THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

DISASTER.

Further Details of the Appalling Calamity on the Lake Shore Railroad—Probable Loss of Sixty Lives—Twenty-three of the Bodies Burned Beyond Recognition—Eighteen of the Killed Identified, Etc. Etc. Etc.

THE LAKE SHORE HORROR.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.—The dead bodies of the persons killed by the railroad accident at Angola were brought in about 11 o'clock this morning. Eighteen of the killed can be recognized. Twenty-three of the burned bodies are, it is thought, past recognition.

A coroner's inquest will be held to-morrow here, when the sex of the burned bodies may be determined by surgical examination.

The accident was occasioned by the breaking of the wheel. It is asserted that no fault is to be attached to the officers of the road; but the truth of this statement remains to be shown.

All of the wounded that can be moved will be brought into Buffalo.

The daughter of Mrs. Chadicar, of Titusville, cannot possibly recover. Mr. C. W. Patterson, of Oil Creek, is thought to be dying. The officers of the Lake Shore road are paying every attention to the wounded, who are as comfortable as could be expected.

In addition to the previous list of the killed, the following bodies have been recognized:—Stephen Stewart, President of the Oil Creek road; S. E. Thompson, Worcester, Mass.; A. H. Spier, North East, New York; Hiram W. Martin, residence unknown.

Identification of More Bodies—The Cause of the Accident.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.—Three of the charred bodies of the victims by the railroad accident at Angola have been recognized, viz.:—J. Alexander Martin, W. W. Towner, of Erie, Pa. (the latter by a gold chain on his person), and Stephen Stewart of Oil Creek. Miss Cheylene, of Titusville, died this afternoon.

The accident was occasioned by a segment of the tread of the wheel being broken.

The unrecognized bodies will, after a limited time, be buried by the railroad company at a public funeral of the citizens.

Still Further Details.

BUFFALO, Dec. 19.—The further interesting particular of the frightful railroad disaster near Angola, upon the Lake Shore Railroad, yesterday, are just received. It is the opinion among the surviving passengers that there were fifty people in the rear car, and only three of them escaped. Of those who remained in this car, there are thirty or forty of whom nothing is left but ashes; eighteen dead bodies are in the freight house, and a number were dead and dying in other places. The loss will probably exceed sixty souls. The woman called Mary Freeman was found dead with a handkerchief by her side, bearing the name under which she is designated.

A lady was taken from beneath the second car, and was found to be wholly uninjured. There happened to be a slight hill where she lay, but how she happened to get in that place was a perfect mystery. As the time the rear car was burned one of the passengers related that several persons who were endeavoring to break it in pieces to escape were startled by the report of pistols which were discharged within the car, and one bullet, which came through a window, passed through the pants of a passenger. Some unfortunate man had the weapon in his pocket, and of course it was exploded by the heat.

Mr. J. W. Kennedy, one of the occupants of the second car, as soon as the thumping commenced, rushed for the door and jumped from the platform just as the car rolled down the bank. This car took fire twice, but was extinguished before being seriously injured by the flames.

A young man from St. Catharine was taken from the rear car, in a dreadful state. His legs were flayed, and his breast and stomach were fairly roasted. He was alive at last accounts, but there is little hope of his recovery. A lad about 11 years of age, named William Greene, who occupied a seat in the rear car, was accidentally left behind at Dunkirk. He came down on the next train, and thanked his God that he had escaped so fearful a fate. He was congratulated by a large number of spectators who listened to his story.

During the evening, the offices of the Railroad Company were thronged, and the depot so crowded that it was found necessary to station a squad of policemen in readiness to prevent any disturbance. The manner of the accident was—the next to the last car of the train was thrown from the track on striking an iron frog, at the switch, just this side of Angola station, and was dragged over the ties nearly to the bridge. The car behind it being thrown from the rails which plunged along the ties connected, and was sufficient to enable some, but not many of the passengers, sitting at the former end of this car, to make their escape from it. Just as the train reached the bridge, the rear car was jerked from the track, nearly crossing the bridge. An instant more, and it would have reached the bank, but just at the edge it tipped over the left side and went with a fearful crash down the ice-covered slope, forty feet at least, to the flat below.

OTHER DISASTERS.

The Harlow Bridge Accident on the Vermont Railroad.

On Monday last a Coroner's investigation was had at Northfield, Vermont, near the scene of the late "Harlow Bridge" accident of December 11, by which sixteen persons were killed and about forty wounded, over the remains of the unfortunate victims of the fearful catastrophe. Francis H. Abbott, the engineer of the train containing the laborers, testified that he was ordered "to hurry" by Mr. Dewey, an officer of the road, which induced him to run his train much faster than usual, and approaching the bridge at a rapid rate, he was unable to stop until it was too late. He blamed the company for not having protected the abutment, and attempted to exonerate himself from all blame.

Horace E. Lochin, assistant superintendent of the road, on the contrary, testified that the train was running at least thirty miles an hour, and discovering the danger he signalled the engineer to stop, but the signal was not obeyed, and the train dashed over the bridge and into the chasm. He thought the engineer was absent-minded and did not realize that he was approaching the bridge. The testimony of Mr. Lochin was confirmed by other officers of the road, who, whilst doing Abbott, the engineer, the credit of saving he was always looked upon as reliable, declared that the train was running (backward) at a fearful rate of speed when the accident occurred. The investigation is not yet concluded.

Explosion and Conflagration at Penn Horn City—Three Men Burned.

About 8·30 o'clock yesterday morning a conflagration broke out in the extensive oil refineries of Messrs. Warden & Co., of No. 34 Pine street, New York, situated at Penn Horn City, on the line of the Erie Railway, some four miles from Hoboken, caused by the explosion of a tank of naptha, resulting in the destruction of a large amount of property, and injury to three men. It appears that two of the employes, Richard Gibbons and John McBride, were engaged emptying a carboy of oil of vitrol into the treating tank, located on the second story of the building, and which contained eighty barrels of naptha, when an explosion occurred, carrying away the roof of the building and scattering the fluid, which had taken fire, in all directions.

Gibbons and McBride, who were standing partially over the tank, were prostrated upon the floor, and liquid fire spreading over their persons, ignited their clothing. Gibbons jumped out of the end-window, and McBride succeeded in making his way down the stairs to the open air, when some of the workmen succeeded in extinguishing the flames. Both men were badly injured about the chest and head, Gibbons dangerously. They were at once conveyed to their homes in Hudson City. The superintendent, J. C. Eastman, who was on the first floor of the treating house, was also badly burned, but not seriously.

The fire almost instantly communicated with a wooden building in front containing two settling tanks, and four immense ground tanks on the west side of the building, and from teence communicated to the still-house, containing five tanks. All the tanks were filled with oil, besides which there were 500 barrels of refined oil, 150 barrels of naptha, 100 barrels of tar, about 20 carboys of oil of vitriol, and a large number of empty barrels, all of which were destroyed. The two buildings were of brick—one of them two stories high, and the other a high one-story building. Three of the Hudson City fire companies repaired to the scene, and directed their attention towards preventing the fire from communicating with the refineries on the opposite side of the creek. About 2000 barrels of oil were destroyed, besides a large amount of machinery and fixtures. The loss is estimated at $50,000, upon which there was an insurance, but the amount and names of the companies could not be ascertained.—*N. Y. World.*

Steam Tow-boat Blown to Pieces.

ONE MAN KILLED AND THREE INJURED.

A boiler explosion occurred early yesterday morning on board the steam tow-boat Unit, while lying at the Scranton coal dock in Jersey City, resulting in the destruction of the boat, the killing of one man and injury to three others. At the time of the accident there were four persons on board, viz.:—John Durning, engineer; Joseph Handy, steward; Samuel Britton, fireman, and Hugh Bond, deck hand, all of whom were asleep at the time in the forecastle, except Britton, who was killed. It appears that the captain, W. R. Loveland, on leaving for home the night previous, gave directions to Britton to have steam up at 5·30 o'clock in the morning. About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, Britton was roused up by the steward, and he at once went to get up steam, and while doing so, in response to a question of the engineer, he stated that there was plenty of water in the boiler. The next known by Durning, Bond, and Handy they found themselves struggling in the water, but managed to reach the dock and save themselves by climbing up the piles. The entire upper part of the boat was shattered and blown in all directions, and the hull immediately sank, with the exception of the bow, which was held up by the line attached to the dock. Upon search being made for Britton, his mutilated remains were found upon a coal heap some 300 feet distant, with life extinct. Deceased was a single man, twenty-two years of age, and resided at Trenton. Durning, who was badly burned about the upper part of the body, and received a severe scalp wound, was conveyed to the New York Hospital. Bond and Handy were scalded about the head and face, but not so badly as to prevent their being about. The Unit was owned by Messrs. C. & E. J. Peterson & Co., of No. 53 South street, N. Y., and their loss will probably amount to $6000 to $8000. The steam drum situated over the boiler, and weighing some 600 pounds, was blown into Fogg's wood-yard, about 300 yards distant. The boiler is an upright marine boiler, thirteen feet long, five and a-half feet shell, six feet front.

It is stated that the safety-valve was out of order, the boiler very defective, and that a hole was blown through it a few days since, which was repaired by the engineer. Coroner Warren will commence an investigation on Saturday.

The upper deck of the tug-boat Monitor, which was lying alongside of the Unit, was badly damaged, and the force of the concussion caused the hull to spring a leak, and the pumps were kept at work to prevent her from sinking.—*N. Y. World.*

Singular Discovery of a Cromwellian Document.

A curious old military pass has been recently discovered in England, pasted to the cover of a copy of the first edition of "George Fox's Journal," a folio volume printed in 1694. The fly leaf had been pasted over the document, and thus concealed it. Mr. H. T. Wake, bookseller, of Cockermouth, who found the pass in the book, has carefully restored it, and the reading is as follows:—

"Permitt the Bearer hereof, George Illingworth, of Kirkbye, Esqr., to passe about his lawfull ocasions, he being no ways disaffected towards the Peliam ente.—Given under my hande and seale this 1 day of February 1648.

"O. CROMWELL,

"To all officers and souldiers and others whom it may concerne."

The signature is a bold one, but the seal is torn away.

A Relic.

Dr. Bruce has exhibited to the New Castle (England) Antiquarian society a paper impression of a stone found in the wall of Antonius Pius, about eight miles from Glasgow. It bears an inscription, thus interpreted:—"Dedicated to the Emperor Cæsar Titus Ælius Hadrianus Antoninus Augustus Pius, the father of his country. The Nexitilation of the Twentieth Legion, styled the Valerian and Victorious, constructed three thousand paces of this wall." Dr. Bruce also described an altar, found near Wallsend, surrounded by twelve stones. He considers the perforation in the centre as representing the sun, and believes that twelve rays round it, and the twelve stones, had reference to the twelve months of the year. Bargains made by shaking hands through the perforations were regarded as very sacred; and children were passed through them that they might be cured of any disease they had, just as children were passed through the cleft in a riven tree in our own times.

A Gallant Old General.

General Steinmetz, who achieved so brilliant a reputation at the battles of Sealitz and Sadowa, married lately, although he is sixty-two years old, and has snow-white hair, a beautiful young lady of eighteen, Miss Von Krosick. When the old General and his young bride were, the other day, at the Castle of Hohenzolern, a committee of students waited upon him. One of the young men said to him that "They would have formerly congratulated him on his victories, but would now wish him joy of the defeat he had suffered at the hand of so lovely an adversary" (pointing to the bride). The General smiled and replied:—"Yes, gentlemen, it was easier to withstand an iron battery than such a one as now stands at my side."

Duration of Life in Italy.

The Director of the Italian Life Assurance Society has published some interesting statistics, showing the average duration of life in Italy as compared with that of other countries, from which it appears that the mortality of Italians is exceptionably great. He shows that in Italy 22¼ per cent. of the infant population die yearly, and that, even in the healthiest districts, the average duration of life is 33·43 years only, while in France it is 38·33, at Geneva 42·02, and in England 39·31. The number of births, too, is relatively much smaller in Italy than in England and France.

EMBLEMS.—The Governor of Petrikan, in the kingdom of Poland, has issued an order prohibiting the use of certain emblems which are regarded as revolutionary. They consist chiefly of rings and crosses.

NEWS BY THE GULF CABLE.

MEXICO.

Governor Cepeda Deposed—Johnny Bulls Left to the Tender Mercies of the Mexicans—Great Mineral Wealth Discovered in Vera Cruz and Sonora—Attempt to Get Up a Revolution in Jalapa.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—The steamer Marsella, Captain Gari, has arrived, with dates from Vera Cruz to the 15th inst., and Sisal to the 17th. A band of dissidents had forcibly deposed General Cepeda, the Governor of Yucatan.

The mails dates from the capital by the Marsella are up to the 11th instant. There reigned great excitement over the total withdrawal of the British Legation and Consuls, and the matter was freely commented on by all the press of the capital. According to his instructions Mr. Middleton, is to leave British subjects under the protection of Mexico herself. It was expected that all the European Legations would follow the example of Great Britain, and leave the United States sole occupant of the diplomatic field in Mexico. Rich mines had been discovered in the State of Vera Cruz. Several had also been discovered near the town of Ures, in Sonora. They consisted of eight gold mines, thirty-five silver mines, and two copper mines, besides thirty others of different characters not specified in the report.

General Felix Diaz, brother of Porfirio Diaz, had been elected Governor of the State of Oaxaca, General Geronimo Trevino of Nuevo Leon, and Don Francisco G. Palacios of Durango.

An attempt was made to assassinate General Alatorre, the late Military Governor of the State of Vera Cruz, when he was leaving the theatre at Jalapa. During the disturbance that ensued some parties shouted *vivas* in honor of Gen. Porfirio Diaz, proclaiming him as President of Mexico. The idea of the movers was to immediately demand the enforcement of a loan of $300,000 to support the cause. The ringleader in this abortive scheme was Colonel Urrutia, an ex-Imperialist officer, who passed over to General Alatorre's camp during the siege of Jalapa, and attempted to seduce the garrison of that place, but was detected by a corporal. Nearly all the political prisoners have been liberated. Two British subjects, named Mr. George and Mr. Barnard, had died.

ST. DOMINGO.

War With Hayti—Cabral Executes One of the Baez Brothers.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—President Cabral is reported to be marching against Hayti at the head of a Dominican army. There was also a rumor that he had captured and shot a General Saez, but it was not stated which of the brothers of that name.

HAYTI.

Details of the Murder of General Leon Montes—His Brother Chained Down on the Bloody Bed.

HAVANA, Dec. 19.—By an arrival on Tuesday last at Manzanillo, Cuba, we have advices from Jamaica to the 12th instant, and from Hayti to the 7th.

The intelligence received confirms the report of the horrible murder committed on the person of General Leon Montes, in his dungeon at Cape Haytien. Although he had been kept without food for four days, the poison that was at length administered to him proved ineffectual. Salnave finally ordered Delorme to smother him, but in this he could not succeed.

Having failed in all other plans, he stabbed him in the skull with a chisel. Even this was done so roughly that Montes suffered the most atrocious torments. The body was delivered to his friends almost entirely naked, being even shirtless and bootless. It was conveyed on boards to the cemetery by his friends, who insisted on burying it without even being coffined. Drink was supplied freely by them to the people, who kept shouting that the President of the Cacos was dead.

Salnave has been successful thus far in putting down the revolutionists at the Cape. The brother of General Montes has been captured and chained down in the bloody bed of the late murdered prisoner. The parents and friends of these men, who are Dominicans, are reported to have been driven to desperation by the fate of these men.

The Immortality of Fairy Stories.

Jack and the Beanstalk, Puss in Boots, the gallant and Quixotic Giant-killer, and dearest Cinderella, whom every one must have loved, I should think, ever since we first knew her in her little brown pinafore; I wondered, as I shut them all up for the night between their green boards, what it was that made these stories so fresh and vivid. Why did they not fall to pieces, vanish, explode, disappear, like so many of their contemporaries and descendants? And yet, far from being forgotten and passing away, it would seem as if each generation in turn, as it came into the world, looks to be delighted still by brilliant pageant, and never tires or wearies of it. And on their side princes and princesses never seem to grow any older; the castles and the lovely gardens flourish without need of repair or whitewash, or plumbers or glaziers.

The princesses' gowns, too—sun, moon, and star color—do not wear out or pass out of fashion, or require altering. Even the seven-leagued boots do not appear to be the worse for wear. Numbers of realistic stories for children have passed away. Little Henry and his Bearer, Poor Harry and Lucy, have very nearly given up their little artless ghosts and prattle, and ceased making their own beds for the instruction of less excellently brought up little boys and girls; and, notwithstanding a very interesting article in the *Saturday Review*, it must be owned that Harry Sandford and Tommy Merton are not familiar playfellows in our nurseries and school rooms, and have passed somewhat out of date. But not so all these centenarians—Prince Riquet, Carabas, Little Red Ridinghood, Bluebeard, and others. They seem as if they would never grow old. They play with the children, they amuse the elders, there seems no end to their fund of spirits and perennial youth.

Hi., to whom I made the remark, said from the opposite chimney-corner, "No wonder; the stories are only histories of real living persons turned into fairy princes and princesses. Fairy stories are everywhere and every day. We are all princes and princesses in disguise, or ogres or wicked dwarfs. All these histories are the histories of human nature, which does not seem to change very much in a thousand years or so, and we don't get tired of the fairies because they are so true to it.'—*Miss Thackeray.*

Coal Mining and Mining Accidents in England.

An English Blue Book reports that 320,663 men and boys are employed in 3192 coal mines in England and Wales. The coal brought to the surface in 1866 was slightly in excess of 100,000,000 tons. One serious accident takes place for every 117,537 tons, and one life is lost for every 67 877 tons so raised throughout the kingdom; but this average is the mean between widely divergent extremes. The East Scotland collieries give 190,625, and those of South Durham 129,826 tons of coal for every life they take. West Scotland and the midland counties of England stand pretty nearly on a par at 131,000 tons per life. In Northumberland and North Durham, where the seams are more fiery than any others, the rate is one life lost for every 108,725 tons. In North Lancashire it is one to 98,173, and in South Staffordshire one to 94,495. In Monmouth and South Wales the proportion is between 74,000 and 78,000, while the rest of the districts show a diminishing yield per life, till we get to North Staffordshire, where it is 30,387, and winds up with Yorkshire, where it is only 22,235. In other words, for every two colliers killed last year in East Scotland, rather more than three were killed in raising a proportionate quantity of coal in England.

—There are 200 volunteer officers retained in the army.

SECOND EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Advices from Europe To-day.

An Increase of 8,700 000 Francs in the Bank of France.

The California U. S. Senator.

The Democratic Caucus Nomination.

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

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Increase of Bullion in the Bank of France.

PARIS, Dec. 20—Noon.—The bullion in the Bank of France has increased 8,700,000 francs since the last report.

Noon Report of Markets.

LONDON, Dec. 20—Noon.—Consols for money, 92 9-16; United States bonds, 72; Illinois Central, 89½; Erie Railroad, 49¾.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—Noon.—The Cotton market is quiet and prices unchanged. The sales will not exceed 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been 68,000 bales, whereof 11,000 bales were for export and 2000 for speculation. The stock of cotton in port is 460,000 bales, whereof 82,000 are American.

The market for Provisions, Breadstuffs, and Produce continues quiet and unchanged.

Arrival Out of Steamer Europa.

GLASGOW, Dec 20.—The steamer Europa, from New York on the 7th inst., arrived yesterday.

One o'clock Market Report.

LONDON, Dec. 20—1·20 P. M.—Consols for money, 92 11-16. Illinois Central, 89½; Erie, 49¾; U. S. Five-twenties, 72.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 20—1·20 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands on the spot, 7⅞d., and to arrive, 6¾d; middling Orleans, 7⅞.

Breadstuffs—Corn has declined to 46s. for mixed Western. Wheat, 15s. 2d. for white California, and 13s. 7d. for No. 2 Milwaukee red. Barley, 5s. 3d. for American. Peas, 46s. 6d. for Canadian.

Provisions—Beef, 112s. 6d. for Western cured extra prime mess; Pork, 67s. 6d. for prime Eastern mess; Lard, 50s. for fine American; Cheese, 52s. for the highest range of fine; Bacon 66s. 6d. for Cumberland cut; No. 12 Dutch standard sugar 20s.

Produce—Rosin, 6s. 9d. for common Wilmington and 11s. for fine pale; Tallow, 44s. for American; Spirits Turpentine, 27s; Petroleum, 2s. for spirits and 1s. for refined; Cloverseed, 39s. for No. 1 American red.

Seizure of a Coal Oil Distillery.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Dec. 20.—The St. Albans Coal Oil Distillery was seized on Friday last by the Collector of Internal Revenue, for making fraudulent returns. Horace H. Farnsworth, Inspector of Coal Oil and Assistant Assessor, has been arrested on suspicion of complicity in the frauds. He waived an examination before Judge Smalley, and gave bonds for his appearance. It is alleged that the Company recently made returns of about half the amount they distilled.

Transfer of an Officer.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 18.—General Lucius W. Harren, Captain 39th U. S. Infantry, who for the past few months had been recruiting colored troops in Norfolk and vicinity, has been ordered to rejoin his regiment at New Orleans.

Nomination for United States Senator.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 19.—The Democratic caucus to-night nominated Eugene Casserly for United States Senator.

Arrival of the Africa.

BOSTON, Dec. 20.—The steamship Africa, from Liverpool, via Halifax, has arrived.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 20.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 98⅝; Reading, 95⅝; Canton Company 46¾; Erie, 73⅝; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 85½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 91¼; Michigan Central, 113; Michigan Southern, 83¾; New York Central, 177¾; Illinois Central, 131¾; Cumberland preferred, 128; Missouri 6s, 97¼; Hudson River, 131¼. U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 106½; do. 1864, 105½; do. 1865, 105¼; Ten-forties, 101½; Seven-thirties, 104⅞. Gold, 134⅛. Money, 6@7 per cent. Exchange, 110¼.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—In the case of the United States vs. Daniel Carr, charged with rescuing property from the custody of the United States Marshal, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict of guilty.

The jurors were discharged from further attendance.

The Congress and Empire Spring Company, of New York, vs. B. Hanbury and Thomas Dillon. In this case a preliminary injunction was granted to restrain the defendants from selling mineral water in bottles labelled just as those of the plaintiffs, and not otherwise distinguished from them.

NISI PRIUS.—Judge Sharswood. Robertson vs. City of Philadelphia. Before reported. Jury out.

Francis Clavaux vs. Celestin and Hector Jaub. An action to recover damages for an alleged forcible ejection from certain premises. It was alleged that on June 8 last the defendants forcibly put the plaintiff out of the premises No. 109 South Second street, of which he was then lawfully possessed as tenant from year to year, and in which he was carrying on the business of a goldsmith; threw out all his utensils and goods, and would not permit him to re enter, whereby he sustained damages to the extent of $5000, which was the amount of the claim sued for. On trial.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—William Wilcox, an ex-policeman, was charged with assault and battery upon Mary J. Stratton, an old lady of seventy-three years. Mrs. Stratton, in a clear, distinct manner, scarcely to be expected in one of her advanced age, testified that on the evening of November 26, Wilcox went to her house and asked for a person whom, or whose name she did not know.

Her grandchild, a little boy eight years old, came to the door, and Wilcox, without producing a warrant or telling his business, roughly took hold of him also. She was rudely pushed away by the man, and the child was taken screaming and struggling to the Station-house. Afterwards, Wilcox returned, arrested her, led her off to the Station House, and had her bound over in $800 to answer a charge of interfering with him as an officer in the discharge of his duty.

The defense alleged that Wilcox, who was at the time of the occurrence a policeman, upon going to his home that evening, found his little son bleeding and fainting from an injury inflicted by this lady's grandchild. Being aroused by the motives natural to a father upon such an occasion, he immediate set off to put the offender into the hands of the authorities, and when the lady attempted to prevent him taking the child, he might have put her arm aside, but if he did so, the act was unintentional, and certainly not violent.

The Judge admitted in evidence that part of the allegation which referred to what took place at the lady's house, but excluded everything concerning the difficulty between the two children, or the condition in which the defendant found his own.

The defense then produced a very small boy, who testified that he saw Wilcox make this arrest, and that he did not lay hands on the lady.

Verdict not guilty, but the defendant to pay the costs.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Ludlow.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Braddock, charged with conspiracy and false pretence, before reported, the jury this morning returned a sealed verdict. When this verdict was opened the Crier asked the jury if their verdict was guilty or not guilty? The foreman replied, "Guilty on the second count"—false pretence. At the request of counsel for the defense, the jury was polled, and one juror answered "Guilty," generally, and another "Guilty on the second count."

Hereupon, counsel for the defense suggested that as the jury had agreed upon, and sealed a verdict, and then separated, and upon returning to Court had disagreed as to their verdict, they should be discharged. The Judge remarking that a sealed verdict was strictly speaking, no verdict at all, refused to discharge the jury, and sent them out again, his ruling being subject to all legal exceptions.

The jury retired, and upon return again the juror who had on the first occasion answered "not guilty," now answered "guilty" and "not guilty" alternately, as often as a question was put to him. It being discovered that this gentleman labored under a mental disability, he saying that he could not retain anything in his mind for a moment, the Judge discharged them from a further consideration of the case.

The Judge said to the jurors that this was a very serious matter, and were it not evident that the disagreement was caused by a mental affliction in one of their number, those who dissented from the sealed verdict might have been subject to punishment for a high misdemeanor.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Dec. 20, 1867.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government loans were firmly held. '67 5-20s sold at 108¼, no change; 101¼ was bid for 10-40s; 112⅝ for 6s of 1881; 104¾ for June and July 7·30s; 108½ for '62 5-20s; 105½ for '64 5-20s; 105½ for '65 5-20s; and 108½ for July, '65, 5-20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 99; and old do. at 95, interest off.

Railroad shares were inactive. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 50, no change; and Reading at 47¾, a decline of ¼. 126⅞ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 26¼ for Little Schuylkill; 64 for Norristown; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 51½ for Lehigh Valley; 23½ for Catawissa preferred; 27¼ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 42½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 74 was bid for Second and Third; 65½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 18¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 44½ for Chestnut and Walnut; 64 for West Philadelphia; 11 for Hestonville; and 26½ for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Delaware Division sold at 52, an advance of 3½. 13 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 22 for preferred do.; 30½ for Lehigh Navigation; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 133¾; 12 M., 134¼; 1 P. M., 134½, an advance of ⅛ on the closing price last evening.

—The N. Y. *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Government stocks were firm. The 5-20s of 1862 sold at 108⅜ regular, and at 107½ seller 30. Coupons of 1881 rose ¼, with high rates for the loan of 1864 and 1865. State stocks were steady. Rock Island and Pacific 7s sold at 95. Bank shares steady. The stock market continues firm, with an increasing disposition to operate for an advance. At every rise there is a scramble to sell to realize profits by weak speculators, who, after realizing, are ready to pick up their stocks again, with little regard to prices, for another short turn. Pacific Mail opened at 120½, and sold during the day at 117¼, closing at 117½. The opposition line appears determined to take business at rates which leave no profits anywhere. The election on Monday showed that the "opposition" directors were admitted to the board through the fears of the party in power. Had their courage equalled their strength as owners, they would have been spared the mortification of throwing overboard the oldest and most able directors, to make place for members whose chief strength was in the audacity with which their claims were pressed. The railway share market at the regular board was active at the full quotations, of last night, with large sales. Cleveland and Pittsburg was in demand at higher rates, by parties connected with the management. The Company for the fiscal year show net earnings of 13 per cent., and is claimed by its friends to be in a condition to pay quarterly dividends of 2½ per cent. Nearly three millions of earnings have been used in constructing and acquiring facilities by which business can be done economically. Michigan Southern was strong, and taken by good buyers. Contrary to the popular theory, this road is not included in the 'Vanderbilt scheme,' and has got to be bought before the great East and West consolidation can be made."

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

"The supply of money at the disposal of the Stock Exchange is increasing, and houses in good credit have no difficulty in borrowing at six per cent. on mixed collaterals, although loans are still made at seven in many instances. This rate is, however, daily becoming more exceptional. The banks are discounting with moderate freedom the best grade of their customers' paper at the legal rate, and on the street prime names pass at 7@8 per cent. and the next best at 8½@10. The disbursements of the Sub-Treasury in payment of the semi-annual interest on the June seven-thirties, and the principal and interest of the December compound interest notes, are swelling the volume of the loanable funds, and there are no indications that the preparations of the national banks for their January returns will in the least disturb the money market at this centre."

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

"On the Stock Exchange there is a spirited market for the Railway and miscellaneous stocks, and with sufficient fluctuations day to day and from hour to hour, to make the various movements not only interesting but exciting. The Bears in Pacific Mail and in the Adams Express shares had their way to-day. Pacific opened at 126 and ran down to 117½ per cent., and Adams sold down to 77 per cent. Wells-Fargo fell to 50 per cent., Merchants' Union to 36½, and United States Express to 77½ per cent. Canton Land Company, on the other hand, was run up to 49½ returning to 49½ per cent. The Bulls in the Railways were again in the ascendant. A partial impression was made against Erie, Rock Island, Toledo, and New York Central in the afternoon, but Pittsburg, the Northwest and St. Paul stocks were buoyant at higher figures throughout the day."

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, December 18, says:—

"Money is still in active demand, and although the receipts of currency from the country are increasing, there is no accumulation of balances beyond a fair working margin. Rates of interest are firm at 9@12 per cent. between bankers and depositors for first class paper, while in the open market 15@18 per cent. is obtained without difficulty. The demand for short loans or money on call, for temporary use, is unusually large at 12 per cent., but there is not much capital available for this purpose. Exchange is more active, the demand being uniformly reported large to-day, but the supply is also heavy, and the market is barely steady at 1 10 discount buying and par selling, dealers being indifferent purchasers at the inside rate, and some lots were obtained."

—The Chicago *Tribune*, December 17, says:—

"Notwithstanding that the general business of the city was quite dull to-day, there was an active demand for money at all the discount houses. The packers were checking freely, and the applications from grain operators were quite numerous. In addition to the large amount of fresh mercantile paper offering, there is a large demand for renewals. The market is stringent, decidedly more so than at any time within the past year. Nothing but the very best paper obtains recognition, and that only when the applicant's account is such as to forbid a refusal. In the open market there is a large amount of paper offering, and discounts are made at 1½@1¾ per cent. per month. Exchange was weak and easier. Round lots sold between banks at par@25c. premium. There is no surplus. The counter rates are unchanged."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Deheaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh Phil & E	b30. 28		

FIRST BOARD.

$15000 5-20s '67..cp	108¼	57 sh Penna R	50
$100 U S 10-40s..cp	101¾	100 do	50
$3000 Susq Bds	58¾	49 do	50
2 sh U & Am...sswn	127	40 do...ssswn	50
10 sh Del Division	52	3 do	50
35 do...b.	52	200 sh Read R...b.s.c.	47⅞
100 sh Leh Nav...b30	30½	100 do...c.	47⅞

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112¾@112⅞; old 5-20s, 108⅜@108¼; new 5-20s, 1864, 106@105¾; do., 1865, 105⅛@105¼; do., July 108@108¼; do., 1867, 108@108¼; 10-40s, 101¼@101½; 7·30s, June, 104⅛@104¼; do., July, 104⅛@104¼. Gold, 133¾@134¼.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—Gold, 133¾@134; U. S. 6s, 1881, 112¼@112½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105¼@105¾; do., 1865, 105¼@105½; do. July, 1865, 108¼@108½; do. July, 1867, 108¼@108¾; 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 104¼@104½; 3d series, 104¼@104½; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 119·40; May, 1865, 117¼@117½; August, 1865, 116¼@116½; September, 1865, 115¼@115½; October, 1865, 115¼@115¾.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 3 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112⅝@112¾; do. 1862, 108@108¼; do., 1864, 105@105¼; do., 1865, 105⅜@105⅝; do. 1865, new, 108¼@108½; do., 1867, new, 108¼@108½; do 5s, 10-40s, 101¼@101½; do. 7·30s, June, 104¼@104½; do., July, 104¼@104½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119·40; do. December, 1864, 119·40; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116¼@116½; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115¾; do., October, 1865, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 134@134¼. Silver, 128@129½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 20.—There is a firmer feeling in the Flour Market for good brands of spring and winter wheat, but there is not much activity to the demand being confined to the wants of the home consumers. Sales of 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 $12·75@14, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $8·50@8·75 ⅌ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are small, and the demand for prime is good at former rates; sales of Southern and Pennsylvania red at $2·30@2·37. Rye is held firmly, with sales of Pennsylvania at $1·75@1·78. Corn is quiet, but prices are unchanged; sales of old yellow at $1·42; new do. at $1·10@1·20; and new Western mixed at $1·25@1·33. Oats are unchanged; sales of 4000 bushels fair Pennsylvania at 73@78c.

Nothing doing in either Barley or Malt.

Seeds—A small lot of Cloverseed sold at $7·87½. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells at $2·45.

Whisky—We quote common in bond at 27@28c. ⅌ gallon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....DECEMBER 20.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....28 | 11 A. M.....32 | 2 P. M.....35

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

City Ice Boat, Schellenger, arrived at 7 o'clock this morning from Reedy Island, having towed thereto barque Horatio Sprague, for San Francisco, and left her at the piers last evening. In company with schr Pickwick, for Odessa. The ice in the river is all afloat.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Dec. 18—8 P. M.—The following vessels remain in the Breakwater:—Barques Irma, from Calbarien for Philadelphia; S. D. Ryerson, from Yarmouth for do.; Myrtle, and Philena, before reported; brigs A. A. Lane, from Searsport for Philadelphia; G. Amos, from Philadelphia for Portland; schrs Fanny Blake, from Calais for New York, with loss of part of deck load of ship timber; Kolon, from Machias for New York; J. B. Van Dusen, from New York for Nassau; Lucy Ames do. for Baltimore; W. Severs, from Jersey City for Virginia; Cerro Gordo, Lanesville for Philadelphia; Cora Etta (three masted), from Rockland for Philadelphia; and J. Satterthwaite, from Boston for do.

Barque Cornwallis, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, passed up the bay this morning.

The Five Fathom Bank lightboat parted her chains and arrived at the Breakwater this morning, with loss of quarter boat, windlass pails gone, and other damage on deck. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, hence, arrived at Boston yesterday.

Barque Royalist, Tucker, from London for Philadelphia, at Plymouth 20 inst.

Captain Cummings, of the barque Irma, before reported at the Breakwater, 13 days from Remedios, reports having experienced terrific we