# FIRST EDITION

# GRANT AND STANTON.

Denial that any Disagreement Has Occurred Between Them.

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

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENIED TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

There is no truth in the statement telegraphed from here that a disagreement existed between General Grant and Mr. Stanton. There is the best authority for stating that previous to Mr. Stanton leaving Washington, after being relieved by General Grant, Mrs. Grant visited Mrs. Stanton, and vice versa, and Grant and Stanton were on the most friendly terms. Since Mr. Stanton's return the same intimacy has existed between the gentlemen named and their respective families, and no one was more surprised than they at the publication of these unfounded reports.

#### OBITUARY.

#### Edward William Johnston.

Edward William Johnston died yesterday morning at half-past 7 o'clock, at his house ou Dayton street, at the age of sixty-eight years, after a protracted and painful lilness, which he bore with manly fortitude and Christian patience. He died in full communion with the Roman Catholic Church. Widely known and respected in the republic as one of the most brilliant scholars and writers in the United States, he is entitled to most honorable mention now that he is dead.

Mr. Johnston was a native of the State of Virginia. His father was an officer in the Light Horse Cavalry, commanded by General Henry Lec, of revolutionary celebrity. He was a brother of that able Confederate soldier, General Joseph E. Johnston, who will be here to extend the funeral attend the funeral of one between whom and himself there existed the tenderest relations of fraternal confidence and love.

From his father, who was a man of remarkable culture and taste for letters, Mr. Johnston imbibed, at a very early age, those tastes for literary pursuits which occupied all his years. At a very early period of his manhood he was called to fill the Chair of History and Belles-lettres in the University of South Carolina at Columbia. Ambitious for a wider field of in-fluence, he became connected with the public press and, during the greater portion of his long life, was counted among the most brilliant and effective writers on the staffs of various journals. He was first, we believe, associated with John Hampden Pleasants in the editorial management of the Richmond Whig. Afterwards, for ten years, he was associated with the National Inte ligencer as literary editor of that journal. He was subsequently connected with the editorial staff of the New York Times, and is remembered for his brilliant correspondence with the Phila-delphia North American and the Louisville Journal. In 1855 he came to St. Louis, and was associated with Mr. Mitchell in the editorial direction of the Intelligencer. When the Leader was established Mr. Johnston was invited to take the piace of associate editor of that journal. He continued in that relation till the paper closed its career, when he was elected Librarian of the ing that post for three years. In that capacity his rare knowledge of books, and his familiarity with the whole range of literature, his judgment and taste made him a most valuable auxiliary that magnificent library, and in building up that magnificent library, and establishing its character as one of solid and cu stantial value in the various departments of science, philosophy, history, and general litera-ture. The present catalogue of the library was

compiled by him, the principle of its arrange-

ment and classification being his own.

We are scarcely able to say for what line of literary pursuif or of study Mr. Johnston had a preference. He had a marvellous versatility and universality of knowledge. He confined himself in no narrow line. There was scarcely a topic beyond the range of his information. Those who enjoyed companion hip with him found that there was no subject that could be named upon which his conversation would not flow, rich with accurate and well-digested knowledge. His memory was surpri lugly retentive and ready, and to many of his friends he was a reliable Encyclopdicia, quickly responsive to every inquiry. His taste was refued and dis-cerning, and in most matters unerring, while his n asculing, cultivated judgment made him a safe counsellor in all matters of His knowledge was not confine to what may be technically called literature. His acquaintance with public affairs, public men, and national polrtics was extraordinary. As a writer he had few equals in brilliant and vigorous rhetoric, copiseness of learning and robust original thought, He was remarkably independent and firm in his opinions, courageous in their utterance, and tenacious in their defense, Indeed, his just moral courage of opinion and action are remem-bered as among his striking characteristics. His active intellect seemed to be sleepless, impelling him to industry that seemed never to weary though his slight frame gave no token of physical strength. Personally, he was graceful and genial, with a spotless integrity and purity of character. As a companion he was distinguished for his centlemanly snavity and courtesy, and as a conversationist he was brilliant and abso-lutely inexhaustible. His memory will be chershed in most tender regard and with unaffected honor by many in St. Louis and elsewhere, whose intimate associations with him revealed his rare personal excellence and worth.—St. Louis Republican, 10th.

# The Tennessee Railroad Loan Bill,

The omnibus railroad bill has passed the Tennessee House, on its final reading, by a vote of 48 to 27. The bill appropriates in State bonds to the various railroads of the State, now in operation or projected, \$4,550,000. as follows:-Knoxville and Kentucky, \$800,000 Nashville and Alabama, \$300,000; Cincinnati, Cumberland Gap, and Charleston, \$200,000; Nashville and Decatur, \$300,000; Southwestern, \$300,000; Memphis and Charleston, \$300,000 Mississippi Central, \$200,000; Mississippi and Tennessee, \$100,000; Knoxville and Charles-&r.\$150,000; Tennessee and Pacific, \$800,000; East Tennessee and North Carolina, \$100,000 Nashville and Northwestern, \$550,000; Edge-field and Kentucky. \$300,000; East Tennessee and Virginia, \$50,000.

# St. Louis in Danger.

St. Louis is again alarmed at the danger of becoming an inland town. A careful examination by the city officials, the other day, resaled the fact that the Missouri river, which scharges into the Mississippi some twenty miles above, sends its volume of water at right angles across with such force against the Iliinois shore as to have worn it away nearly a mile. There is some danger of the river making achannel through the American bottom, so as to leave St. Louis two miles from the stream. It is proposed to rivet the Illinois shore with stone, where the river infringes, to prevent it from wearing away.

A Notorious Character Murdered.

The Worcester (Mass.) Spy gives the following account of a revolting homicide:—
"To those who have read the newspapers of this city for the past four or five years, the name of Thomas Leonard, Jr., is no stranger. He has had an unenviable reputation in this city as a rowdy, a thief, and a bad character generally, and has been arrested almost times without number. A week see, vesterday he committed number. A week ago yesterday he committed an assault upon his mother, and she has since feared to return home, dreading his violence. A warrant was issued for his arrest, and Deputy Sheriff Gibbs, of Clinton, served it a week ago to day, but while listening to the reading of the warrant, Tom dodged between the legs of the officer and escaped, and subsequent attempts to

arrest him failed.
"Last Saturday night between 6 and 7 o'clock the two Leonards, father and son, were seen going tewards home, both badly intoxicated, and fighting as they went. Nothing more is fully known of their movements till Sunday morning, when a younger son, about fourteen years of age, appeared at the house of a neigh-bor, saying that Tom was killed, and asking for beip. Several persons went to the house immediately and found a horrible spectacle. The murdered man was lying beside the klichen stove, which had a hot fire in it, his clothing bearing marks of a severe struggle, his head a mass of dried and clotted blood, while the floor, walls, and cetting were plentifully bespattered with blood. His father was seated on the opposite side of the stove, his head resting on his hands, with his face, bands, and clothes besmeared with blood. He had matks of severe blows on his face, and his knuckles were badly bruised, indicating that he had given as well as received bicws. The old man's story is that on their return home Tom laid down on the kitchen chairs, while-he went up stairs. He subsequently came down and sat in the room with Tom and fell into a doze. About half-past 7 he was waked by the sound of something falling, and looking up he saw Tom on the floor, while three men were in the room. He started to go up stairs to call his younger son, when these men knocked him down and kicked him, and escaped.
Why he did not at once give the alarm does not appear, but he remained there all night, and summoned his neighbors soon after daylight yesterday morning.

"The old man is apparently about sixty years of age, and with both parties sober would be no match in a contest with his son, but where both were intoxicated and seen fighting within half an hour or an hour of the time of the murder, strong suspicion attaches to him. The appearance of himself and his murdered son, as well as the room where the deed was done, is not satisfactorily explained by his version of the affair, but we may look to the investigation before the coroner for more information before determining the measure of his guilt,"

A Ring Twelve Hundred Years Old.

A fine specimen of the Saxon ring has just been discovered in a field on the farm of Mr. T. Hornby, of Cattleholmes, near Driffield, England, in a singular manner. One of Mr. Hornby's men was ploughing, when he felt a slight obstruction to the plough. On searching for the cause be found that the point of the ploughshare had entered the opening of a large and valuable finger ring. On examination it appeared to be of massive and pure gold, and of elegant manufacture. It weighs an ounce and a quarter, and contains gold equal to five

The face is oval, and surrounded by a band composed of small globules. Within this band the space is divided into four geometrical parts. The four upper divisions contain each an initial letter, and the cavities are filled with black enamel. The under curves contain each au ornament resembling a figure of eight, or a semi-true lover's knot. The signet or design which appears to have occupied the centre is unfortunately lost, and nothing remains but the plan circular plate to which it has been pinned; a portion of the pin and the cavity in which it is inserted still remain, showing how hand of the ring is formed of a grotesque nondescript animal's head, similar to the heads we requently see on Saxon and Norman churches The remainder of the band consists of lozengeshaped ornaments and a centre piece, on each of which is an initial letter, and the interstices

are filled with black enamel It is believed this ring is purely Saxon; and from its size and the rich character of the workmanship it must have in its time adorned the finger of some distinguished person, and that it is at least one thousand two hundred years old During the Heptarchy this district held a prominent place in the history of that important period. It was not only the abode of Saxon nobles, but of royalty itself. Driffield is repated to have been the royal residence, and the church at Little Driffield contains the body of one of the Saxon kings. The ring was found near the bank of a stream, baving probably been lost by its owner while tishing or hunting.

The August Eruption of Mount Heels. The new eruption of Mount Hecla is described by Dr. Hjaitelen, of Reykjawick. He says, in a paper addressed to the Scottish Meteorological Society, that on the 29th of August last, a disagreeable smell of sulphur spread all over the town, and became so intense as seriously to 'nconvenience the organs of respiration. The weather was warm at the time and the atmosphere foggy. The temperature was twenty-six degrees Centigrade, and the wind was blowing moderately from the south-southeast. In the evening strong detorations, like a continuous roll of artillery, were heard in the direction of the east, accompanied by subterranean noises

resembling thunder.

On the following day, at 7 P. M., a considera-ble volume of flame was perceived to the southeast by cast of Reysjawick. This flame was bluish, resembling that of sulphur; its breadth at the base was judged to be about a mile. It lasted the whole night, and could be seen from the sea at a distance of opwards of one hundred miles. Thunder was neard, preceded by light-ning, but no shock of earthquake seems to have been selt in any part of the island. In some places the grass was covered with a layer of ashes, which turned out to be composed of black dust of pumice-stone and pure sulphur. From all accounts it appears that the ecuption occurred on the northern side of Hepta jokut, or somewhat north of that great glacier, so that it had its centre at a distance of one hundred and twenty five miles from Reykjawick, in a desert district at least sixty or seventy miles away from any inhabited place. This eruption is considered one of the most remarkable phenomena of the kind ever recorded in Iceland.

# Tea by the New Roufe.

The San Francisco correspondent of "The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's mag nificent steamship Great Republic, which arrived from Chica and Japan on the 19th ult. ust in time to mis a connection with the Panama steamer, greatly to the aunoyance of the eastward bound passengers and to the company—is now discharging at the company's new whari nearly two thousand tons of free crop tens, mostly of the finest qualities of Chinese and Japanese. You can figure up the pace occupied by a Fingle fifty-pound chest of tes, and by multiplication, arrive at something like an adequate idea of the size of a pile of it weighing two thousand tons. It is a sight decidedly worth looking at "

Arrest of an Alleged Philadelphia Forger. Detective Elder, of the Central Police Department, last night arrested John H. Wartworth, of Philadelphia, on the complaint of Officer Schlen, of the Safe Deposit Company of Phila delphia, on a charge of lorgery. The prisoner consented to return with the officer, and left this morning.—N. Y. Com. Ast., 12th.

-The Macon Journal and Messenger, by numerous quotations from Shakespeare, proves the antiquity of base ball.

LOSS OF THE MONONGAHELA.

Letter from Commodore Bissell-Official Report of the Disaster-The Ves-el Beached by a Werrible Earthquake -Sheek Off St. Creix, Etc.

U. S. STRAMSHIP MONONGAHELA, (2d rate,) St. CROIX, Nov. 21, 1807. Sir-I have to state, with deep regret, that the United States steamship Monongaheia under my command, is now lying on the beach in front of the town of Frederickstedt, St. Croix, where she was thrown by the most fatal earthquake ever known here. The shock occurred at 3 o'clock P. M. of the 18th inst. Up to that moment the weather was serene, and no indica" tion of a change showed by the barometer, which stood at 80° 18'. The first indication we had of the earthquake was a violent trembling of the ship, resembling the blowing off of steam. This lasted some thirty seconds, and immediately afterwards the water was observed to be receding rapidly from the beach. In a moment the current was changed and bore the ship towards the beach, carrying out the entire cable and drawing the bolts from the kelsen, without the slightest effect in the keisen, without the slightest effect in checking her terrific speed towards the beach. Another ancbor was ordered to be let go; but in a few seconds she was in too shoal waters for this to avail. When within a few yards of the beach the reflux of the water checked her speed for a moment, and a light breeze from the land gave me a momentary nope that the jib and foretopmaststaysall migut pay her head off shore, so that in the reflux of the wave she might reach waters sufficiently deep to float her, and then be brought up by the other anchor. These sails were immediately set, and she payed off so as to bring her broadside other anchor. These salis were immediately set, and she payed off so as to bring her broadside to the beach. When the sea returned, in the form of a wall of water twenty-five or thirty teet high, it carried us over the warehouses into the first street of the town. This wave in receding took her back towards the beach, and left her nearly perpendicular on the edge of a coral reef, where she has now keeled over to an angle of fifteen degrees.

All this was the work of a few moments only, and soon after the waters of the bay subsided into their naturally tranquil state, leaving us high and dry upon the beach. During her progress towards the beach she struck heavily two or three times; the first lurch carried the rifle-gun on the forecastle overboard. Had the ship been carried ten or fifteen further out, she must inevitably have

fifteen further out, she must inevitably have been forced over on her beam ends, resulting, I fear, in her total destruction, and in the loss of many lives. Providentially only four men were lost; these were in the boats at the time the shock commenced. The boats that were down were all swamped except my gig, which was crushed under the keel, killing my coxswain, a most valuable man. During this terrific scene the officers and men behaved with

rific scene the officers and men behaved with coolness and subordination. It affords me great pleasure to state that, after a careful examination of the position, and condition of the ship, I am enabled to report that she has sustained no irreparable damage to her hull. The stern post is bent, and some twenty feet of her keel partially kone; propeller and shaft uninjured. The lower pintel of the rudder is gone, but no other damage is sustained by it. No damage is done to her hull more serious than the loss of several sheets of copper, torn from her starboard blige and from her keel.

She now lies on the edge of a coral reef.

her keel.

She now lies on the edge of a coral reef, which forms a solid foundation, on which ways may be laid. She can thus be launched in ten feet of water at one hundred feet from the beach. Gentlemen looking at the ship from shore declare that the bottom of the bay was lattle where there was before and is now forty. visible where there was before, and is now, forty

visible where there was before, and is now, forty fathoms of water.

To extricate the ship from her present position I respectfully suggest that Mr. J. Hanscom be sent down with suitable material for ways, ready for laying down, and indiarubber camels to buoy her up. I think there is no insuperable obstacle to her being put affect, providing a gang of ten or twelve good ship carpenters be sent down with the Naval Constructor, as her boilers and engines appear to have sustained no injury. A valuable ship may thus be saved to the navy, with all her may thus be saved to the navy, with all her

stores and equipments.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

B. Bissell, Com. Commanding. Rear-Admiral J. S. Palmer, Com. H. A. Squad-

A Walking Match for \$5000 Postponed. Frank McIntire, who was to walk from New York to Philadelphia in twenty six hours, and was to leave this city to-morrow at 12 o'clock, has postponed his task per agreement, owing to the storm. He will undertake the walk on Friday next .- N. Y. Evening Post, 12th.

A DUSKY LOTHARIO. - The following letter was introduced at the Mayor's Court by Jeff. Robinson, colored, to show that William Ward, a colored recruiting sergeant from Norfolk, had stolen his wife from him:-

RICHMOND, Nov. 7, 1867.—Miss Mary My Ever Dear:—Sweetis Darling With the Gratis Pleaser I Set my Self to Pen you thouse fue lines to inform you my Ever dear that I am veary well as I hope my dear love that thouse may fine you the Same my dear Sweet Darling I want to see you veary bad in deed I felt as I wais lost all this day and my derr preshurs if you only will Come and Stick up to me my dear darling you Shant want for any thing Mary my dear darling I love you veary dear in deed Mary my dear darling try and fix Some way for me to See you for I want to See you veary Bad Well my dearis Mary I must Come to a Clouse By Saying My Dear Sweet Darling I love you Better than any lady that I Ever have Seen and my dear I hope I will See You Soon No more at this time

Sweet as tulip sweet as Rose But you are the sweetls of all Pose My Pen ar Bad my Ink ar Pale my

Love to you shall never fade From your Dearis Frend I hope you know one off your late Frends and the Dearis one that you Ever Had and you Shall fine it So .- Richmond Whig.

MISDIRECTED LETTERS. - According to the Postmaster-General's Report, not less than a million letters were mailed last year, without signatures, and misdirected, or so badly directed that the address was totally unintelligible. These were destroyed. More than a million and a half others-1,611,686-were restored to their writers by the care of the dead-letter office. Thus it seems that at least two and a half million of mistakes were made in an operation which one would think likely to enlist the sufficient care of the writer, the addressing of a letter. These letters contained nearly \$150,000 in money, bills of exchange, deeds, checks, etc., to the value of over \$5,000,000, and over 49,000 contained photographs, jewelry, etc.

UTILIZING SEWAGE. - At Sandon, Isle of Wight, the rewage is conveyed in pipes clear of the town into cesspits, where it is filtered and deodorized by a chemical process. The clear portion finds its way into the sea miles away from the town, and the solid residue is mixed with ashes and road sweepings, and

"TIME FOR ANOTHER TURN." - In a real estate case before a French judge, at an early period of the Revolution (the story is told by the elder Berryer), the defendant, whose title was centested, proved that the estate had been in his family for more than two hundred years. "Well, then," said the Judge, "it is now full time for another family to have a

# FROM WASHINGTON TO-DAY.

The Storm-Its Good and Evil Effects -Detention of Trains, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, Dec. 13, The snow storm raged all day yesterday and last night, until this morning, when it ceased, and the sun is now shining brightly. The young bloods are dashing through the streets in their gay cutters, and the sleigh-bells are heard in every direction, for such a snow storm is of rare occurrence here, and the pleasure-seekers are determined to make the most of it while it lasts. The regular train from New York and Philadelphia, due this morning at 6, had not arrived at 16 o'clock. The train from the North, due last night at 10, was three hours behind time. The regular trains came through this morning from Baltimore on time, so the detention of the Philadelphia train must be north of Baltimore. By the Associated Press.

The Klowa Indians.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13 .- Colonel Leavenworth, Agent of the Kiowa and Comache Indians, is here attending to the interests of those tribes. His estimate of the cost of farming utensils for their use is between three and five thousand dollars. They are represented to be friendly, and improving in their agricultural skill.

The Snow Storm. The storm which commenced at midnight on Wednesday ceased this morning; snow falling in the meantime to the depth of four or five inches. There is good sleighing. The weather is now clear, with an unclouded sun.

The Goodyear Patent, Ellsworth D. S. Goodyear, of Connecticut, bas applied to the Commission of Patents for an extension for seven years of his india-rubber patent, which expires the 28th of March next. The petition is to be heard at the Patent Office on the 9th of that month.

#### VIRGINIA.

### Horrible Murder near Norfolk-Destruc-

tive Fire in North Carolina-Personal. FORTBESS MONROE, Dec. 11 .- A flendish murder was committed in Newtown, a small village adjoining the Gosport Navy Yard, night before last, the particulars of which, as near as we can ascertain, are as follows:-- A man by the name of Edward Moore, an employe in the ordnance department of the Navy Yard, and who is addicted to drinking to excess, while in a state of gross intoxication, came to his home on Sugar Hill, and deliberately murdered his wife, Johanna Moore. The weapon used was neither the knife nor the bullet, for the brute literally kicked her to death, cr, as one of the witnesses before the Coroner'sinquest testified, danced on her body until her breath went out,

It appears that while in a state of intoxication nestic broils are of frequent occurrence, and this one attracted little attention at first, but as the woman's cries grew louder several of the neighbors came to the door, but were prevented from entering by Moore, who stood in the door with a dirk-knife in his hand, with which he threatened to rlp open any who might attempt to enter. A police officer was at once sent for, who, with two others, soon arrived on the spot, and while one of them stood guard at the street door, the other two forced an entrance through the back door. On entering, the first thing which met their view was the body of Mrs. Moore, stretched at full length on the floor of the passage, her face horribly mutilated, and her skull fractured by a kick from the heel of her husbaud's boot. A search was at once instituted for the murderer, whom they found in an adjoining room, lying on the bed, with his child, an infant some six weeks old, clasped in

When arrested he made no resistance, but asked the officer what he was arrested for. He was then conducted to where the dead body of his wife lay, at the sight of which he became very much distressed, knelt down, and implored her to awake, and could not seem to realize that she was dead. He was then conveyed to the lock-up, where he remained all night.

The following morning a Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict of death from fatal violence at the hands of her husband was returned. Moore is an Irishman, about thirty years of age, and served during the war in a regiment from Wisconsin. When sober he is said to be a quiet, civil disposed person, but when under the influence of liquor he becomes crazy, and his

best friends give him a wide berth. A large fire broke out in W.lson, North Carolina, on Sunday night last, and destroyed property to the amount of \$75,000 or \$100,000. It originated in a dry goods store owned by Mr. Walton, from which it rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings, and as they were all frame, they soon became a mass of ruins. There is no engine in the place, and there was no insurance either upon the buildings or goods; hence the loss will fall very heavily on the com-

The fire is supposed to have been the work of

General W. F. Barry, commanding the fort, lett last evening for Washington, on a brist vielt, on business connected with the depart-

# FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

### Effects of the Storm-Mrs. Pollard as au Actress-Auxiety to Hear Dickens Read,

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORS, Dec. 13.—The storm continued all yesterday and last night, with a very severe gale. The Norfolk steamer did not go out, as also some other steamers, in consequence of the severity of the storm. Some steamers which left the Eastern shore and elsewhere for Baltimore, was obliged to put into coves for safety. Those that did arrive this morning report unusually rough weather. Some small vessels were seen in distress, and there are serious apprehensions for the safety of others. The railroad trains are also considerably delayed. The

There is much anxiety in Baltimore to hear the Dickens readings, but a determination to discountenance speculation in tickets.

Mrs. Pollard, the accomplished wife of E. A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," makes her debut as an actress at Concordia Hall on Tuesday next. She has been preparing several months for the stage, and has great versatility of talent, is very handsome, and is likely to

Markets by Telegraph.

REW YORK, Dec. 18.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 57. Reading, 26%; Canion Company, 45%; Eric Railroad, 76%; Cieveland and Toledo, 105%; Cleveland and Poledo, 105%; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 25%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 93%; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 52; New York Central, 117%; Illinois Central, 128; Camberland preferred, 128; Missouri 68, 96%; Hudson River, 127; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 167; do, 1864, 104%; do 1885, 168; Ten-forties, 101; Seven-thirties, 104%; Gold, 183%; Money, 7 per cent. Exchange unchanged.

New York, Dec. 13.—Sotton dull at 154@155c. Flour dull; 5500 barrels sold: State, \$5.5501073; Ohlo, \$9.96613; Western, \$8.55381270; Southers, \$19.25601450; California, \$12.25@1350. Wheat dull, Corn steady, 21.000 bushels sold; Western, \$1.356128. Barley firm Oats firmer; 70.000 bushels sold; Western, \$1.356128. Barley firm Oats firmer; 70.000 bushels sold; Western, \$3.6080c. Beel quiet. Pork dull; new mess, \$21.25, Lard dull. Whisky dull.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### The Libei Care.

The Libel Osse.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—This morning I. Newton Brown, counsel for William Meeser, made a formal application to the Court for the admission of his client to ball, to awais the argument and final disposition of the motion for a new trial now pending. He said that he knew no law by which the Court could be compelled to comply with this request, but nevertheless he submitted, with all due respect, that it had ever been the practice in this Court, in cases of conviction of misdemeanors, to allow the rartles their liberty upon ball between the time of conviction and decision of a motion for a new trial under arrest of judgment. He was prepared to give ample and sufficient security to warrant Mr. Meeser's attendance whenever it should be required. As for himself, he piedged himself as counsel in the case, to argue the motion on any day the Court might appoint. The motion was made in all good fath and with no desire to procrantinate the consequences or to evade the law, and he earnestly appealed to the lesslency and discretion of the Court.

Attorney-General Brewster replied that he desired no undue severity to be exercised towards the prisoner, nor did bis client, Mr. Mann, who was free from all malice in the case. But he wisned it undersion of that Mr. Mann in this matter had no action whatever, but that he, Mr. Brewster, acted as his duty required, purely from his own mind, under his own responsibility. This application was for an indugence towards the prisoner who had been convicted of lible.

Be knew of no rule obliging the Court to grant it. But the matter was entirely within the discretion of the Court, and he only hoped that this discretion might be exercised with circumspection and care, and not so that the decision might be taken as a rule hereafter.

The Judge said that yesterday, when the application for ball was made, he was under the luminament of which imprisonment was necessarily an element, it was the infexible rule that the prisoner was not to be admitted to ball: as

John Burns was put upon trial on a charge of for-gery. It was alleged on the part of the Common-wealth that during the past summer and fall there was in this city a regularly organized combination of forgers, whose aim was, of course, to steal by means of forging the names of any moneyed citizens whose signatures they could obtain. Of this combi-nation the prisoner, his brother Feter Burns, George

whose signatures they could obtain. Of this combination the prisoner, his brother Peter Burns, George Brotherton, and others were members.

In the latter part of last summer Loftus Brotherton was arrested and committed to prison upon a charge of forging the name of a Mr. Green and presenting the check upon the Bank of Northern Liberties. At the same time his brother, George Brotherton, was in prison at Camdon, upon a charge of having committed a forgery upon a Mr. Cleinfelder, of that city. It was proposed among those of the band who were at large to commit a beavy forgery, and the assistance of George Brotherton was needed.

They paid back to the bank in Camdon more than the amount of money that it had paid on the check bearing the forgery of Mr. Cleinfelder's signature. A not prot. was entered against Brotherton in the Camdon court, and he was discharged. George Brotherton then went to the flour milli of William B. Thomas, and representing himself as Thomas Hughes, of Phoenixville, bought two barrells of flour, and save in payment a certificate of a deposit in the Third National Bank.

I oldnel Thomas found that the certificate was good, and offered to pay the change amounting to about \$70. Brotherton said he would prefer having Colonel Thomas check for the amount, as it could more conveniently be sent to his brother in Phoenixville; that so much money and the check on the Corn Exchange Back was given, and having obtained this signature, the forgers did not present it to the bank, but immediately had a book of similar checks manufactured; then they persuaded Thomas Brotherton. a younger borother of Loftus Brotherton, that they intended to get his brother Lottus from prison, a cared his services.

A letter was then written and Colonel Thomas'

tended toget his brother Lottus from prison, a cureu hi zervices.

A letter was then written and Colonel Thomas' signature lorged to it. This letter was directed and sent to a broker, containing an order for gold, and the broker, the forgery being so complete and deceptive, placed implicit confidence in it, and gave his moneyman a check upon the Corn Exchange Bank for the

pinced implicit confidence in it, and gave his moneyman a check upon the Corn Exchange Bank for the gold.

John Burns was at this time at a restaurant at Second and Walnut streets, and was waiting impatiently for the consummation of this plan. He knew when the clerk started from the broker's office to the bank, and he sent Thomas Brotherton to watch him and see that everything was properly done. The check was cashed, and paid to Peter Burns, who was in waiting, and at Second and Walnut streets the money was divided.

Several forged checks, one for \$5500, were sent by the Bank to Colonel Thomas as having been cashed at his order; and the forgeries were so good that he could hardly deny that he had signed the checks. Letective officers, officers of the bank, and the two Brothertons, were called to the stand by the Commonwealth, to substantiate these allegations.

The defense offered no evidence, but was argued by Charles Buckwalter, on the weakness of the Commonwealth's case. On trial.

NISI PRIUS—Judge Sharswood.—George Widmeyer va. Sebastian Mellert. An action to recover danages for an alleged false arrest. It was set forth that, on the 24th of October last, the piaintiff started to leave the city on preper and lawful business. At that time the defeodant, from a malledous desire to persecute and ruln him, went before Alderman Wm. R. Toland and falsely swore that he was a creditor of plaintiff, and that the latter had accreted his goods for the purpose of defrauding his creditors, and was on the point of leaving the jurisdiction and thus obtained a warrant and caused the plaintiff's arrest. A hearing was subsequently had before the same alderman, and there being nothing to sustain the charge the plaintiff was discharged.

The defense denied malice, and alleged probable cause for the arrest. On trial, Eare and White for plaintiff butterns for defendant.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Peirce.—The aguity argument list No. I was again before the Court.

before the Court.
COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.
The argument on the writ of habe as corpon taken.
The argument on the writ of habe as corpon taken. argument on the writ of habons corpus taken t the relation of the Tack Brothers was reaumed to-day.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge
Cadwa'sader.—The United States vs. Edwin Brock,
charged with precuring the execution of faise bonds
with intent to defraud the Gevernment. Before reported. On trial.

THE EXHIBITION BUILDING .- The framework of the Paris Exhibition building, which is about to be sold, weighs 27,000,000 pounds. In the whole there are 6,000,000 rivets, for the placing of which 15,000,000 holes had to be

BADEN .- Le Journal du Bas-Rhin says that the last season at Baden-Baden has been the best in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. There were 53,000 strangers there, and "no adventure, not a suicide, nor a scandal."

Alluding to the formation of societies in Ireland for the purpose of revenging the execu-tion of the Fenians at Manchester, by the assassination of eminent Englishmen, the Manchester Guardian says:- "It is a comfort to know that the authorities are aware of these proceedings and plans."

# snow is about five inches deep, and many sielghs | FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }

Friday, Dec. 15, 1867.

The Stock Market was excessively dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government loans were dull and rather lower. 1001 was bid for 10-40s; 1044 for June 7'30s; 1115 100g was bid for 10-40s; 104g for June 7:30s; 111g for 6s of 1881; 106g for '62 5-20s; 104g for '64, 5-20s; 104g for '65 5-20s; and 107g for July, '65, 5-20s, City loans were unchanged; the new same sold at 99, and old do. at 95g, interest off.

k Rairoad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 47g, no change; and Lebigh Valley at 50g, a decline of g. 126g was bid for Camden and Amboy; 49g for Pennaylvania Railroad; 25g for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 57 for Minebill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 23 for Catawissa preferred; 27g for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42g for Northern Dentral.

City Passenger Railroad shares were unchanged. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 18g; and Hestonville at 11g, 66 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 26 for Spruce and Pine; 44g for Chesnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; and 26g for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prizes, but we hear of no sales. 102 was bid for Seventh National; 100 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics; 110 for Kensington; 55 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers'; 702 for City; at & 60 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were dull. Lehigh Navigation sold at 30½, no change. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22½ for preferred do.; 88½ for Morris Canal preferred; 12 for Susquehanna Canal; and 36 for Wyoming Valley. Quotations of Goid-10g A. M., 133g; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 133g; 1 P. M., 133g, a decline of g on the closing price last evening.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company will pay the coupons of the first mortgage bonds, due January 1, in gold, free of Government tax, on and after that date, at New York.

—The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, notleing the sudden closing of the canals, says:—

'There are a large number of boats now detained between Syracuse and Troy, having cargoes aggregating upwards of 5,000,000 bushels of grain, and nearly 12,000 barrels of flour, valued at more than \$7,500,000. There are besides large quantities of property, consisting of apples, potatoes, and grain, shipped from interior points, which will swell the value of the property now on the canal to nearly \$10,000,000. Canal boats that left Buffalo on the 10th of November have not yet reached tidewater. This delay has been caused in a great measure by the neglect in the performance of their duties by the officials having the canals in

charge.
"If the property freezes in, and is in consequence transported by rail, the State will undoubtedly consent to refund the tolls on 5,000,000 bushels of grain from the points where the boats are caught in the ice. This, in the aggregate, will amount to a very large sum. But it is not the only evil which will result. The forwarders will lose their freight, and be subject to heavy will lose their freight, and be subject to heavy expenses and additional charges for transporting the property by rail. It will also result in great financial distress, causing a close money market in Buffalo and at Oswego during the present winter, so that all other business interests would suffer largely as well. The usual time required by boats to make the trip from Buffalo to Troy is eight to ten days. A detention of ten to fifteen days has been experienced through the negligence of officials, before the ice made its appearance, involving an immense loss to forwarders, using up all profits of the down trips of 700 or 800 boats." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1111@1111; old 5-20s, 1064@1071; new 5-20s, 1864, 1044@1044; do., 1865, 1042@105; do., July, 7-30s, June, 1044@1042; do., July, 1044@ Gold, 1384@1334.

1044. Gold, 1354@1354.

-Mesars. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114 @1114; do. 1862, 1064@107; do., 1864, 1044@1044; do., 1865, 1044@105; do., 1865, new, 1074@1074; do., 1867, new, 1074@1072; do. 5s, 10-40s, 1004@1002; do. 7:30s, June, 1044@1042; do., July, 1044@1042; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119:40; do., July, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1864, do., August, 1864, 119:40; do., October, 1864, do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 119-40; do. August, 1864, 119-40; do., October, 1864, 119-40@20; do. December, 1864, 119-40|19\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., May, 1665, 117\(\text{@117}\); do., August, 1865, 116\(\frac{1}{2}\)@ 116\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., September, 1865, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\)@115\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., October, 1865, 115\(\frac{1}{2}\)@115\(\frac{1}{2}\). Gold, 133\(\frac{1}{2}\)@133\(\frac{1}{2}\). Silver, 128\(\text{@129}\)\frac{1}{2}\.

-Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: - Gold, rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 1334@1334; U. S. 6e, 1881, 1114@1114; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 1064@107; do., 1864, 1044@1042; do., 1865, 1044@105; do. July, 1865, 1071@1074; do. July, 1865, 1071@1074; do. July, 1867, 1074@1074; do. Series, 1044@1044; do. Series, 1044@1044; do. Series, 1044@1044; do. Hold, 1865, 1164; do. 1164; May, 1865, 1174; August, 1865, 1164; September, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1164; September, 1865, 1154; October, 1865, 1164; September, 1865, 1164; Go. No. 16 South Third street, report the following quotations per steamer Eina:—Lendon. 60 days sight, 1000109%; do. 8 do., 1697@103; Paris 60 do. do., 5164@651134; do. 3 do., 5164@651134; Antwerp 30 do. do., 5164@651134; do. 3 do., 5164@651134; Antwerp 30 do. do., 5164@651134; Antwerp 30 do. do., 5164@65134; Hamiturg 30 de. do., 3554@38; Cologne Leiusic, and Berilu 50 do. do., 714@72; Amsterdam and Frankfort 60 do. do., 403.@414. Market firm. Gold at noon, 1334.

# Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 13.—The Flour Market is excess sively dull, but prices remain without change The demand is entirely from the home consumers, who purchased 400 barrels in lots at \$7.50@8.25 for superfine; \$8.50@9.25 for extras; \$9.75@11 for Northwestern extra family; \$10.75@ 12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$12.75 @14 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rve Flour is unchanged; a lot of Pennsylvania sold at \$8.50. We quote Brandywine Corn Meal at \$6@6-1234.

There is a firm feeling in the market for prime Wheat, and the demand for this description is wheat, and the demand for this description is good at full prices, but the receipts and stocks are exceedingly small; sales of fair and prime red at \$2.45\mathrm{\text{\omega}}255. Rye is in fair demand; sales of Pennsylvania at \$1.75; and Southern at \$1.60 \mathrm{\text{\omega}}265. Corn is quiet, with sales of 1500 bushels old yellow at \$1.41; new do. at \$1.05\mathrm{\omega}12; old Western mixed at \$1.30; and 1000 bushels new do. at \$1.25. Oats attract but little attention; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania at 65.573c. Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt. Seeds—Cloverseed is selling at \$7:25@8 2:64 lbs. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells at \$2.45@2.50. Whisky—Nothing doing.

# LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... DECKMBER 13. 

Schr Western Star, Crowell, Aspinwall, Merchaut & Schr Pickwick, Putt, Odeson, Black Sea, L. Westergaard & Co. Gibbs, Boston, L. Audenried & Co. Febr Francis, Gibbs, Boston, M. Audenried & Co. Schr Winter Shrub, Boston, Millyllie, John Street & Co. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

Str W. White ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr M. E. Graham. Fountate, from Boston.

Schr Francis, Gibbs, from Boston.

Schr Winter Shrub, Bowman, from Florence, R. I.

Schr Daniel Pierson, Pierson, hence, at Key West Schr Janier State of the State of the Schr J. C. McShane, Giles, from Derhy for Philadelphia, arrived at New York lith inst.
Schra B. S. Mershon. Ayres, from New London, and Reading Ru. No. 49, Goff, from Bridgepoxt for Philadelphia, at New York lith inst.