INDIANA MOB-LAW.

REGULATORS AND VIGILANCE COMMITTEES—RECORD OF THEIR WORK—THE NEW ALBANY AFFAIR—DEMORALIZATION OF THE COURTS—PUBLIC FEELING AGAINST THE REGULATORS.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 15.—The violent and brutal proceedings of the so-called Seymour Regulators at an early hour on Saturday morning, are execrated most emphatically all over the State. Owing to the imbecility of some of our criminal judges and the numerous and grievous imperfections of our criminal laws, which render it very easy for criminals who have money and influential friends to escape with impunity from the hands of justice, Indiana has been cursed for three years past with a very large number of Lynch executions, perpetrated by irresponsible and infuriated mobs calling themselves Vigilance Committees, Law and Order Leagues, Regulators, Anti-horse-thief Societies, &c. Upward of thirty persons, suspected of having committed atrocious crimes, have been executed in this manner in Indiana since the year 1865, and a great many more have been cruelly maltreated and tortured by Regulators, for the purpose of extorting confessions from them, or compelling them to divulge the names of their accomplices. That many of the persons thus summarily put to death by the Regulators of Indiana were villains of the blackest dye admits of no doubt whatever; and equally certain it is that some of these criminals, if the law had been allowed to take its course, would have gone unwhipt of justice. On the other hand, some of the unfortunate victims of these mob executions are now known to have been utterly guiltless of the crimes with which the Regulators charged them, and for which they were put to death. Thus, for instance, the members of the Johnson County Vigilance Committee hung, some time ago, a couple of men who were believed to have committed a most atrocious murder. One of the two, it has since that time been ascertained beyond a doubt, was innocent; and the Regulators, who were engaged in that affair, were very justly and properly indicted for murder in the first degree. In White County, some time ago, a poor fellow was horribly tortured and almost killed for the purpose of extorting from him a confession as to what had become of a physician who had suddenly disappeared from his house, and whom he was believed to have assassinated. Had the sufferings which his tormentors caused him to undergo wrung from him a confession, they would have put him to death without further ceremony. But he remained firm, and strenuously protested his innocence from first to last. Fortunately for him, and unfortunately for the Regulators, the missing man turned up shortly afterward, and personally bore witness to the innocence of the victim of the Regulators. In Porter County, recently, a man was tied to a tree by Regulators, and a fire was kindled under his bare feet for the purpose of making him confess whether or not he had stolen a rifle. I do not know whether he was guilty or not; but I do know that the poor fellow died a short time afterward in consequence of the barbarous maltreatment which he had undergone on that occasion. There is, furthermore, only too much reason to believe that at least one of the three men who were hung eighteen months ago in Brown County was innocent of the murder in which he was said to have taken part. And there is no doubt whatever that one of the negroes who were lynched several years ago in Evansville, for having committed an outrage upon a white, had nothing to do with that crime.

As regards the Seymour Regulators, the men who went on Saturday last to New-Albany and hung there Anderson and the Reno boys, it is undeniable that, when their league was originally organized, a very large majority of the people of Indiana approved the steps which they took for the purpose of driving the outlaws and villains, who had established their headquarters in the town of Seymour, from that place and from Jackson County, and of preventing the repetition of such audacious outrages as the robberies of express trains, which the Reno boys and their accomplices planned with great ingenuity and carried into effect with desperate courage and determination. But long before the express robbers had been delivered by the Canadian authorities to the Indiana officers, the hope had been very generally expressed that the Vigilance Committee of Seymour and Jackson County would content itself with what it had already accomplished, and not commit any further violations of the laws; and when apprehensions were expressed that the Seymour Regulators might attempt to take Anderson and the Reno boys from the custody of the Sheriff of Floyd County, our people declared, almost with one accord, that the consummation of such an outrage must be prevented at all hazards.

Your readers know that those apprehensions were only too well-founded, and that the Regulators, owing to the carelessness of the authorities at New-Albany, met with very few obstacles in forcing their way into the jail and hanging Anderson and the Reno boys. In reply to the loud outbursts of indignation, resounding now from all parts of the State, the Regulators say that due regard for their own safety left them no other course to pursue toward the Express robbers. There was no probability of their being convicted, inasmuch as few of the witnesses for the State would be courageous enough to testify against these criminals, whose numerous friends and relatives had threatened to take the life of anybody who should contribute toward the conviction of the prisoners; and, once out of jail, the Reno boys, as they had often threatened, would wreck a bloody revenge on the prominent Regulators of Jackson County who participated in the execution of their accomplices.

I must say, however, that the people of Indiana, with very few exceptions, do not admit the validity of this excuse, but denounce the New-Albany outrage in terms of merited severity. Everybody expresses the fervent hope that the annals of our State may not be disgraced by any more such brutal scenes as that enacted at New-Albany on Saturday morning, and that we may never hear again in Indiana of mob law, regulators, and vigilance committees. The new legislature, which will meet a few weeks hence, it is hoped will pass a stringent law against vigilance committees, and amend our criminal code so as to put an end to the complaints which we hear on all hands about the manner in which criminal justice is administered in Indiana.

CANADIAN VIEW OF THE OUTRAGE.

The Montreal Herald says:

Some weeks ago several Americans were arrested in Canada, and being claimed by the American Government on the ground of their having been implicated in an express robbery, were sent back to that country for trial. But they were thus sent in order that they should be tried and, if convicted, executed—if that were the sentence of the law—but not that they should be murdered. It would be an insult to the surrendering Government to do anything inconsistent with a just regard to the rights of the supposed criminals to a fair trial. For an American mob to go to a jail where men extradited from Canada were lying awaiting their trial, take them thence, and hang them, was therefore an outrage first, no doubt, upon all that men living in society together are bound to respect, but also upon our Government to which the American Government was bound. We of course do not mean to say that any Government can be made responsible for the sudden violence of a mob; but unquestionably all Governments which have asked for the extradition of accused persons are to be strictly held to account for their safety. We suppose, therefore, that our Government will claim from the Washington Government the most earnest efforts for the discovery and punishment of the persons concerned in the lynching of the express robbers. It is quite evident that if such things are to be done, extradition must cease. We cannot send men over the border to be torn to pieces by an unauthorized rabble, no matter what their crimes may be.

A MYSTERIOUS HOMICIDE—A POLICEMAN ACCUSED OF MURDER.

Coroner Rollins yesterday, at Bellevue Hospital, held an inquest over the body of John Mooney, late of No. 64 Bayard-st., who died from a fracture of the skull, alleged to have been received at the hands of an unknown policeman, in Mulberry-st., on Tuesday night last. Capt. Jourdan, of the Sixth Precinct, sent a letter to the Coroner stating that he had made diligent inquiry of the officers of his force on duty on that night, and they all denied any knowledge whatever of the beating received by the deceased, nor could he learn anything of the affair from residents in the vicinity, aside from the statement made by Mrs. Vogt. The following testimony was taken:

Mrs. Julia A. Vogt of No. 64 Bayard-st., testified—I have known the deceased about three years; he has been lodging with me about four weeks; during that time he has been sober, he having taken the pledge one year ago, and has, as far as I know, kept it faithfully; on Tuesday evening he left the house to go to Brooklyn to see his brother; he had a silver watch and gold ring on his finger when he left; having no money, he borrowed $1 from me; on Wednesday morning, about 1 o'clock, I heard moans outside the house, and as the deceased had not returned home, I thought I would get up and see who was moaning; on opening the outer door, I found the deceased lying down by the stoop; I cannot say which side of his head was down; I spoke to him, and he said he was cold, having lain there so long; he asked me to take him into the house; he vomited freely; with great difficulty I managed to get him indoors; seeing blood on his face, I asked him who had hurt him; he said he had had a difficulty with a policeman in Mulberry-st., who, he said, had beaten him and taken his watch; he said he knew the officer, but did not tell his number, or in what part of Mulberry-st. the difficulty occurred; on the following morning he again repeated the statement; I had to go to work, and left him in care of my children; when I returned, on Wednesday evening, the deceased was in bed, complaining of his head paining him; he had great thirst; he desired nothing to eat; the vomiting continued; I became alarmed at his symptoms; about 10 o'clock p. m. I sent for a physician, but after two hours' search could not succeed in getting one; the deceased had in the mean time become insensible, and in that condition he died at 12½ o'clock a. m. on Thursday; he did not tell me the number of the officer, nor did I ask him, as I had not the least idea that he was seriously injured; his ring was taken, but he did not say how he lost it; I do not know how he reached the house that night.

Mrs. Vogt being recalled, testified that the deceased told her that he had beaten the policeman, and the latter had in turn beaten him; his breath smelt somewhat of peppermint; he staggered, and she at first thought he had been drinking, but did not smell any trace of liquor.

Policemen Edward McGrath, Geo. Van Buskirk, and Henry Hurshe of the Sixth Precinct, who were on duty in the vicinity during the night, testified that they heard no cries for assistance, and witnessed no difficulty; on Thursday, at 12½ o'clock a. m., Mrs. Vogt came to Hurshe and told him there was a man in her house very sick; she said she had no doctor; on entering the room, witness found the man to be dead; he had apparently just died, as he was still warm; there was blood upon his left ear; Mrs. Vogt told him that he had been beaten by a policeman.

Francis Mooney, living on the corner of Bedford and Myrtle-aves., Brooklyn, testified that he last saw his brother alive on Sunday evening last at No. 287 Spring-st.; he promised on that evening that he would call on witness on the following Tuesday evening; he did not come; first heard of his death on Tuesday evening; have never seen him drink intoxicating liquor; two weeks ago I saw him apparently under the influence of liquor; he said he had taken some peppermint; he was not much intoxicated.

Dr. Robert Newman testified that he had made a post mortem examination of the deceased, and found two abrasions near the left ear; there had been considerable effusion from the left ear; there was a fracture near the base of the skull, and this was the cause of death.

The jury rendered a verdict "The deceased came to his death from a fracture of the skull, the result of violence at the hands of some person or persons unknown." The deceased was a native of Ireland, aged 28 years, and a laborer.

MR. SUMNER'S EULOGY UPON THE LATE THADDEUS STEVENS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18.—In the Senate to-day, on the announcement of the death of Thaddeus Stevens, Mr. Sumner rose and said:

MR. PRESIDENT: The visitor, as he paces the corridor leading to the House of Commons, stops with reverence before the marble statues of the men who, during two centuries of English history, adorned that famous chamber. There are twelve in all, each speaking to the memory as he spoke in life; beginning with the learned Selden and the patriot Hampden, with Falkland so sweet and loyal in character, Somers so great as a defender of constitutional liberty, and embracing in the historic group the silver-tongued Murray, the two Pitts so splendid in mastery, Fox always first in debate, and that other orator whose speeches contribute to the wealth of English literature, Edmund Burke. In the lapse of time, as our history extends, similar monuments may illustrate the approach to our House of Representatives, arresting the reverence of the visitor. If our group is confined to those whose fame has been won in the House alone, it will be small; for members of the House are mostly birds of passage, only perching on their way to another place. Few remain so as to become identified with the House, or their service there is forgotten in the blaze of other service elsewhere, as was the case with Madison, Marshall, Clay, Webster, and Lincoln. It is not difficult to see who will find a place in this small company. There must be a statue of Josiah Quincy, whose series of eloquent speeches is the most complete of our history before Webster pleaded for Greece, and also a statue of Joshua R. Giddings, whose faithful championship of freedom throughout a long and terrible conflict, make him one of the great names of our country. And there must be a statue of Thaddeus Stevens, who was, perhaps, the most remarkable character identified with the House, unless we except John Quincy Adams; but the fame of the latter is not that of a Representative alone, for he was already illustrious from various service before he entered the House. All of these hated Slavery and labored for its overthrow. On this account they were a mark for obloquy and were generally in a minority. Already compensation has begun. As the cause, which they upheld so bravely, is exalted, so is their fame. By the side of their far-sighted, far-reaching, and heroic efforts, how diminutive is all that was done by others at the time! How vile the spirit that raged against them!

Stevens was a child of New-England, as were Quincy and Adams; but, after completing his education, he found a home in Pennsylvania, which had already given birth to Giddings. If this great central State can claim one of these remarkable men by adoption only, it may claim the other by paternity. Their names are among its best glories. Two things Stevens did for his adopted State, by which he repaid largely all her hospitality and favor. He taught her to cherish education for the people, and he taught her respect for Human Rights. The latter lesson was slower learned than the former. In the prime of life, when his faculties were in their highest vigor, he became conspicuous for earnest effort, crowned by a most persuasive speech, whose echoes have not yet died away, for those common schools, which, more even than railroads, are the hand-maid of civilization, besides being the true support of republican government. His powerful word turned the scale, and a great cause was won. This same powerful word was given promptly and without hesitation to the vindication of human rights, suffering then from constant and most cruel outrage. Here he stood always like a pillar. Suffice it to say that he was one of the earliest of Abolitionists, accepting the name and bearing the reproach. Not a child in Pennsylvania coming a spelling-book beneath the humble rafters of a village school, who does not owe him gratitude; not a citizen, rejoicing in that security which is found only in liberal institutions, founded on the equal rights of all, who is not his debtor. When he entered Congress it was as champion. His conclusions were already matured, and he saw his duty plain before him. The English poet foreshadows him when he pictures—

"One in whom persuasion and belief
Had ripened into faith and faith become
A passionate devotion."

Slavery was wrong and he would not tolerate it. Slave-masters, brimming with Slavery, were imperious and lawless. From him they learned to see themselves as others saw them. Strong in his cause and in the consciousness of power, he did not shrink from any encounter, and, when it was joined, he used not only argument and history, but all those other weapons by which a bad cause is exposed to scorn and contempt. Nobody said more in fewer words or gave to language a sharper bite. Speech was with him at times a cat-o'-nine-tails, and we be to the victim on whom the terrible lash descended. Does any one doubt the justifiableness of such debate? Sarcasm, satire, and ridicule are not given in vain. They have an office to perform in the economies of life. They are faculties to be employed prudently in the support of truth and justice. A good cause is helped, if its enemies are driven back; and it cannot be doubted that the supporters of wrong and the procrastinators shrank often before the weapons he wielded. Soft words turn away wrath; but there is a time for strong words as for soft words. Did not the Savior seize the theings with which to drive the money-changers from the Temple? Our money-changers long ago planted themselves within our temple. Was it not right to lash them away? Such an exercise of power in a generous cause must not be confounded with that personality of debate which has its origin in nothing higher than jealousy or spite. In this sense Thaddeus Stevens was never personal. No mean thought controlled him. What he said was for his country and mankind. As the Rebellion assumed its gigantic proportions, he saw clearly that it could be smitten only through Slavery, and when, after a bloody struggle, it was too tardily vanquished, he saw clearly that there could be no true peace except by founding the new governments on the equal rights of all. And this policy he urged with a lofty dogmatism, which was as beneficent as uncompromising. The Rebels had burned his property in Pennsylvania, and there were weaklings who attributed his conduct to the smart at his loss. How little they understood his nature! Injury provokes and sometimes excuses resentment. But it was not in him to allow private grief to influence his public conduct. The losses of the ironmaster were forgotten in the duties of the statesman. He asked nothing for himself. He did not ask his own rights except as the rights of man.

I know not if he could be called an orator. Perhaps, like Fox, he were better called a debater. And yet I doubt if words were ever delivered with more effect than when, broken with years and decay, he stood before the Senate, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States impeached Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors in office. Who can forget his steady, solemn utterance of this great arraignment? The words were few, but they will sound through the ages. The personal triumph in his position at that moment was merged in the historic grandeur of the occasion. For a long time, against opposition of all kinds, against misconceptions of the law and against apologies for transactions without apology, he had insisted on impeachment; and now this old man, tottering to your door, dragged the Chief Magistrate of the Republic to judgment. It was he who did this thing; and I should do poor justice to his life if on this occasion I failed to express my gratitude for this heroic deed. His merit is none the less because other influences prevailed in the end. His example will remain forever. In the House, which was the scene of his triumphs, I never heard him but once; but I cannot forget the noble eloquence of that brief speech. I was there by accident just as he rose. He did not speak more than ten minutes; but every sentence seemed an oration. With unhesitating plainness he arraigned Pennsylvania for her denial of equal rights to an oppressed race, and rising with the theme, declared that this State had not a republican government. I presume the speech will be found in *The Globe*. Nobody, who has considered with any care what constitutes a republican government, especially since the definition supplied by our Declaration of Independence, can doubt that he was right. His words will live as the testimony of great character on this important question. The last object of his life was the establishment of equal rights throughout the whole country by the recognition of the requirement of the Declaration of Independence. I have before me two letters in which he records his convictions, which are, perhaps, more weighty because the result of most careful consideration, when age had furnished experience and tempered the judgment. "I have," says he, "long and with such ability as I could command, reflected upon the subject of the Declaration of Independence, and finally have come to the sincere conclusion that universal suffrage was one of the inalienable rights intended to be embraced in that instrument." It is difficult to see how there can be hesitation on this point, when the great title-deed expressly says that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. But this is not the only instance in which he was constrained by habits of that profession, which he practiced so successfully. A great Parliamentarian of France has said: "The more one is a lawyer, the less he is a Senator." *Plus on est avocat moins on est Senateur.* If Stevens reached his conclusion slowly, it was because he had not completely emancipated himself from that technical reasoning which is the boast of the lawyer rather than of the statesman. The pretension that the power to determine the "qualifications" of voters embraced the power to exclude for color, was that this same power to exclude for color was included in the asserted power of the States to make "regulations" for the elective franchise, seems at first to have deceived him; as if it was not insulting to the reason and shocking to the moral sense, to suppose that any unalterable physical condition, such as color of hair, eyes, or skin, could be a "qualification," and as if it was not equally offensive to suppose, that under a power to determine "qualifications" or to make "regulations," a race could be disfranchised. Of course, this whole pretension is a technicality set up against human rights. Nothing can be plainer than that a technicality may be employed in favor of human rights, but never against them. Stevens came to his conclusion at last, and rested in it firmly. It was his final aspiration to see it prevail. He had seen much for which he had striven embodied in the institutions of his country. He had seen Slavery abolished. He had seen the freedman lifted to equality of political rights, by act of Congress; he had seen the colored race throughout the whole land lifted to equality of civil rights by act of Congress. It only remained that he should see them throughout the whole land lifted to the same equality in political rights; and then, the promises of the Declaration of Independence would be all fulfilled. But he was called away before this final triumph. A great writer of antiquity, a perpetual authority, tells us, that "the chief duty of friends is not to honor the departed by idle grief, but to remember their purposes and to carry out their mandates." These are the words of Tacitus. I venture to add that we shall best honor him whom we now celebrate if we adopt his aspiration, and strive for its fulfillment. It is as a defender of human rights that Thaddeus Stevens deserves our homage. Here he is supreme. On other questions he erred. On the finances his errors were signal. But history will forget these and other failings, as it bends with reverence before those exalted labors by which humanity has been advanced. Already he takes his place among illustrious names, which are the common property of mankind. I see him now, as I have so often seen him during life. His venerable form moves slowly and with uncertain steps; but the gathered strength of years is in his countenance and the light of victory on his path. Politician, calculator, time-server, stand aside! A hero-statesman passes to his reward.

THE OPERATIONS OF THE REVENUE SYSTEM.

In the case of David Leichenheim, now pending before U. S. Commissioner Owen, the defendant, it will be remembered, gave $2,500 bail to appear for examination, on a charge of procuring $1,000 from Oscar Hogan, to procure the exemption of the latter from criminal prosecution for alleged revenue frauds. Yesterday was the day set for examination, and Deputy District-Attorney Allen, and Assistant District-Attorney Emerson, appeared for the Government. Mr. Allen stated that the case was an important one, and promised some rich developments. Mr. John Sedgwick, counsel for defendant, obtained an adjournment to the 26th inst., to give counsel time to prepare an argument on a motion to dismiss the complaint, which motion will be made at that time.

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL.

William Leaman, a cartman, was brought before Commissioner Betts yesterday, charged with being knowingly engaged in carting smuggled silks to the store of Bendiner & Zeighstock, importers of silk goods. He was held to bail on $5,000 to appear for an examination on the 28th inst.

At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge Mansfield, James Johnson, John Martin, and George Williams were charged by Bonita Manheimer with stealing clothing valued at $15, and were committed to prison for trial....Daniel Hunt, charged by Robert A. Russell with obtaining about $87 worth of brass ship-locks on a forged order, was committed to answer.....Catherine Wicks was committed for stealing bed-clothing valued at $62 50 from John H. Greenfield.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder J. K. Hackett, Assistant District Attorney Robert C. Hutchings, esq., acting for the people, a calendar of about twenty cases was disposed of. Six prisoners were sentenced and four were discharged. Several cases were postponed until Monday, and others put over until the next term. The following were the sentences: William McMahon, robbery and burglary, State Prison for five years; Wm. Wooby, (colored,) petty larceny, Penitentiary for sixty days; Joseph Keller, alias Wilson, attempt at larceny, Penitentiary one year; Anthony Gillespie, a boy, grand larceny, Penitentiary for six months; Wm. Larcey, grand larceny, State Prison two years and six months. Michael McCarthy, petty larceny, six months, Penitentiary. Elizabeth Walker (colored), arraigned with Mary Simons for larceny, plead guilty, and the Recorder suspended judgment from the representation of her counsel.....George S. Hemmings, treasurer of a theatrical company under the leadership of "Kate Fisher," was called up for trial. Hemmings is accused of stealing two diamond ear-rings. Upon the request of counsel, the trial was adjourned until Monday. ....The Grand Jury came into Court, and, after reporting several indictments, the Recorder said he had been informed that they had completed the business before them, disposing of over 100 accusations, and then discharged them until the next term of this Court. The Court adjourned until 11 o'clock a. m. Monday, when the Term will probably be closed.

At the Tombs Police Court yesterday, before Alderman Moore, was brought a young man named Chas. Hugersdorf, proprietor of the Pacific Garden, in the Bowery, on a charge of forgery. It is alleged that a liquor dealer named Hollacher received a check drawn on the Bowery National Bank for $130, dated Dec. 16, made payable to the order of Charles Hugersdorf, and signed by Gustav Hubner, proprietor of a saloon in the Bowery. This check was presented by Mr. Hollacher's son at the bank, and on doing so he was arrested, the paying-teller alleging that the check was forged. Mr. H. T. De Graaf, President of the Bank, soon learned the facts in the case, and caused the arrest of Hugersdorf. The magistrate committed the prisoner to await an examination....Yesterday Capt. H. F. Conyers of the bark Eliza Barse, lately arrived in this port from Bermuda, saw one James Hayes about to leave his vessel, after having talked with some of the crew. Suspecting him to be a thief, the captain searched the person of Hayes, and found in his possession a stocking containing $100 in gold and silver coin, which he said had been given him by one of the crew. He refused, however, to tell the name of the man who had given it to him. Capt. Conyers recollected that a few nights previous to the vessel's sailing from Bermuda, on the 19th of November last, the residence of a gentleman named Ewsh had been entered and robbed of a quantity of coin and jewelry. As Hays refused to tell from whom he had received the coin found in his possession, and suspecting it to be a portion of the proceeds of the above-mentioned burglary, Capt. Conyers caused his arrest. The magistrate committed Hayes to the Tombs to await an examination.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and masters of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press only to persons exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent. News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, New-Yorker Journal,* and *New-Yorker Demokrat* should also be delivered only to the same persons.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

FROM HAVANA—In steamship Morro Castle—Judge Shumaker, Thos. Morkin, John Archold, L. Valiente and wife, Miss Diego Valiente and 2 servants, Valiente, sister and servant, Mrs. Wilson and 3 children, Geo. Colesberry, P. Brock and servant, V. R. Tocoa, Miss Hattie Wilson, Mdme. de Grelin, Mrs. Frank Bowen, J. Mayorga, Geo. M. Jones, G. Eff, Capt. Geo. Julian, C. Cole, M. Melesky and wife, A. de A. Herz, H. T. Gunthme, J. Lerabre, M. March, M. Tejidio, wife and 3 children, Frank Nassau—E. Evans, G. Wilkers, Major Reese, J. Rice, S. F. Wilson, H. Gibson, S. Arguelles, Miss Peter, Capt. Anderson and 7 seamen sent home by Consul.

FRIDAY'S WEATHER REPORT—9 a. m.

Places.	Atmosphere.	Ther.	Places.	Atmosphere.	Ther.
Halifax	Cloudy	36	Omaha	Clear	31
Portland	Cloudy	37	Buffalo	Clear	35
Boston	Cloudy	37	Pittsburgh	Cloudy	36
New-York	Clear	40	Chicago	Cloudy	31
Philadelphia	Clear	41	Louisville	Cloudy	33
Wilmington	Clear	42	Mobile	Clear	49
Fortress Monroe	Clear	48	New-Orleans	Foggy	50
Richmond	Clear	36	Key West	Clear	66
Augusta, Ga	Cloudy	53	Havana	Cloudy	74

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun rises	7:20	Sun sets	4:35
Moon rises	10:05	Moon sets	10:46
Sandy Hook	12:26	Gov's Island	1:00
Hell Gate	3:47		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....Dec. 19.....CLEARED.

Steamships—Britannia, Hamilton, Glasgow.
Ships—Merchantman, Merrillman, London; Tuscanetta, Williams, Liverpool; Cornelia, Gates, San Francisco.
Barks—Lord Palmerston, Maresely, Cadiz; Elias Barse, Conyers, Bermuda; Jennie Cromwell, Shanghae; Derrestig, Radman, Antwerp; Isaiah, Chapman, Aspinwall.
Brigs—Talle Ho, Chism, Cabarrien; J. & H. Crowley, Crowley, Fernandina; Oliver Cutts, Nelson, Portland; Prince, C. M. Reynolds, Dick, St. John, N. B.; Queen of the Fleet, Rahmann, London; Teresita, Hill, Cienfuegos; Tenaje, Marsena, Malta; Flora del Mar, Pettit, Cienfuegos; Corsica, Lockhardt, Curacoa.
Schs.—Gen. Banks, Gem, Aspinwall; Susan Wright, Mount, Georgetown; John Griffith, Turner, Darien; J. P. Auger, Aldrich, Baltimore; O. C. Acker, Hobbie, Stamford; Virginia, McFaddin, Wilmington; Mary & Susan, Johnson, Nassau, N. P.; S. M. Richards, Irving, Wilmington.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana, Dec. 12, mdse. and pass.
Ship American Congress, Jordan, London, mdse. and 40 pass.
Bark Temple, Wilson, Buenos Ayres 45 days, hides.
Bark Yosemite, Johnson, Sagua 11 days, sugar and molasses.
Brig Aykerford, Mennis, Windsor, N. S., 10 days, plaster.
Brig Geo. Dorcas, Lanfare, Demerara 23 days, sugar and molasses.
Brig Omaha, Drinkwater, Dobey Island 9 days, pine.
Brig Rising Star, Wright, Kingston, Jam., 16 days, logwood.
Brig Wm. Mason, Small, Cibara, Cuba, 20 days, tobacco.
Schr. Islander, Waters, Newfoundland 12 days, slates.
Schr. Wm. Hunter, Harlesen, Pensacola 14 days, lumber.
Shr. Mary Louisa, Gaskell, Washington, N. C., 4 days, naval stores.
Schr. Julia A. Ryder, Rider, Indianola 20 days, cotton.

DOMETIC PORTS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamship Golden Age, from Panama. Cleared, ship Wanderer for Rio Janeiro, with 4,000 bbls. flour, sailed, Robert Kerr for Liverpool.
BOSTON, Dec. 18.—Arrived, steamship Norman from Philadelphia; bark Armenia, Smyrna, and brigs Nation, Gottenberg, and Osprey from Matanzas.
NEW-LONDON, Dec. 17.—Arrived, schrs. Phil. Sheridan and Delaware, from New-York; Panthea, Norwich; Louisa Smith, F. Nickerson, Mary P. Hudson, Mary Heinhardt, Boston; Andrew Stewart, Providence. Sailed, U. S. Revenue schr. Crawford for Newport; schr. President for Providence.

FOREIGN PORTS.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 18.—The steamship Denmark arrived here to-day from New-York on her way to Liverpool.

SPOKEN.

Brig Ward J. Parks, from Malaga for Boston, Nov. 12, lat. 37, lon. 56.
Bark Eva, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, Dec. 4, lat. 31.37, lon. 58.

WHALERS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The ships Ceylon sailed for Boston Nov. 23, with a cargo valued at $150,000. The Gazelle sailed for Baker Island Dec. 1; the Robert C. Lane and Talmi are loading for New-Bedford, and the Belcher for Brenes. The A. J. Pope, the last of the whaling fleet, has arrived, making in all 59 vessels. The season's catch amounts to 42,000 bbls. of oil and 550,000 lbs bone. The following-named whalers have arrived since Nov. 15: James Allen with 1,050 bbls. oil and 16,000 lb bone; Tida, 4,000 bbls. oil and 7,000 lb bone; Cornelius Howland, 1,100 bbls. oil, 16,000 lb bone; Concordia, 6,000 bbls. oil, 10,000 lb bone; Julia, 1,000 bbls. oil, 18,000 lb bone; Gen. Scott, 1,000 bbls. oil, 15,000 lb bone; Seine, 30,000 bbls. oil; Owashanks, 6,000 bbls. oil, 11,500 lb bone.

Port-Warden's Notice.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, PORT-WARDEN'S OFFICE, No. 21 William-st.

NOTICE is hereby given, in accordance with Section 4 of the Act passed April 14, 1857, entitled "An Act to Reorganize the Wardens' Office of the Port of New-York," to all persons interested in, or having charge of the subject matter of such inquiry, examination or survey, that the following vessels are now under examination by the Port Wardens, and that the said surveys or examinations will be completed within ten days next succeeding this notice, on board said vessels:

Steamship Isaac Bell.....21 N. R.
Steamship Cambria.....Hoboken.
Ship Mercury.....4 N. R.
Ship Abby Kenyon.....Brooklyn.
Brig Alice.....47 E. R.
Brig Virginia.....Pinto's.
Brig Triton.....Hoboken.
Brig Harvest Queen.....Harbeck's.
Schr. Rebecca Florence.....Foot of Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

SIMTHORNE TOMPKINS, President.

J. ADO'S HERRMAN, Secretary.

Religious Notices.

Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, between Rivington and Delancey-sts.—Preaching at 10½ by the Rev. Dr. DURBIN; at 7 p. m. by the Pastor, the Rev. L. S. WILLIS, on the "Sixth Victory." Sabbath-School Anniversary at 2 p. m. Seats free. All invited.

At the Hall of the Historical Society, corner of Second-ave. and Eleventh-st. Presbyterian Congregation.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper after Morning Service; preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. GEORGE T. CHAMBERS. Preaching in the Evening by the Rev. JOHN THOMPSON, D.D. Sabbath-School at 9 a. m. and 2½ p. m.

At the Church of the Pilgrims, Forty-eighth-st., near Sixth-ave., preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ a. m., by the Pastor, the Rev. S. A. BOKER, D. D., Also 7 p. m., by the Rev. HENRY R. MACREADY, a popular clergyman from Ireland. Seats free. Cordial invitation is extended to all.

At the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist), Thirty-fifth-st., between Fifth and Sixth-aves. the Rev. J. M. PULLMAN, Pastor.—MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Strangers invited.

A Free Service.—The Broadway Tabernacle Church (Sixth-ave. and Thirty-fourth-st.) will be open for Divine service every SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Bishop Simpson will preach in the Seventeenth-st. M. E. Church, between First and Second-aves., on SUNDAY, 10½ a. m., and the Rev. JAMES NEILL of the Philadelphia Conference at 7 p. m. Seats free.

Church of the Resurrection, Madison-ave., cor. Forty-seventh-st.—The Rev. E. O. FLAGG, D.D., will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ a. m. and at 3½ p. m.; Sunday School at 2 o'clock p. m.

Central Baptist Church, south side Forty-second-st., between Seventh and Eighth-aves.—Preaching by the Pastor, the Rev. W. POPE YEAMAN, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m., SABBATH.

Church of the Mediator (Episcopal), corner of Thirty-fourth-st. and Lexington-ave., the Rev. JAMES F. HOMANS, Rector. Services at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sunday School at 9 o'clock.

Catholic Apostolic Church, Sixteenth-st., between Sixth and Seventh-aves. Evangelists' Preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

Five Points House of Industry, No. 155 Worth-st.—Sabbath Services are held at this Institution every SABBATH AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Short Addresses and Singing by a Choir of more than 200 Children. Strangers are invited to attend.
S. B. HALLIDAY, Superintendent.

Fortieth-st. Presbyterian Church, near Lexington-ave.—The pastor, the Rev. J. E. ANNAN, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

Free Methodists in Brooklyn.—Class and Prayer Meeting at Bro. JOSEPH MACKEY'S residence, No. 101 Montague-st., every FRIDAY EVENING, at 7:30 p. m., and at the Rev. JOHN JONES'S residence, No. 43 Seventeenth-st., every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7:30 p. m.

Free Methodists in Brooklyn.—Preaching on SABBATH, at the Hall, corner of Union and Court-sts., at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. At 3 p. m. Prayer and Experience meeting. The Rev. MOSES N. DOWNING of the Philadelphia Circuit will have charge of all the meetings. Come everybody that desires to enjoy old time religion. God is with us.

Free Methodists in New-York.—If you desire to enjoy a Sabbath with the Lord, come to Quarterly meeting, at the Hall, corner of Eighteenth-st. and Eighth-ave., at 10½ a. m. 2½ and 7½ p. m. The Rev. WILLIAM GOULD, our Presiding Elder, will preach throughout the day. Pilgrims, come.

Free Methodists in New-York.—TO-DAY (Saturday), at 2½ p. m., there will be preaching at our Hall, corner of Eighteenth-st. and Eighth-ave. All are invited. Come, Pilgrims, come.

Grace-st. M. E. Church, between Broome and Spring-sts.—The Rev. J. S. INSKIP, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock a. m.; subject, "Following the Lord Fully;" and at 7 o'clock p. m., subject, "The Wedding Garments." The evening services will be followed by the usual prayer-meeting. Seats free. All are invited.

Gough on Temperance.—First time this season, at Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1868. Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats (numbered), $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Lafayette-st. Baptist Church, corner Laight and Varick-sts.—Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach in this Church on SUNDAY, December 20, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Subject for the evening: "Solomon Seeking Pleasure without God." All are invited. General Bible Class at 2½ p. m.

Lay Preaching at Brooker's Assembly Rooms, No. 561 Broome-st., and at Bethesda Chapel, No. 501 Third-ave. Speakers for NEXT SUNDAY, in Broome-st., Mr. G. W. HILLMAN; in Third-ave., Mr. W. D. STODDARD. Singing conducted by Messrs. Hillman and Benjamin. Seats free.

North Baptist Church, cor. Christopher and Bedford-sts.—The Rev. Mr. WRIGHT will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m.

New-England (Congregational) Church, West Forty-first-st., near Sixth-ave., the Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT Pastor.—Preaching on the SABBATH at 10½ a. m. and 7½ p. m. Sabbath-School in the Chapel at 2½ p. m.

New-York Association of Sunday-School Teachers.—Monthly Meeting MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Church, on Sixth-ave., opposite Amity-st. Subject: "Why are not more of our Sunday-School children converted?"

Old Jubilee-st. M. E. Church.—The Rev. W. C. HOYT will preach the annual Christmas Sermon on SUNDAY at 10½ a. m. Preaching, also, at 7½ p. m. Sunday-school at 9 a. m. and 2 p. m. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

Reformed Presbyterian Mission, Brevoort Hall, East Fifty-fourth-st., one door west of Third-ave. Sabbath-school at 9 a. m. Preaching at 10½ a. m. and at 7½ p. m. The evening service will be conducted by the Rev. JOSEPH KENNEDY. All, but especially those who do not attend divine service elsewhere, are earnestly invited to attend.

Religion of Humanity.—A lecture will be given by Mr. H