VOLUME XXI.—NO. 204.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

(Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, BY THE EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

SIRSON PEACOCK. FROFRITTORS. C. WALLACE, FL. FETHERSTON, FIOS. J. WILLIAMSON. CASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS. THE BULLSTUR IS SERVED to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. FIOR PRESENTS—FINE POCRET WALLETS AND Diarles, Writing Desks; Stationery Boxes; Pocket Cutlery, Gammon and Chees Boards, Citiess, Gold Pens, Office Iak Stands, Juvenile Books, Rieroscopes and Views.

(FERRY, GAMMON, Javenile Books, W. G. PERRY, Javeniles, G. PERRY, Javeniles, Javeniles

CORLIFS. MISKEY.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Dec. 3d, inst., by the Rev. G. D. Boardman, Mr. William H. Corlies to Miss Clara, daughter of Wm. F. Miske Let. N Rev. Billion. Alvingston. EYNOLDS—ALLEN.—In Brunswick, Me., Nov. 25th, Bela R. Reynolds, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss EYNGLOS—ALLEN.—In Frinancia, occ., and Miss Bels R. Reynolds, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss zle A. Allen, of Brusswick. OMPKINS—FUYK—In Portland, Me., November 28, Her, Dr. Shasier, T. B. Tompkins, of Philadelphia, and a Annie B., daughter, of Joseph Foye, Essi,, of Port-

DIED.

CARTER.—Early on the morning of the 4th instant, George Carter, in the 65th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 octock, from his late residence, 163 North Fifth street.\*

COLE.—In Winchester, 181 mois, on stunday morning, November 24th, 1867, of typhold pneumonia. Mrs. Eliza H. Cole, wife of few. Thomas Cole, aged 71 years and 3 months; a native of Wilmington. Delaware.

BICKINSON.—On the evening of the 3d inst., Samuel I. Dickinson, in the 28th year of his age.

His residives and friends and those of the family are respectfully awited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother. Mary E. Dickinson, 1710 Locust street, on Sixth-days, the 6th Inst., at one o'clock.

\*\*HENSZEY.—On Firet-day morning, Twelfth-month 1. Mary K. daughter of Joseph G. and Esbecca P. Henzey, in the 19th year of her acc.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 569 Green street, on Fourth-day afternoon, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock. Interment at South Laurel Hill.

LELABD.—At his residence, No. 1523 Locust street, in this city, on Saturday, November 30, Charles Leland, aged 75 years.

The mile relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from his lateresidence, at 10 o'clock. A. M., Wednerday. December 4. (New York.) and main relatives and triends of the decessed are vited to attend the funeral, from his lateresidence, at loclock A. M., Wednesday, December 4.—(New York and Boston journals will please copy.).

MAPTIM:—On Barday morning, November 30, 2677, at inclinati, Ohio, after a lingering illness, Mrs. Della lartin, formerly of Philadelphia, in the 71st year of her re-

FECH.—On the lat mat., in Baltimore, in the 72d year of his age, the liev. Nathaniel Feck.

RANDOLPH.—At Riverdale, New York, on 4th inst., wellie, daughter of Edmund D. and Helen E. L. Randolph, in her sixth year. IN MEMORIAM.

Phriadely his has occasion to morror the loss of another of four most enterprising merchants and estimable citizens. His life was full of noble deeds, pure philanthropy and active tabors. H. A. Pur, E. G., Long and well known as a Market Birest Merchant, departed this life on the 24th ultimo, in the fifty-sixth year of his age. It was our good fortune to know him well; to know of his great munificence, his universal courity and tender humanity. As a merchant he was active, energetic and honorable. His whole humaniss career was without a single blot or shadow. All the duties of a citizen he fulfilled well and cheerfully in everything tending to the advancement of his native city, or to extending its influence for good, ho was always foremest with his timely and valuable counsel and assistance. As a hue-hand and isther, his life was pure, beautiful, tender and affectionate. He was not in whom all the ties of home took deep and abiding root, while to the poor and suffering, no matter of what country or creed, his bountiful nature always responded to their necessities, and out of his means he generously relieved them. To literature and the arts he devoted much of his time and abilities, and the result of his wide whollaship night be seen in whatever he spoke or wrote. To the subject of religion be turned his mind and heart from his yooth up, and his consistent piety colored for good his whole existence, while the simplicity of his tastes and the tolerance of his mind attached to him all who are proving it within his influence. To our city in general his loss is great, but it is incalentably so to be who were honored with hits friendship, and who had almost daily evidence of the esteem of this eminently Christian gentleman, for he was one.

"Who bore without abuse, "The properties of the stream of gentleman." IN MEMORIAM.

"Who bore without abuse,
The grand old name of gentleman." To us and to his sorely etricken family he has left the ordinese of an unculled name, memories of kindnesees, of a genial love, and a Christianity that was alike bright and hopeful through good fortune and ill. § L.

E. S. KARLEY, UNDERTAKER,

E. L. CORNER OF TENTH AND GREAT STREETS.

claim that my new improved and only patented
RIAL CASKET is far more beautiful in form
finish than the old unsightly and repulsive coffin,
that its construction adds to its strength and dura We, the undersigned, having had occasion to use in our milles E. S. EARLEY'S PATENT BURIAL CASKET, ould not in the future use any other if they could be ob-ined.

tained.
Bishop M. Simpson,
J. Hg-Behenck, M. D.,
Com. J. Martton, U. S. N.,
Rev. D. W. Bartine, D. D.,
Benj. Orne,
J. W. Ligghorne,
D. W. Glinghorne,
D. N. Glinn. octl8-3mrp EYRE & LANDELL HAVE THE FIRST QUALITY
Lyons Velvets for Cloaks.
Lyons Velvets, 25-inch, for Sacks. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP A

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE.

Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2d, 1867. The Annual Meeting of the Union League of Phila delphia will be held at the League House, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 8th, at 7 o'clock. At this meeting there

will be an election for Officers and Directors to serve for

GEO. H. BOKER.

SECRETARY. de3 7f rp

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL ANDNAVIGATION COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, November 29th, 1867.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the Lehigh Coal and Kavigation Company, held this day, Meesra, EDWARD W. CLARK, JOHN WELSHI, CLARENCE H. CLARK and GEORGE F. TYLER were elected to fill the vacancies caused by the realignation of Measra, Jacob P. Jones, Frederick Graff, Samuel E. Stokes and Charles Wheeler from their position as Managers of said Company.

Becretary.

NOTCHELIA,

1030-6179

Becretary.

nowdstrp

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATY.

Tion, 1810 Chestnut street.—Scientific Lectures,
THURBDAY, Dec. 5th—THEO, RAND, Esq. Subject

"Geology, Iron," illustrated.
THURBDAY, Dec. 12th—GEORGE W. MEARS, Esq.
Subject—"A Visit to Rome."

"THURBDAY, Dec. 19th—Prof. JAMES McQUILLEN,
M. D. Subject—"The Universality of Life," illustrated.
Tickets free to members, to be had at the Stooms. 1st.

Tickets free to members, to be had at the Stooms. 1st. OFFICE OF "THE RELIANCE INSURANCE Company of Philadelphia," No. 308 Walnut street. Philadelphia," No. 308 Walnut street. The Board of Directors of "The Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia" have this "day declared a dividead of Four Per Cent, on their capital stock for the past six months, payable to the stockholders, or "their legal representatives on demand, free of taxes, de4-10ts THOMAS C. HILL, de4-10ts Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROAD TOP SEMI-AN THRACITE COALCOMPANY, No. 229 WALNUT

street,
Philadelphia, December 3, 1867.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the above Company will be held at their office, on Taceday, December 7, 1867, at 11 octock A. M., at which time Directors, will be elected for the year ensuing.

JAMES APPLETON,
Secretary. de4.10,14.16

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY.

At a special meeting of the Board of Managers of the
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, held This DAY,
EDWARD W. CLARK, ESQ., was elected President of
said Company, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JAMES S. COA, ESQ, from said office.

nos0-6trp

Secretary.

THE WESTERN NATIONAL BANK OF PRILADELPHIA.

DECEMBER 4th, 1867.

The Stockholders of this Bank are notified that the State Tax of three mills on the useessed value of their shares will be paid for them by the Bank.

de4.315.

C. N. WEIGANDT, Cashlor. COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK.
PRILADELELIA, Dec. 3, 1867.
For the convenience of its Stockholders, this Bank will pay to the Receiver of Taxes the State Tax of Three Mills, now due upon their respective alares.

de4-845.

H. C. YUUNG, Cashier.

PROF. BLOT'S LECTURES ON COOKERY at 10% A. M., in the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut, on December 5th, 6th and 9th. Admission, 38100.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1818 AND 1820 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gravitously to the

RELIEF FOR CRETE.—THE UNDERSIGNED.

a Committee appointed at a public meeting held on the 32d of November, hereby urge upon the attention of the public the cause of the suffering inhabitants of crete. They will briefly state the causes of that suffer ing, and the necessity of the relief.

The Greek Revolution of 132 hard nine years. Of that reyolution, the Greek of 132 hard nine years. Of that reyolution, the Greek of 132 hard nine years. Of that reyolution, the Greek of 132 hard nine years. Of that reyolution, the Greek of 132 hard nine years. Of that reyolution, the Greek of 132 hard nine years of the word of the Intro from the Island a certainty, Against all protests and to the horror of all to Egypt, afterwards passing back into the power of Greece, the Island was made over by the Ailled Powers. Turkey, From that day, Greta has been, confessed, the word governed of the Turkish Provinces. The will of word governed of the Turkish Provinces. The will of word governed of the Turkish Provinces. The will of word governed of the Turkish Provinces. The will of word governed of the Turkish Provinces. The will of word governed of the Turkish Provinces. The will of word governed of the Turkish Provinces. The will of word governed of the Turkish Provinces. The will of word governed of the Turkish Provinces. The will be word governed in the first of the popple, whose personal and political rights he transples under foot. Creta has protected in value. She has respectfully and repositely applied to the Saltan, only to be spurmed with contempt.

At last, on the 28th of August, 1866, the Cretans raised the Greek flag. Pighting began and has been ably and strength and pergastence. The Turkish armies have wasted away. The war is by no means over—it has just been more vigorously than ever resumed. The Cretans ask for neither arms nor ammunition. They can do the flighting. They only ask its to save from secund starvation their women and children, which lays a country utterly waste And exterminates its population, and the need o SPECIAL NOTICES.

the island. These are the people whom we are asked to help.
It is not only a war for the relief of Crete from intolerable oppræsion; it is a war for the restoration of the integrity of the Greek race under one nationality; for Christianity against Mahomedanism; for civilization against barbardsm. It appeals to our common homanity, to our love of liberty, to our Christian faith. In the Revolution of 1-21. American empilies sought out and relieved the suffering women and children on the leland of Crete itself, and America is a sweet name in all Greek cars to day.

Other of our cities have done much. Cannot Philadelphia de something in such a pressing cause? These people want clothing, food and shelter. Gan we refuse, as fellow-men and felhow-Christians, to assist them? There need be no waste. Special care will be taken to incurs the greatest negatives the such the greatest them.

ple want clothing, food and shelter. Can we refuse, as icliow-inen and fedow-Christians, to assist them? There need be no waste. Special care will be taken to insure the greatest needliness of every contribution that shall be made. We lay the cause, with confidence, before our fellow-citizene.

It is not proposed to make personal solicitation for subscriptions. All who are willing to contribute are asked to send their contributions to the Treasurer, Joseph Patterson, Eeg. Presidence of the Western Hank.

Beeides douastions in money, contributions of clothing, or material for clothing, will be thankfully received. Contributions of this kind hasy be sent to George H. Stuart, Eeg. 13 Bank street.

J. WHEATON SMITH.

JAYIDS, ERONS.

J. WHEATON SMITH.

JAYIDS, ERONS.

G. J. STILLE.

WM. BACON STEVENS,

G. J. STILLE.

WM. G. MOORHEAD,

A. J. DIEXKLL,

J. G. FELL.

LEMUEL COPFIN,

LEMUEL

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 34, 1997.

A FAIR FOR THE BENEPIT OP THE POSTER HOME will be held on Tuesday. Wednesday. Thursday and Friday of this week, at the northwest corner Chestnut and Twelfth streets. Open from, II A. M. to 10 P. M.

del 3trps For the South—The Annamessic Route.

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin: Now that many are theeling the plerening wintry blasts for the clime of the sunny South, and as all desire to reach a mild clime as quickly as possible, we will refer them to the route of routes. For the winter the route known as the Old Southern Route is the route of all others. By this route you commence in the State of Delaware, Route is the route of all others. By this route you commence in the State of Delaware, on the Delaware railroad, to snutf-Piney Woods breeze, which is known by the best of physicians to be the healthiest of all breezes. In the Piney Woods cholera never was known, and lung diseases can be cured. By the Southern route it is piney forest the entire distance from Portsmouth, Va., to New Orleans. By the Annamessic route, the passenger traverse both ways, between Crisfield and Portsmouth, Virginia, by daylight, so as to give mouth, Virginia, by daylight, so as to give a view of all that is to be seen in Chesapeake Bay, at Fortress Monroe, Hampton Roads, &c. There is 100 miles less water communication by this route, and it is the only one ria Wilmington, N. C., that makes the connections through.

The Annamessic route is by the Delaware Railroad to Crisfield, thence on one of the splendid teemships, City of Norfolk and Lady of the Lake, to Portsmouth, Va.: thence by railroad to Weldon and Wilmington, N. C.: Kingsville, S. C.; Augusta and Atlanta, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala. At Montgomery the passenger has the choice of railroad or steambout to Mobile, and, from Mobile he has the Morgan line of steamers leaving every afternoon. These steamers are floating palaces, built by Messrs. Harlan & Hollingsworth, of Wilmington, Del. The hotel at New Orleans is the St. James.

The Annancesic route is the route for comfort and health, and the invalid from the North esand health, and the invalid from the Rollin co capes all the exposure of other routes, by land Tourist. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 4.

CALIFORNIA.

Report of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce Committee on the Ac-quisition of the Sandwich Islands. San Francisco, Dec. 3, 1867.—The report of the committee appointed by the San Francisco Chamber of Conmerce on the Sandwich Island treaty sets forth, first, that any strong naval power fortified on said islands would hold the key to the commerce of the Pacific ocean; second, that France, England and the United States are striving for their possession: third, that a treaty appears to be the best, if not the only way of preventing be the best, if not the only way of preventing any hostile Power obtaining them and of securing them to us, and that it will effect the object desired; fourth, that the commerce of the Pa-cific coast and of the United States will be benefited immediately and largely by such a treaty.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Lander.—Mrs. Lander repeated her performance of "Elizabeth" at the Academy of Music last evening. It is bardly necessary to repeat the enlogy which we yesterday pronounced upon her, but it may be proper to commend a passage in the performance to which we inadvertently omitted to refer yesterday. The love scene with "Essex" in the second act is one of the very best things in the whole presentation, and is sufficient of itself to vindicate Mrs. Lander's claim to the tile of an accomplished artist. It must be seen to be appreciated, and we cordially recommend our readers to embrace the present opportunity to study not only this passage, but the whole of this splendid conception.

conception.

THE THEATRES.—The Lottery of Life will be repeated at the Walnut this evening. It is understood that Mr. Brougham has materially improved the play by striking out of it the specially objectionable pasages, and made it, in many respects, a fair specimen of a genuine sensational drama. At the Arch Rosedale will be repeated this evening. Mile. Zoe will appear in The French Spy and The Broken Sword this evening at the Chestnut. The American Offers a varied performance to-night.

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—On Friday and Saturday evenings Mr. Kennedy will give concerts at Musical Fund Hall, when he will illustrate Scottish minetrelsy and sing some of his choicast Scotth songs. These entertainments are very superior and are well worthy of liberal natronage.

BUNYAN TABLEAUX.—This splendid series of paintings is now on exhibition at National Hall, and is attracting immense andlences. The pictures are from designs by such artists as Darley, Kensett and Church, and are in every respect much superior to those usually offered at such entertainments.

Confirmentary Benefit—A complimentary benefit has been offered to the dramatic reader, Mr. M. R. Dunmore, and it will be given at O'Neil's Hall, Broad and Lombard streats, on Friday evening, December 6th. An attractive programme has been prepared. ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUR.—Craig's funny burlesque of Surf is announced for this evening, with a vast variety of ilret-rate burlesques; farces and negro comicalities. There will also be good ballad and inmorous singing, dancing, and a miscellaneous enter-

taiment.

Philadelphia Opera Hours.—Mr. J. H. Budworth will appear to night in one of this most amusing characters. The Tyrolean Warblers will also be on hand. "Kelly and Collyer" will spar, and a first-rate burlesque of Hamlet will be given. There will also be songs, dances, instrumental music, and a collection of entirely the solution of the collection of entirely thanks. new local hits, bits of humor, &c.

BLITZ.—The incomprehensible Blitz will give an exhibition of his proficioncy in the Black Art at Assembly Buildings to night.

The Imperial family of Russis narrowly escaped extinction recently, the heavy ceiling of the dining room at the Czar's Orimean residence falling, just as his foot was upon the threshold, with his family and suite following. -Motto for the Fenians-Erin go brawl.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1867.

From Havana. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] HAVANA, NOV. 27, 1867.—The latest news from

Hayti reach to November 18th. Madame Montes presented a petition to the Chamber of Representatives on the 12th of October, praying that her husband might either be tried by the laws of his country or liberated. Her petition showed that the General had been confined in a hideous dungeon at Cape Hayti since May last, bound hand and foot in chains, and left without proper clothes to cover him. When the memorial was read the Government was astonished at the boldness with which some members of the Chamber expressed themselves. Eventually the Ministers became intimidated by the language used in the denunciation of the Government policy in regard to General Montes, and when called upon to explain matters they shrunk from the task, and endeavored to pacify the Chamber in excusing themselves, because "State reasons" at the time precluded them from furnishing the members with an answer to their questions. The Chamber contended that "State roasons" were no answers to Madame Montes's petition, and if her husband's condition was such as her petition said it was, and the treatment which General Montes was subject to was such as was described by his wife, they could not refrain from declaring that it was unconstitutional and barbarous; a blot upon the character of Haytl and could not but make their country contempti-ble in the eyes of all civilized nations. The debate grew so warm, and the indignation so un-mistakable, that one of the Ministers left the Chamber to report matters to the President. Several members delivered themselves with great warmth, and manifested a firmness of purpose that showed a crisis was coming; but at this juncture a mob was heard approaching the House, and presently the windows were smashed with stones and bricks. Bottles and other missiles came flying into the room, while the voices of women lustily sung out, "Vice Sal-navel" "Down with the Chamber!" The members were driven from the House, and purely the stone of the stone o sucd to their homes, closely followed by wo-men and children with machettes, revolvers and razers on sticks. They paraded the streets, threatened the stores of Port-au-Prince, declared that a new state of things had been invoked; and that the rich had now to satisfy the poor. the following day they nailed up the doors of the House of Representatives, and it was clear that the Government had called forth the assistance of a mob that they found difficult to control, and still more dangerous to check. The houses of private residents were stoned, and the damage was becoming serious, seeing that some foreign residents had been interiered with. To subdue and quiet the mob, who were becoming violent, Salnave appeared before them dressed in a tweed suit, with a grey hat on and a Spanish machette in his hand. He walked up to the House of Representatives, forced the doors that had been nailed, and in a familiar and highly jocular way addressed the mob, telling them that the time had not yet arrived for the work they had to perform; that it was too soon yet; that they must wait a little; but the time was coming, however. He laughed and told them they must not and still more dangerous to check. The houses of

do any more mischief, but advised them to go home quietly and settle themselves. They obeyed him and order was restored.

The American Consul was standing on the bal-The American Consul was standing on the balcony of the United States Consulate, with his wife, when he was fired at; the ball of a revolver grazed his temple, and he had a very narrow escape. Shortly after this the several Consuls waited upon the Minister of State to protest, in the name of their several governments, against insults being offered to their representatives. The British Consul (Mr. St. John) first addressed the Minister, and stated that, as Consuls, they know their duty toward the Governments by whom theywer accredited, and they would not for one instant tolerate an insult, but would resent it for stant tolerate an insult, but would resent it for the honor of their country, and he particularly urged that the Government would distinctly understand this for the future, and that they would be held responsible for the acts of the people that were unrestrained. The Minister of State felt a little unessy, but assured the Consuls that such things would not, he hoped, happen again. The brother of General Montes found shelter from the Government spics who were in search of him, by an appeal to Mr. St. John, the British Consul. He was put on board the W. I. and P. steamer Australian, and escaped to Jamaica.
Therevolutionists (Cacos) on the frontier of Santo Domingo, have taken "Los Carbas," one of the most important provinces of the Repub-

lic. They now number 4,000 fighting men.
Once more about the bug-bear with which they intend to frighten the public of Havana but it is only to ratify in the most emphatic manner all that I have said in my former letter about the disease officially baptized with the name of "cholera." What we need now to get completely rid of that disease is to have three or four days of northerly winds. day it gave signs of coming very soon, and we notice already an apparent change in the atmospheric and sanitary state. The choleraic alarms spread by our political Governor have had a spread by our pointed Governor have had a serious influence upon the commerce of this city, and the merchants and the purveyors of the troops of the interior of the island, as at Santiago de Cuba, Guantsnamo, Manzanillo and Trinidad, they do not admit vessels coming from Havana; and also in Puerto Rico vessels are not permitted to enter the port, no matter if they are of the Royal Navy, as was the case with the steamer Francisco de Asis, by which reason she could not bring de-tails about the earthquakes which occurred there on the 18th and on the following night. are some of the consequences of an ungrounded alarm, only that it was necessary to spread it to

satisfy a miserable thirst for money.

Her Majesty's frigate Gerona has brought here
50 men of the prisoners who revolted in the penitentiary of Santiago de Cuba, and who are sentenced to many years of confinement in Centa (Africa), where they will but sent

SUGAR-Inactive, and very reduced transactions. It is said they have made a contract for the first 2,000 boxes of a certain plantation at 7% reals(a)No. 13, augmenting and diminishing 10, according to the No. Molaves—Nothing has been done. Exchange on London at 50 days 14 per cent. dis. On New York there were some transactions at 26 per cent. discount, currency.

ARTIFICIAL NEW 27 AMERICAN SERVICES OF HAVANA.

Arrived, Nov. 23, American schooner Island Belle, from New York, Nov. 24th, American schooner Challenge, from New York, and American brig Alice Lee from Bos-ton; Nov. 25th, American brig Thomas Owen, from New York; Nov. 25th, American schooner George Darby, from Portland. York; Nov. 26th, American schooner George Darby, from Portland.
Sailed, Nov. 23d, American brig Faustina, for Pensacola; and American schooner Joseph Seager, for Pensacola; Nov. 24th, Prussian bark Ottilia, for Galveston; Nov. 26th, Spanish brig Phemix, for Mobile.
On the 15th inst. in Guantanamo bay, went ashore, the American schooner L. L. Wadsworth, of Eastport, Mc. They were making all efforts to save her.

DICKENS IN BOSTON.

Mr. Dickens's Second Reading at the Tremont Temple. Boston, Dec. 3, 1867.—Mr. Dickens's second reading was given this evening. On this occa-sion the audience had the happiness to make the reading was given this evening. On this occasion the audience had the happiness to make the personal acquaintance of several men and women of whom the world has heard much, among them Copperfield, Steerforth, Peggotty Ham, Micawber and Mrs. Micawber, Pickwick, Bob Sawyer and Sawyer's landlady. Some faint knowledge of these the world has had through what has been written and printed of their acts and thoughts; but this evening they were actually present, and will in inture be known and remembered more by those traits of voice, manner and grimace, that were an actual experience of the senses, than by the more elaborate pictures of them in the chronicles of their lives. Taken altogether, perhaps Copperfield is the most successful of the pieces read. It is the one with the larger range of sympathy in it. In the others the very accuracy of local color and the picturing of class or personal peculiarities tames them; but the tone of Copperfield is so broadly natural that it will be felt wherever there are homes and lovers. Peggotty will be understood wherever rought old men love their dashing little girls, and Micawber wherever there are unitarity mortals who believe themselves wronged by society. It needed apparently a piece of this broad spirit to fully draw out the hearers here; for though their appreciation of the reader's power and recognition preciation of the reader's power and recognition

of it was genial and ready on the first reading, they were far from having their sympathles car-ied quite beyond control. They were very de-cidedly themselves, and applause and apprecia-tion were more or less broken up as to the Pickwick party and other peculiar people; but Copperfield fused all in a common expression of experfield fused all in a common expression of exquisite pleasure. Through the earlier chapters detailing the Peggotty history, the impression, though not demonstrative, was nevertheless deep. David's dinner party and his pigeon pie had the first effect of the livelier sort, while Mrs. Micawber's declaration that she would never desert Mr. Micawber, given as it was with what could not but have been that faithful creature's very air and manner, awakeried laughter that cleared and manner, awakened laughter that cleared away every cloud from the chill atmosphere of

nway every cloud from the chill atmosphere of Boston taste.

It is observable that a Boston audience takes nothing for granted. Other audiences would lee, a man start from his reputation; this audience requires him to start even, and make his reputation under its very eyes. He does it, too, and thus his triumph is all the greater, and all the more positively the triumph of his art and skill as a reader, and not of his name as a writer. The house was crowded with the beauty, fashion and culture of the city—an audience much quieter in tone and style than metropolitan audiences universally are.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Opinions of the New York Press.

[From the New York Herald of to-day.]

The President's filessage.

The President's Message is mainly devoted to a reproduction, in extenso, of his peculiar views on Southern reconstruction. His argument in reference to the status and constitutional rights of the rebel States is that of an earnest and well satisfied advocate but he forgets that in the interest. satisfied advocate; but he forgets that in 1865 he officially pronounced those States as without legal governments or civil officers, and proceeded to set them up with provisional Governors, reconstruction conventions and constitutions, subject to the decision of Congress. But letting all this pass, Mr. Lobuson on the proceeding all this pass,

decision of Congress. But letting all this pass, Mr. Johnson, on the unconstitutionality of the existing Reconstruction laws, on the folly and dangerous tendencies of unqualified negro suffrage and Southern negro supremacy, on the costs of reconstruction under this pernicious system, and on the verdict of the late Northern elections, and on the verdict of the late Northern elections, and the state of the late o and on the verdict of the late Northern elections, makes up a powerful case against the radicals and in favor of "the repeal of those acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters."
But what does Mr. Johnson propose instead of these obnoxious laws? In 1866 Congress passed a certain constitutional amendment and submitted the the States for their ratification. In opposition to this amendment Mr. Johnson sub-

opposition to this amendment Mr. Johnson submitted his policy of Southern reconstruction and mitted his policy of Southern reconstruction and restoration to the public judgment. Thus, between his policy and the amendment from Congress the issue was joined which controlled the elections of last September, October and November a year ago. And what was the result? An overwhelming popular majority in every State for the Congressional amendment, from Maine to California. That was the verdict of the people. They approved that amendment, which declared equal civil rights to individuals as citizens, regardless of race or color, and which left the question of the elective franchise to the several States to settle, the only condition exacted being thus, to wit: tle, the only condition exacted being this, to-wit: that where there was no suffrage there should be no counting of the excluded race or class in counting the people for representation in Con-

gress.

Now, had Mr. Johnson recommended to Congress a return to this amendment in deference to the voice of the people, his argument would have been as strong as a line of rivers driven through the oplicing of a strong through the oplicing of these Southern military despotings he leaves us to the opportunities belowed us to the opportunities that despotisms he leaves us to the conclusion that he will approve nothing but his own policy, condemned by the people as emphatically as they have condemned in its turn this more recent Congressional policy of Southern negro su premacy. The President indicates no margin for a compromise with the two houses of this Fortieth Congress. He will not budge a peg, and they will not budge a peg; and so, we suppose, it will be to the end of his term of office, when he will retire, and they will be the last of them.

will be the last of them.

The impartial reader of the Message will find in it not much to condemn, but many things to approve. The general tone is that of a calm and ispassionate state paper, although slightly tine dispassionate state paper, although slightly tiuc-tured with the constitutional odor of the stump in some passages. The most remarkable thing about it, however, is, that after having by facts and arguments thoroughly demolphed the Southern negro supremacy policy of Congress, Mr. Johnson has nothing definite to recommend in its place. This, we apprehend, means that the split between President and Congress, offers "no diplomatic half-way house of rest," and that therefore nothing in the way of relief need be expected for the South until the people shall have established at Wash-ington a new President and a new Congress. Mr. Johnson's Message

At the moment when all patriots are hoping for a cessation of a political and quasi-sectional strife already too long persisted in, and a restoration of calmiess and fraternity, Mr. Johnson hurls a fresh firebrand into the face of the country. He summons into new activity and acrimony all the feuds and hates which good men had hoped were quieted, and challenges a renewal of the mischlevous, perllous strife already protracted beyond reason and for which there is no longer a shadow of excuse. So untimely, so wantonly, wickedly baleful an appeal to outworn prejudices and dying factions has not been made in all our past history. He makes a grossly unconstitutional; invidious, unjust distinction between citizens, where the Constitution and laws make none—makes it for the express purpose of putting four hurls a fresh firebrand into the face of the Constitution and laws make none—makes it for the express purpose of putting four millions of loyal Americans under the feet of unchanged rebels: Right well does he know that the four millions of Southern blacks are and have been true to their country, her authority, her unity and her flag, while a majority of those whom alone he recognizes as the Southern people were fighting to overthrow and destroy them; yet he is doing his very utmost to betray those loyal four millions into the unchecked power of those who are in the Union only because they were conquered and compelled to submit to its sway. And he—not Congress—is keeping the Southern States out of their proper place in the councils of the Republic—for no reason under heaven but to betray those loyal four millions into the power of the ex-rebels who hold with him that the Freedmen are entitled to such rights only as their late are cultiled to such rights only as their late masters see fit to accord them! The amazing recklessness with which the President makes assertions that the world knows to be untrue has already been noted. But exposure

of this infirmity does not secure its correction.

He says in this message that "Congress submitted an amendment to the Constitution to be ratified by the Southern States (as they were) and accepted their acts of ratification as a necessary and lawful exercise of their highest function This is not the truth. He says of the reconstruc-

A child 19 months old was found dead in stenement house in Brooklyn yesterday. Its monifestly and arowedly the object of these laws to confer upon the negroes the privilege of voting, and to disfranchies such number of white citizens as will give the forner a clear majority at all slections in the Southern States."

Ho makes this assertion in the face of official returns—public, notorious, undispitted—which show a clear majority of registered White voters under the Reconstruction acts, in Virginia in North Carolina, in Georgia, in Alabama, in Arkansas, and in Texas—six of the ten States in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in Virginia in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in virginia in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in virginia in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in virginia in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in virginia in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in virginia in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in virginia in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in virginia in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in virginia in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in virginia in the policy of Congress; while the reconstruction acts in virginia in the recent performance of "Samson" by the Handel and Haydn Society, says, that it differs from one of Samson's performances in the olden time, to constitue the was but one Gazer; and that it is like another because them he "bronght down the house."

The Independence says, a few days ago a villagor in Restraination was drowned in attempting to cross the grant of the state of the state of the same of the state of the state of the same of the state of the same of the state of the same of the same

made, under the manifest animus of discomfiture' and spleen? The great party which Mr. Johnson has betrayed is known to detest him; the party which he has served is very chary of endorsing and fully determined not to be in any manuer committed to his fortunes. Hence the acrid temper and truculent tone of this most unfortunate Mr. Johnson charges Congress with seeking to

keep ten States practically out of the Union at the very moment when they are seen to be the very moment when they are seen to be returning to it under the very acts which he calls on Congress to repeat! If a single one fails to do so, it will be simply because the oxrebel part of their population, instigated and pushed on by him, have refused to vote at an election held under the authority of Congress. That body has provided for their speedy return, under conditions with which they could readily reply: Mr. Johnson's rebal protegies vote not to come in, or refuse to yote at all (which he, and reply: Mr. Johnson's repel proteges vote not to come in, or refuse to vote at all (which has, and is intended to have the same effect;) and thereupon Mr. Johnson terms upon Congress and accuses it of keeping out those States! There never was a more insane exhibition of spleen and malignity. The President's Message.

The President's Message.

(From the New York Times of to day.)

The President's Message, which was published at length in yesterday's Times, is an able document, as have been all the state papers of President Johnson. Its style is clear, and very forcible. There is neither vagueness in its statements, nor weakness in its phrases. But its temper savors far too much of arrogance—its spirit is far too bitter and hostile—its pervading tone is too decidedly one of stern rebuke and denunciation, to permit the hope that it will contribute. tion to permit the hope that it will contribute anything to the pacification of the country, and the restoration of the peace and concord of which all its States and sections stand so much

Two-thirds of the whole document are devoted to a strong, argumentative, vehement denunciation of the past action of Congress; and the only "measure" which is recommended in this connection is the prompt repeal of the laws in which this action is embodied. The usage of some of his predecessors may be held to vindicate the President's right to send such a document, almost as dictartial in the form as it is a recorned in the as dictatorial in its form as it is arrogant in its temper, into Congress, in place of the "information" for which the Constitution intended to provide. But in the present state of the public mind, under the existing emergencies of the nation, and in view of the passions engendered by the past conflicts between the two departments of the Government, no reflecting man can

fall to see that such an exercise of that "right" is in itself a flagrant and a perilous wrong.

The effect of this portion of the message will be to widen the breach between the President and Congress (if, indeed, that be possible), and to increase the chances that the action of the latter will be as unwise and inconsiderate as the words of the former. The President could have done nothing more certain to destroy all chance of his exerting a wholesome influence on Con-gress than he has done in this vehement and vituperative denunciation of the action it has

already taken.
In the following passage the President goes in the following passage the President goes still further in this perilous direction:
[Here the Times quotes the passage in reference to Executive resistance.]
Congress will certainly be quite excusable for regarding this as a distinct threat, hypothetical only in form—intended as such to influence and control its action.

As a whole we regard the Message as the least satisfactory—as calculated, at this particular crisis in national affairs, to do the least good and the most harm, of any which President Johnson

has sent to Congress. It will contribute less than any other to the restoration of a peaceful and considerate temper, and will do more than any other to increase and confirm the rancor and acrimony of feeling from wanter the grantry has suffered so much already. A stronger censure could not well be passed upon it.

CRIME.

Attempt to Blow Up the Northern Indiana Penitentiary.

[From the Michigan City (Ind.) Enterprise, Dec. 1st.]

A week ago Thursday one of the convicts at

the prison, who sails under the name of Dan. (not the showman), was missed from the slock. For several days it was supposed that he was secreted somewhere within the walls waiting for a favorable opportunity to escape unseen, for a favorable opportunity to escape unseen, and a strict watch was kept up day and night to prevent this, while every part of the prison was closely and thoroughly searched, but Daniel wasn't to be found. But one thing they did find in their search, just in thue. The gentle, ereatures who are clothed and fed at the expense of the State, and the especial objects of Warden Higgins's tender care and solicitude, had shown their gratitude in a nice little plan to blow up the institution and escape. They had removed a register in the wagon escape. They had removed a register in the wagon shop, and stuffed the flue full of combustible inaterials of different kinds, and immediately below terials of different kinds, and immediately below this stood barrels of turpentine and benzine which were used in the paint shop, to which the flames would have spread in an instant from the flue, blowing off the roof, setting fire to the sheps, and causing great confusion, during which a break was to have been made. The escape of Rice occurred just in time to unearth this well-"It's an ill wind that blows nobody any good."

FROM NEW YORK.

New York, Dec. 4.—The following are the figures reported of our city election yesterday for Mayor: The total vote cast 104,228
Hoffman's vote 62,931 

Hoffman over both. 21,634
All of the Alderman elected are Democrats. All

All of the Alderman elected are Democrats. All but three were the nominees of Tammany Hall. The Councilmen elected were all Tammany nominees. Of the seven School Commissioners elected three are Republicans. For Civil Justice, Thaddeus H. Lane, Tammany nominee, was elected by a large majority. The election was one of the quietest ever held in this city. No disturbance of any kind took place, and but few arrests for illegal voting were made. Meetings were held at the various political headquarters in the evening, and speeches were made by Isalah Rynders, Charles S. Spencer, and others. At the Republican headquarters the assemblage adjourned without waiting for the election returns.

The jury in the case of the blacksmith Blair, killed in Brooklyn by the discharge of a revolver barrel he had placed in the fire and was about to repair, returned a verificit yesterday of "accidental death."

death."
Captain C.C. Duncan, of the Quaker City, gave an account at Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last night, of the excursion made on that vessel to Europe and the Holy Land last summer. Mr.

Beecher presided.

A child 19 months old was found dead in a tenement house in Brooklyn yesterday. Its mother, Ann McGuire, was intoxicated, and it

PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND FANCIES. -Edwin Forrest is in Baltimore. -Little boys sold out their places for the Dickens file in New York for \$5.

—Eight cities in Europe have named streets in honor of President Lincoln. Not more than one in the United States does likewise. —A famous German prima douna, who a few years ago was paid a thousand florins a song, a died in rags in a cellar in Berlin recently.

A rapid transition from the bridal to the bier-was that of a fellow who was married in the morning and picked up dead drank at night. -Wooden legs cost the government, last year, 35,206 50. But how much have the wooden,

heads cost it? General Reynolds has removed the office-colders of sixty counties in Texas, and he has hardly commenced yet.

—The Marquis de Gallifet and the Prince Achille Murat have been dismissed from the French army for duelling. —A Cincinnati dentist broke a man's jaw in.
pulling a tooth, and lanow sued for \$3,000. Her

does not even profess to be jaw-ly under the cir--Judy is puzzled how to answer a correspondent who, having shot a jay, desires to know whether it should go the Dead Letter

Douglass Jerroid's son is revising and adding to the life of his father. Pity he didn't add to his life before he died, so that he could have en-

—It is untrue that Lucy Stone has challanged the person who said she was no gentleman.—Ex. And you ought not to feel aggrieved either, when

you are accused of the same negativeness. -A Chicago divorce case rests on the complaint of the lady that her husband made her get up in the middle of the night and make the bed

-An exchange says: "If our wife wanted to run away with another man, we would wish her God speed, for we think too much of her to see her want for anything."

The following is cut from a Glasgow paper:
"Wanted, a situation as tablemaid. None need apply unless worthy of a good servant. Post-office, Helensburgh."

—The Boston Advertiser having reprinted the pedestrian offer made by Mr. John Quill in this column, cruelly credits it to "an amateur in a

/estern paper."
—Lady Margaret Herbert asked somebody for
for a night-case. "Well," said Western paper." a protty pattern for a night-cap. "Well," said the person, "what signifies the pattern of a night-cap." "Of child," said she, "you know in case of fire!"

-A supposed ghost in Albemarle county, Va., turns out to be a negro, hired by a white man, who wanted to drive off his neighbors and make land cheap. Just think of a black ghost! He would have to appear in day-time to be seen.

—A Missourl paper finds a blessing even in prairie fires. It says that the confiagrations have wholly destroyed the malarious polsons, so that although property is lost, health is gained. -Some boys in Kansas City lately found an

—Some boys in America City lately toung an intoxicating person lying on the pavement, when they took him up, placed him in a dry goods box, and nailed him up. He went home by a roundabout way by rail. — "Madam, at what plice per yard do you sell this broadcloth?" asked a young man of a fair mlss. "Five dollars, sir." "You're a little dear." "Yes," replied the blushing maiden, "so all young men tell me."

-"Prominent Englishmen" in Manchester and Liverpool are a triffe uncomfortable over a circular issued from Fenian headquarters amounting that for every Irishman executed, the life of one of the aforesaid gentlemen will be exacted.

—A simple epitaph in St. Paneras Church-yard is touchingly commemorative of the glut-tony of a husband and the grief of his widow: "Eliza, sorrowing, rears this marble slab To her dear John, who died of cating cral,"

and asked permission to call her by the name of some animal, which request was granted on condition that she should have the same privilege. On leaving, Brown said: "Good night, dear." "Good night, 'bore,' she said. -Dame Rumor hath it on the streets that the

Great High Priest and his Secretary were sealed again on Saturday last. Not having received any bridal favors, we are anable to give the names of the high contracting powers. Strarge that a "Harp of a thousand strings" should keep in three solong. Satt Lake Vedette. in tune so long,—Salt Lake Vedette.

—The age of the poet Halleck has been inaccurately stated in the newspapers containing the notice of his death. The writers were probahly misled by the incorrect dates in the blographical accounts of him published in his lifetime. He was born on the 8th of July, 1790, and was

consequently seventy-seven years old at the time of his death. —A few weeks since a man approached the rope to which is attached the balloon in which people in Paris are making ascensions. He drew his knife, when the attendant asked him his in-tention. "My wife," he replied, "is up in the balloon, and I'd give a hundred francs for the privilege of cutting the rope." The offer was

-A lady found occasion to call upon a dentist

to have her teeth filled. Among those tilled were two front ones, and when in a pleasant mood the lady's face shone with smiles, while polished gold glittered from the upper incisors. These were observed with admiration by her little niece, who by and by seriously remarked: "Aunt Mary, I wish I had copper-toed teeth like yours. -Baron James Rothschild, in Paris, heretofore paid his one hundred clerks every day, beside their regular salary, fifty contines, so that they might breakfast at the counting house. On the list of November he informed them that this extra allowance would be discontinued. "the times being too hard." The clerks curse him as a wretched skindint, and say that he tries to save in this manner the sums he spent recently for entertaining the Austrian Archdukes at Ferrieres.

-At her wedding the Queen of Greece wore a —At her wedding the Queen of Greece wore a robe of cloth of silver embroidered with bouquets of silver flowers, buttoned down the front by enermous diamonds, fastened round the waist by a belt in the Greek pattern of diamonds, a smaller trimming to match running round the top of the corsage and sleeves; necklace, bracelets, &c., in diamonds, a diadem on the forchead, whilst the royal crown in diamonds was fastened at the back of the brides head; the train of at the back of the bride's head; the train, of several yards in length, was of crimson velvet, lined with ermine.

rieres.

The Wilmington Commercial, the best paper published in the State of Delaware, has just been collarged to the extent of seven additional columns, and it now is a large folio sheet, filled with interesting reading matter, printed from clear type upon fine white paper. Wilmington is to be congratulated upon the success of its clear type upon fine white paper. Wilmington is to be congratulated upon the success of its only daily, and the proprietors of the paper upon the results of their enterprise and good taste. The Boston Daily Advertiser has also been spreading itself. I that moved into a magnificent new building, has new and beautiful type, and contains matter that is not improved elmply because there was not room for improvement. It is the best paper in New England, and consequently Republican in politics. Hurrah for the Tiser!

the Tiser.

All babies are wonderful, of course, but Mr.

Henry Helmick, of Fredericktown, Miami county,
wants us to go to that place and see one that is a

little extra. We wish his letter was a little more
sexplicit, on account of the mother. He says the says th