THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 141.

UHRISTMAS I RESENTS.

A Substantial Coat for father to be got of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

HRISTMAS DRESENTS.

A Suit for the little boy can be had cheap of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Overcoats for poor relations. Prices moderate.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Gents' Wrappers, Cravats, Umbrellas, Gloves, Hand-

kerchiefs, etc., in great variety.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

HINT,-We have on the order book of both our stores

the measures of a great many of our friends,

so that garments can easily be made

to your order for Christmas

Glifts.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Any garment or article bought for Christmas may

be exchanged at any time if the party is not

fitted or suited.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

Nos. 918 and 920 CHESNUT Street.

Nos. 618 and 920 CHESNUT Street.

Nos. Els and \$20 CHESNUT Street.

Nos. Sis and 820 CHESNUT Street.

UHRISTMAS

HRISTMAS

UHRISTMAS

HRISTMAS

UERISTMAS

HRISTMAS

HRISTMAS

HRISTMAS

HRISTMAS

I RESENTS.

DRESENTS.

I RESENTS.

DRESENTS.

I RESENTS.

DRESENTS.

I RESENTS.

DRESENTS.

I RESENTS.

HRISTMAS

DRESENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, THUR

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.

The Luxemburg Question. LONDON, Dec. 14.-(Special to the New York

The House Foreign Affatrs

San Domingo Resolution at their next meeting and dispose of it. They have

The General Cable Bill, and will be ready to report it as soon as they are

Sugar Refiners and importers were before the Ways and Means Committee to-day, in consultation with Secretary Bontwell as to the propriety of amending the tariff

Revenue Cutters.

During the third session of the Fortieth Congress an appropriation of \$300,000 was made for the build-ing of revenue cutters. The Secretary of the Trea-sury made contracts and was about to make the

completed

called in the House.

regulations on sugar.

Despatch to Associated Press.

FIRST EDITION Inside Life of Paris. Rumored Cabinet Changes Boutwell and Akerman.

Blasting Accident in New York. Nos. 818 and 820 CHEENUT Street.

Bic., Bic., Etc., Etc. Elt.C.s

THE INSIDE LIFE OF PARIS.

How the People Live.

How the People Live. Those who have known Paris, as Paris was till the other day commonly known to foreigners, as a city of ease and pleasure, would hardly recognize it under the aspect it has been presenting during the past few weeks. Not that Baron Haussmann's broad boulevards have been already bombarded—as yet such change as they have undergone is a moral rather than a material one. Paris to-day has none of its former fascinations and few of its ordinary avocations left to it; with nine-tenths of its able-bodied population under arms one can hardly expect it to be any longer a hive of industry or an abode of it to be any longer a hive of industry or an abole of pleasure. In little more than a couple of months the juxurious city has been turned into a formidable fortress, or, more correctly speaking, a vast in-trenched camp, bristling with half a million of bayonets among a population quadruple that number-encombered, moreover, with sick, wounded, and hopelessly indigent, scantily and even unwholesomely fed.

somely fed. It is perhaps as well in this capital of late hours, says a Paris correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that one should be constrained to go to bed early, inlied to sleep, so to speak, by the booming of the cannon; for one is aroused before daybreak, if not by the same kind of music, by the sounding of the reveille, supplemented by the beating of the rappel, and the bawling out of false news by the hawkers of the cheap morping papers.

It is happy for us not to be obliged to sally forth ere it is light on some round of military duty. In default of this such of us as are so inclined can stand in queue outside the butcher's shop for several hours, and so make certain of securing, so long as they last, their three days' rations, now reduced as they last, their three days' rations, now reduced to a fraction over one onnce avoirdupois per diem. These queues have been one of the most character-istic inner ille features of the slege. They began to be formed within ten days or a fortnight of our being shut in, when the price of meat was kept down by a special decree, and the supply of oxen and sheep distributed to the butchers had began to be limited. They were first formed in the more populous and poorer districts, but, before a couple of days, had spread to the most aristocratic quar-ters of the capital.⁴ Originally they commenced about 5 oclock A. M., in front of the iron railings that close in all these establishments; and, as the mornings were then bright and balmy, the inconve-nience was but trifting. To preserve order and see that all was fair on the part of the butcher, who at times supplied his customers with as much or as lit-tic meat and of just what kind he pleased, armed times supplied his customers with as much or as lit-tic meat and of just what kind he pleased, armed National Guards were posted both outside and in-side the shop. As the crowd began to increase in numbers, the hours of waiting lengthened, until they extended far back into the night. In the populous quarters two o'clock was commonly the hour when the first dozen women would assemble. Some came to the rendezvous provided with chairs or strolg to the rendezvous provided with chairs or stools and with chauffe-pieds, and at intervals members of their family would bring them hot bowls of soup or coffee, or they would arrange to relieve each other every hour or so. These proceedings gave rise, and even now give rise, to endless disputes. Such as found themselves constrained to wait standing objected to their neighbors sitting. Frozen-footed individuals unprovided with foot-warmers gramble at those who possessed them; women whose hus bands were on duty at the rampurts, and who had no one to bring them some warm and comfortallowed; while as to the practice of one member of a family relieving at other, this gave rise to constant vitoperation, to struggles, to clawings, and blows. to

HORRIFIC PREMATURE BLAST. Five Men Killed and Several Wounded.

the more terrible FUATURES OF THE DISASTER. The people employed on distant portions of t work ran toward the place where the explosi occurred, while those hearer by ran away, and scene of the utmost confusion ensued. Shouts a screams were heard in every direction, and the

in closest proximity heard, mingled with them,

groans of THE WOUNDED AND DVING. As soon as the excitement occasioned by the sound and the shock had partially abated, a crowd rushed to the front, where the blast had been made, and found there a sight which would appal the most stout hearted. Three of their friends and late comrades were found near the place of the blast, their bodies so horribly mutilated as to be almost unrecognizable. They were torn in frag-ments, blackened in the smoke and begrimed with dirt, while even the stones about the place were black and bloody. The features of the dead, where it was possible to distinguish them, were contorted, ghastly, and repulsive in the last degree. Among them were discovered Patrick Smith and Richard Knox, while Dennis Hennesy, Patrick Gillan, Reu-ben Pepper, and John Darcy were lying near, some of them scriously and some fatally injured. As soon as the news of the explosion could be conveyed to the Thirty-second Precinct Station-house, officers were detailed to render assist-ance to the wounded and bring in the dead. Dr. Eyst once repaired to the spot, and physicians were sent for from all available points in the neigh-borhood. Stretchers were carried by the officers, and the wounded and dying men were speedily con-veyed to the station. — Some of the dead were so crushed as to present of a mass of bloody matter. In madition to the THE WOUNDED AND DYING.

Some of the dead were so crushed as to present only a mass of bloody matter. In addition to the dead and wounded brought in three men are sup-posed to have been buried underneath the debris of stones and earth, and these cannot possibly be recovered till morning. A number of wounded were conveyed at a late hour to Bellevue Hospital, where they were visited by a *Herald* reporter, and the statements of those able to converse were taken. taken.

They say that the explosion took place without the slightest warning and in the twinkling of an eye. That they remember nothing mere than being struck down by the shock, wounded by stones, and enveloped in smoke and dust.

SCENES AT METZ.

Condition of the Fortress After the Surrender. A correspondent of the London News writes from

"I arrived here November 20 to find the town in a "I arrived here November 20 to find the town in a filthy, dirty state and every hotel crammed with Prussians. This morning, about 9 o'clock, one of the powder magazines of Fort Plappeville, contain-ing some say five thousand, others ten thousand kilogrammes of powder, exploded and killed some thirty Prussians, besides wounding many others. It is supposed to have been due to the smoking pro-pensities of the Germans, some of whom, it is said, were seen to enter the magazine with pipes in their months. I made my way there this afternoon. "During my journey I came across a number of miserable looking wretches, pictures of despair and starvation, in charge of some German soldiers.

miserance looking wretches, pictures of despair and starvation, in charge of some German soldiers. There were huddled together in what had once been a field, but was now a miserable bog in which it was impossible to stand for a few minutes without sink-ing deep in the mud. Those I spoke to informed me that they had been prisoners in the fort, and had been removed directly after the explosion; they appeared to byte no dies as to their nil costs dest had been removed directly after the explosion; they appeared to have no idea as to their ultimate desti-nation, or where they were to spend the night. None of them had had any food that day, and they all seemed to be in a most abject state of misery and demoralization. I continued my journey to the fort, but soon met with a strong guard of soldiers who prevented any one from approaching it. They were

LATER FROM EUROPE. Prussia and Luxemburg England Consents to the Union.
England Consents to the Union.
TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.
Building of Revenue Gutters.
ProceedingsofCongress
Btc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

The Luxemburg Question.

Telegram.)-A despatch from Brussels, dated LONDON, Dec. 14 .- The Times editorially December 13, states that the Echo du Luxemprotests against the attitude of Prussia towards bourg has the following announcement:-"Eng-Luxemburg, as well as against that of Russia land agrees to the annexation of Luxemburg to towards Tarkey. The attitude of both powers, says the Times, is indefensible, but it is not the duty of England to interpose.

Nearly 2000 cavalry and infantry are ordered to Londonderry for fear of a disturbance at the approaching anniversary of the establishment of the union of Great Britain and Ireland.

crisis in China are contradicted. Yesterday's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 14-11:30 A. M. -Consols opened at 91% for both money and account. American secu-rities duil. U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 88; of 1865, old, 87%; of 1867, 90; Ten-forties, 87. Stocks flat. Erie Railroad, 19%; Illinois Central, 110%; Great Western 974

Erie Railroad, 1954; Illinois Central, 11056; Great Western, 2736;
LONDON, DEC. 14.—Tallow active. Turpentine, 34s. Common Rosin, 6s. 6d.
LIVERPOOL, DEC. 14.—1130 P. M.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 854(d.; middling Orieans, 854(2054); d.
The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Corp. 308. 6d. for new. Fine Rosin active.

active. ANTWERP, Dec. 14.-Petroleum steady.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Accident to the President's Private Secretary. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Late last night Colonel Robert Douglass, Private Secretary to President Grant, was severely injured] by being thrown from a hack, which was smashed by contact with a carriage-step.

required expenditures when that amount, together with other unexpended balances, was at last session The horses of the carriage having become frightened, dashed along the street at great speed. Mr. Cutts, his grandmother, and another

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. D EDITION

Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870. [] Thursday, Dec. 15, 1870. [] The money market without being stringent is close, and gradually losing that easy look which we noticed towards the close of last week. we noticed towards the close of last week. This can only be accounted for on the ground that the banks are still losing on their deposits from some cause or other. We suspect the real cause to be the increased demand for money both from the South and West, and the diffi-culty of making collections in the latter section, complaints of which are general among our marchants. merchants.

The demand for loans this morning shows more activity, and rates rather more firmness. Gold is steady at a slight advance, the sales ranging from 1115/@11134. In Government bonds there is a firm feeling, with wederate transmission this market

with moderate transactions in this market.

At the Stock Board there was a moderate de-mand at about yesterday's closing prices. Sales of City 6s, old issues, at 98½. Reading Railroad was steady, with small sales

at 49 3-16@49½; sales of Camden and Amboy at 1183,@119; Lehigh Valley at 50½; Minchill at 52½; Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad at 46½; and Pennsylvania at 61%.

In Canal shares and the balance of the list there was but little doing. Sales of Mechanics' Bank at 31 and New York and Middle Coal at 4% @4 94.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. PIDST BOADT

FINDI I	DOARD
\$600 Pa 6s, 2d se106	400 sh Read 18. 85. 49
\$10000 City 6s, Old	
odp 9836	500 do
\$2000 Leh V R n bds	500 do.,18,530, 49%
lots.cp., 9436	
\$1000 O C & A R 78 7836	100 sh O C & A R 46%
	100 sh Penna R 61
63 dols.#5.119	74 do
2 sh Minchill R 52 M	100 do 61%
9 sh Leh V.d bill 5036	

9 sh Leh V. d bill 50%
MESSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: - U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@112%; do. 1902, 107% dio13%; do. 1865, 103% dio13%; do. 1865, 107% dio13%; do. 1865, 107% dio13%; do. 1865, 108, 2017%; do. 1865, 101% dio10%; Bold, 111%; Silver, 106, 2018; Union Facilie Railroad, 920, 2019; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 600, 2020, 2019; do. 1865, 107% dio13%; do. 1864, 107% dio13%; do. 1865, 107% dio13%; do. 1865, 100% dio13%; do. 1864, 100% dio13%; do. 1864, 100% dio13%; do. 1864, 100% dio13%; do. 1865, 100% dio13%; do. 1865, 100% dio13%; do. 1865, 100% dio13%; do. 1865, 100% dio13%; do. 1864, 100% dio13%; do. 1865, 100% dio13%; dio1

Gold	ouo	tatio	118 8.	s foll	OWB						
							A.M.	1.2			l
10.80	- 11			11	11%	11.84					l
10:84				1	IIM.	11 40	44	100			ί
11-25	44			1	1136	12.00	M.	230	1.000	111	
10.26	- 46			1	1112	12.12	P. M	L			ļ
11.30	- 38										
11.31	"										

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Money and Stock Market. New Yong, Dec. 15.—Stocks steady. Money 6:67 per cent. Gold, 1114. 6-208, 1862, coupon, 167%; do. 1864, do., 1673; do. 1865, do. 167%; do. 1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110%; 10-408, 106%; Virginia 68, new, 63; Missouri 62, 95%; Canton Co., 67%; Camberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91%; Erie, 23%; Roading, 98%, ex div.; Adams Express Co., 65; Michigan Central, 183%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104%; Chicago and Rock Island, 109%; Pitts-burg and Fort Wayne, 94%; Western Uplon Tele-graph, 46%. graph, 46%.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Dec. 15.-Bark-In the absence o sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$25 % ton.

Prussia in order that the Prussians may thereby be induced to abandon all their pretensions to Lorraine. Drended Disturbances in Ireland. "The maintenance of neutrality is still warmly and fiercely discussed in all the journals, and even the threatened violation of it is regarded with the most determined opposition. The Roported Trade Crisis. The recent rumors of an impending trade FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Committee discussed San Domingo, the Alabama cialms, and other portions of the President's mes-sage referred to them, but came to no conclusion. They have agreed to take up Banks'

" SCENES IN THE PARKS.

In front of this highly honored statue of Strasburg in the Champs Elysees is a table, surrounded by a campy of tricolor flags, at which, under the eyes of armed National Guards, some municipal delegate is seated fecciving subscriptions of money and other valuables for the casting of 1500 cannon, with which to make the long-promised sortie in force that is to save Paris. And as if to stimulate subscriptions, a hundred paces distant, at the angle of the Rues Royale and de Rivoll, a huge bree h-leading naval gun, mounted upon a carriage, is posted. Of course, following the example of the republic of TS, it has been proposed that all the church bells shall be east into cannon, and it has even been suggested that at every maire offerings of old copper candlesticks and casseroles should be received for a like pur-DOSC

In the Tuileries Gardens, instead of crowds of little girls in the height of fashion, engaged at play while their mammas talk scandel to one another, and their nurses firt with Turcos and Zocaves, you discern, between the clouds of ascending subke from innumerable camp-lives, ammunition calssons and parks of artillery. With regard to the palace itself you and inscribed over its various entrances, as over all the rest of the public buildings, the legend, "Propriete Nationale, Republique Francaise une et indivisible, Liberte, Egalite, Francaise and observe, moreover, that the red cross of the Geneva Convention invariably floats over all. Ambulances, indeed, are everywhere—at all the princi-pal public hotels void of guests, at the large private ones descried by their proprietors, at the huge magasing de nouveautes lacking customers, and at the theatres, where "relache" is for the most part en permanence. Fancy such a plethora of ambulances that patients have actually to be touted for, and unemployed ambulance vans in such profusion that the Magasin de Louvre and similar establishments send home purchases in vehicles distinguished by the red cross and flying the flag adopted by the Convention of Geneva.

CABINET CHANGES.

The New York Tribune's Washington correspon-

dent writes:--The appointment of General Pleasanton instead of Mr. Douglass as Commissioner of Internal Revenue gives rize to an apparently well-for nded belief that Pennsylvania will ere long be represented in the President's Cabinet. The Pennsylvanians have long been pressing for some substantial recognition from the President, and it is believed that if Goncral Grant had not decined to give Pennsylvania a Cabinet position, he would have given the Internal Commissionership to Mr. Douglass. There is a good deal of talk in regard to the possibility of Colonel Forney succeeding Mr. Creswell as Post-master-General, and the latter being sent as Minis-ter to Russia in place of Governor Cartin, of Pennsylvanis, or to Prussia in place of Mr. Bancroft. The withdrawa, of Separor Cattell, of New Jersey, from the canvass for the United States Senate gives rise the canvass for the United States Scatte gives rise to what appears a not unionided rumor that Scoretary Robeson will enter the field as a candidate for the Senatorship, and that he will be backed, not only by his personal friends, but by the supporters of Scuator Cattell. If successful he will retire from the Cashast, which will give the he will retire from the Castast, which will give the President another opportunity of granting the demands of the Pennsylvaniaos. In this connection Mr. Forney is mentioned for Secretary of the Navy, and also Judge Scoticid, of Pennsylvania, who is the present Chairman of the House Committee on

the present Chairman of the House Committee on Navel Affairs. It is understood that Attorney-General Akerman will be a candidate for the Senatorship in the Georgia Legislature. The vacant position in the Cabinet, in case Mr. Akerman is elected, will, it is stated on good authority, be fendered to Senator Williams, of Oregon, whose term expires on March 4. His appentment will be satisfactory to the Re-publicans of California and Oregon, by whom he is considered the strongest man on the Pacific coast, and who claim that the appointment would resait in giving the next Oregon Legislature to the Repub-licans, and in returning Senator Williams to his seat in the Senate in 1879 in place of Corbett. Among the other strange Cabinet rumors circu-lating to-night, is that Secretary Bontweif Will soon retire from the Treasury Department, and that Mr.

being form the Treasury Department, and that Mr. Delano will succeed him, but these reports have been anoat so long, with no nearer prospect of ful-piment, that the public will justly hesitate to credit them.

afraid of some further explosion, as it appears that the majority of the forts are mined, "Fort Plappeville commands a very large area of

ground. On the inner slope, which faces Metz are a number of mad huts, which were formerly occupied by the French army. Muny of them have been destroyed, but judging from those that remain, it is a mystery to use how any one could have lived in them for any length of time without engendering every disease under the sum. Even now, in many parts, the stench is quite unsupportable, and likely to create a large amount of illness. The prices o provisions are coming down somewhat, though the shop-keepers are doing their utmost to keep them up.

"From what I see and hear it would seem as though the better class of the inhabitants did not suffer much, if at all, during the siege. It was the poorer classes and the solidlers who had to endure all the misery. The hospitals are still crowded, and are in a wretched condition. They are very dirty, and the superintendence is all at fault. There is an insufficiency of provisions, which are, moreover, in many cases, very bad. The bread, for instance, is of such an inferior and coarse quality, besides being very badly made, that it can bardly conduce to the restoration to health of patients broken down by disease, hunger, and suffering, not to mention ne glect.

A CURIOUS RESURRECTION.

Immense Wine Caves Subterranean Places of Concentment. The Versailles correspondent of the London

Times writes :--Yesterday forenoon I was at Claye, a village about four miles from here, on the road to Meaux and Metz. A forthight ago there were only about a dozen French people there. The German troops had the whole place to themselves, with the exception of a house or two occupied by French inhabitants who had fied, but returned again. Great was my sur-prise yesterday to see several French men, women, and children in the long street which constitutes the village. On frontier from the there were no forcer willage. On inquiry I found there were no fewer than 120 of such persons, the number being increased from 60 since Saturday. Where had all those 120 people been, when not one of them was to be seen at Claye? Had they fied to Paris? That had been

the supposition; but it was erroneous. They, or most of them, had been hidden in the bowels of the earth. They had never left the parish of Ciave at all. They concented themselves underground, and all have come to the surface again within the last few days. It is believed that many others are still in regions beneath, and their gradual resurrection is

THERE ARE IMMENSE WINE CAVES

expected.

THERE ARE IMMENSE WINE CAVES around Chaye, some of them constructed at a con-siderable depth below the surface; into these the terrified villagers had descended with their house-hold gods, and there they have been lying concealed while the enemy has occupied the houses, and stores, and gardens above. It is not likely that the whole population of Chare disposed of itself in this manner, but numbers of those who have reappeared in the village have confessed to subtarranean places of concealment, and property has been four d in a of concealment, and property has been found in a cave the existence of which had never been suspected by the German troops. The occurrences of Claye have made us all very doubtful as to whether the deserted mansions in which we are quartered may not all be at night visited by the rightful pro-

Not far from Blanc Mesnil 1000 bottles of champagne have been oug up in one garies. Firewood enough to last every house for two years has been left ready cut in the neighborhood, and, as a raie sufficient forniture, including becatends, has been found for the accommodation of the officers and men. If "La France" had been bribed into pro-viding her enemy with comfortable winter quarters around Paris, she could not have done so more effectually. When the inhabitants resolved on de-sering their homes, they ought to have utterly de-stroyed them, and left the Germans no shelter. That would have been a dreadful sacrifice, no doubt; but it would have had its advantages, and great ones, for France. What they did was worse than foolish. It has materially assisted the energy in the work of reducing Paris to submission. All the Ger-man generals say that if the people had remained they would have found it very difficult to put the armies under cover. armles under cover.

-According to the Harrisburg Telegraph, the impression seems to be gaining ground that Mr. yer and the members of his family who lately lost their lives by the burning of a house at Markleville, had previously been stupefied by chloroform and robbed. The building is sup posed to have been fired to render discovery imossible. On the Wednesday preceding the horror a bottle of chloroform mysteriously disappeared from the store of a neighboring druggist. The bodles-four in number-were found lying side by side. From this circumstance, coupled with the fact that a large sum of money is nowhere to be found, it is supposed that the shocking tragedy was a work of a relative of the decensed persons.

lady also sustained severe injuries. They were returning from the charity fair.

FROM NEW YORK.

Building Bievrn Down. NEW YORK, Dec. 15 .- A piano factory in West

Thirty-fifth street was blown down this morn-

ing and several persons were buried in the rains.

The gale was terrific.

CONVICT LABOR.

Action of the Cincinnati Labor Union.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Labor Union held recently the following preamble and resolutions were adopted :-

Were adopted:-Whereas, On Monday, November 20, 1870, Mr. John E. Bell, President of the Board of Directors of the County and City Workhouse, informed the public, through the city press, that the said Board of Directors were preparing bills for the consideration of the Legislature of Ohio to increase the terms of imprisonment to three years, thereby enabling them (the directors) to furnish skilled convict labor for Miles Greenwood's machine, shoe shop, and others, thus enabling said directors to undersell the honest industry of the country, compelling a reduction of the price of labor, and compelling a reduction of the its consequent increase of poverty and crime; there-

fore, be it Resolved, That the aforesaid scheme of the Board of Directors of the said workhouse, in our opinion, is unworthy of the paimiest days of human slavery, and that such persons who so far forget what is due to humanity are unfit for the honorable position they now occupy, and we demand that they be immediately removed by the public authorities, and their places filled by men who will not allow themseives to be used by speculators who seek to in-crease their wealth through the misfortunes and crimes of others.

Resolved, That the members of the Ohio Legislature be requested to treat the proposed bills of said di-rectors with the merited contempt such infamous schemes deserve.

Resolved, That we will hold all State officers, mem-bers of the Legislature, and local officers to a strict accountability, and will reward them accordingly when they solicit our suffrages.

OBITUARY.

Demise of the Y. M. C. A. of Rhode Island. s Christian Association. For two years and a the institution has been deserted by very half nearly all of those who assisted in its formation four years ago, and the burden of sustaining the organization has fallen on a few young members, who, however willing, were unable to bear the un-equal burden. Its few friends struggled hard with the tide of reverses that were slowly but surely overwhelming them; but they, at last, have been compelled to succurib. The association held a meeting last Monday evening, at which a report was received from a discret committee who had been previously appointed to consider the whole matter. This report was reluctantly adopted by the meeting,

co-operation of a large majority of its members, and the sympathy of the Christiau people generally of this community, it is therefore

Resolved, That we recommend that the associa-ion be dissolved, and that a judicious committee be appointed to wind up its affairs.

ATTEMPTED JAIL DELIVERY.

Five Convicts Escape from Their Cells, but are Recaptured. The Nashville American of the 13th inst. says:-Several jail deliveries have of late been recorded by our exchanges in various parts of the State, and last Friday night an attempt to escape from the peni-tentiary here earns near proving successful.

tentiary here came near proving successful. According to our information, a negro nurse un-bolted the door of several cells, and five prisoners boltcd the door of several cells, and five prisoners escaped and went into the colored hosp tal. On making his rounds, the turnkey reported to the night watchn an that quite a number of the cells had been unboiled. Search was at once made, and it was discovered that five negro convicts had left their cells and gone into the colored hospital, where they were found at work with tools, endeavoring to make an opening in the prison walls. They had make an opening in the prison walls. They had with them a cold-chisel, a screw-driver, and a chisel that had been used in turning heads for buckets, and had only succeeded in removing the plastering when they were discovered. The prisoners were at once secured and returned to their cells.

-The amount contributed for the support and education of the children of the late Commander Williams, who went down with the illfated Onelda, foots up \$9778-13.

conveyed into the treasury. To-day the Secretary sent a letter to the Com-mittee on Appropriations, asking that the amount be again appropriated, and enclosing the draft of a bill for that purpose.

CONGRESS.

FORTY-FIRST TERM - THIRD SESSION. Neunte.

Hennte. WASHINGTON, Dec. IS.-Mr. Ramsey presented the memorial from the manufacturers of letter envelopes, printers, end statucers, protecting against the practice of the Government in the purchase and sale of stamps. Re-terred to the Com mittee on Post Offices General House bills to remove the political disabilities of citizens of Virginia were passed Mr. Morten, from the Military Committee, reported a point resolution in aid of certain colleges and universities, allowing the detail of supernumerary army officers to pro-lessorships, with an amendment restricting its provisions to these officers exclusively. Mr. Merman inquired winther the bill would still leave these officers subject to be transferred by the War Do-partment, and was answered affirmatively. The bill passed.

passed. Or motion of Mr. Nye the bill for a change of jurisdic-tion over the Territorial Legislatures was passed. Bills were introduced and referred as follows — By Mr. Lewin, to incorporate the National Mining and Manufacturing Company of Washington, D. C. By Mr. Broots, to sid in the repair and construction of levees in the State of Mississippi.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetta, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported a bill appropriating \$390,000 for the construction of steam revaue cutters. Passed, Mr. Wells, of Mussouri, introduced a bill requiring rail road companies to receive and doliver the mails. Re

terced Mr. Clark, of Texas, introduced a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treesury to refund penalties and costs illegally assessed and collected under the direct tax law. Referred. the House then resumed the consideration of the Am

nesty bill. Mr. Barry, of Mississippi, argued against the exception contained in the bill, and in favor of general and uncon-

contained in the bill, and in favor of general and uncon-ditional antropy. Mr. Morgan, of Ohie, argued on the same side. He said that if the hill had been framed for the express pur-pose of refusing political rights to the people of the South, it could not have been done so more effectually; while, on the other hand, it provided annexty for the rob-ber, the burgtar, the incepdiary, and the thief. He alluded to the fact that before a gun had been firsd in the Hebellion, the resignation of 180 officers of the army, graduates of West Point, had been accepted by the constituted authories of the United States, and he asked what greater aid and comfort could have been given to the enery than the furnishing them with great captains and men skilled in war? He believed that had it not been for that act of the Federal Government, no hostile gran would ever have been fired outside of the limits of South Carolina.

would ever have been fired outside of the limits of South Carolina. Mr. McKenzle, of Virginia, argued that Congress ought to pass a general annesty bill without any exceptions, and let the country have peace. The had seen no petition from any State in the South or from any other quarter; no remonstrance ogninst redeem-ing all the best of the South. If e had taken up this morting a keputher generation from Georgia and found that its motto was universal annessy. The colored people of the South asked for it, having obtained their own rights. They are more liberal and more just than some men. bra of Congress wore, asking Congress to releva their white brethren from the disabilities imposed upon them. The leading papers of all political papers in the country, edited by the best collorial brains, were advising the renocval of all chabilities. With very few ecceptions, in Republican party outside of Congress wore in favor in miversal amnests.

the Repetultion party outside of Congress were in favor of universal amnests. Mr. Farneworth, of Illinois, stated to the House that the bill reported was not a manimous report of the con-mittee, nor did it have even the approval of a majority of the committee. It was cally permitted to be reported to the committee. It was cally permitted to be reported to the committee. It was cally permitted to be reported to the committee. It was cally permitted to be reported to committee, it was cally permitted to be reported to the committee. He dealared that the provision of the four-teenth amendment to the Constitution which imposed political disabilities was cally intraded to remain so long as reconstruction was incomplete, and furth the rights of all persons were scatted. He did not find that any person had asked Congress to make any exceptions in the matter of removing disabilities. Me die not see any practicable or just way of making exceptions by chases. General Longstreet, who held a high position by appointment of the President, would come nucler the exception in this bill. The per-ties to be excepted should be mentioned by name, not prompad in classes. The bill was a very singular mixture. It contains some matters which might become law if adopted by a majority vote, and it contine other matters which could not become law unless adopted by a two thirds vote. Need things should not be grouped together in the same

thirds vote. Such things should not be grouped together in the same Such things should not be grouped toget of in the same bill. It was a cheat and a swindle to dos. Unliss the bill ware passed by a two-third vote it would be in no sense a political bill, and would have nothing to do with politi-cal disabilities. It would then be mersely a bill setting legal questions only, and should shave come from the Ju-dictary Committee.

Gold Bids.

NEW YORK, Dec. 15.-There were twenty-two pro-posals for bonds to-day, amounting to 23,870,000, at from 166-55 to 107-43. The awards will be a million at 105.55 to 106.62.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Dec. 15. --Cotton dull and easier: sales 1600 bales uplands at 15c.; Orleans at 15kc. Flour quiet and easier: sales 10,000 barrels State at \$5'20 66'50; Onio at \$6:26. Western at \$5'2066'50; Southern at \$5'1065'25. Wheat easier: sales 30,000 bushels new spring at \$1'30; amber State at 145; white State at \$1'70; Corn firmer: sales 35,000 bushels while State at \$1 00, 00 minute sates, 500 bushess new mixed; Western at 74@76c. Oats dull; sales 24,606 bushess Ohio at 60@61c. Beef steady. Pork active; newMess, \$1975@20; old, \$22; prime, \$21@ @21700. Lard weak; steam, 11%@12%c; kettle, 13c. Whisk outer 1 85%c Whisky quiet at 93%c.

The Flour market is without special change, the demand being limited to the immediate wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 500 barrels, including superfine at \$1.50@4.75; extras at \$5@5.25; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at 25.75 @6; Minnesota do. do. at \$6 25@6.50; Pennsylvama do. do. at \$6@6.25; 500 barrels Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.25 for low grades up to \$1607-25 for choice and fancy. Rye Flour sells at \$565-12%. In Corn Meal nothing doing. The Wheat market continues quist, owing in a

measure to the absence of supplies of desirable qualities in which to operate. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.45 for choice Indiana red; \$1.20%1.35 for fair and choice Delaware do. ; \$1.35(61.40 for prime Ohio do. ; and \$1.45 for amber. Rye sells at 90(023%c, for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is quiet at yes-terday's prices; sales of 4500 bushels new Pennsyl-vania, Jersey, and Delaware yellow at 71c, and new Western do, at 70c. Outs command full prices: sales of 5500 bushels at 54@56c. for good and prime Pennsylvania and Western, 500 bushels Western Barley old on private terms. Whisky is steady, with sules of 25 barrels Western

nd at 92@93c., and 20 barrels Pennsylvania do. at 92c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine Neves see Inside Pages.

FORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 15 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde -& Co.

Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. Tu

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond and Sorfolk, with mdae, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,

Steamer Devery, Perce, 23 notes from New York, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl. Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer H. L. Gaw, Hor, 13 hours from Bathmore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. By high germes Lees 20 days from Bathmore, Br. brig Hermes, Lees, 20 days from Porto Cabello,

with mose, to John Dailett & Co. Schr John M. Cinyton, Thomas, 1 day from Prede-rica Del., with grain to John I., Bedner, Schr Ciayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

Schr Brandywine, Adams, from Lynn, Schr Eva Belle, Somers, from Providence.

Schr Kva Bene, Soniels, rola Providence. Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, from Boston, Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, do Tug Chesapeake, Morrihew, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co. Tug G. E. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA. Er, steamer City of Cork, Allen, from Liverpoel, at Halifax yesterday, to sail same day for New York. Steamers City of Galveston, Eldridge, from Gal-veston; Hunisville, Crowell, and San Jacinto, At-kins, from Savaunah; Manhattan, Woodhuil, from Charleston; and Regelator, Erooks, from Wilning-ton, N. C., at New York yesterday. Steamer Wm. P. Ciyde, Sherwood, hence, at New York yesterday. Steamers Frank, Pierce: D. Utley, Davis; An-thracite, Green; and S. C. Walker, Sherin, all for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamers Achilles, Colburn, and Norman, Nicker-son, hence, at Boston yesterday. Steamer Giancus, Walden, from New York, at Boston yesterday.

Steamer Glancus, Walden, from New York, at Boston yesterday. Steamers San Salvador and Montgomery, from New York, at Savannah yesterday. Steamers Cortes, Nelson, and Bienville, Baker, for New York, cleared at New Orleans 10th inst. Schr J. W. Wilson (of Philadelphia), Somers, from St. Martins, at New York yesterday. Schrs Ald, Smith, hence for Somerset : Adele Tra-dell, Camp, do. for Pawineket : and N. H. Gould, Dennis, do, for Welden, at New York yesterday. Schrs J. L. Hime, hence for New Haven : Mary Weaver, Weaver, do. for Providence; F. G. Warner, Nickerson, do. for Bridgeport : and J. C. Prait, Nick-erson, do. for Boston, passed Hell Gate yesterday. Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, hence, at Newport 13th Instant.

Schrs H. T. Hedges, Franklin; H. J. Raymond, Bennett: and Julia Crawford, Young, all for Phila-delphia, sailed from Providence 15th Inst.

MISCELLANY.

Bark Anagar, fm Liverpool for Philadelphia, sunk, niter collision, Dec. 8. Brig H. G. Berry, 237 tons, built at Boothbay, Me., in 1855, and balling from New York, has been sold to parties in Philadelphia.