THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 142. PHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THE KIDNEYS.

The kidneys are two in number, situated at the upper part of the loins surrounded by fat, and consisting of three parts, viz.:—The Anterior, the Interior and the Exterior.

The anterior absorbs Interior consists of tissues or veins, which serve as a deposit for the urine and convey it to the exterior. The exterior is a conductor also terminating in a single tube, and called the Ureter. The ureters are connected with the bladder

The bladder is composed of various coverings or tissues, divided into parts, viz.:—The Upper, the Lower the Nervous, and the Mucous. The upper expels, the lower retains. Many have a desire to urinate without the ability to urinate. This frequently occurs in children.

To cure these affections we must bring into action the muscles, which are engaged in their various functions. If they are neglected, Gravel or Dropsy may ensue.

The reader must also be made aware, that however slight may be the attack, it is sure to affect his bodily health and mental powers, as our flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

GOUT OR RHEUMATISM.

For this occurring in the loins is indicative of the above diseases. They occur in persons disposed to acid stomach and chalky concretions.

THE GRAVEL.

The gravel ensues from neglect or improper treatment of the kidneys. These organs being weak, the water is not expelled from the bladder, but allowed to remain; it becomes feverish and sediment forms. It is from this deposit that the stone is formed and gravel ensues.

DROPSY

Is a collection of water in some parts of the body, and bears different names, according to the parts affected, viz., when generally diffused over the body, it is called Anasarca; when of the abdomen, Ascites; when of the chest, Hydrothorax.

TREATMENT.

Helmbold's highly concentrated compound Extract of Buchu is decidedly one of the best remedies for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsical swellings, rheumatism, and gouty affections. Under this head we have arranged Dysuria, or difficulty and pain in passing water, scanty secretion, or small and frequent discharges of water, Strangury or stopping of water, Hematuria or bloody urine, Gout, and Rheumatism of the kidneys, without any change in quantity, but increase of color or dark water. It was always highly recommended by the late Dr Physic in these affections.

This medicine increases the power of digestion and excites the absorbents into healthy exercise, by which the watery or calcareous depositions, and all unnatural enlargements, as well as pain and inflammation, are reduced, and is taken by

MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.

Directions for use and diet accompany.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. February 25, 1857.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:—

Dear Sir:—I have been a sufferer for upwards of twenty years with gravel, bladder, and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract of Buchu

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter unless I knew of the ingredients. As you advertised that it was composed of *buchu, cubebs*, and *juniper berries*, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination, and, with his advice, after an examination of the article, and consulting again with a druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced its use about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using it three weeks, was able to walk out. I feel much like writing you a full statement of my case at that time, but thought my improvement might only be temporary, and therefore concluded to defer and see if it would effect a cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and and more satisfactory to me.

I AM NOW ABLE TO REPORT THAT A CURE IS EFFECTED AFTER USING THE REMEDY FOR TWO MONTHS,

I HAVE NOT USED ANY NOW FOR THREE MONTHS, AND FEEL AS WELL IN ALL RESPECTS AS I EVER DID.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the system, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections,

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:—

Hon. WILLIAM BIGLER, ex-Governor Penna.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Judge, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Judge, Philadelphia
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Judge, U. S. Court.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD Judge Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor, Penna.
Hon. F. BANKS, Auditor-General, Washington.
And many others, if necessary

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

Helmbold's Drug and Chemical Warehouse, No. 594 BROADWAY,

Metropolitan Hotel, New York,

AND

No. 104 S. TENTH St. PHILADELPHIA.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

A GREAT MEETING IN BEHALF OF "THE MISSION HOUSE OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE UNITED STATES" will be held on SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the CHURCH OF HOLY TRINITY, NINETEENTH and WALNUT streets.

SPEAKERS.

Rev. H. J. MORTON, D. D.,
Rev. M. A. DE W. HOWE, D. D.,
Rev. R. B. CLAXTON, D. D.
Rev. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D.

A collection will be taken up. 12 14 2t

CHURCH OF THE INTERCESSOR, Protestant Episcopal, SPRING GARDEN Street, below Broad.—Sunday Morning, the Rector, J. W. BONHAM, will preach a Sermon on "The More Sure Word of Prophecy;" and in the Evening, on "The Triumphant Messiah Ending Satan's Sway." Service at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, CHESNUT Street, west of Eighteenth.—Services To-morrow morning at 10½, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. G. A. PELIZ. Sunday School in the afternoon at 2½ o'clock.

GERMANTOWN SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, TULPEHOCKEN and GREEN Streets.—Preaching To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. MATTHEW NEWKIRK, Jr.

OXFORD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, BROAD and OXFORD Streets.—Rev. SAMUEL CHITTENDEN will preach To-morrow at 10½ A. M. Rev. F. L. ROBBINS at 7½ P. M. All are welcome.

CHILDREN'S CHURCH.—THE NEXT Sermon to the Young on "Bible Jewels," at the CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, To-morrow Afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

THIRD REFORMED CHURCH, TENTH and FILBERT Streets.—Rev. J. W. SCHENCK, Pastor. Services at 10½ o'clock Morning, and 7½ Evening.

REV. WILLIAM WILDER WILL preach in GREEN HILL HALL, S. E. corner of SEVENTEETH and POPLAR Streets, To-Morrow Afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

SPRUCE STREET MISSION, S. W. corner of TENTH and SOUTH Streets.—Rev. S. H. MIRICK, of Lewisburg, will preach at 3½ o'clock P. M.

REV. W. W. NEWELL WILL preach at LANGSTROTH'S HALL, Germantown, To-morrow Morning at 10½ o'clock, and Evening at 7½. Subject in the evening—"Jesus Christ."

WEST ARCH STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of EIGHTEENTH Street.—Rev. E. L. CLARK, of Boston, Mass., will preach To-morrow, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers made welcome.

CALVARY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, LOCUST Street, above Fifteenth.—Preaching To-morrow by Rev. W. C. CATTELL, D. D., President of Lafayette College, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, THIRD Street, below Walnut.—Services To-morrow Evening at 7½ o'clock.

COHOCKSINK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Preaching To-Morrow (sabbath), by the Pastor at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. T. T. TASKER, AT SECOND STREET M. E. CURCH, 10½ A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO., N. E. corner of FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, and TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York, are agents for the "TELEGRAPH," and for the Newspapers of the whole country.

7 30 1y 4p JOY COE & CO

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK.—PHILADELPHIA, December 8, 1866. The Annual Election for Directors will be held at the Banking House on WEDNESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1867, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

12 8 s4t W. L. SCHAFFER Cashier.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF

PHALON'S "Night Blooming Cereus."

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A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

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A collection of GOODS unrivalled for its completeness, beauty, and adaptation to the wants of the community. 12 9 tuths tf2 25p

PRICES MODERATE.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Return Home of a Committee of Loyal North Carolinians—The proposed Government of the Southern States.

WASHINGTON, December 14.—Governor Holden, John Poole, James F. Taylor, and Messrs. Harris and Jenkins, of North Carolina, who have been in Washington for several days, have left the city, and are now on their way home. They were appointed a committee to come hither in the interests of the loyal people of that State, and they represent the views of about forty of the one hundred and seventy members of the Legislature. They say that the bill prepared by them and introduced yesterday by Representative Stevens, to remand North Carolina to a territorial condition, and to provide for a convention to form a new State Government, stands a good chance of being passed, and that the leading Republican members have privately expressed themselves in its favor. These delegates have distributed among Congressmen a circular, showing that a test of loyalty in the insurgent States is essential. Its application, they say, would effectually place the government of the Southern States in the hands of the Union men, preclude every Secessionist, and no other test can do so without excluding thousands who at the first were misled, but who repented, and afterwards perilled their lives and estates in support of the Union.

There need be no apprehensions that this oath would be falsely taken. The *status* of every man at that time was distinctly known to his neighbors. The line was clearly drawn upon this test, and upon it hundreds were imprisoned outraged, and murdered. By the same measures let the persecuted Unionists have their reward. They are now discouraged and paralyzed, because the President would boldly deliver them over to degradation incurred on account of their adherence to the Union in the dark days of treason and blood. The Congress seems to make no definite distinction between them and their late and present persecutors and enemies; but should Congress recognize and uphold them by some just and discriminating action, they would take courage and boldly and successfully work for the interests of the Union. Thus would the true element of the South stand prominently forward, and make secession and treason bow its head. Now traitors are bold and arrogant, while the true loyalists are mortified and silent. The peace of the country is still disturbed, and the Union still unquestionably in danger.

Representative Julian to-day introduced a bill providing civil governments for the districts lately in revolt against the United States, and for the restoration of said districts to their forfeited rights of States in the Union. North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas, and Virginia are to be created into temporary territorial governments, the executive power to be vested in Governors, to hold office until their successors shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed by the President of the United States. They are to have the veto power.

All the other machinery of territorial governments is provided, including a legislative assembly and delegate to Congress. The people, under certain rules, are authorized to form State Governments, the constitutions to be submitted for popular ratification. The electors are confined to the loyal male citizens of the United States, who shall take and subscribe the oath of allegiance; but no person who has held or exercised any office, civil or military, State or Confederate, under the Rebel usurpation, or who has voluntarily borne arms against the United States shall vote or be eligible to be elected as delegate to the Convention.

Representative Sheilabarger to-day presented a memorial from persons representing themselves to be loyal citizens of Louisiana, and representing the sentiment of the loyal people of the State, asking Congress to immediately take such action as will supersede the present political organization in Louisiana by such as will be loyal to the general Government, and secure to the loyal people of Louisiana protection in their lives, liberty, and property. They say the present organizations are not republican, because a majority of the citizens are disfranchised, and because they do not give adequate and equal protection to all of them, and that they are not loyal because they are controlled by those who were engaged in the Rebellion against the Government. In the explanation accompanying the memorial, it is said, under date of December 6, that it was originated, written, and published by the loyal citizens, and was their almost unanimous approval. About seventy copies, in possession of as many gentlemen, have been scattered over the State for signatures, and the names thus obtained have all been attached to this document.

It has been presented to nearly all of the more influential loyal citizens, and about one-third of them have signed it, the others being deterred from doing so by regard for their personal interest or personal safety. The memorial has not been presented to the colored citizens for their signatures, as it was deemed best it should be signed mainly by representative men. Among the signatures are those of Governor Wells, Chief Justice Hyman, George W. Kendall, and many others. The papers were referred to the Select Committee on the New Orleans riots.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Love and Suicide.

From the St. Louis Democrat, December 7.

Yesterday we gave an account of the suicide of Ernst Thiele. The young man was a resident of St. Louis, and paid his addresses to a beautiful young lady, Miss Rose Haessler, and they were engaged to be married. For some cause which has not transpired, the young lady broke her engagement and declined to fulfil her promise. Thiele, maddened by the result of his love affair, went to Washington, Gasconade county, to see his brother-in-law, and while there, in a moment of desperation, shot himself. After his death, the following letters, written in German, were found. The first is addressed to his beloved, and will doubtless produce a feeling of regret in her bosom when she peruses the impassioned sentences written by the man who loved her:—

BELOVED ROSA:—I cannot refrain, in my heart, to write you a few lines in my last hour; you can think that this is not easy for me to do; you know what I told you the last moment; my life would be at an end. So it is. I have tried, but I cannot live any longer. I was, two successive nights, at the door of your mother, and intended to make an end of my life, but my conscience troubled me to see my aged mother once more and I think she will have me decently buried. I feel sorry for my poor old mother; but I cannot help it; I cannot live any longer, as you have deceived me too bad. Think of all that I have done for you, and all for nothing. But your conscience will trouble you, that on your account a man has taken his life. That you have deceived me too bad you know best yourself. I would have built a house on your word, the way you have always spoken to me. I never had any wrong thoughts of you, and if I can, I shall not leave you any rest, as it is your fault that I must take such an end. If your walls could speak, they would not permit you to live. If I had no conscience, I would think nothing on account of that, but I am attacked on my honor and feel ashamed to stay in the world. I have told you I would have my picture taken, and you promised me to get it, and you have not done what you promised me. All you have told me was false, therefore I cannot live any longer. Whenever I could make you a pleasure I have done it, and you cannot say anything wrong of me after my death, and you will rather say, "I have killed this man" I swear to you that you will never enjoy again one pleasant hour.

It is hard for me to depart from this world, but then I get rest, when your troubles commence then—for that reason I departed from there (from St Louis)—I wanted to see my aged mother once more.

Your ring will be my companion in earth, which I have told you. I keep my word, although it costs my life, and you will often say yet, "Thiele was a man of his word."

Farewell! The cars run too fast—I cannot write. Do not forget your beloved ERNST THIELE.

The other is written to one of his friends, and is as follows:—

DEAR FRIEND:—You will please inclose within letter in an envelope and hand in to her. The watch I will give to you as a memento. Take the picture along and ask her if she knows the man, and what I told her the last hour; tell her my life is at an end, and that it was nobody's fault but hers. If the letter I have written to her is not legible, please copy it and hand it to her. I cannot write, the cars run too fast.

Attend to all, and farewell! Give my best respects to Louis, and hand him the picture for a memento. Farewell!

Your friend, ERNST THIELE.

An Innocent.—Among the tradespeople fined in London one day this month for having unjust scales, etc., in their possession, was a widow with the singular name of Virtue Innocent.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The News—Grand Fashionable Weddings—Charter of Baltimore to be Amended—Remuneration for Slaves—Professor Draper's Lectures, Etc.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, December 14.

News that nobody else knows, and of a special character, worth either telegraphing or sending by mail, has been scarce here for some days. It may be worth while to notice a movement in fashionable life, not generally public. Two of our most beautiful and accomplished young belles—the Misses Winchester—were married within the past few days; one sister to Mr. George Brown, grandson of George Brown, deceased, the great banker, of Brown Brothers & Co., and the other to Mr. Richard Manning, son of ex-Governor Manning, of South Carolina. Both these charming belles—the eldest not twenty—were to have been joined in matrimony on the same day; but some unavoidable circumstance prevented. Their liege lords are both millionaires and of the first water in rank. The marriage ceremonies, which took place in Rev. Dr. Backus' Presbyterian Church, were largely attended by the *elite*, and were most brilliant. The circumstance has afforded pleasant parlor and tea-table talk ever since.

The happy hymeneal devotees have gone North to spend their honeymoons. It is said there are at present an unusually large number of engagements, which are to be solemnized and consummated during the present winter. So you see it business is dull in departments of trade generally, which may be recorded as a fact, it promises to be brisk in matrimony.

There is not the slightest doubt that the new conservative Legislature will, soon after it assembles next month, proceed to annul or alter the charter of Baltimore, and order a new election, so as to turn out Mayor Chapman and the radical City Council, together with other officeholders of similar politics now in the employ of the city. It is alleged that these men, being elected by only about five thousand votes out of forty thousand voters, are not representing the will and wishes of the people. Then again, they are esteemed too radical, and the conservatives assert are too pliant to their partisan interests. There is likely to be much excitement on the question. Mayor Chapman has undoubtedly lost confidence, even with his own friends, through manœuvrings regarding the Western Maryland Railroad, of which he managed to get himself elected President.

It is to be regretted that the extension of this favorite work to Hagerstown, which it was hoped would be speedily accomplished, has come to a *deadlock*, for want of confidence. A meeting of the stockholders will soon be called to adjust the matter, and, probably, elect another President.

The large number of claimants—owners of slaves who were in the United States service—are in a quandary in reference to the $300 a head heretofore voted them by Congress. They are now obliged to renew their vouchers, etc., at great trouble and expense. This they are loth to undertake, with the present prospects of Congress repealing the law. It is pretty well known too, that the new Board to adjust these claims, now in session here, are conservative, and inclined to require only the oath prescribed as proof of loyalty. By this means, Secessionists, and all Southern sympathizers whose consciences are elastic, stand about as good a chance as loyal men—if the law holds good or is not set aside.

The lectures of Professor Draper, at the Peabody Institute, have been very interesting, and well attended. I observe the journals of our city, absorbed in Southern sympathy, find it quite difficult to say anything even clever of Northern lecturers, however meritorious they may be, whilst the veriest humbug and mountebank who happens to come from the South, and discourses upon "Johnny Reb and his Wife," is extravagantly praised. This sort of prejudice is carried to an extent which begets both pity and contempt. Nothing tends more to alienate our people, and prevent cordial reunion than this miserable course pursued by extremists. It is the quintessence of folly.

We have had intensely cold weather for some days past. There was a slight snow last night. The ice ponds around the city are well frozen, and hundreds are out skating on them.

The variety stores and fancy shops in all directions give evidence that Christmas is coming. Beams of delight, indicating fond anticipations, may already be seen on the countenances of the juvenile generation. The shopkeepers, however, complain that business not is so brisk as it was when the war was going on and petroleum swayed the world. Money is less abundant, and we presume, more valuable. Turkeys sell at $2 to $3·50 a piece. Geese $2 to $3 a piece. Canvas-back ducks $6 to $10 a pair, and other things in proportion. "BONO."

ANOTHER DISASTROUS FIRE.

Explosion in the Compton House, in Third Avenue—Eight Persons Terribly Burned—Three Fatally—Names of the Injured, Etc.

About a quarter to eight o'clock last night, the occupants of the Compton House, No. 307 Third avenue, corner of Twenty-fourth street, were startled by a terrific explosion and a cry of fire. The proprietor of the house, Mr. William Compton, and a boarder, named Miller, immediately ran to the store-room, which they found in flames, and the fire extending into the kitchen.

There were several persons in the kitchen at the time, who, in order to escape, were compelled to pass through the flames. Mr. Compton and Mr. Miller tried to extinguish the fire, but without avail, and before he was aware of it his own clothing and that of Mr. Miller was in flames.

The firemen and police, under Captain Cameron and Sergeants Banfield and McElwain, of the Eighteenth precinct, were quickly at the premises and rendered considerable assistance in extricating the unfortunate persons from the kitchen. Engineer Rhodes, of the Fire Department, and Officer Masterson, of the Eighteenth precinct, jeopardized their lives in their efforts to rescue the people from the flames. The following are the names of the persons burned:—

William Compton, proprietor of the house, dangerously, and it is feared he will not survive. He refused to be taken to the hospital, but was conveyed to his room in the hotel. Oliver Miller, a deaf mute boarder, is not expected to recover. Kate Flannigan, the cook, dangerously, and it is thought she will not survive the night. John Bleke, fireman of the house; Daniel Brown the boot-black; Daniel McGinnis, carver; Margaret Brooks, waitress; and Catharine Cooney, assistant cook, were each seriously burned about the face, body, and arms.

The police conveyed all the injured to Bellevue Hospital.

The origin of the fire is not known; but it is thought to have been produced by the explosion of a barrel of gasoline in the lamp-room. This fluid is used in the night-lamps by the lodgers. The cause of the explosion is not known, as the fireman was too badly injured to give any account of the accident

The building is damaged to the extent of about $1000, and is insured. The flames did not extend above the basement story.—*N. Y. Herald.*

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Expected Arrival of General Sherman and Minister Campbell—Nomination of a Colored Man for Governor of Louisiana.

NEW ORLEANS, December 14.—The military authorities have no positive information that Sherman and Campbell will arrive here, but they have sent a despatch boat down to the bar to receive them should the frigate *Susquehanna* arrive.

The radicals have decided to give the Congressional Committee a grand reception in the Mechanics' Institute, the scene of the late riot. In view of there being a popular election for Governor soon, the Executive Radical Committee have nominated Mr. Rondinier, editor of the New Orleans *Tribune*. He is a colored man. An effort is being made to secure stock and obtain a charter for a railroad from this city to Sacramento, Cal., via Monterey, Mexico.

The President's Household.

President Johnson's official household is thus organized under a law passed by Congress at its last session:—

Private Secretary—Robert Johnson.
Assistant Secretary—Robert Morrow.
Secretary to Sign Land Patents—Edward D. Neill.
Aides-de-Camps—Colonel William G. Moore, Lieutenant-Colonel Wright Rivers, Colonel Andrew K. Long.

THIRD EDITION

The Susquehanna Booms.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISBURG, December 15.—Governor Curtin has signed what is popularly known as the "Williamsport Boom" bill, passed at the last session of the Legislature. Messrs. Worrell and Wright had previously been designated Commissioners to report upon the propriety of the measure, and they gave it their assent.

Specie for Europe.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The outward bound European steamers, sailing to-day, take the following amounts in specie:—

The *America*, for Bremen	$300,000
City of Paris, for Liverpool	271,000
Europe, for Havre	446,000
Total	$1,017,000

The South Carolina Legislature.

By the New York Associated Press.

COLUMBIA, December 15.—The House has indefinitely postponed the resolutions expressing sympathy with Jefferson Davis.

The Legislature has accepted the donation to establish an agricultural college, and appropriated the proceeds to the State University.

Marine Disaster.

By the New York Associated Press.

PROVINCETOWN, Mass., December 15.—The British brig *James Cliff*, from Aux Cayes for Boston, went ashore on the East Harbor bar last night. She is high up, and must discharge for repairs.

From New Orleans.

By the New York Associated Press.

NEW ORLEANS, December 15.—Mexican advices have been received to the effect that if the clergy fulfil their promises to raise a loan for the Emperor Maximilian, he will remain at the head of the Government.

The report prevails and is credited here, that General Goring, of this State, has been pardoned by President Johnson.

The cotton crop of the parish of Ouachita, for the present year will be deficient about 13,000 bales.

From Canada.

OTTAWA, December 15.—Intelligence received from England is to the effect that the Lower Provinces delegation is about to return, having come to a favorable understanding in reference to the confederation scheme. As there will be some difficulty about funds for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway, some discussion may arise concerning the allowance to Prince Edward Island; but it is expected that it will be satisfactorily arranged.

Fire at Oxford.

By the United States Associated Press.

PORTLAND, Me., December 15.—Robinson's manufacturing and woollen mills, at Oxford, Me., were burned last night.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, December 15.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 34½c Flour is active, at an advance of 15@25c. State, $7 85@11 65; Ohio, $10·50@12 40; Western, $8@12; Southern, $10 90@16 25. Wheat active, and advanced 3@5c; sales of 14,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukie, $2 33@2 35. Corn active at 1@2c.; Western mixed, $1·13@1·14; Southern, 1 14@1 15. Oats unsettled; 38,000 bushels sold at 1@2c. advance. Beef quiet. Pork dull and lower; new Mess, $22@22 25; old mess, $21 25; prime, $18. Lard steady. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, December 15.—The Stock Market is steady. Money active at 6@7 per cent. Seven-thirties, old issue, 107½; Exchange active, at 9½@9¾; at sight, 10¼; Five-twenties, coupons, 118; do. 1862, 107¼; do 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 106; Ten-forties, coupons, 99¾; Seven-thirties, all sorts, 105; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Company, 45½; Boston Water-Power, 29¾; Cumberland, 65½; Quicksilver, 45; Mariposa, 11¾; Western Union Telegraph Company, 49¾; New York Central, 110½; Erie Railroad, 72½; Hudson, 120; Reading, 109¾; Michigan Central, 111; Michigan Southern, 81; Illinois Central, 117½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 90; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Chicago and Rock Island, 103½; Northwestern, 63½; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 105.

OBITUARY—LYON J. LEVY.—It is with sincere sorrow that we learn of the decease of one of our oldest and well-known townsmen—Lyon J. Levy—who departed this life, in the sixty-eighth year of his age, yesterday at about 12 o'clock, after long years of dreadful illness. Mr. Levy, when quite a young man, came to this country from London, and settled in this city. He entered at once into active business life, engaging in the sale of ladies' dress goods principally. The business increased so largely that soon the firm of Levy & Co was known all through the country as one of the most substantial and reliable of business establishments.

They were first located on Second street, between Chesnut and Walnut, but subsequently removed to and remained for many years at their celebrated store on the site of the present post office. Some time after, Messrs. Fetridge & Co., of New York, erected for them the handsome brown-stone building at present occupied by the Bank of the Republic, on Chesnut street, above Eighth, at a cost of over $100,000. The opening of this establishment was an event which shook the fashionable circle of Philadelphia to its very centre. It was occupied by Messrs. Levy & Co. until the firm finally succumbed to the great financial crisis of 1857.

About this time Mr. Levy had a stroke of paralysis, which so debilitated his bodily condition that he was forced to close his establishment and retire to private life. This bodily disease continued on in the same form as when Mr Levy was first taken, until a day or so ago, when it rapidly increased, so acted upon his wasted and exhausted nature that it proved fatal within a few hours after its increased attacks.

From the first commencement of the illness, Mr. Levy has ever been in such an almost helpless condition, without bodily strength and with disease constantly wearing out the vigor of his faculties, that it was necessary for safety that he should be accompanied by some attendant person when out. Both in social and business circles, Mr. Levy has always stood in high esteem, his manners were affable, gaining him great respect from all classes. All who knew him will learn with deep and abiding sorrow his decease.

His male relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 821 Lombard street, on Monday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

FREE SKATING — HURRAH! — On the Almshouse meadows there is now excellent skating, and all free at that. The South street cars take you to the Schuylkill, and a ferry takes you across.

Corporeal Punishment.—Professor Agassiz, at a recent meeting in Cambridge, Mass., took strong ground against corporeal punishment in schools. He said:—"He could not sit still without saying a word on this matter. He believed in the opinion expressed by the first gentleman who spoke. He had been a teacher since he was fourteen years of age—some forty years—and had never struck a blow. He believed that the fault was mainly with the teacher whenever corporeal punishment was resorted to."

Ex-Governor Washburn concurred with Professor Agassiz:—"There is no need of whipping girls to make them behave. He reiterated the statement expressed by the previous speaker, that in five cases out of seven the fault was with the teacher rather than the scholar. If there is a necessity for punishment, it is the right and duty of the school committee to remove the refractory scholar. Whipping is a positive evil. It blunts the intellect, and the scholars lose self-respect."

Archæology.—It has been decided by the Council of the British Archæological Association to hold their next meeting at Ludlow, July 20, 1867. Sir C. H. R. Boughton is elected president.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.—Habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court this morning. Before the arguments, etc., were taken up, the following sentences were imposed:—William Saunders, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the County Prison for four months; John Hellman, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to the County Prison for four months; Mary Parker, convicted of a charge of larceny, was sentenced to the County Prison for nine months; John Rutter and Thomas Chance, acquitted of the charges of assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, and of rape, and convicted of a charge of assault and battery, were each fined $1000, sentenced to the County Prison for one year, and ordered to enter security each in $500, to keep the peace and be of good behavior.

Then the matter of the Commonwealth vs. Stephenson and Walker, was called up. The charge was preferred last April, and the parties bound over to answer the charge of conspiring to cheat and defraud John Orr, et al., and obtaining money on false pretenses from John Orr, et al. The case has been pending ever since, and on one day this week, when the defendants were called upon to plead, Mr. Cassidy, for defendants, moved to quash the bill. To-day was fixed for the day of argument.

The argument was begun this morning by Mr. Cassidy upon the illegal manner in which the bills were found, and legal flaws in the bills themselves, was answered by J. W. O'Brien, Esq., for the Commonwealth, and concluded by Mr. Cassidy.

The principal points were that the bill was not officially presented by the District Attorney; that bills charged the defendants with conspiracy to cheat and defraud John Orr, et al., when, in criminal proceedings, the "et al." means merely nothing—has been decided to be a surplusage—and if allowed, would place the defendants in such a condition that they would not know what or how many accusers they would have to meet; and that the bills themselves were drawn merely upon the transcript, and upon matters other than those contained in the transcript. At the close of our report the closing of the argument was being made.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, December 15, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices were unsettled and drooping.

In Government bonds there was rather more doing. 1865 5-20s sold at 108¼, a slight decline; August 7-30s at 105, a decline of ⅛; and 10-40s at 99¾, a decline of ¾. 107¼ was bid for old 5-20s; and 111¾ for 6s of 1881. State and City loans were unchanged. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 94½; new City 6s at 99½; and old do. at 96.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 54¾, no change; Camden and Amboy at 129¾, a slight decline; and Lehigh Valley at 67¾, no change. 54 was bid for Pennsylvania; 61¼ for Norristown; 58¼ for Minehill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 28 for Catawissa preferred; 58 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47¾ for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 51; and Hestonville at 18¾, a slight advance; 90 was bid for Second and Third; 75 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Girard College; 36 for Union; and 29 for Germantown.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. 105 was bid for Seventh National; 235 for North America; 135 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Northern Liberties; 90 for Western; 101 for Tradesmen's; 41 for Consolidation; and 62 for Union.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 24¼ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 34¼ for preferred do; 55¼ for Lehigh Navigation; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Coal shares were in better demand. 5 was bid for Fulton, and 3 for New York and Middle.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A.M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137⅞; 12 M., 137⅞; 1 P. M., 137¾.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—

"The supply of money to the brokers was quite easy to-day at 6@7 per cent., most of the private lenders and some of the heavy banks accepting the lower figure. Several of the large stock firms on the street carried over heavy cash balances which they were unable to employ.

"As on yesterday, there was an active demand to borrow stocks for the use of the *Bear* interest, and as the opposite party are not aiming at present to make them scarce, nearly all the railways are freely lent, and 5@6 per cent. interest allowed on the money advanced upon them. Of course the effect of this mutual operation is, in a measure, to diminish the demand for money at bank."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$100 5-20s, 62 cp.....106	$2000 Pa R 2d mt 6s..97¾
$3000 do..65, Jy.108¾	31 sh C & A.....129¾
$1000 U S 7-30s Aug..105	2 sh Leh Val.....67¾
$1000 do.....c.105	19 sh Ches & Wal..51
$100 Pa 5s.....c 94½	100 sh Reading.....54·81
$2000 City 6s n c&p..99½	100 sh do.....s30 54¾
$500 Long I'd bds..92½	

SECOND BOARD.

$2000 City 6s, n c&p.99½	2 sh Penna R.....54¼
$500 do n c&p 99½	200 sh Read...s30 wn 55
$2000 5-20s 65 Jy.....108½	100 sh Sch N pf..s60 34½
$900 Pa 5s.....94½	28 sh Leh Nav.....55¾
100 sh Hest'v.....14¼	

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 111¾@112; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 107@107¼; do., 1864, 105¾@106; do., 1865, 105¾@106¼; do., new, 1865, 108¼@108¾; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99¾@99¾; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106¾@105¾; do., 2d series, 104¾@105¼; 3d series, 104¾@105¼; Compounds, December, 1864, 13¼@13¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137¼@137¾; Silver ⅛ and ¼, 131; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 15½; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14; do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

SATURDAY, December 15.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a steady demand for home consumption, but no inquiry for shipment. Holders in some instances advanced their rates 25c. ₱ bbl. Sales of 1000 bbls., chiefly Northwestern extra family, at $11@12 50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $12 25@13 50, fancy at $14 50@16, extras at $9@10 50, and superfine at $8@8 50. Rye Flour may be quoted at $7 25 ₱ bbl. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There is no new feature to present in the Wheat Market, and in the absence of sales we quote at $2·65@2 85 for Pennsylvania red; $2 90@3·10 for Southern do; and $3 20@3·30 for white. Rye is held at $1·50@1·40 ₱ bushel. In Corn there was less doing; sales of new yellow at 95c.@$1; and old do. at $1·15@1·17. Oats remain without change; sales at 58c. ₱ bushel.

Cloverseed is quiet and lower; sales at $9@9·62½ ₱ 64 pounds.