of non-intervention, faithfully observed by the oldest sister of the republics of this continent, has been the only ally of Mexico.

A CHICAGO SWINDLE.

A Countryman is Neatly Relieved of Two Thousand Dollars.

From the Chicago Republican, Dec. 25.

The confidence tribe is waxing wealthy, success meets their efforts to dupe at every turn, and victim follows victim in rapid succession. The latest operation, similar in many respects to the old and threadbare check game, occurred yesterday afternoon. The proceeds thereof were somewhat larger than generally repay the operator, the amount of which the victim was swindled being $2000.

Theodore Swan, all the way from Wauseon, O., had better have remained at his farm and looked to the comforts of his swine and the remainder of his stock than to have come to Chicago. Notwithstanding he had quite frequently read of the representatives of the barn-yards being quietly coaxed out of their little pile, he calmly allowed himself to be made the dupe of the first oily-tongued Philistine he met in Chicago. He had "hearn tell on sich things," but he thought there wasn't anybody sufficiently winning to swindle him. His self conddence was the hair that broke his pecuniary back. He came in on the Michigan Southern railroad, and, shortly after alighting from the cars, encountered a prepossessing young gentleman, who introduced himself, and inquired as to the health of his family. He was well acquainted in Toledo, where the credulous Swan was somewhat known, and interestingly asked after the financial and social condition of a number of business friends. Mr. Swan unconsciously swam into the artful net set for his capture, and, at the stranger's invitation, accompanied him up Clark street. Somewhere near Morrison block, No 2 appeared as usual, and bluntly asked his "pal" for that $2000, as he wanted to pay for some wool he had just ordered. No. 1 had not the money about his person, but could furnish a city water loan bond of the denomination of $2000. It was scornfully refused. Here was a predicament. No. 1 looked blue and got nervous, but anon a happy thought struck him. His friend from Wauseon certainly could not refuse to advance the required amount—and he didn't—but unhesitingly drew out $2000, and handed over the same, accepting the bond as an equivalent. Just at that moment the gentlemen disappeared up a stairway in Morrison block. The bond, upon being consulted, turned out to be spurious, and bore upon its face $1000 only. It was numbered 2217, and is a very excellent counter eit. Mr. Swan called at the police headquarters, but received no balm for his misery.

Government Stocks in New York.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 27.—Smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, No. 16 South Third street, and No. 8 Nassau street, New York, report at 1 o'clock this afternoon as follows:—

United States 1881s,	112½@112¼
United States 5-20s, 1862,	108⅛@108¼
United States 5-20s, 1864,	105⅝@105½
United States 5-20s, 1865,	106⅝@106¾
United States 5-20s, new, 1865,	108⅛@108¾
United States 5-20s, 1867,	108⅛@108⅝
United States 10-40s,	101⅝@101¾
June and July 7-30s,	104⅝@104¾

DEATH OF AN ESTEEMED CITIZEN.—We learn of the death of Captain John P. Levy—for many years a resident in West Philadelphia—at Aiken, South Carolina. Captain Levy had, for many years past, been in ill health, and was led to take his Southern journey in hopes of fully recovering from his indisposition. Arriving at that place, he gradually sank lower until yesterday when he expired, having attained the aged of fifty-eight years. By his munificence the Berean Baptist Church, West Philadelphia, was built, and is a standing monument of his liberality and Christian effort.

WILLIAM INGRAM'S AMERICAN TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 43 S. SECOND Street TEAS at low prices for the Holidays. Try them. 12 20 6t*

PATENTED.—PANTS SCOURED AND STRETCHED from 1 to 5 inches, at Mottet French Steam Dyeing and Scouring, No. 209 S. SIXTH Street and No. 736 RACE Street. 9 17 5p

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Crandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut 8 6 3m*

TO THE LADIES.—HAVING PURCHASED the whole of a large Importer's stock of commenced SOFA CUSHIONS, CHAIR SEATS, PIANO STOOLS, AND SLIPPERS, we are offering them at less than cost of importation. A full assortment Berlin Zephyr, sold full weight. American Worsted of superior quality, 16 cents per ounce. Woollen Knitting Yarn, Bugle Fringe, Bugle Gimps and Buttons. RAPSON'S Trimmings and Zephyr Store, 11 1 fmw2m5p] N.W. cor. EIGHTH and CHERRY Sts.

A FURTHER REDUCTION IN THE PRICE of HOLIDAY BOOKS, AT THE CHEAP BOOK STORE. CLOSING OUT HOLIDAY BOOKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE. FAMILY BIBLES at all prices. A large assortment of POCKET BIBLES, PRAYER, AND HYMN BOOKS. EVERYTHING AT LESS THAN PANIC PRICES. A large part of our stock at less than HALF PRICE. CALL FOR THE NEW HOLIDAY CATALOGUE. Examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. The store will be kept open until 10 o'clock each evening. JAMES S. CLAXTON, Publisher and Bookseller, 12 27 3t No. 1214 CHESNUT Street, Phila.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Subscriber offers his ENTIRE STOCK of USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING AND FANCY GOODS AT GREAT SACRIFICE, TO CLOSE BUSINESS BY JANUARY 1. FIXTURES FOR SALE. WILLIAM YARNALL, NO. 1334 CHESNUT STREET, 12 10 1mrp Southeast corner of Thirteenth.

AGENCY OF THE Union Pacific Railroad Company, OFFICE OF DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET

We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.

We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$206 33	taking in exchange	U. S. 6's of 1881,	
$156 33	do.	do.	5-20's of 1862,
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1864,
$127 58	do.	do.	5-20's of 1865, May & Nov.
$151 88	do.	do.	5-20's of '65, Jan. & July
$151 23	do.	do.	5-20's of '67, do.
$92 83	do.	do.	5 ⅞ cent, 10-40's, do.
$155 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$155 18	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)

We offer these bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.

DE HAVEN & BRO.
PHILADELPHIA, November 21, 1867. 12 4

FOURTH EDITION

LATER FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Change in the Internal Revenue Stamps—The Removal of General Pope—The President's Tribulation About a Successor—Arrival of Lieutenant-General Sherman, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Dec