TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

MONEY IS IN Washington.

SENATOR SUMNER is not in favor of the purchase of St. Thomas, from Denmark.

THE Secretary of State is positively negotiating for the purchase of Cuba.

GENERALS SHERIDAN AND GILLEM had lengthy interviews with the President yesterday.

THE *London Times* applauds the Americans for their cordial reception of Dickens.

SANTA ANNA denies having any intention of going to Mexico.

THE Pope has enjoined the payment of the coupons of the Italian bonds in Paris.

JAMES S. SPEAR totally stabbed himself and his divorced wife in St. Louis, on Tuesday.

HON. W. G. PETTUS, one of the oldest citizens of St. Louis died on Thursday.

THE wholesale grocery firm of Carver, Wendor & Co., of St. Louis, failed on Thursday, with liabilities of $500,000.

PRUSSIA yesterday commenced withdrawing her troops from all parts of Schleswig except Konigsaa.

THE customs receipts at New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia, from the 16th to the 21st, amounted to $1,355,000.

An autumnal government is said to have been offered to the Cretans by the Sublime Porte.

THE Italian Parliament is to be dissolved on the 15th instant, and another vote unfavorable to the Ministry is given.

BARON VON BEUST retains his position as Minister of Foreign Affairs under the new arrangement of the Austrian Cabinet.

EDON DE COCQ has been recognized as Vice Consul of the United States of Colombia at Philadelphia.

A WOMAN named Marie L. French was shot in the head yesterday, at Springfield, Mass., by a man named Ezra D. Walker. The wound is fatal. White is in custody.

A locomotive belonging to the Rock Island Railroad exploded in Chicago yesterday. One man was instantly killed and two seriously wounded.

GEN. CURTIS is about to publish a letter defending himself against the charges on which he was court-martialed and suspended from his command for one year.

A General Council of the Zollverein will be held in Berlin, in 1868. All the States of Northern and Southern Germany will be represented.

GENERAL NAPIER has left Bombay for Mauritius to take personal command of the British army in the territory of his sister, the Duchess of Edinburgh.

A deficiency of $50,000 has been discovered in the cash account of Byrant F. Henry, receiving clerk of the Shawmut Bank, in Boston. Henry disappeared several days ago.

ABRAHAM ANGANOR, a rich pawnbroker, recently sentenced to two years' imprisonment for buying Indian goods, has been pardoned by the Governor of Missouri.

THE opposition to the new Constitution in Alabama is reported to be increasing, and to include many of the Radicals and Radical newspapers.

A SCREW-PILE lighthouse has been erected at Deepwater Shoals, in the James river, Va., and will be exhibited for the first time on the 15th of January.

SENATOR SHERMAN is preparing a report on international coinage. He has received specimen coins agreed on at the Paris Conference, which will pass for the same value among the nations represented there.

PERSONS who desire to furnish designs for internal revenue stamps or plans for their manufacture, should send them to the office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue prior to February 1, 1868.

NEARLY seven hundred dead bodies, exhumed at Point Lookout during the winter, were brought up to Washington on barges on Thursday, and taken to Arlington Cemetery for interment.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERIDAN has purchased a lot in Washington, D. C., and will erect a house upon it, when he is going to take up his permanent residence at the National Capital.

NICHOLAS DAVIS, a prominent Radical of North Alabama, has published a letter indorsing the address of the Conservatives of that State in opposition to the proposed Constitution.

CHIEF JUSTICE SHORDY, of New Mexico, was shot by Captain Sprague, a member of the territorial Senate, on the 15th. The affair grew out of some strictures passed by the Judge in the Senate. Judge Shordy died three hours after being shot.

GEN. SCHOFIELD, at the request of Governor Peirpoint, has issued an order removing the Board of Directors of the Eastern Lunatic Asylum, for violating the State law in the disbursement of money, and has appointed a board of army officers to act in their stead.

It is stated that General Rousseau will be called to relieve General Pope in case he should arrive in Washington. Meanwhile General Meade does not want the position, but will obey the orders if sent there. General George H. Thomas has been mentioned in this connection, but the same objection urged against General Pope would probably be advanced against him.

THE Imperialists in Havana are exultant over the news from Mexico. They say congresses have taken place, in which victories are claimed by the government, but the Spanish party is nevertheless gaining adherents and strength. The only portion of Mexico which is not proclaiming for Juarez is the North, where his principal strength lies. He himself remains at Chihuahua.

THE twenty-year bonds of 1867, falling due on the last of this month, and payable on the 1st of January amounted to about $20,000 in coin. The semi-annual interest on the bonds of 1861, payable also on the 1st of January, will amount to about $8,000,000, which, together with the half yearly interest on five-twenty bonds, aggregate about $10,000,000, will put nearly $20,000,000 in gold into the hands of bondholders.

ADVICES from the city of Mexico to December 11, have been received. The Congress convened on President Juarez took place on the previous Sunday. The Ministers presented their reports, in addition for three months. Mejia, Minister of War, and Iglesias, Secretary of the Treasury, will withdraw from the Cabinet. Two of the members, viz: Ed. Sanchez have been short. Sanchez was President of the contemporary Mexican government Maximilian. Much excitement is caused among the foreign residents by the breaking off of all diplomatic relations between England and Mexico.

THE distillery of Boyle, Miller & Co., on Second, near Sycamore street, in Cincinnati, was entirely destroyed by fire last evening. The building contained a large lot of whiskey. The engines had no effect on the flames, which caused only when the entire structure fell in, and nothing combustible was left. The loss in building, still, machinery and stock, is $275,000, insured for $238,000 in New York, Cincinnati, and New Orleans, and in Liverpool and London companies. The fire extended to 12 and 14 Broadway, owned by John Wagner & Co., and occupied by the Ohio Machine Works. Loss on building and machinery $10,000. The walls of Kahn & Co.'s Tobacco Works were broken in and the stock damaged to the amount of $10,000. Delmonico's Restaurant, in the Exchange, clothing store was damaged to the amount of $3,000 each. Boyle, Miller & Co. were the largest producers of Bourbon whiskey in the country.

Extraordinary Conduct of a Judge.

A letter from Kingston, Jamaica, gives the following details of an extraordinary affair on that island:

A serious disturbance broke out at Falmouth, on the north side of the island, between the black soldiers and the new constabulary force located there. Order was restored, and several of the soldiers were taken into custody and committed for trial. The magistrate was the parish of Trelawny, indignant at the judicial policy of the Governor, sent up a very strong charge to grand jury, and in the course of it, by the magistrates or by the district judge, proposed to tender in a body the resignation of their commissions as justices of the peace for the parish. After a good deal of talk and bravado, it was found that the magistrates wanted the necessary amount of resolution, and they retreated without doing anything. Colonel Grant has not been discouraged by the unexpected "go by" which the Legislature gave the subject of a subsidy for steam communication between Jamaica and New Orleans, with the view of promoting immigration from the Southern States. The subject is still being agitated, information regarding the island is being widely diffused, and another effort will be made one day to have the subsidy for a mail service. A great sensation has been produced throughout the country by the extraordinary conduct of Mr. Justice Lowry on the bench at Savanna-la-Mar. However true and well served his censure might have been on the prisoners before him, it is clear that the dignity of his court was not upheld. The following scene is said to have taken place during the hearing of a case: Silvera was the petty debt collector of the parish, and was arrested and imprisoned by Governor Eyre during the rebellion of 1865 for seditious language. Silvera tenders his objections in writing against the jurisdiction of the justices. One was received, the other was rejected. Silvera (to the clerk of the court)—I must ask you to note that I tendered two objections.

I demand—Judge Lowry—Do not interrupt the court, sir. How dare you? Silvera—I ask for my rights. They shall not be taken down. You are a swindler, you and the other man (Kelly) have swindled the public for a long time. Silvera—Am I in a British court of justice or not? All I look for is justice (thumps the table). Am I— Judge Lowry—Hold your tongue, sir, or I shall commit you. Silvera—Do your worst. Silvera—All my papers were taken away by the Government, and I want my rights back. Judge Lowry—Hold your tongue, sir. Hold your tongue, I do not believe you. You want to robbed the people for a long time. Silvera—I must ask your worship to give me fair play, and—Judge Lowry—Hold your tongue, sir. Silvera—I beg to tender one Rein as a witness. Judge Lowry—Do what? Silvera—I wish him examined. Judge Lowry—Then it that is all the answer you have to make to the court, you shall hear of him. Silvera—I apply for a postponement of this case. Alexander Currie is a material witness on my behalf, and he is not present. Judge Lowry—I won't postpone the case, it shall go on. Why did you not subpoena Currie? Silvera—I thought he would have been present, but as he is not, I wish to have him examined as a witness. I expected he would. Judge Lowry—You lie, sir. Silvera—I return the lie to the bench (thumps the table). Judge Lowry—Shut your mouth, sir, or I shall commit you. That seems to be what you want. Silvera (in a tone of his voice, and with great gesticulations)—If the gallows was near me, and you gave me a lar, and I had to mount it, I would return the lie (thumps the table). Am I in a British court of justice? Judge Lowry—I tell you, sir, and, therefore, I will not postpone the case. You subpoenaed your witnesses, and you could have subpoenaed Currie; but you waylaid the policeman, and took away a subpoena addressed to Mr. Alexander Currie. It is not the truth you returned my letter to me they I sent with it. Judge Lowry—Do you lie, sir, you waylaid the policeman, and took it away; in short, you stole it, sir. Silvera—The lie, I say again is with the court and not with me; am I not to have justice? Judge Lowry—Go to the clerk of the court.—Go on with the case.

A Yellow Dressing-Gown in Court.

(Paris Correspondence N. Y. Herald.)

Talking of morals, a trial of this week been laid before justice by an indigant father, who has said a lady, opposite neighbor, for watering her flowers after balcony in a yellow *negligé*, of which the style was so flowing that the gentleman was not very modest in the eyes of his family. The lady was prosecuted for some other garment for her morning avocations, but she refused to do so. It is probable that the case will be dropped. The dress was yellow. Princess Mathilde wore a yellow satin robe and casaque, trimmed with fur, at the opening of the Assembly, and the lady very likely prefers yellow to the Metternich color. The gentleman, the father, said he was threatened with a law-suit, which suited her, doubtless, and law proceedings led her before the President of the Council, where the following questions and answers were exchanged:

President to complainant—State the object of your suit.

Complainant—It is not a suit at all, Monsieur le President; it is a dressing-gown.

President—What is objectionable in this garment?

Complainant—In the first place, it is yellow, an anti-national substitution in favor of outward politics, which the youth of France are not willing to do with; and besides it is of such a cut that—

President—Pray, continue.

Complainant—Instead of being high in front; especially for the purpose of watering flowers, it is very low in the bodice and high behind.

President to defendant—What is the name given to the style of your garment, madam?

Defendant—An antique, Monsieur le President; Cæsar's wife wore one. [Laughter.]

President to complainant—What family is your?

Complainant—An only son.

President—How old is he?

Complainant—Twenty-one months. [Great laughter in court.]

President [gravely]—I do not think the morality of your infant is in immediate danger, and the court, therefore, decides that—

Defendant—The dressing-gown may be dropped. [Much laughter.]

Complainant—Then I must give notice to leave my present dwelling, as I cannot live in a house in front of which public morals are so attacked.

Another instance of this kind, tending to correct the loose manners of the day, is shown at the Porte St. Martin, where we are to have a revival of the old pieces to represent three hundred partially naked dancers; they are to be clothed as vegetables. We are to have a vaudeville of asparagus, another of turnips and carrots, in which it is hoped not so much as a *chignon* will be discernable. M. Fournier, the manager of the theatre, is thus striding toward reform. The new piece now performed at the Gaieté, "Le Serpent Vert," at the Folies Dramatiques, is a noise and the Swallow," a very innocent title. It is a sort in the comic *bouffonnerie* of the "Gil Cerve," at the Folies Dramatiques, where the music is by Herve. I do not suppose the sense of the romance is to be improved in the title, nor as pretty as the music, but I state that the song is momentarily creating a *furore*.

English Review of Norwood.

(From the London Spectator, Dec. 7.)

From more than one point of view Mr. Henry Ward Beecher is a man of mark. No popular preacher is in greater favor with the people of New York than the author of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, who is no less accounted as a speaker decidedly more attractive than as a lecturer from his peculiar pulpit. His literary publications are read with delight by his many admirers; moreover, he is the brother of Mrs. Beecher Stowe. But his present work shows that a man may be a fluent preacher, and brother of a clever woman, and yet break down when he attempts to write a novel. Had Mr. Beecher inherited what appears to have been his original design, and given us a series of detached sketches illustrative of village life in New England, the book "Norwood" might have taken rank by the side of Miss Mitford's pictures of village life in Berkshire; but he threw away his only chance of rendering his book acceptable to any numerous body of readers when he decided to give it the form of a long, straggling, pointless three-volumed novel. That his representations of rural worthies, and their ways are faithful to nature, and executed with conscientious pains, we admit; but they lack the simplicity and poetic insight of "Our Village." Moreover, he is guilty in a high degree of the besetting sin of popular preachers, who, more than any other class of educated men, delight in verbose utterances of common-place thoughts. Had Mr. Beecher submitted his manuscript to a critical and fearless editor, with a view to its amendment for the press, it would have been reduced by at least one-third of its words, and would also have been relieved of numerous offences against good taste. Now that the southerners are broken and humiliated, it ill becomes a Northern partisan to taunt them with the lack of fortitude which is said to have characterized their soldiers when lying in military hospitals. "Hundreds of wounded rebels," says the novelist, with a partisan's bitterness, at that point of the book where village life disappears in the life of camps, "had been captured, and lay among our men, subject to the same kindness. In the hospital there was peace; wounds were counted as amicable settlements. The Southern spirit and unestrained in the expression of feeling; the North, grave and self-contained, more apt to repress than to show feeling—both carried into battle and into the hospital their peculiarities. The Southern spirit, impetuous and fiery, charged yelling and noisy. The Northern men, sometimes fainting, yet offener sternly silent, put their feelings into blows. *The rebels wounded groaned and cried out—the men groaned inwardly—those their tongues.* The Northern wounded were quiet, patient, suppressed their groans, bit their pains as stubbornly and silently as they had fought the rebels." Without accusing the author of the malignity which such phrases will think they discern if this allusion to suffering men who, however opposed, may have been under the surgeon's knife, bore themselves right gallantly on many hard-fought fields, we cannot but express our regret that the triumph of his political cause has not mollified Mr. Beecher towards its brave though misguided adversaries.

A Present of a Grave.

Figaro relates an amusingly exasperating anecdote that recently befel one of the Jay Gould imitators, Norine, author of "La Reine Hortense." He was sleeping one morning much at his ease, and not at all in the mood for receiving company, when the door of his apartment opened, and there stood a tall young man, short and stout, who seated himself without ceremony on the foot of the bed.

"You are certainly Jules Norine?" said the new comer in a strong Meridional accent.

"Yes, sir," replied Norine, sitting up and rubbing his eyes to be sure that he was awake.

"I am," pursued the stranger, "a native of a small town of Provence, and in my house every winter I assemble a society of my friends—all grocers for wine, oil and olives. Can you imagine how we spend the evening?"

"I have not the faintest idea."

"We read your books. It is I who read aloud, with my sonorous and vibrating voice.

"Highly flattered, Monsieur.

"I need not tell you how the time flies, how the hours glide by unheeded, thanks to the charms of your incisive style, your original method, your sparkling wit."

"Monsieur," observed Norine, "I do not detest compliments, but I must say I prefer to receive them in the afternoon. In the morning, when one is still fasting, and has gone to bed late—

"Ah, you may well speak of compliments," continued the Provencal, remorselessly. "We can hear no one, and deem no one worthy to be compared with the South are not ungrateful, and like to render honors where they have enjoyed intellectual delights. At our last seance I rose, I said in my vibrating tones, by obtaining the silence of the assembly. I finished here. I am going to Paris to see the author of the book, and the idea has occurred to call upon M. Norine, and make him a little present in the name of us all." Bravo! cried the friends, as of a single man, and we began the discussion concerning an article suitable for a present. Many were of opinion that you would squander it immediately; after much discussion, the true idea dawned (as dawns upon *my* mind, and the friends guided my steps to its accomplishment. The purchase is effected; the deed is now in my pocket."

"What purchase, what deed?" cried Norine, in a sharp tone.

"How! you do not guess? Prepare yourself for a delightful surprise. In my journey, I have brought for you a concession in perpetuity at Pere La Chaise! In the *grande* allee, in the division of Alfred de Musset, Balzac. The soil is dry, because it is to the slope of the hill, and that is a great advantage, for you know dampness decomposes rapidly, and it would be a pity if you should be reduced to pieces at the end of a year. Come, look a little pleased; here is the deed, duly and signed by the authorities. No one knows how soon you may need it, exhausted as you are by dissipation."

At this moment Norine leaped from bed and seized his good Toledo cane.

"Kind Meridional," said he, "I do not wish to be indebted to you for concessions, and, therefore, I make you that of not throwing you out of the window, but on condition that you do me the pleasure of taking yourself off with the twinkling of a second!"

When Norine related this adventure he added: "I went back to bed and tried to sleep, but it was impossible; as soon as I shut my eyes I saw myself interred on the dry soil, close by Balzac, and the prospect was not altogether cheerful."

A Curious Mistake.

The following story is told in an Ohio paper, and serves as a fresh illustration of the difficulty of discriminating the difference between twelve-dum and twecdle-dee. It appears that there is quite a large and prosperous colored settlement in Kings county, Ohio, composed of thrifty men, who own quite wealthy farmers, owning their lands, and being an orderly and thriving community. Until a few years ago they had no school of their own, although they have contributed annually for many years there being no separate return of property by the township trustees, who, though repeatedly petitioned to do so, have so neglected to make such return; and the whole of the school fund went to the support of the white schools in the township. At length Aquilla Lett, perhaps the wealthiest person in the colored settlement, determined to test the legal right of the trustees to prevent a separate return of property for school purposes, and to start the question, sent three of his daughters, nearly women grown, to the school in the district in which he resided. Lett, himself is a mulatto, and his children are very light complexion, with long, straight, sandy-colored hair.

The school was taught that season by a young lady from McConnellsville, and knowing the subject of controversy she made no point of objecting to the admittance of Lett's daughters. But an intense excitement was the immediate consequence of the first day's attendance of these young colored women; a meeting of the school directors was speedily held, and it was resolved that Lett's children should be turned out of school, and one of the directors, a Mr. Jordan, was authorized to enforce the order. Mr. Jordan was an old man, past sixty years of age, with eyesight somewhat impaired, and who knew but few children in the district.

On the following day he repaired to the school, which was then in session, and said to the teacher: "I understand that three of the children are attending school here. On being informed that such was the case, he stated that the directors had authorized him to expel them from the school, and wished her to point them out to him. The teacher told him she had no objection to the children attending school, and was willing to teach them, and therefore would not point them out.

Mr. Jordan, not to be thwarted thus, at once wrote upon a slip of paper, and called children from the school, mistaking them for Lett's. Of course, this created great scandal in the district, and a day or two later the children were expelled and the others retained, and the school continued.

This, however, closed the business; for the colored people have obtained their proper proportion of the school fund, and have since maintained a school of their own.

From our latest Edition of Yesterday.

Latest by Atlantic Cable.

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

An unusually large number of letters have recently been received at the post-office at Dublin, addressed to prominent officials. Each one of these letters was loaded with explosive compounds, designed to explode on unfolding. Several of them exploded before their real nature was ascertained, but up to this time no person has been killed.

One of the city policemen, who received a letter, was horribly mangled by the explosion which occurred in his hands. It is a fact known how many of these dangerous missives have been dispatched. Considerable excitement prevails in Dublin and elsewhere throughout the country, on the discovery of this latest Fenian outrage. The authorities are actively investigating it, and will no doubt probe the matter to the bottom.

The *Times* of this morning has an editorial article on the Abyssinian question. It says that less than 50,000 special constables have been sworn in, and the metropolis is tranquil. The writer calls attention to the great public danger, and asks the authorities to adopt some decisive measures of the metropolis.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 27.—The steamship China, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived here yesterday.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 1 20 P. M.—Consols, 92½ for money and 92¾ for account. U. S. 5-20s, Illinois Central, 88½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27, December 27th.—Rather more doing in cotton. The sales to-day will reach 10,000 bales. At 2 P. M. Orleans were advanced to 12½. Nd.; California white declined to 15s. Common rosin declined to 6s. 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 27, Evening.—U. S. Five-twenties closed firm at 72½. The bullion in the Bank of England has increased £100,000 during the past week. £300.

PANTNOUT, Dec. 26, Evening.—U. S. bonds, 72½@72¾.

LONDON, Dec. 27, 11.15 A. M.—Illinois Central, 88; Erie, 49; others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27, 11 A. M.—Cotton steady; sales will probably reach 8,000 bales. Pulses, 45s. Linseed cake, unchanged.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The committee appointed at the meeting of the representatives of Soldiers' Leagues throughout the country, held here a few weeks ago, to communicate with various military parties as to the propriety of holding a National Convention of Soldiers and Sailors, met May, to nominate a Presidential ticket, report their response to the call for approval, approving the plan, from a number of prominent military officers, including two of Grant's staff, and Governors of States. Another conference is to be held here on the eighth of January next, when an address is to be prepared, and the time and place for holding the Convention decided upon. The leaders of the movement propose to have the Convention meet in Chicago the week previous to the Republican National Convention, and have it report to nominate such a ticket as the latter will be compelled to accept, or take issue with the soldiers of the country.

The secret of the entire matter is that the Conservatives will try to further use Grant as a some candidate for the Vice Presidency, who hopes, by obtaining the support of the soldiers, that it will likewise place him upon the Republican ticket. Note but time for contrast with the movement seem to doubt but that the Convention will declare for Grant for the Presidency.

A Fight for Another Office.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—In the absence of some other excitement for the time being, the interest about this city have turned their attention to the Solicitorship of Internal Revenue, and there is a host of applicants for the position. The "Whisky Ring" have not produced their candidate yet, but it is thought the probability of an appointment being made; there can be no doubt but that they will appear here in force and commence to urge their claims by memorials addressed to Commissioner Rollins. The former is decidedly averse to making any appointment for the position at present, and hence the announcement that "none need so" have been tendered this position is premature.

Meeting of the Cabinet.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—Nothing of importance was transacted at the Cabinet meeting to-day. It was expected that the propriety of removing Gen. Pope would be under consideration, but no inquiry it is learned that the matter was not broached at all, and no action in the premises only were considered. Neither Attorney General nor Secretary Rawlins nor Brevet General Randall was present at the meeting.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 27.—The Surveyor-General of Colorado and Utah, Mr. Hunt, has opened an Office the plot and field notes of the claim known as the Ute Chief, in Gilpin county, situated on the Gregory Mining District, in Gilpin county, Colorado. The claim is 1,500 feet in extreme square feet of surface, to which the claimants desire to perfect their title under the mining law of Congress, approved July 26th, 1866.

A. S. ROBINSON,
910 CHESTNUT STREET,
LOOKING GLASSES,
PAINTINGS,
Engravings and Photographs.
Plain and Ornamental Gilt Frames.
ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

Patent Elastic Ventilating Inner Soles.

They are a PERFECT REMEDY for COLD or SWEATY FEET.
They relieve RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.
They are a SOLE and not a PERFORATED SHIELD.
Ladies' Size 3 to 7. Gents' Size 7 to 11.
Sold by Shoe and Shoe Stores generally.
Wholesale Depot, 18 Ann Street, Boston, Mass.
Sole Agent for PHILADELPHIA, HENRY ELLIOTT, No 19 Merchant street, New York: J. A. C. Arters, 400 Canal Street, New Orleans.
Ask for Elastic Inner Soles and take no other.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
Men's Furnishing Goods,
814 Chestnut Street,
Four doors below the "Continental,"
PHILADELPHIA. ml4,tu,w,4m

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR BUDGET, prepares for the feeding of hundreds of families, in twenty different dishes. Also, Philadelphia Pickles, Sauces, Preserves, Jellies, Marmalades, Worcester Sauce, Mushroom Catsup, Anchovies, Anchovy Paste, Bloaters, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers,
SHARPE & THOMSON,
No. 232 North Second Street.

SHERMAN'S ARMY.

How the Soldiers Made a Seat of Iron.

Colonel George Ward Nichols has added a Supplement to his "Story of the Great March"—one of the most successful war-books published in this country. The supplementary chapters, grouped under the general heading of "After the War," contains some pleasant sketches of the character of General Sherman, and the wit, humor and good-nature of the soldiers of his army. Among the new stories told by Col. Nichols is one called

THE SEAT OF IRON.

In the Connecticut valley, ever so many thousands of millions of years ago, when the land was lower, or the waters of the sea rose higher, there were broad flat beaches which at each turn of the tide were left bare. Over these beds of mud ran many animals, enormous birds, of whose existence there remains in our day no evidence save their large tracks imprinted upon the yielding earth, eternally fixed there by the succeeding tide, which overspread them with a glittering veil of sand, by and by to harden into stone. A silent, immutable witness, this record tells the student of to-day the history of ages past.

As the slow-moving journey through Great Britain over the Continent, the garrulous guide will point him to some broken wall or ruined arch, saying, "Here, in such and such centuries ago, the legions of Rome had camped; here, on such and such a day, our excavations which have brought to light tablets of bronze; or weapons of war which reveal to us the Roman occupation, begin a chapter in the history of gone-by races of men.

The campaigns and marches of the Northern armies over the Southern land will be remembered by many years, and be made to legend these many years, but here and there a mark more lasting than mere memory or the man—a tale of justice justified, and printed in blood with letters of fire.

One morning in the month of February, 1865, a detachment of troops from Sherman's army were employed in breaking a railroad. This was a host of fighters on the outskirts of the city of Savannah behind them, a gift of conquest in front, and the sunshine of hope with noble endurance, and wonderous patience they had struggled waist-deep through swamps which had seemed impassable, and they had built thousands of bridges, they had made roads and causeways, they had faced fire and fire of a desperate foe. Tony were used to bending and twisting these strips of iron, obeyed with a willing heart, and at the life of the rebellion. They had left their mark all the way from Atlanta through Memphis, across the mountains, over the hills and plains of Georgia, and now, in the uplands of the Carolinas, they had reached the great heart of the system, and the heart of disorder as well, where the great highways of trade and treason met and separated to their farthest bound. It was a still, musing morning, and the soldiers knew not which I write. Far away to the west the railroad track ran to a point, and was lost to the horizon's edge. All along the way was marked by light columns of smoke, which lazily lifted themselves from the ties of ties. About these swarmed thousands of men feeding the fire, and bending the rails into a strange, fantastic shapes, as their fancy or accident might direct.

In the foreground of this scene there was enacted one of those solemn dramatic incidents which seem symbolical of a time, wherein the actors, impressed with one present, all-powerful idea, unconsciously become prophets as well. Deft of hand and earnest of will, a party of women soldiers fashioned the rails into a seat, which they placed on the U. S. With many a shout and stern exclamation, the earth was excavated at the exact point of the seat, and there was placed a massive framework of solid pine soon filled the cavity to the level of the way. To this foundation, with the aid of a few men, they were fastened the iron letters symbolic of nation, the whole was left, when it was all completed, and U. S. shone in the sun as if they had grown into the place by the unconscious order of the West raised his weather-stained hat from his brown locks, and, with a trembling of sadness, and more of proud confidence, and yet with that sublimity of thought which of no one can be conceived, thought the people, exclaimed, "There, boys, we've planted the seat of iron, and will defend it to the death." These fellows shall know that the United States government has been here and left its sign."

A few months from that day, and the Confederacy, which had seemed so defiant, was haughty front before the power of our arms, went crumbling to the earth, sinken at its foundation, and the seat of iron, the iron seat had stood, was left a problem of no small difficulty. The slightest strain of flexture is sufficient to distort the image of a star. It was necessary to support the seat-iron by a pressure which should tell with exactness upon every portion of its surface. A mass ingenious contrivance of rods and triangles, carrying at their angles eighty-one tons of pressure, was constructed, and supplies this want. On these balls the speculum reposes with an absolute uniformity of pressure, through the agency of the mechanism manufactured to it by the universal joint by which the pressure of the speculum is communicated with its foundation in the earth.

"This is a brief sketch of the difficulties which have to be overcome and the many problems which had to be solved in the construction of the speculum, which, I have enumerated them in order that due meed of fame may be assigned to the genius, perseverance, and patient endurance which triumphed over all. All this was done by Lord Rosse himself. The powerful and delicate machinery required for all these nice and difficult operations was conceived and made under his eye, and the work was executed it were trained by his care and workers in his employ. The whole vast expense was defrayed from his own resources."

Coal Statements.

The following is the quantity of coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, during the week ending, Thursday, Dec. 26, 1867:

From St. Clair	Tons. Cwt.	
" Pottsville	3,411	12
" Port Carbon	4,309	07
" Auburn	624	11
" Port Clinton	1,217	15
" Harrisburg and Dauphin	76	01
Total Anthracite Coal for week	34,863	07
Bituminous Coal, Tuscarora, Harrisburg and Dauphin for week	5,742	10
Total of all kinds for week	40,605	17
Previously this month	157,181	12
Total	197,809	11
To same period last year	163,216	14
Decrease	34,593	17

The following is the amount of Coal transported over the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, for the week ending Monday, Dec. 26, 1867, and from January 1, inclusive with corresponding period last year:

	Week.	Previously.	Total.
1867	2,232	175,981	178,213
1866	2,341	206,969	209,310
Decrease	1,091	30,988	31,079
Increase	26,858	24,567	

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
Just received from Paris, a full and fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's Fancy Goods, Cloth Leggings, Velvet Leggings, also ready to order.
Also, Gentlemen's Fancy Cloth Leggings, with Velvet Quarters, and Gaiters, corner of Ninth and Spring Garden streets. The best kid Glove or India and goat, at
SCHREIDERIEPS BAZAAR
OPEN EVENINGS. no4-tu-th-3m

TURKEY FIGS.—2 CASES NEW CROP, VARIOUS grades; selected and for sale by JOHN DUSSIER & CO., 408 South Delaware avenue.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

QUICKEST TIME ON RECORD.
THE PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.
8 HOURS to CINCINNATI, or VINCENNES, or ST. LOUIS, or CHICAGO, or CAIRO, or LOUISVILLE, or INDIANAPOLIS, or COLUMBUS, or ALTON, or KANSAS, or LEAVENWORTH, or OMAHA, or PITTSBURGH, or ALLEGHENY, or ALL OTHER PLACES, ONLY ONE NIGHT on the ROUTE.
PASSENGERS take the 8.00 P. M. TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and 8 HOURS ONLY ONE NIGHT on the ROUTE.
PASSENGERS for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, Alton, St. Louis, Cairo, Louisville, Kansas, Leavenworth, Omaha, Columbus, Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Wheeling, Zanesville, Steubenville, Wilmington, Dayton, Springfield, Richmond, Terre Haute, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Sandusky, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Canada, take the 8.00 P. M. TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and 8 HOURS ONLY ONE NIGHT on the ROUTE.
PASSENGERS for Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago, St. Louis, Cairo, Chicago, Peoria, Burlington, Quincy, Keokuk, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Leavenworth, Kansas, Denver, Salt Lake, Virginia City, Sacramento, San Francisco, Portland, Oregon, and all points West and South-West, take the 8.00 P. M. TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and 8 HOURS ONLY ONE NIGHT on the ROUTE.
PASSENGERS for Pittsburgh, Allegheny, Wheeling, Zanesville, Steubenville, Wilmington, Dayton, Springfield, Richmond, Terre Haute, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Sandusky, Erie, Dunkirk, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Canada, take the 8.00 P. M. TRAIN EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, and 8 HOURS ONLY ONE NIGHT on the ROUTE.
TICKETS SECURE the UNEQUALED advantages of this, the VERY SHORTEST and BEST LINE. PASS TICKETS "VIA PANHANDLE," at TICKET OFFICES, S. W. CORNER FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, NO. 116 MARKET STREET, but, Second and Front Sts., and at the TICKET OFFICE, S. E. Corner Broad and Market Streets.
S. F. SCULL, Gen'l Ticket Agt., Philadelphia.
JOHN H. MILLER, Gen'l Ticket Agt., 252 Broadway, N.Y.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.
FROM FOOT OF MARKET STREET,
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPT. 17, 1867.
Trains will leave as follows:
For Camden, Woodbury, Glassboro, Millville and intermediate Stations, at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M.
For Cape May, at 3.30 P. M.
For Atlantic City, Sundays only, at 8.00 A. M.
Freight Trains leave Camden daily, except Sundays, at 9.00 A. M.
Freight for Cape May and Intermediate Points, leave Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M. Freight received at Camden, Market street, until 4 P. M.
Freight Depot, Walnut street, Philadelphia.
WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

READING RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, Market street, Philadelphia, for the interior of Pennsylvania, as follows:
For Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Erie, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Canada, at 7.00 A. M., and 3.00 P. M. (Sundays, 7.00 A. M. only), arriving at Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Lewisburg, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Erie, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls and Canada, at 12.50 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 5.30 P. M.
Leave Reading for Philadelphia, at 8.00 A. M., and 1.30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12.15 P. M. and 6.45 P. M.
Leave Pottsville for Philadelphia, at 8.00 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12.15 P. M.
Leave Harrisburg for Philadelphia, at 8.00 A. M., and 7.00 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12.15 P. M. and 6.45 P. M.
Leave Williamsport for Philadelphia, at 7.00 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.
Leave Lewisburg for Philadelphia, at 7.00 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.
Leave Pittsburg for Philadelphia, at 8.00 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.
Leave Erie for Philadelphia, at 8.00 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.
Leave Rochester for Philadelphia, at 8.00 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.
Leave Buffalo for Philadelphia, at 8.00 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.
Leave Niagara Falls for Philadelphia, at 8.00 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6.45 P. M.
Leave Pottsville for Reading, at 8.10 A. M., arriving in Reading at 9.10 A. M.
Leave Harrisburg for Reading, at 7.00 A. M., arriving in Reading at 9.10 A. M.
Leave Williamsport for Reading, at 7.00 A. M., arriving in Reading at 9.10 A. M.
Leave Lewisburg for Reading, at 7.00 A. M., arriving in Reading at 9.10 A. M.
Leave Philadelphia for Reading, at 8.00 A. M., arriving in Reading at 9.10 A. M.
Leave Philadelphia for Pottsville, at 8.00 A. M., arriving in Pottsville at 9.10 A. M.
Leave Philadelphia for Harrisburg, at 8.00 A. M., arriving in Harrisburg at 9.10 A. M.
Leave Harrisburg accommodation leaves Reading at 7.15