Build Counting Bulletin

CIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY,

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sunday's excepted,) AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Thestnut Street, Philadelphia

"Evening Bulletin Association."

GIBLEM PEAGOCK, ERNEST U. WALLAGE, T. L. FETNERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON UASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS, The EVELTIM is served to subscribers in the city at 18 came per week, payable to the carriers, or \$300 per

MARRIED.

MARKLEY-CONINE.-On Thursday. Nov. 29th, haddens W. Markley and Miss Augusta Conine, of

RECOME.—Suddenly, on the 30th ult., John C. GROOME.—Suddenly, on the 30th ult., John C. Groome.

Funeral, from his late residence, Elkton, Md., on Tuesday, Dec. 4th, at 11 o'rlock, A. M.

RALSTON.—On the 2d inst., John O. Balston, in the 33d year of his age.

His maie frience, are respectfully invited to attend his inneral, from his late residence, 256 S. Fifteenth street, on Wednesday next. at 1 o'clock. The remains will be deposited in the Family Vault, Tenth Presbyterian Church, corner Twelith and Walunt street ***

RUTHERFURD—On the 25th inst., Thomas G. Rutherford, in the 95th year of his age.

The relatives and fields of the fau ily are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 220 Juniper street, on next Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE INDUSTRIAL HOME, Corner of BROAD street and COLUMBIA avenue, is open for the admission of Girls from twelve to eighteen years of age, who are neglected or deserted by their parents, at d who nee? the shelter and instruction of a Christian home. If the public will asstain this institution, many girls may be kept from evil and maderespectable and useful women.

Contributions may be sent to James
Treasurer, Broad and Spruce streets.

DOZ Pptf

Treasurer, Broad and Spruce street?.

TAKE NOTICE "A. P. A."

At a Festival and Fancy Fair, to be held on wednesday, I hursday and Friday, December 19th 20th, 21st, at the Gloria Del (Olic Swede's) Church, the oldest Protestant Church in Pennsylvania, dis ant a three minutes walk from the Philadelphia Navy Yand, a very rich and costly Past Master's Regalia, of the "A. P. A." is to be voted for and awarded to the Lodge securing the greatest number of votes. Votes twenty five conts each.

securing the greatest number of votes. Votes twenty-five cents each.

NORTH PRNNSYLVANIA BALLROAD
AND GREEN LANE,
BEST SPRING MT. LEH-GH FURNACE COAL,
DELIVERRD, \$7.50; DO. STOVE. \$8.
BOX NO. 62 Germant.wn Post Office,
Office No. 15 South SEVENTH street, Franklin Institute Building.
stitute Building.

North Penns, R. R. and Green Lane,
THE ANNUAL MEETING of the StockSholders of the PEPROLEUM MINNING COMPANY OF PENNSYLVANIA will be held at the
office of the Company. No. 164 South Fourth street, on
THURSDAY, Decamber 6, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. MCMURIFIE, Clerk.

FAIR.—A sale of useful and fancy articles is

162-3t* R. C. McMUR TRIE, Clerk.

FAIR.—A sale of useful and faucy articles is
being held in the Sunday School Room of St.
adrew's Church, EIGHTH street, above SPRUCE.
continue day and evening till Friday, December
h, 1866. 1,1886. GE-ZU

NOTICE—ARTILLERY CORPS. WASH
SINGTON GRAYS.—A Stated Meeting of the
impany will be held at the Armory, MONDAY
cember 3d, at 8 P. M.

H. C. HENNEDY.

Secretary.

Secretary.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1618 and 1620
Cal freatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

AN ART ANOMALY.

The recent publication of Marshall's portrait of Abraham Lincoln has attracted public attention to the artist of this splendid work and an inquiry into his history on the part of many to whom his name has been almost or quite unknown. Mr. Marshall is, in the highest and best sense, self-made man, and has developed a genius so rare and peculiar, and achieved successes so unprecedented in the history of Art, that a sketch of his professional career cannot fail to be of general interest.

Mr. W. E. Marshall is a native of Newark, N. J., and is now about thirty-two years of age. When he arrived at his majority he was engaged in a jeweler's establishment, stamping the backs of watchcases, and attracted the attention of Mr. Durand, the well-known engraver, by the dexterity and neatness of his work. He was advised by him to try his hand at engraving, to which he assented, and Mr. Durand applied to one of the New York banknote companies to take him and teach him the business of engraving. Mr. Durand's application failed, but so thoroughly was he convinced of young Marshall's talent that he told him to procure a photograph of Fremont (it was in the heat of the campaign of 1856), and to take it home and copy it on steel, the best way he could. The embryo artist went at his novel work with determined energy and with such success that in three weeks he placed a plate of his first engraving in Mr. Durand's hand. That gentleman carried it to the same firm who had declined to employ Mr. Marshail, and without naming the engraver, requested them to purchase it. They de manded his price, and were told \$40, which they immediately paid and accepted the plate. Encouraged by this first success, Marshall executed a similar head of Buchanan, and his friend Durand repeated the experiment upon the bank-note engravers, but advanced his price to \$100, which was again promptly paid. They were then informed, to their great amazement, that the two heads were the work of the young man whom they had declined to receive into their employ. They at once offered him a permanent situation at a salary of \$600 per annum, besides a compensation for each plate engraved. But it was now his turn to make terms, and he declined their offers, until they increased his compensation to such a sum as he considered his services to be worth. He at once took a leading position in the establishment and found himself, without instruction from any one, the master of a difficult and deli-

cate, but very lucrative, profession. But real genius is always born with wings, and Marshall soon began to aspire to higher flights. Stimulated by the encouragement of some of his friends, he resolved to essay a larger and bolder style of engraving, and he at last selected the famous head of Washington by Stuart as his first subject. He was at this time in Washington, and procuring photographs of the original, he commenced his work. But as he progressed, he became dissatisfied with the results, and at last resolved to go to Boston and see the painting itself. No sooner had he seen it than he exclaimed, "I see I am all wrong. I have been working in the dark. There

color." Arrangements were soon made with the officers of the Boston Athenæum to transfer Mr. Marshall's atelier to that place, and there he engraved that magnificent plate, which is the finest copy of the great original picture which has yet been attempted on steel.

who "evolved his camel from the depths of his own consciousness," he grappled with his self-imposed task, and his well-grounded confidence had its reward. He produced a full-length portrait of his friend Jas. T. Fields, Esq., the celebrated publisher, which as a portrait and a work of art challenges the admiration and wonder of all who have been privileged to see it.

And now this strange genius determined to go abroad and place bimself for a short time under Couture. He worked diligently at his new profession, and during the winter of 1864-5, astonished the Parisians in two ways: first with his hands and then with his feet. He painted a head of the wellknown old janitor of the Louvre and offered the portrait and his engraving of Washington to the French Academy Exhibition. The merits of both works were so clearly recognized that they were accepted and, for the first time in the history of American art, an American artist, who had never been taught either to engrave or to paint, was permitted to display two of his works simultaneously in that select and exclusive exhi-

bition.
But Marshall has a trick of excelling at all trades that he undertakes, and while he was enjoying his distinction as an artist, he took the Parisians by storm as the best skater in France. He attracted the Imperial notice by the extraordinary grace and skill of his performances on the ice, and was honored by an invitation to skate with the fair Eugénie herself.

In the midst of his art-labor in Paris came the sudden news of the death of Mr. Lincoln. It fell like a thunderbolt upon the young American, who had learned, long betore, to revere and love that great man with all the ardent enthusiasm of his nature. His first impulse was to return to his native land for the purpose of engraving a portrait of the martyr-President. On arriving in America he at once addressed himself to this labor of love. He had seen Mr. Lincoln but once or twice, but he had studied his character and fully appreciated the great qualities of the man. When asked by his friends what portrait he would take for his model, he promptly answered, "None! I will paint my own portrait and engrave from that," And he did so. He showed his work to no one and consulted no one until it was finished. In the year and a half that has elapsed since Mr. Lincoln's death, he has painted his portrait and engraved it upon a scale never before attempted in this country in this style of art. When the engraving was finished, Mr. Marshall offered it

yet it can scarcely be said to have been yet

made known to the public generally. The great charm of the work is that the artist has produced a "pure line" engraving upon a most unusual scale. By this style of art there is given not only the effect of light and shade, as in an ordinary engraving, but that of color also. The original painting is now on exhibition in New York and is valued at \$5,000. Will not some of our art-loving millionaires secure this gem for a Philadelphia gallery?

sketch of Mr. Marshall's career, because he may well be regarded as one of the greatest artists that America has yet produced, and because each step of his progress has been marked with all the true signs of a genius es rare as it is genuine. For a young American, without instruction, almost without models or practice, to seize with such a masterful hand these two great sister branches of art and make himself, almost by an act of volition, famous in them both, is an anomaly hard to be accounted for. With such achievements in his yet early life, who shall venture to say what future may not be

The Dutch brig Duodecimo was lost in Van Dieman's Straits. Of the seventy people on board only three Japanese and no Europeans were saved.

COMMANDER E. SIMPSON, commanding the U. S. steamer Mohican, under date of October 17th, reports his arrival at Maranham, Brazil, in 13 days, from Barbadoes. THE receipts of internal revenue on Sawas no color in my models, and I must have turday amounted to \$1,626,948 85.

His success as an engraver seemed just permanently established, when, to the dismay of his friends, he suddenly announced The Former Sunk and the Latter his conviction that he could paint as well as he could engrave! Despite all persuasions to the contrary, he abandoned his graver and took to the palette and easel. How he mastered the mysteries of the grand art of painting, no human being can explain. He took lessons from nobody, but, like the famous German artist.

to Messrs. Ticknor & Fields for publication. They agreed to undertake it on condition that he should procure the endorsement of certain leading men, as to its fidelity as a likeness. This was readily accomplished. Mr. Bancreft, Mr. Stanton, Mr. Seward, Mr. Chase and others were unanimous in their declaration that this was in very truth the face of their old, familiar friend. The sequel is already known to the public. Ticknor & Fields have commenced the publication and have guaranteed to the artist a royalty, the minimum of which is restricted to \$5,000 per annum. Already the three hundred "artist proofs" are exhausted, and the "India proofs" nearly so. The demand for the engraving, which is at once a perfect curiosity of art, and a wonderfully faithful portrait of our revered President, is taxing all the recources of the enterprising house of Ticknor & Fields, and

We have gone into a somewhat minute before this young American genius?

From Japan.
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The British brig Alert brings advices from Yokohama, Japan, to October 27th. A great meeting had been held at Yokohama to devise a remedy for the evils arising by Mexican dollars becoming uncurrent in settlement. There are many rumors from the seat of war, but nothing reliable.

Collision of the Ship Kate Dyer with the Steamer Scotland.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

Badly Injured.

Thirteen Lives Lost---Statement of a Passenger.

[From to-day's New York Herald,]

The sad news of the loss of the Evening Star has scarcely faded from the memory before information arrives of another disaster at sea, attended by serious loss of life. But while there were many excuses to offer for the loss of the steamship before named, scarcely anything can be said in extenuation of the present loss, for, no matter which of the pilots is to blame, it is quite certain that the collision would never have taken place had the proper care been taken. On the 7th day of September last the ship Kate Dyer, Leavitt, captain of Portland, Maine, left Callao, bound for this port, with a cargo of guano on board. She had a pros-perous voyage until the evening of the 1st

instant, when according to the statement of her captain, the was run into by the steamship Scotland, of the National Steam Navi-gation Company's line. The Kate Dyer was about ten miles from Fire Island when the disaster took place, and was standing to to the westward, with the wind northwest, when her crew saw the steamer at some distance off on her starboard bow. Had she kept her course she would have cleared the ship a long distance; but instead of so doing, as she approached her helm was put to port and bearing down upon the ship, struck her on the starboard bow with tremendous force, almost cutting that part of her in two. According to the pilot who was on the Kate Dyer, when those on board saw the Scotland approaching the impression prevailed that she desired to speak with the ship; but this assertion is contradicted by esponsible parties on board the steamer, who aver that he confessed, after being rescued, to having mistaken the steamer for a steam tug. Be that as it may, however, the moment the two vessels came in contact with each other the bow of the ship was carried entirely away, and at the same moment her masts came down with a terrific crash. filling rapidly she drifted past the steamer, her crew running over the deck in the utmost consternation. One boat was quickly lowered, and into this the captain, pilot and five men went and pulled for the Scotland, where they were received. The boat had bardly cleared the wreck before she gave a lurch and sunk, stern upward, carrying

with her twenty of the crew, who were endeavoring to lower the other boats. In the meantime the boats of the Scotland were lowered, and they pull Dyer, with the intention of removing the balance of her crew. Before they could reach the ill-fated ship, however, she had gone down, and in the darkness they manged to pick up seven men who were buffet ing the waves for dear life. For some minutes they cruised in the vicinity of where the vessel sunk, with the hope of being able to rescue others of the crew; but the signal for recall was given, and they were at length compelled to return to the

steamer.
Thanks to her immense strength, the Scotland was not sunk, but it was not many minutes after the collision had taken place before it was discovered that she had sus-isined very serious injuries. Her bow was stove in, admitting the water into the fore compartment, whence it was gradually forcing its way into the others. Finding that he could not remain affoat many hours, Capain Hall, of the Scotland, ordered her to be run ashore at Sandy Hook, and under a full head of steam, her bow was turned to the shore. From 8 o'clock on Saturday night until half-past one clock yesterday her crew and passengers worked manfully at the pumps for the purpose of keeping affoat. The boats were cleared and ready for launching and every preparation made for a resort to their use. Gradually the water gained in to their use. Gradually the water gained in the hold, until the men attending to the en-gines were submerged to their waists. Just as the steamer passed the lightship and her keel touched the shore, the water had reached the bars of the furnace. Had the collision occurred 15 or 20 miles further from the shore the steamer would have sunk, and he loss of life, heavy as it was, might have

een fearfully increased. Passengers on the Scotland speak in most adignant terms of the conduct of the pilot that had charge of the Kate Dyer. They report that when he came on board the steamer he went swaggering over the dock declaring that he did not care a damn so long as his life was saved. All unite in charging ugon him the terrible disaster; for they allege that had he performed his duty by putting the helm of the ship to port, the two vessels would have steered in the same direction and thus avoided the catastrophe. Instead of so doing, it is charged that he endeavored to cross the bow of the steamer, well knowing the danger that becomes im-

minent from such a course.

The following statement of the disaster was given by a passenger on the Scotland, who arrived in New York on board the steaming Fletcher last evening, which was sent down to bring up the passengers and

crew of the steamer:
The Scotland passed the lightship at five P. M., and was running at the rate of eleven knots opposite Fire Island about half-past seven, and shortly after the watch made out ship coming almost head on to the steamer. The second officer in charge of the deck ordered the helm ported and the engine reversed to clear the ship. All would have gone right had the pilot in charge of the Kate Dyer ported his helm. Instead of doing this he attempted to cross the Scotland's bow, and the ships came together with a terrific crash, which stove in the bows of the Kate Dyer and brought down her fore and main masts. She quickly drifted past the steamer and sunk in fifteen

to twenty minutes. The Scotland's bow was badly damaged. A large hole was stove at her water line, through which the water poured into and quickly filled the forward compartment. The engines were reversed when she struck the Dyer, but for some minutes she forged ahead. Every effort was made by Captain Hall and his officers to rescue the crew of the Kate Dyer. Boats were lowered and sent to the wreck, blue lights burned, rockets discharged, &c. One of the steamer's boats

spot of her disappearance, hoping to rescue ing ground as an eany that might be left.

The condition of his own ship forced Cap-negroes oppose it.

tain Hall to recall his boats and head the Scotland for Sandy Hook. She was settling down forward, and the water forcing its way through the bulkhead into the second way through the bulkhead into the second compartments. Before she had made ten miles on her return course the leak had in-creased so alarmingly that it was doubtful whether she would float long enough to reach the Hook. All the boats were cleared away and prepared for the reception of her passengers. By dint of hard driving and jumping she managed to reach and pass the jumping she managed to reach and pass the lightship, and was beached on the middle bar at 2 A. M., just as the water reached her furnace fires. She now lies on the middle har with the water water has the contraction. bar, with the water up to her steerage deck, both stoke hole and engine room being under water. Her passengers were taken off by the steaming william Fletcher, and become to the control to the city of the steerage with the control to the city of the steerage. brought to the city on Sunday evening. No casualty of any kind occurred to any one on

board the steamer. The Scotland is a magnificent steamship of thirty-seven hundred tons register, owned by the National Steamship Cempany of Liverpool. She has on board a very large cargo of cotton, grain, &c. Her position on the tar is a dangerous one, as she is fully exposed to the force of an easterly or south-

easterly gale.
The following are the names of the crew The following are the names of the crew of the Kate Dyer who were lost: Paul Bodie, of Antwep, First Officer; Frank Jones and Frederick Smith, boys, of Portland, Maine; William Blackwell, salimaker, of London; Fred Jenkins, carpenter, of Hamburg; William Rollins, steward; Wallace Cox, cook; William Harris, — Jones, Robert Baker, Robert Baber, John Quick and Henry Johnson, seamen. Total, 13.

The Kate Dyer was a ship of 1,278 tons burden, and was built at Cape Elizabeth, in 1855, by J. Dyer. She was owned by J. W. Dyer & Co., of Portland, Me., and was surveyed at Boston, in March, 1865, when she was rated A No. 1½ at Lloyd's.

The steamship Scotland is an iron vessel, of 3,695 tons burden, and was built at Newcastle last year. She stands A No. 1 at Lloyd's, belongs to the National Steam Nagation Company, and is one of the finest steamers, plying hetween this poor.

gation Company, and is one of the finest teamers plying between this port and Liverpool.
Wreck of the Brig Wilhelm.

The brig Wilhelm, which went ashore on the Romer Shoals on the night of the 23th nlt., on her passage from Bordeaux to this port, having been abandoned by the captain, was taken possession of by Mr. Merritt, of the Atlantic and Sun Mutual Marine Insurance Companies, who was using his best endeavors to save as much of the cargo as possible, when Mr. Brown, of the Submarine Company, came with the steamer Saxon, and, going on board, with drawn pistol, demanded and took possession of the brig and commenced removing the cargo. On Sunday morning an injunction issued by Judge-Sutherland, restraining Mr. Brown from exercising any invisible to Mr. Brown from exercising any jurisdiction in the premises, was served on him, but it is alleged he paid no attention to it, and still continued to remove the cargo. The revenue cutter Crawford was sent down to the brig on Sunday morning.

SOUTH AMERICA

News from Peru and Chile---The United States Ships of War at Callao, &c.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.—By he British mail steamer Pacific we have dates from Valparaiso and Santiago de Chile to the 2d, and from Callao and Lima to the 14th November.

The Dictator Prado has been of course almost unanimously elected President of Peru. Col. Balta, who proposed to run against him. had been exiled before ection, and Gen. Machucha and others, who proposed to initiate a revolution against Prado, were sent off in a ship to Chile. Gen. Castilla. ("Old Boots,") has also been caught and sent away to Chile. The latter was brought to Callao a prisoner on one of the British Company's steamers from the South, but so much excitement was created by the news that he was in durance in the harbor that the Government was forced to contradict it and assert that he was merely

a passenger.

Huerta, Bishop of Puno, had been arrested by the Government, he having fulminated the ecclesiastical malediction against Prado in consequence of his interferance with church privileges.

The Government is erecting additional

wharves at Callao, and warehouses for bonded goods. The Pacific Navigation Company have erected a free mole for the onvenience of the merchants.
A letter writer says: "A rumor has been put into circulation that Admiral Pearson, of the United States ship Powhatan, has recently received such orders as to induce him to collect most of the ships in the South Pacific squadron, which is to be augmented by the Brooklyn and Pensacola at Callao, in anticipation of any attempt to occupy the Chinchas. The rumor is by no means im-

probable, and the presence of the United States naval force in the harbor of Callao is designed to show that this Government may interfere to prevent their seizure. In the meanwhile Chile is not idle, her fortifications are advancing slowly, but surely, toward completion, and her ships are being repaired and fitted for active service. At the same time the income tax will supply

her with the sinews of war.
"The last European advices indicate an attempted adjustment of this serio-comic strife through the mediation of France, England and the United States. If this is not contradicted by the next steamer, there may be a return of peace, but, judging by the tone of the papers, the feeling is to prosecute the war.' On the convocation of an extra session of

Congress, the Opposition introduced a resolution declaring a lack of confidence in the President and his Cabinet in the manage ment of the war with Spain, but the resolution was lost by twenty votes. Gen. Kilpatrick, U.S. Minister to Chile, was married on the 2d of November to the

Senorita Louisa Valderana.

The U.S. revenue cutter Wyand, Captain selden, arrived at Valparaiso on the 30th October.

There is no news of interest from Bolivia and Ecuador. We have dates from Guatemala and Salvador to the 6th, from Nicaragua to the 9th, and from Costa Rica to the 12t inst. All the five Republics are quiet. No news.

Qualified Suffrage in the South.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 1.—There is an increasing disposition manifested in the South to admit qualified suffrage, impartial as to color. The violent attacks on such papers as picked up seven men from the Dyer and color. The violent attacks on such papers as rowed for nearly half an hour round the do not directly oppose it show that it is gaining ground as an equivalent for universal amnesty, but the Union papers not edited by

CITY BULLETIN. PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET, Dec. L-Beef Cattle were very dull this week but prices remain about the same as last quoted. 1,800 head arrived and sold at from 15@16 cts. for extra; 13@14 cts. for fair to good, and 10@12 cents in for common, as to health? quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:

18 Jones McClees, Chester county....

NEW CHAPEL IN GERMANTOWN.-The

NEW CHAPEL IN GERMANTOWN.—The new chapel of the Second Baplist Church, of Germantown, will be declicated to the worship of Almighty God, on Tuesday next, December 4th. Services will be he'd in the atternoon at 4 o'clock, and in the even'ng at 7 o'clock. It is expected that several of the Pastors of 'be Baptist churches of the city will be present, and take part in the exercises. The dedication sermon will be preacted in the evening by the Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D.

The oul ding is commodious and testeful, and is intended as an appent age to a larger s'ructure hereafter to be erected. It measures 43 feat in width and 35 feet in length and is constructed in the Norman style of architecture. The exterior is face dwith granite from the Falls of Schuylkill; it is ornam-nied with plain but tresses terminating below the cornices which are compost dof dressed stone. The roof has a steep pitch and is covered with slate. The interior consists of an audience chamber har dsomely pewed and crabiloned, a committee room, an infant school room, and two dressing rooms for use on baptismal occasions; also a commodious gallery. The main floor will seat five hundred persons, and the gallery about one hundred. The windows are all gized with stained glass, and the whole of the interior wood work is grained in imitation of oak.

This chapel is erected on a portion of the old revolu-

oak.

This chapel is erected on a portion of the old revolutionary battle ground, on the Chew estate, having a
front on Germaniown avenue of 11 feet, on Upsal street
of 888 feet, and on Morton street of 113 feet, it istherefore
an ple for any extension of the church edifice that
may hereafter he required.

New Buildings.—During the month of NEW BUILDINGS,—During the month of November. 228 permits for new buildings were issued by the Building inspectors. This is an increase of 15 over the same month in 1855, and an increase of 141 over November, 1854. The buildings to be erected are dwellings, 123, asylum 1. brewerles 2. billiard room 1, church 1. coach onses 3, distilleries 8, dye-houses 2, engine house 1, factories 9, four duty 1 hose house 1 house 2, ice houses 2, offices 7, sch-ol houses 3, sheds 9 elanghter houses 2, stores 6 store houses 5, shops 12, stables 23. There were also issued 81 permits for additions and alterations.

The total number of permits issued by the Issued

A. ROUGH CUSTOMER. - This morning. before Alderman Hutchioson Frank Mesker was charged with assant and battery on officers Neumann and Hill, of the Ninth District, who attempted to arrest him for drunkenness, at Eighteenth and Coates streets yesterday afternoon. At Broad and Coates treets Officer Woodhouse attempted to assist the other policemen when he was turned noon by netsker and had his finger nearly by ten off. The prisoner was held in \$1.20 bail for trial.

Too Much Indignation.-John Mauley went into the Secord District Etation House on Saturdsy night to get a friend released. He was told that he would have to see the Lieuter ant. At this he become very indignant and threatened to knock down the markey. Then he got locked up, and upon searching him a loaded revolver was found. John was committed by Alderman Tittermary. THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC, for 1867,

contains a great variety of notable events of the past year, consisting of disasters to ocean steamers and to steamers in the United States, Bailroad accidents, a list of Protriant Epiccopal and Methodist Bishops, a list of Catholic Bishops, Governments of the world, 1866-7: Governors of the States and Territories, 1866-7: Changes and Reductions of the National Debt, Statiscs of the War of the Rebellion; al 10,8 great variety of other useful matter, besides calendars, astronomical calculations, &c. A. W.nch, Publisher, 505 Chestnu

BISHOPS AND DIVINES, including the Revs. Potter, Hopkins, Dix, Tyng, Smith, Nexton, Cox, Morgan, Weston, Huntington, Muhlenberg and Vinton; also, Gustave Doré, artist: Kate Ratem tress; King and Queen of Prussia: Talers, the states man; with articles on the Characters of Shakspeare, Education, by John Neal; Society; Suffrage; Walking; Shaking Hands; A Natural Life; Health; Sleep; Death in December Phrenological Journal, Pictorial Douole No. 20 cents; a year, \$2. Newsmen have it. Address Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y., or J. L. Caper . 722 Chestaut street, Philadelphia.

PREMIUM CAROLINA RICE, MITCHELL & FLETCHER, 12.4 Chesinut street,

Congress.—The last session of the Thirty. rinth Congress met at noon to-day. It will end its de liberations at noon on the 4th of next March. An exriting time is anticipated, and the BULLETIN W keep its readers poeted, just as it does on the merits o the excellent and cheap coal sold by W. W. Alter, No North Ninth street and Sixth and Spring Garden DR. LEON'S ELECTRIC HAIR RENEWER

Delightfully perfumed for the toilet Pronounced by all who have used it the very best preparation for the hair. It is a positive cure for baldness immediately arrests falling out of the hair, and restores gray locks to their original color and luxuriance. One trial will satisfy you. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE!

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE!
THRILLING INTELLIGENDS!
FARTLING AND IMPORTANT!
COATS FOR GENTLEMEN.
COATS FOR TOWNEN.
COATS FOR HUNTERS
COATS FOR HUNTERS
COATS FOR COACHMEN.
CUATS FOR EVERYBODY.
BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL.
ROCKHILL & WILCON,
SEE BUG 505 Chestinut street.

WHEELER & WILSON Lock-stitch Family Sewing Machines are the Cheapest and the Best. Over 20,000 have been made and sold. The Philadelphia agents, Messra. Peterson & Little, 704 Cheatnas street, are prepared to do sil kinds of family sewing with neatness and despatch, and they have constautly on hand a large assortment of Laces and Embroideries, and pay particular attention to the maxing up of Bridat Outifits. Their reputation in this respect is unrivaled.

MEETING OF CONGRESS.—The first thing the new Congress will probably do, after hearing the President's message read will be to adjourn and go to their respective hotels and gather in small squada and compare their new sui's of clothes together, which most have bought at Charle. Stokes & th.'s Clothing house, under the Coutinental in this city, and there discuss the merits and price of their bargains.

MRS. HENRY DICKINSON, of 473 West Twenty-first street, New York, in her examination before the Commissioner of Patents testified as fol-lows: Q.—From your experienc with Family Sewing Ma-ch nes and the strenton and observation you have Q.—From your experience with remain sewing Ma, h nes and the attention and observation you have iren the subject, which Family Sewing Machine has our preference, and give your reasons for such pre-

John Treletence, and give your reasons for such preletence?

A —Grover & Baker's has the decided preference;
the reasons are that there is no rewinding of cotton
it works more smoothly, and has the merit of unrippirg when necrossary, and will not rip unless you wish
it to. The stitch is so elastic that you can work on a
bias, and the stitch will never rip, but give. The ma
chine never gets out of order, and, taking it all in all,
it is the best machine a lady can have. As regards
other mad lines all I can say is, those of my friends
who have not grove & Baker's are in constant
rouble with their respective mac' ines. I may add,
as the last clause, that any body of any sense will give
he preference to Grover & Baker's Machine.

Dr. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY —A mild. DR. LEON'S INFANT REMEDY .- A mild, pet sure and speed; cure for colle, cramps and windy pains. Invaluable for teetblay children. Excallent, also, for children of a restless and freshi babli, and inselicases of looseness, griping, younting or other inward grief, it gives immediate ease. Sold by all drug-

BUY YOUR BLACK CARE, Pound and

IRONING TABLES, Step-ladders, Meat 88fes, tubs, buckets, plain and japanned tinware, cut-lery and tea trays, at FARSON & O'S. Uneap Kitchen Furnishing Rooms 222 Dock street below Walnut ELLIPTIC SEWING MACHINE COMPANY'S first premium lock stitch sewing machines incon-parably the best for family use. Highest premium (gold medal), Fair Maryland Institute, New York and Pennsylvania State Fairs, 1865. No. 923 Chestant street.

C. C. DITERIOH & Co., Merchant Tailors, Ninth streat below Chestnut, are now closing out their entire stock of imported CLOTHS AND CASSI-MERES, MADE TO ORDER in the latest styles. SUPERIOR FRENCH CONFECTIONS made of pure loaf sugar, French Naugat, Chocolate Caranels, Jordan Roasted Almonds, Chocolate Creams, manufactured by A. L. Vanasant, Ninth and Chestnett, Sweet A. meria Grapes, Havana Oranges, Conice Pears & Also just received a superb assortment of choice Paris Bon Bon books via late steamer. SILVER PLATED WARE,—Two hundred Tea S. ts; like amount of Patent Spout Ice Pitchers, for sale in lots to suit, at the manufacturing establishment of

aent of FRED. LEIBFREID, 233 South Fifth street. F. C. MEYRR, Supt, MISSES' HATS,
Children's Hats,
OAKFORDS' Continental Hotel, CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

Bridel Presents.
Presents for your wife.
Presents for your Daughter.
In the style of a Fine Set of Furs_

From the Stores of CHAS, OAKFORD & SONS, Under the Continental Hotel DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND UATARRH,
J. Issacs, M. D., Professor of the Krye and Ear, treats
all diseases appertaining to the above members with
the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. No.
Ist Pinestrect. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, ashe as had no secrets in his
oractice. Artificial eyes inser ed. No charge made
for examination.

Reading the Commissions.

This morning the Commissions of Hon Joseph Allison, as Fresident Judge, and Hon W. S. Pelice and Hon. F. t arroll B-ewiter, associate law Judges of the Common Press and Quarter Sessions of the First Judical District of Federal Sessions were read in open Count and the Judges totk the oah of office. The Commissions were first read in the Common Pless. Judges allison, Ludiow, Pelice and Brewster appeared upon the Beach shortly after ten of the X. There was a full attendance of the members of the bar and the greatest solemnity surrounded the commissions. After which Judge Ludiow administered the coath to Judges Pelice and Bewiser.

Judge Allison, and Judge Allison in turn administered it to Judges Pelice and Bewiser. Reading the Commissions.

as follows:

Gentlemen of the Bar: The oath which has just been administered to my two colleagues and to myself in your hearing, fulfills the requirements of the law before entering upon the discharge of the duties of our

office.

The ceremony ended, we begin the work before us with cheerfulness and with hope; and I trust with an honest desire to address ourselves to the discharge of our high and solemn duties to the best of our several ability. ability.

More than this we cannot promise; more than this, I am confident, neither you nor the public, whose ministers we are, will equire at our hands.

You gentlemen, are the best witnesses that these duties are neither light nor few, nor easy of performance, in a court of such extensive and varied jurisdiction, not in a court of such extensive and varied jurisdiction, not equaled, perhaps, by any other court in the late; in which not only are the most difficult questions pertaining to the rights of property constantly before it, but which has a ministration of the criminal law, and also the protection of lite and liberty, for more than half a million of people.

of people.

lo stand, therefore, in the place occupied by my colleagues and by myself today; to puton, not only the official robe of office, but also to enter upon its grave responsibilities, and to assume its important functions, is of itself an act most impressive, in all that pertains to it.

The more familiar one becomes with the duties of a judge of this court, if its solemnities be rightly viewed by him, the less of presumptuous confidence will be feel in his self, and the more reluctant does he be-

ladge of this court. If its solemnities be rightly viewed by him, the less of presumptious confidence will hofeel in his self, and the more reluctant does he herecome, true tugin his own strength, to venture upon the office which we, the elect of the people are called, upon to day to assume. We feel therefore, that it is not unbecoming the place or the occasion, here and now, in your presence to invoke Divine guidance and support, that we may severally be enabled to bring with us clean hands and a pure heart, into our office, and that in endeavoring to administer the justice and the laws of the land, we may have given to us strength and wiscen, to perform these duties, with acceptance before God and man.

To you, gentiemen, we also look for that aid which you and you only can so well render to us. It is uponyour ability snot learning that the bench is in a great degree de eachet, for that assistance which will enable it to reder safe and enlightened judgments upon questions which shall be here presented for determination. And for my brothers who have so lawinity bestuwed upon myelf. It affords me unfeigned pleasure publicly to acknowledge this my indentedness to you, and to return you my harks for your k nadess, which has not only been constant but in its measure has teen full to overflowing.

David Paul Brown Evq. and Benjamin H. Brewster, on behalf of the bar, made addresses, in which the bar at different ressions.

Quarter Sessions.—Judge Peirce.—The December term commenced this morning John Hazlehunst, Eq., was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury.

The other Courts were engaged with the current molon list.

From Mexico.

NEW OBLEANS, Dec. 1.—The Galveston Bulletin of Nov. 29 contains the following: "The city was full of rumors vesterday in reference to Mexican affairs, no doubt induced by the arrival of Lieutenant Taylor, with despatches, and the departure of the steamer Elizabeth Read, with a return bearer

of despatches.
"We are assured, by those who know, that the matter has no reference to the French, but are not informed as to what it does refer to. The government is not accustomed to send off private steamers, as the Read was despatched, for any but matters of imporance. Like all other Mexican matters, there is considerable obscurity about the

New York, Oct. 1st, 1866.—We, the officers and Managers of "the Home and School," for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sallors, earnestly solicit the sympathy and co-operation in our Fair and Grand Presentation Feetival, of all who desire with us to see "the Home and School" enabled to receive and care for all needy ones, who seek its shelter and protection.

Mrs. Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT, President. Mrs. Chas. P. Daly, Acting President. Mrs. Maj. Gen. J. C. FREMONT, 1st Vice President.

Mrs. ROBERT FOSTER, 2d Vice President. Mrs. John S. Voorheis, Treasurer. Mrs. David Hoyr, Secretary. Mrs. Wm. S. Hillyer, Cor. Secretary.

Mrs. HENRY G. LAW, Manager. MIS. J. J. VAN DALSEM, Manager New York, Oct. 1st, 1866.—The undersigned, desiring to express our sympathy and unite our efforts with the "Home and School" for the Education and Maintenance of the Destitute Children of our Soldiers and Sailors, located in the city of New York, do most cheerfully co-operate with the ladies composing the officers and Managers of that institution as a Supervisory Committee in heir approaching "Fair and Presentation

Major-General Van Vliet, "Francis O. Barrow, Brig.-General John Cochrane, William Hall, RUSH C. HAWKINS,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. JAMES F. HALL. Judge CHARLES P. DALY, Chairman of Committee.

John H. White, G. P. B. Hoyr, J. H. PULESTON, DESPATCHES were received at the Navy epartment on Saturday from Captain Wm. Reynolds, commanding the U.S. steamer Lackawanns, under date of Oct. 15th from Montevideo, announcing his ar:ival at that place. All were well on board