# FIRST EDITION

# LATEST FROM THE SOUTH.

Progress of Reconstruction.

Mr. Dickens' First Reading in New York,

Horrible Poisoning Case in Breoklyn.

RECONSTRUCTION.

# Virginia Reconstruction Convention.

RICHMOND, Dec. 9. -T' so proceedings in Convention were of mark so interest to day. As soon as it was called to order, Governor Smythe, of New Hampshire, an a Governor Pierpont, of this State, appeared o son the floor, accompanied by their wives and triends. The Convention received the distingrashed visitors standing and with perfect decoru ... Governor Pierpont first made a few comm applace remarks, which were received quietly. Governor Smythe, being requested by the I mesident, then arose, and in a

ery modest way spoke for a few minutes. His remarks were listened to with the greatest attention, espec sully by the conservative side of the house. His audience was certainly a very intelligent one, for the lobbies were filled with some of our lest white citizens, and the galleries present at a respectable array of people. The burden of his speech was the comparison of the super country of the fertile fields of Virginia with the sterile, cold, and barren lands and climate of his own State, ending by predicting for us, a glorious butter agriculturally ing for us. a glorious future, agriculturally, minerally, politically, commercially, and socially. The Governor's speech ended, the distinguished visitors signified their desire to retire. The gavel of the President called the members to their feet, and the two Governors and their wives passed down the main aisle and into the street.

The antire business of the Convention was relative to the pay of the officers and members. It resulted, after much opposition, inffixing the er)diem at \$8, and the mileage of members of General Assembly. Liboral pay was given to the officers. The chairman of the Finance Committee was happy to state that the Legislature had made abundant provisions in its budget for the expenses of the Convention, and no addi-tional tax would have to be levied. To-morrow the oath question will be brought up and it will be premptly decided. The opinion of the caucus held to-night is that no oath can be required of sovereigns. The decision is that neither the test oath nor any other qualification save that of a

vote is necessary.

An article will be engrafted on the Constitution that suffrage shall be universal until 1870, after which no man arriving at the age of twenty-one years shall be allowed to vote unless he can read and write his own name. The spirit of the Convention is liberal and highly conservative. As the majority are deeply in terested in the prosperity of Virginia, they will make a Constitution which will restore peace and confidence to the State and insure our Temple will be inaugurated by laying the cor-ner stone. It will be a grand affair. Next day the Conservative Convention will meet to do Then will come the meeting of those giants the editors. An eventful week is before us. Mr. Southall, editor of the Charlottesville Chronicle, will be onsted from his seat because he neither registered nor voted.

The Virginia Conservative Convention. RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 9.—There will be probably five hundred delegates at the Conservative Convention on Wednesday. Ev-Congressman Thomas S. Flournoy is a delegate from Halifax Thomas S. Flournoy is a delegate from Hautax county. He is a representative man, and says the Convention will be opposed to universal suffrage, but will favor impartial suffrage on educational and property qualitications. The Convention will also favor Crant for the Presidency, on the New York platform, and will be liberal in every particular. An address will be issued to the people of the United States, setting forth these views. A radical caucus will be held on Thursday night to nominate a Governor and other State officers. Senator Wilson will be here to-morrow to look after things.

# The Georgia Convention.

ATLANTA, Georgia, Dec. 9.—The Convention met this morning. Agreement on organization was impossible to day, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow. The race for President is between Blodgett and Parroit, but the night may develop other candidates.

# A Practical Simancier.

W. E., the able correspondent of the Boston Daily Adpertiser, in commenting upon General Butler's late speech, illustrates one of his finanial notions in this arithmetical way:—
"General Butler's idea that the public debt
a measure of value is certainly unique. He

"Why, sir, what is the measure of the value of your house? If it is worth ten thousand dollars it is a ten thousand twenty-five hundred millienth part of the public debt; and it will remain so until a portion of that debt is patd, when it will be appreciated, or until the public debt is expanded, when it will be depreciated. It will be depreciated. It will remain of exactly the same relative value, owever much the form of the public debt be banged, but will always be more valuable as he public debt grows more valuable, i. e., as it

"Expressed arithmetically, the present value of the bouse is

of 2500 militans of dollars 10,000 dollars. "When the public debt is half paid, the value of the house will then be

10,000 o. 2508 millions of dollar 20 000 dollars. 250 (100,000 "When the public debt is reduced to one

follar, the value of the house, according to this of 2500 millions of dollars twenty-five million millions of dollars.

"If this be true, holders of real estate, of all persons in the world, ought to be the last to object to taxes for the purpose of reducing the

"General Butler need not say another word oon finance. His reputation is assured. tenceforth he will assuredly take rank beside hat eminent economist, Mr. Thaddens Stevens ho says that Government can make money or ather and tin just as well as of silver and gold, "Fortunate country! bappy in the passession f such legislator, so disinterested, and so com-etent to deal with the problems of the hour!

LOOK OUT FOR THEM .- In an advertisement a morning paper, a Japanese prince warns ne universal Yankee nation against trusting ertain Japanese officers, now absent without ave, and supposed to be in the United States. o debts incurred by any of the following anderers will be paid by the Japanese Govnment:-Tarri Motto Nero, Nomura Ichutzke, aki Uchi Konzo, Meri Kakutzo, Mone Kango, ure Yuso,

## MURDER BY POISON.

Mot'ger and Daughter Found Dead in Ber in Brooklyn- & Mysterious Affair

About four months ago, Mrs. Elizabeth Fall, about forty years of age, and her daughter Jenny, eleven years old, took apartments at No. 367 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, where they were found dead in bed yesterday morning at 8 o'clock. The rooms were comfortably furnished, and Mrs. Fall seemed to have sufficient money for the support of herself and daughter. Before coming to Brooklyn she had stored some furniture with a drug clerk named Joel D. Price, comployed at a store in Whitehall street, near Battery place, New York.

After Mrs. Fall came to No. 367 Atlantic street, Mr. Price visited her frequently, and is said to have occasionally passed the night in her room. Yesterday morning a peddler of kindling-wood called, as usual, to furnish wood, and found Mrs. Fall and daughter in bed, asleep, as he supposed, and so he did not disturb them, but mentioned to other inmates of the house, when he left, that they were asleep. One of the tenants -Arrest of a Drug Clerk.

left, that they were asleep. One of the tenants immediately went to the room, and found mother and daughter closely locked in each other's arms, dead. Price called at the house Sunday night. The girl said to a neighbor at 8 o'clock the same evening that she was going to bell, after which time nothing was seen or heard of Mrs. Fall and Jenny until found dead, and

nothing of Price. Coroner Lynch took charge of the bodies, and removed them to the dead-house. At noon yesterday Mr. Price was arrested at his store in terday Mr. Price was arrested at his store in New York, and taken to the Forty-first Precinct Station House. He manifested considerable surprise at being arrested, but made no opposi-tion. He gave his name as Joel D. Price; is an American, 36 years of age, and stated he knew nothing about the matter. Before the Coroner he stated that he became acquainted with Mrs. he stated that he became acquainted with Mrs. Fall about three years ago, when she lived at No. 45 Whitehall street, New York. He had been very ill at his store, and she was called in to nurse him by a clerk in the same store who was worn out taking care of him. A trial for divorce between him and his wife is and was at that time pending; Mrs. Price reported that her husband had committed adultery with Mrs. Fall, and he had not denied it, because she was the "only mainstay in denying the charge." From Whitehall street Mrs. Fall went to No. 8 Broadway, then to East Broadway, and then to No. 307 Atlantic street, Broadway, the had been living at No. 33 Court street, where he stored her goods last summer when she went to Europe; she was a widow; when she lived in Europe; she was a widow; when she lived in East Broadway she sent his meals to him; she worked for a living; he had been in the habit of calling on her every day: on Sunday night he called on her about 70'clock and remained until 11; she was feeble and depressed about her luttle boy in England and sick; she said she wanted to go out; she sent her little girl out on an errand; then the three went to New York; when they came back she complained of being weak and took his arm; at home she insisted on his taking a glass of ale from a bottle brought on his taking a glass of ale from a bottle brought from the cupboard; they had supper—tea steak, and bread; he then felt sleepy, and laid down on the sofa; she sat down beside him; she ashed him if he felt more sleepy; he told her yes; she said, "supposing something should bappen to him;" he told her she was desponding as he w.s three years ago, and he wished to cheer her; she said she was good for nothing; didn't know how her boy was; her friends had sent her no money lately; he felt very stupid about twenty ginutes after drinking the ale; she did not want him to go home, but he stairs he felt weak, and was obliged to keep hold of the bauisters; it was 12 o'clock when he went to bed, and he did not wake up till a in the morning; when they reached home from New York he noticed a man dressed in dark clothes and wearing a slouched hat in dark clothes and wearing a slouched hat standing at the door; he said to them. 'Oh. I've made a mistake," and went off; Mrs. Fall could not find the key under the mat where she had left it; the man then passed back and went up stairs; Mrs. Fall then looked again for the key and found it; she said she did not know the man, and had never seen him; when the

the prisoner's statement. The post-mortem examination showed no mark of violence on the bodies, though they were slightly discolored, and the hands were clenched tightly, as in deaths from convulsions.

man went up stairs he said "it is very dark;"

when in her room Price heard somebody coming stealthily down stairs. This is the substance of

# MASSACHUSETTS.

Female Suffrage—Addresses by Mrs. Cady Stanton, Miss Susan B. Anthony, and George Francis Train.

Boston, Dec. 9.—It is evident that the com-munity here is not so vitally interested in the question of woman suffrage as in that of negro enfranchisement, and it is for this reason that the audience to bear George Francis Train, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, and Susan B. Anthony failed to more than balf fill the Music Hall this evening. Train, who did most of the talking, was unusually singular and particularly re-

markable for keeping as far from allusion to the purpose of the meeting as possible.

After giving a pretty full biography of himself, he did, however, abuse Greeley, Beecher, Phillips, Grrrison, Ross, and Pomeroy, for deserting the cause of woman when it most needed support. He was tollowed by Mrs. Stanton, who also charged these same men with acting the part of traitors to their cause, being particularly severe upon Mr. Greeley for pre-senting what she termed his "infamous report" in the late Constitutional Convention in Albany. and for also expressing the opinion that negro for woman. She was also down on the whole Republican party for its treachery, and very eloquent in her terms of praise of the Demo-crats for their efforts in behalf of the oppressed

Anthony followed, after half an hour's intro-duction by Train, and made a very concise and forcible appeal in behalf of the right of suf-frage for her sex. Train also spoke again, his remarks being confined chiefly to personal re-miniscences, denunciations of Minister Adams for allowing the late Fenian executions without protest, and abuse of the Boston newspapers for net aiding and sympathizing in this movement in

Election of a Democratic Mayor in Boston-Rejoicing of the Democrats and Liberals-The Mayoralty Election in

Bosron, Dec. 9 .- The result of the city election here to day has afforded another opportu-nity for the Democrats to rejoice and the radi-cals to lament. In spite of the industry of the Republicans, their candidate for Mayor has been defeated, and N. B. Shortleff has been elected by a majority of 458—he receiving 8333 votes, to 7875 for Norcross, Republican, and present in-

The Aldermen and Councilmen elected also include more than the usual number of Demo-crats, and the whole election is locked on as a genuine party victory, and the Democrats and iberals are rejoicing in a most enthusiastic

manner in consequence.
Liverus Hall, Republican, has been re-elected Mayor in Charlestown, and in Lyan Mayor Usher has been to elected.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE .- A correspondent, writing from Rochester in reference to the effect of petroleum on the "borer" that infests California orchards, as well as on the trees thereof, says that in Pennsylvania petroleum has proved fatal to other borers than insects. We trust that our correspondent speaketh not out of that emptiness of the pocket which is sometimes as productive of truth-telling as the fullness of the heart,

## CHARLES DICKENS.

His First Reading in Naw York. There was a great crowd 'ast night in Steinway Hall. At first, indred, it did not seem improbable that every person present would be, as Micawber somev nere remarks, "crushed out of his original form by the accumulative force of a combiration of circumstances." In time, hower, er, after some surging and seething, the human sea settled into calm. So settled, it presented a beautiful and touching spectacle. The heart, the intellect, the wit, the sensibility, the beauty, the wealth, the industrial power of the foremost of American cities were all represented in that vast assembly-were all united by a common impulse in doing homage to man of true and beneficent genius. To see and to feel this was to be deeply and inexpressibly thrilled-was to realize, with gladness and gratitude, the projound devotion of truehearted men and women to a great natural guide and leader. An immense chord of feeling has been touched and sounded by Charles Dickens. In thirty years of literary life-years of self-imposed, unremitting, scrupulous toil, animated by that noblest of all motives, the desire to augment the happiness of mankindhe has created immortal works of art, has peopled literature with a vast variety of charac-ters, has interpreted human nature and the passing age, has struck down great social abuses, has taught the sacred lesson of charity, has comforted the poor, has stretched out hands of loving pity to the outcast and wretched, has supplied a never-falling source of innocent and happy laughter, has stimulated the high poetic instincts of our race, and has in every way inculcated sweet, pure, and noble ideas of character and of conduct. Thus laboring, he has won in equal measure the homage and the love of his generation. Something of this affectionate feeling was heartily expressed by his audience last night; nor in all that great throng was there a single mind unconscious of the privilege it enjoyed in being able, even so partially, to thank Charles Dickens for all the happiness he has given to the world. It is a better world because of him. The present is happier for his sake, and the future will brighten at the coming

of his genius.
In the readings that Mr. Dickens gave last

night the character of that genius was fully and admirably denoted. The key-note of all his writings is sounded in the "Christmas Carol" and the "Pickwick Papers." Humanity carol" and the "Pickwick Papers." Humanity and humor biend in that note, and make an exquisite music. Other of his works, it is true, express more amply, and in more minute and elasorate detail, the scope of the writer's mind, the vigor and wealth of his imagination, the wonderful thoroughness of his analysis of nature, the keenness of his intuitions, the depth of his pathos, the remarkable perception that or his paties, the remarkable perception that he has of the sombre and tragical aspects of human experience, and the rich resources of his eloquent style. There are single passages in "David Copperfield," in "Martin Chuzzlewit," in "The Old Curlosity Shop," and in that strong and splendid tragic creation, "A Tale of Two Cities," to which the critic will naturally and necessarily recur, in forming a true estimate of this extraordinary man. There is no written storm like the storm in which Steerforth goes down to death. There is no horror more ghastly than the face of Jonas Chuzzlewit in the wood. There is no pathos more heart-breaking than that which enwraps the aged mourner at Nelly's grave. There is no emblem of self-sacrifice more vivid or more sublime than the figure of Sydney Carton at the guillotine. The assured power of maturity is palpable in all scenes and persons. They express a deer heart that has suffered deeply, and a great mind in uncurbed action. Yet, to the scule thinker, the characteristic quality of that heart and mind are evident enough in the "Christmas Carol" and the "Pickwick Papers." Not humanity and humor alone; but delicate inventive skili—the fine talent of the artist—an airy and delightful fancy, a true comprehension of character and of social relations, a thorough acquaintance and sympathy with common joys and common sor-rows, and, above all, the clear, calm, noble purpose to inculcate the religion of love. The geniality of the Christmas season has never been so entirely uttered as it is in this little work. The great fires roar in its pages, and bright eyes sparkle, and merry bells ring, and sunlight and starlight and joy wrap it round about in a delicious atmosphere of honest, ardent geodness. There is one touch of pathos Bob Cratchit speaks of Tiny Tim's grave. You may read it a thousand times, but you can never tead it without a mist in the eyes. "It would have done you good to see how green a place it is," Bob says; "but you'll see it often. I promised him that I would walk there on a Sunday. My little, little child! My little child!" There is another touch—a touch of thought—which expresses the great author's faith, and is, indeed, the concentrated spirit of all his teachings:—"Ages of incessant labor by immortal creatures for this earth must pass into eternity before the good of which it is succeptible is all developed....Any Christian spirit working kindly in its little sphere, whatever it may be, will find its mortal life too short tor its vast means of usefulness." The author who teaches thus assuredly does not work in vain. is another article of his faith, too, that "there is nothing in the world so trresistably contagious as laughter and good humor;" and that he has proved by the story of "Pickwick."
With both these doctrines he won abundant
sympathy last night. Not stone the music of
his tones, but the deeper voice of his genius,
found an echo in every heart.

Mr. Dickens is not only an excellent reader,
but a greatly gifted actor. To read his works
to to see that he processes the new party and

is to see that he possesses in an eminent de-gree the dramatic instinct. To hear him read to see that he also possesses, in almost equal fullness, the dramatic faculty. In reading as well as writing he enters into every character that he creates. His personality, for the time, is extinct. Now he is Scrooge, presently he is Mr. Fizziwig, anon he is Bob Cratchit, and by-and-by he passes, with extraordinary versatility of mood, through the guises of Sergeant Buziuz, the Little Judge, Mrs. Cluppins, Winkle the renowned sportsman, and Samuel Weller. The several personations are complete at all points. This capacity of merging one's self into character is, of course, the indispensable requi-site for good acting. To say that Mr. Dickens has it is sufficiently to explain the continued triumphs that he has achieved in reading his own works. It is needful to add, however, that uses it like an artist. The chief feature in his method is simplicity—which implies a per-fect knowledge of the effect to be produced and a perfect control of the means that are requisite to produce it. The next leature is delicacy. In the meliow and musical voice, in the tranquil manner, in the unaffected gesture, in the easy suiting of the word to the action-in all that the man is and all that he does, this gentle reduc-ment is conspicuous. Comprehending both these features is reality. In the reading of last these features is reality. In the reading of last night he seemed more the comedian than the tragedian; but that of this evening, which com-prises the "Para". prises the "Tempest" chapter from "David Cop-perfield," will probably show him in another light. However shown, he will be welcome.-

INVANTICIDE IN ENGLAND .- By an examination of the judicial statistics in the Solicitor's Journal, it appears that the number of deceased infant children upon whom inquests were held was 6872. Of these 5523 were legitimate and 1349 were illegitimate. This would seem to disprove the assertion that illegitimate children are the usual subjects of infanticide. It is apparent that crime is steadily upon the increase in the United

# THE LATEST NEWS.

The European Markets To-Day.

The Loss of the Ship T. J. Southard.

The Crew Were All Saved.

Legal, Local, and Financial Intelligence.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

# FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Noon Report of Markets. LONDON, Dec. 10-Noon.-Consols for money, 92 13-16; United States Five-twenties, 71 9-16;

Illinois Central, 89; Erie, 478. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10-Noon.-The Cotton Market is dull; Upland middlings, on the spot, 7fd.; to arrive, 74d.; middling Orleans, 8d. The sales

for to-day are estimated at 8000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet, and without quotable

Shipping Intelligence. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10-Noon.-The crew of the ship T. D. Southard, pefore reported as all lost, it is now ascertained were all saved.

The ship Thornton, which went ashore on the

Mersey, has broken up, and is a total loss, CORRECTION .- NEW YORK, Dec. 10 .- The ship Yorktown, from London for New York, was detained at Queenstown, and not the steamer City of New York, as reported yesterday by a cable despatch.

### Markets by Telegraph.

ERW YORK, Dec. 10.—Stocks heavy. Chicago and Rock Island, 96%; Reading, 95%; Canton Company, 45%; Eric Railroad, 71%; Cieveiand and Toiedo, 162%; Cieveiand and Pittaburg, 85%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 98%; Michigan Central, 116%; Michigan Southern, 81%; New York Central, 116%; Hilmois Central, 1237; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 48, 95%; Hudson River, 130%; U.S. Five-twenties, 162, 108, 0.1864, 105; do. 1865, 105%; Ten-forties, 111%; Seven-thirties, 105, Gold, 186%, Money, 7 per cent. Exchange unaltered.

naltered.

New York, Dec. 10.—Cotton dull at 16%c. Flour firm and advanced 10@15c.; 8500 carrels sold; State, \$8.65@10°05; Ohlo, \$10@18; Western, \$8.65@10°05; Ohlo, \$10@18; Western, \$8.65@17:05; Southern, \$10°25@14°25; California, \$12°25@13°50. Wheat firmer, advanced 2@35c., Corn firmer. Oats firm; advanced 1c. Barley firmer. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, \$21°50, Lard dull. Whisky quiet.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Libel Case-Mann vs. Meeser.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Browster.—This morning the case of Mann vs. Meeser
came up. This fact caused a large number of people
to congregate in the Court House, great interest being
manifested to hear the details of the case.

Mr. Brown, for the defeadant, asked the Court to
delay the prosecution for a day or two, on the ground
that he had sickness in his family, and had not had
but five hours sleep for three nights. He had no
legal ground, but threw himself upon the indulgence

but five hours sleep for three hights. He had no legal ground, but three wilmself upon the indulgence of the Court. He didn't do it for the purpose of delaying the risk but felt compelled by prostration to sak for a delay.

Mr. Dwight said he felt great delicacy in opposing or resisting this application, but the rule of Court on the matter is very plain, and besides that, the prosecutor in this case has the burthen of this charge hanging over him, and has had it for ten days, and he has a right now to have it litted from him. The prosecution has all its winesses here, and is ready for trial, and it was understood when the case was last called that to-day was positively fixed for its trial. A continuance would cause great inconvenience. While I would be giad to extend all possible courtesy to my friend, I think that these reasons combined show why the case should go on. courtesy to my friend, I think that these reasons combined show why the case should go on.

Mr. Brown said in reply, that the first reason urged by the Assistant District Attorney, that "because the burden of proof was upon Mr. Mann," was no reason at all that the case should not be postponed for a day or two, for he occupied in this case no different position from that of any other prosecutor. There are a number of people that have asplied to this Court for trial, and they have been onliged to come here more than once. It was the first time in his life where physical inability had been assigned by counsel as a reason for a postponement for a day or two that had been retimed. He urged that the case should be postponed until to-morrow, or the day after. He was free to say that, without the Hon. Benjamin H. Brewster, the case would not be pressed for trial. Mr. Brown hoped that, under the circumstances of his being very unwell, that the Court would grant the application, Judge Brewsaer said his own personal inclinations were for granting the postponement, for he had often felt the inconvenience of being forced to trial when he was unwell, but the rule of Court was very strict, and where a master like this was thrown upon he ne was unwell, but the rule of Court was very strict, and where a matter like this was thrown upon the Court he had nothing but the rule to guide him. He was sorry that counsel could not agree as to what was to be done in the case. The rule of the Court declared that it was not a sufficient ground for a continuance. He was sorry that it is so declared.

The empanelling of a jury was then commenced.

THE JURY. The following were called:

1. John Piggol, residing on Fifth atreet, in the Fifth Ward. Not challenged.

2. Stephen Coleman, residing No. 852 Shackamaxon street. Not challenged.

3. William S. Hammili, residing in Adams Row, Twenty-therd Ward. Not challenged.

4. Thomas Cochran, residing No. 1212 Richmond street. Not challenged.

5. Isaac May, residing No. 222 Brown street. Challenged, but subsequently placed in the box.

b. Isane May, residing No. 222 Frown street. Challenged, but subsequently piaced in the box.

a. Joseph Schaffer, residing No. 1214 Garden street, Bridesburg. Not challenged.

7. Thompson Irwin, residing No. 1026 S. Ninth street. He had read the article, and from the description supposed it to be Mr. Mann. Notwithstanding that, he could go into the jury-bax and decide according to the evidence. Challenged, but not sustained.

8. Isane Marshall, residing No. 437 Girard avenue, Not challenged. challenged. Charles Taylor, residing No. 1419 Huston street.

s. Charles Taylor, residing No. 1419 Huston street.
Not challenged.
In Barclay Brown residing in Byberry. Twenty-third Ward He had formed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant, but was not allow d to state what It was. He would feel bound to decid by the evidence, but would rather be excused. Challerged and challenge austained.
It. Joseph M. Truman, residing at No. 839 and 841 Callowhilistreet. He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the def ucant. He had not in the control of the definition of

dani. He had neither read the article nor heard it read, nor did not know in w. at paper it was published.

Q — Have you any prejudice against the prisoner? Objected to, but withdrawn.

A.—I don't know who the defendant is at all. Not challenged.

12. Stephen Sneider, residing near the Foxchase, Tarnty-third Ward, Challenged on account of residence, Challenge suntained.

13. George Kates, residing at No. 503 Race street, He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to she guilt or in occure of the defendant. He had read a portion of the article last evening. Not challenged.

14. Robert Otter, reading No. 19 Christian street, He had formed an opinion as to the guilt or insocence of the defendant. He had read of, He could not, if he was sworn as a jurger, decide the case without blas for or against the prisoner. Challenged, and challenge sastained.

14. Rolomon Redelsheimer, residing No. 831 Marshall street. Stood aside.

16. William Repoff, reading No. 107 North Sixth street.

He had not formed or expressed an epinion as to

and street. Stood aside.

16. William Repost, realding No. 167 North Sixth all set.

He had not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the defendant; he had read a portion of the article in a German paper. Not challenged.

The mas Cochran, who had taken a seat in the box, was challenged by the Commonwealth.

18. William Bregler, Sr., residing at No. 1247 N. Fourth street. Not citallenged.

Isnac May, who had taken a seat in the box, was challenged by the defendant.

Francis Jordan, residing No. 1013 Arch street. He had formed an opinion as to whom the article referred; he cruid decide the case according the avidence. Challenged, but not austrained.

Thempson irrelin, who had taken a seat in the box was challenged by the defendant.

Caleb Walker, residing No. 466 Quince street. He had formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; he bad not read the article or heard it read; he supposed it had reference to Mr. Mann trom a conversation which he had had with others; he believed he could decide the case according to the evidence. Challenged, but not sustained.

Caleb Walker, who had taken a scalin the Box was challenged by the detendant.

Is James Martin, residing at No. 807 Noble street, Challenged by the Commonwealth.

George R. Henderson said he had read the article, and it left an impression as to whom it referred, and that impression utili remained. He had not formed an opinion as to the guitt or innocence of the pris mer, and thought he could decide the case according to the evidence. Challenged for cause, but not austained. Challenged by the defendant.

Samuel Fortin, residing at No. 699 North Thirteenth street. Not challenged.

This completed the twelve jurors, and they were then aworn.

This completed the twelve jurors, and they were then sworn.

Mr. Dwight then said:—With permission of the Court. I hold in my hand the bill which is now submitted to you, and while I read it I saik your careful attention to its contents, because we can before sacertain the charge which we are to examine by understanding precisely what it is before we commence to bring forward witnesses who will support it.

Mr. Dwight then read the bill of indictment, charging Mr. Meeser with libel, and the article published in the canday Marcury.

That was the libel which the Commonwenith complains of in the case. Nothing so libelous and scandaious had ever been published before in the city of Philadelphia. It was not a libel against a private citizen, but a public officer, whose duty it is to guard the rights of the case as they will be presented to them. Witnesses would be called upon the stand who would prove to them beyond all doubt, that the person that is meant in the article is William B. Mann. They would prove that instead of Mr. Mann's louing his floger in a bar-room fight, that he lost it in an innocent amusement.

The examination of witnesses was then com-

The examination of witnesses was then com

menced,
Michael Byrne sworn—Beside No. 441 Magnolia
street; have seen that paper before (Sunday Mercury);
bought it at the office of the Sunday Mercury, at
Third and Walnut; marked my name on the paper,
so that I would know it.
Cross-examined—Got it about ten minutes before 11
from a gentleman behind the counter, did not see Mr.
Meeser in the office at the time; I was requested to
get the paper by Mr. Ashten.
Re-examined—I bought the paper on the 2d of December.

Reexamined—I bought the paper on the 2d of December.

Charles C. Wilson sworn—Know where the office of the Sunday Mercury is: It is in the northern part of the building at Third and Wainut streets; I am connected with the Sunday Mercury in the capecity of advertising agent; I cannot say of my own knowledge that Mr. Meeser is connected with the Sunday Mercury; I have known him for fifteen years, I should judge he was a printer; I have seen him at work in the iffice of the Sunday Mercury; the clerk pays the hands; (Paper handed to witness.) It is a copy of the sunday Mercury; I don't know of my own knowledge who the Mr. Meeser printed in the corner is.

Q. Have you any don't know of my own knowledge who the Mr. Meeser printed in the corner is.

Q. Have you any don't as to who it is? Objected to, and overruled.

Witness:—I have seen Mr. Meeser working in the office; William Meeser is the name at the head of the paper, but I cannot tell whether it is the same; as a general thing the great public would suppose it was the same, but I don't know; William Meeser employed me; the gentleman who is in coart,

Char es Graffin sworn—Know the defendant; he is publisher of the Sunday Mercury; have been in the office; have seen Charles Wilson there: (a paper handed to the witness); that is a copy of the paper publisher of the Sunday Mercury; there is another; I understand Mr. Chays, in is connected with it; I am local editor; the cashler paid me; Mr. Meeser employed me.

John W. Frazier sworn—Am Assessor of the First

local editor; the cashler paid me; Mr. Meeser employed me.

John W. Frazier sworn—Am Assessor of the First
District; know where the office of the Sunday Mercury
is; it is in my district; the place was taxed in the name
of William Meeser & Co.

General A. L. Magliton sworn—Am employed is the
office of the Collector of Internal Revonue of the First
District; the tax is paid in the name of William Meeser & Co. District the tax is paid in the name of Walling and Sec. Co.

Cross-examined—Mr. Meeser never paid me the tax;

Cross-examined—Mr. Meeser never paid me the tax; don't know of my own knowledge who pays the tax.

Thomas B. Reeves affirmed—(Books handed witness); these are the records of the Court of Common Pleas; Mr. Mann was sworn in the first time November 7, 1859; the second time November 5, 1862; the third time November 6, 1865.

Gustavus Remak sworn—Am s member of the Philadelphia Bar, and have been for about twenty two years; know William B. Mann; know him to be the District Attorney of the city and county of Philadelphia; have known him for fully twenty-five years: I read the article; was in Court while the article was being read; I hadn't the remotest doubt in my mind but that it referred to William B. Mann.

Cross-examined—Read it on Sunday evening, a week ago; did not find the pame of William B. Mann in the article; bave seen the name written in my office in German characters, Billman.

SUPREME COURT AT NIST PRIUS—Judge Shars-

office in German characters, Billman,

BUPREME COURT AT NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood—Beddall & Robertson va. Bracken. An
action on a promissory note. Verdict by consent for
plaintiff, \$25.07.85. F. B. Gowen for plaintiffs. G.
M Dallas for defendant.

The Mahanoy and Broad Mountain Railroad Company vs. Thomas Richards and Howell Fisher, cepartners as Richards & Fisher. An action for
damages for an alleged breach of contract. The declaration of the plaintiffs set forth that in March, 1894,
they contracted with defondants to build a branch

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE. OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1867.

-The resolution offered in Congress yesterday by Mr. Hooper seems to us a putting of the cart before the horse. That gentleman moved, in order that economy might be secured in the various departments of Government, that the amount to be raised by taxation should not annually exceed three hundred millions. By this, he assumed, economy could be secured. If there was no money wherewith to meet demands, then the demands would not be made. It seems to us, however, that a much more direct way to accomplish this result would be to arrange that the expenses should not exceed this sum, then cut down the appropriations to meet the reduction, and pass a tax law sufficient to secure it and nothing more. Of what advantage would it be to allow the expenses to remain at four hundred and eighty millions, and let the income amount to but \$300,000,000? It would merely involve us in an additional debt per annum of one hundred and eighty millions, that must be ultimately paid. Cutting down the esti-

ting down the appropria ions. -The Bank statement for the week exhibits no material alteration, but the general movement towards contraction still continues. Whether or not the action of Congress will tend to retard all further movements in that direction will be apparent by this time next week. The statement shows:-

mates is a much more direct method than cut-

Dec 2 1807, Dec 9, 1807, Capital.........\$16,017,150 \$16,017,150 -Elsewhere in our paper will be found an

advertisement from the Union Pacific Railroad, announcing that the interest on its bonds due December 1 will be payable in gold, on presentation at the office of the Company. As we have already stated, the Company has com-menced to be a paying concern. The freight already carried enables it to meet its expenses, and its rapid progress is an augury of the speedy successful completion of its great undertaking. The Stock market was very dull this more ing, and prices were weak and unsettled. In Government loass there was very little movement, 1014 was bid for 16-40s; 1124 for 6a of 1881; 104½ for June and July 7:30s; 112g for 5s of 1881; 104½ for June and July 7:30s; 107½ for '62 5-20s; 104½ for '64 5-20s; 105½ for '63 5-20s; and 107½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City foams were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99, and old do. at 95½ interest off.

Mauroad shares continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 481, no cusange; Lehigh Valley at 51, no change; Catawises ore-ferred at 234, a decline of 4; Camden and Amboy at 125; @126, no change; and Reading at 47 89 160 Star, Couner, from Aspinwall. Steamably Santingo de Cuba, swith, from Greetown; @474, a slight decline, 25 was hid for Little | Ring Minute Millet, Anderson, from Matanasa,

Schuvikili; 57 for Minchill; 27 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. 74 was bid for Second and Third; 63 for Tenth and Eleventh; 18 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 26 for Spruce and Pive; 44 for Chesnut and Walnut; 63 for West Philadelphia; 10 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 36 for Girard College.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices. Philadelphia soid at 160, no change. 235 was bid for North America; 52 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 55 for Girard; 29 for Manufacturers'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 60 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation soid at 304, no change. 13 was bid for Schaylkill Navigation common; 22 for preferred do.; 87 for Morris Canal preferred; and 12 for Susquehanne Canal.

Oppositions of Gold—104 A. M. 1364: 11 A. M.

hanns Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 1364; 11 A. M., 136; 12 M., 1353; 1 P. M., 136, a decline of 3 on the closing price last evening.

The New York Hera's this morning says:—

"There was an abundant supply of money available for employment on the Stock Exchange, and loans were made freely at seven per cent., with a few exceptional transactions at six to first-class houses. Discounts are still made with great caution, and only the best

made with great caution, and only the best grade of commercial paper is in favor.

"The banks take it to a limited extent from their customers at seven per cent., but on the street it is rated at 74@10 per cent., while inferior grades are very difficult of sale, owing to the recent failures and the consequent distrust of condition. of credits. A general, although very gradual, improvement in trade is, however, looked for under the reassuring character of Congressional egislation, and with it the prevailing stringency in the discount line will pass away."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Silver, 131@132½.

—Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 1351@136; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112½@112½; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 1072@108; do., 1864, 104½@104½; do., 1865, 1051@106½; do. July, 1865, 107½@108; do. July, 1867, 1072@108; ss, 10-40s, 101@101½; U. S. 7-30s, 2d series, 104½@105; 3d series, 104½@105; Compound interest Notes, December, 1864, 119½; Msy, 1965, 117½; August, 1865, 116½; September, 1863, 115½; October, 1865, 116½; September, 1863, 115½; October, 1865, 115½.

—Mesars, Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112½; old 5-20s, 107½@108; new 5-20s, 1864, 104½@105; do., 1867, 107½@107½; 10-40s, 101½@107½; 7-30s, June, 104½@105; do., July, 104½@105; Gold, 136@136½.

—M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third street, september, the following quantitions paragraphs.

105. Gold, 136@1364.

— M. Schuitz & Co. No. 16 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Persia: — Lendon. 60 days sight, 100@10974; do. 3 do., 105%@100%; Paris 60 do., do., 56.164.00, 56.164.0056.113; Antwerp 60 do. do., 56.164.0056.134; Bramen 60 do. do., 784.079; Hamburg 60 do. do., 35%.0036; Cologne Leipsic, and Berlin 60 do. do., 714.072; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 40/2.041. Market firm. Gold at noon, 136.

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 10 The Flour market is still very dull, but there is no disposition on the part of holders to accept lower figures for good family brands of winter wheat. The home consumers purchased 500 barrels, including superfine, at \$7.50@8-25; extras at \$8.50@9 25. Northwestern extra family at \$9.75@10.75: Pennsylvania and Ohio do., do., at \$10.75@12. and fancy brands at \$1275@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$8 50@9 % barrel. We quote Brandywine Corn, Meal at \$6-25

rel. We quote Brandywine Com Meal at \$6.25 (26.371/2).

The price of prime Wheat has advanced 5c. 28 bushel, and the inquiries for this description is steady, but common grades are neglected. Sales of 3500 bushels good and prime red at \$2.47(20.255, 500 bushels common at \$2, and 800 bushels No. 2 spring at \$2.20. Rye is unchanged. Sales of 500 bushels Southern at \$1.65. Corn is in moderate request. Sales of old yellow at \$1.40(21.42, 2000 bushels new do. at \$1.20(1.30); and 20,000 bushels old western mixed at \$1.25(21.30); and 20,000 bushels new do, on private terms. Outs also goliet, with sales of Southern and Pennsylvants at 65(275c.

No sales were reported in either Barley or Mail.

Whisky—Nothing doir 5.

Whisky-Nothing doir

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Seventh Page. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 10. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-TA, M. M. SILLA, M. M. 10/2 P. M. 144

CILEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque J. H. Pearsall, Taylor, Gibraltar for orders, J. E. Baziey & Co.

Brig C. Heath, Wyman, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.

Schr Mariantico, Claypoole, Mobile, Lathbury, Wickersbam & Co.

Schr C, B. McSbane, Quigley, Washington, Andenried, Norton & Co. ried Norton & Co. Schr R. W. Dillon, Lodiam, Dighton, Schr J. S. Watson, Houck, Pawneket, Sinnickson & Schr J. S. Wakson, Houck, Pawindket, Sinnickson & Co.

Schr Eva Bell, Barrett. Washington, Captain,
Schr Charlotte Shaw, Reeve, Providence, Blakiston,
Gras ff & Co.

Schr Maria Roxana, Palmer, Gioucester,
Schr P. Boice, Adams, Washington, Captain,
Schr Silver Magnet, Watson, Boston, Borda, Keller
& Nutling.
Schr Annie Mszcee, Ketchum, New Haven, Wannemacher, Maxheid & Co.
Schr W. Bement, Penny, Allyn's Point, Castner,
Stickney & Wellington.

St'r W. Whilldin, Regrans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

Str W. Whilidia, Raggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,

Brig Charles Heath, Wyman, from New York,
Schr Mail, Merrill, from New York,
Schr Mail, Merrill, from New York,
Schr W. B. Mann, Stanford, 5 days from St. Mary's,
Ga., with inmber to E. A. Scoder & Oo.
Schr Chas B. McShane, Quiteley, from Wilmington,
Schr M. D. Craumer, Craumer, from Newburyport,
schr G. Staw, Reeves, from Boston,
Schr M., Roxsua, Palmer, from Boston,
Schr R. W. Dilton, Luciam, from Boston,
Schr H. W. Charles, Growes, Jr.
Schr Ida V. McCade, Fickup, from Georgetown, D.G.
Steamer R. Willing, Condiff, I3 hours from Baillmore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Frank, Flerge, 3t hours from New York,
With mose, to W. M., Baito, & Co.

Schr Anna Mitchell, Scott, hence at St. Jehn, N. S., Schr Anna Mitchell, Scott, nence at St. Jenn, N. B., 5th inst.

Schr Ann S. Cannou. Shelltorn, hence for Provischer Ann S. Cannou. Shelltorn, hence for Provischer Anna S. Cannou. Shelltorn, hence for Provischer Anna S. Cannou.

Miles NE. of Little Egg Earbor, was run into by a miles NE. of Little Egg Earbor, was run into by a miles NE. of Little Egg Earbor, was run into by a sidewheel steamer, hound S. Carrying away the and windlass. salwing in the bows almost to the and windlass, salwing in the bows almost to the and windlass, salwing in the steamer's name, was she kept on her course without inquiring what as a he kept on her course without inquiring what as a he kept on her course without inquiring what as he kept on her course without inquiring what as he kept be sed towed in this city; having no windlass by Cock and the city in this city; having no windlass by Cock and the city in this bow and the city in this city in this carrying and the city in this city