FIRST EDITION

WHOLESALE HANGING.

Approaching Triple Execution of the Chesapeake Pirates at Princess Anne, Md.

The Desperate Crime for which They are to Suffer Death.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 30 .- On Friday next, December 4, there will be a gala day at Princess Anne, the county seat of Somerset county. Maryland. So frequently is the scaffold brough into use in that desperate region, that it is kep standing all the year round, and, moreover, is made large erough to swing five miserable human creatures into eternity at one and the same time. It is said, also, that the scaffold stands on open ground near the jail, in full view of such as choose to witness its practical opera, tion. If this be true, a grand concourse of the unterritted and unreconstructed denizens of the town and its vicinity may be anticipated on Friday next, for on that day three men will suffer the extreme penalty of the law, and each of the three is a negro.

The circumstances attending the crime for which they are to be executed were as follows:-On the afternoon of Monday, March 30, 1868, the oyster pungy Brave was seen by several persons in the waters of the Chesapeake, with everything going right, to all appearances. The pungy was in command of Captain Benjamin P. Johnson, one half owner of the vessel. Johnson was a white man, as was also Henry Cannon. the mate. In addition to these there were four colored men on board, as assistants, named William Wilson, William Wells, Frank Rounds, and George Bailey. The pungy, which belonged at Crisfield, Maryland, was engaged in dredging for oysters at the time mentioned. Subsequent developments, and the confessions of two of the bands, show that the four assailed the captain, and fafter mutilating him horribly threw him overboard. The mate then received their bloody attention, but was thrown overboard and disposed of without the use of deadly weapons, as his body, when found, did not bear any marks of violence. Having put the two white men out of the way, the negroes rifled the Yessel, opening everything that could have been used as a receptacle for money or other valuables, and turning things upside down generally. Over five hundred dollars in money and a quantity of clothing were secured by the desperadoes, after which they effected their escape for the time. Up to the Thursday evening following the night of the murder the wind was bigh and the weather extremely rough, for which reason it is thought that the wretches remained on board until that time. They finally ran the vessel aground on the bar at the mouth of Cage's Straits, in Somerset county,

and then took their leave in a small rowboat

which was on board the pungy.

The Brave was first noticed subsequent to Monday in her stranded position at the mouth of Cage's Straits, deserted, but with mainsail and jib still flying. On being boarded, the evidences of the terrific encounter with the Captain were seen on all sides, the cabin and the deck being covered with blood. As the negroes had shipped at Balimore, it was supposed that they would return to that point. News of the murder was sent thither without delay, and a large police force was detailed to watch for the murderers in that locality. Two of the desperadoes, however-Wilson and Wells-proceeded South, and on the 6th and 7th of April they were captured in Accomac county, Virginia, one at and the other near Drummondtown. These two were taken to Princess Arne, Maryland, and lodged in jail to await their trial, confessing that they and their companions had perpetrated the bloody deed. Before the trial commenced they made desperate attempts to escape from custody, but at that time failed. About six weeks ago, while their trial was in progress, Rounds was also seented and taken to Princess Anne for trial. He was captured in Baltimore, after a desperate resistance of the police, who were obliged to disable him by lodging a bullet in his back before he could be taken into custody. He had been detected in an effort to involve a colored lad in a robbery which he contemplated, and this circumstance led to his identification as one of the murderers, and his arrest as stated. As yet the other negro implicated, George Bailey, has eluded the vigilance of the authorities. Two different persons have been arrested and taken to Princess Anne, but in each case it was found that the wrong man had been secured, and both were immediately released, being fur. mened by the authorities with means to reach their homes and also compensated for their loss of time and vexation.

The three men who were captured were easily convicted of a participation in the piratical outrage, and sentenced to death. The death warrants of Wilson and Wells have already been signed, their execution being fixed for Friday next, Decemb r 4. It is also expected that Rounds' case will be disposed of by the Governor of Maryland in time to swing him off with the other two.

After their trial and conviction, Wilson and Wells made another desperate attempt to escape in which they succeeded. On Wednesday, November 11, they established the fact that an Eastern Shore jail is not an impregnable structure. Filing off their from with a brick-how this remarkable and novel feat was accomplished we are not told, but such is the account given in the Princess Anne papers-they burned a hole through the inner wall of the jail, which is of wood, and then picked an aperture through the onter rampart of stone. Their subsequent movements are thus narrated in the remarkably lucid patois of the Eastern Shore by the Fomer set (Md.) Heraid, which gives extracts from-

Wilson's account of the adventure:-"He states that the wind was blowing very hard, and that it was raining, and the day was just breaking when he got out the last stone. He jumped out first, and got scared at a nobgoblin (an old ram) and cut his foot when ne started to run. He, however, waited for Weils,

and they started and struck the railroad over the Bombay Hook bridge. He reached the woods near sunrise, and obtaining matches from a darkey, built a fire, around which they stayed all day, and siept to a fodder stack next night, feeding on parened corn the while. He crossed Tony Tank' allroad bridge on Thursday in the daytime and passed through Salisbury that night, crough Main street, while the band was playing, and Wells left him in that town; since then he has not heard from him, but that he was making for Wilmington."

On Sunday November 15 Wilson was again

On Sunday, November, 15, Wilson was again captured by two private citizens in the woods belonging to one of them. He was found sitting by a fire cating parched corn, in a halfstarved condition, and suffering greatly from a wound in the foot which he had sustained in effecting his escape. In such a pitiable condition was the poor wretch that he made no attempt at resistance, but quietly submitted to being heavily ironed and taken back to certain death. On Wednesday, November 18, Wells, the other fugitive, was discovered in the woods near Scaford, Sussex county, Delaware, and recognized by a couple of citizens. He started to run, but a threat to shoot brought him to a stand, and he was peaceably led back to jail,

Such are the particulars of the tragedy, and of the desperate attempts which its perpetrators have made to clude justice. The crime created the most intense excitement throughout the peninsula, and when the three desperadoes are finally disposed of next Friday, the peninsula will experience a sensation of profound relief The fact that the culprits are of dusky hue adds to the prevailing cry for vengeance.

OBITUARY.

Commodore Lawrence Kearney, U. S. N We regret to announce the death of this dis-tinguished naval officer at Perth Amboy, N. J. yesterday. Commodore Kearney was born at Perth Amboy on the 38th of November, 1780, and would have completed his seventy-ninth birthday to day had be lived. He entered the naval service as a midshipman on July 24, 1897. naval service as a midsupman on July 24, 1807, and after serving on gunboats for two years was ordered to the frigate Constitution, and subsequently to the frigate President. After serving on various other vessels, and being promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the meantime, he was, in 1818, placed in command of the flotilia of galleys and barges, and distinguished himself by capturing a tender under the guns of the British frigate Hebrus. For the performance of this exploit he received great praise and gained an enviable reputation. The war with Great Britain closing soon after. Lieutenant Kearney was placed in command of the brig Enterprise, and engaged in the suppression of piracy in the West Indies. It was through his energetic conduct that the notorious pirate Gibbs and his band were broken up. In 1828, as commander of the sloop-of-war Warren, he was despatched to the Mediterranean for the purpose of protecting American up. In 1825, as commander of the sloop-of-war Warren, he was despatched to the Mediterranean for the purpose of protecting American commerce from the Greek pirates. During the following year he bombarded Miconi, in the Levant, and compelled the restoration of American property that had been plundered and despolled in the town by the pirates, who were also surrendered to him. In 1810 the deceased, who had become a captain before this time, was placed in command of the East India squadron, and rendered important service to the country in opening an intercourse with the Chinese Government, and thus alding Americans in their efforts to obtain a part of that commerce with China which was then wholly monopolized by European powers and principally by Great Britain. In 1862 he was placed on the retired list, and although there is no official record of his having been in active service subsequently, the Navy Register for 1868 names May, 1861, as the time when his last cruise expired, so that he must have held some command after being retired. He did not however, take an active part in hostilities during the Rebellion. In 1866 he was commissioned Commodore, which is66 he was commissioned Commodore, which rank he held at the time of his death. With the single exception of Rear-Admiral Charles Stewart, the decreased was the old officer in the payal service of the United States. His precise term of service was sixty one years four months and five days, of which twenty-four years and three months were spent at sea. The brilliant achievements of other officers of the navy dur ing the Rebellion, when old age in a measure prevented Commodore Kearney from sharing the dangers and honors of his comrades, have, for some years past, kept his name in the background, although the brilliant promise he gave of attaining great renown to the navy when a onng man, and his many important services to the country, have never been forgotten by the public. For some years he has been resid

ing at Perth Amboy, the place of his nativity.

Pierre Antoine Berryer. The death of Pierre Antoine Berryer is re-ported by cable. M. Berryer was born in Paris in January, 1790. His family, who had long resided in Loriaine, were of German birth, and originally, it is said, bore the name of Mittel-berger. M. Berryer became a lawyer at a very early age, and when quite a youth threw him-self into politics. He sided with the Bourbons, and underwent no little persecution on that account. He was one of the counsel for Marshai Ney, and his name was identified with the pleas in defense of Lamennais, Cha-teaubriand, Audry de Puyraveau, Voyer d'Ar-genson, and Prince Louis Napoleon. After the decline of the elder branch, he did not follow his friends to foreign shores, but remained in France, and consented to submit to the new order of sflairs. As will be readily believed, he opposed the proposed laws relating to the exite of the Bourbons, the marrying of priests, the re-establishment of divorces, as well as all measures having a tendency to strengthen the July monarchy. On the other hand, however, he strove by all possible means to prevent the fomenting by the Duchess de Berri of an insurrection in Vendee, and when he saw that his advice was not heeded, he sought to leave the country, but was arrested and implicated in The proceedings against the Insurrectionists in the West. The trial he underwent resulted in his triumphant acquittal.

But it would be loo great a task to note the numerous important incidents of M. Berryer's career. Until within a few days of his death he was an active member of the French Bar, and in most of the great criminal cases that oc-cupied the attention of Europe he took a part too prominent to be forgotten. His speeches alf of Seguin, Castaing, and Dehors will always be looked upon as models of eloquence.
In 1851 M, Berryer was elected a member of the
Academie Francaise, and for some years past
be has enjoyed the distinction of being the
doyen or senior of the French Bar.
As a member of the Corps Legislatif, be was,

with M. Thiers, the greatest opponent of the Imperial Government. Many of his orations against the policy of the Emperor are masterpieces of elequence. A legitimist of the strict est type, he regarded Louis Napoleon as a usurper and scarcely concealed this belief. His death will be a severe blow to the opposition party in France, which must now depend almost entirely upon M. Thiers for a leader. As private character Berryer was a great spend thrift. Although his practice brought him an enormous yearly income, his reckiess expendi-tures of money compelled him to frequently appeal to his friends for assistance.

New York Stock Quotations, I P. M.

-New York still thinks of an iron tunnel to Brooklyn.

-Theodore Nunneman was cooked in sugar vat at St. Louis the other day.

-Barnuum haunts the new Museum New York, and people say he has quit the show and humbug business only in form.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

General Grant Leaves Washington for the North-More Outrages in Tennessee - A Heavy Seizure of Silks in New York-Baltimore Murder Trials.

Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

Heavy Seizure of Silk. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30 .- Information has been received here that T. R. Toole, assistant special agent of the Treasury Department, had seized in New York, on Friday last, 35,000 yards of fine Lyons silk, together with a large number of French clocks. This is said to be the largest seizure of silks, etc., ever made in the United States. The total value is estimated at \$70,000, General Grant

and Aide Comstock left here this morning on their way to Boston. They will stop in Philadelphia to-night. Frank Moore is in Washington on business

connected with "The Rebellion Record," .

in the collection of accounts of the ceremonies attending the dedication of the graves of Union

An Important Document-The Opinion of Attorney-General Evarts Upon the Eight-hour Law.

The Attorney-General has just submitted his opinion to the President upon the Eight-hour law. Its text is as follows:—
ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE, Nov. 25, 1868.—
To the President—Sir:—The President recently referred to the Attorney-General a communication addressed to him by A. D. Brock and two others, styling themselves a Commutee of others, styling themselves a Committee of Printers employed in the Government Printing Office, and requested an opinion as to the proper construction of the law mentioned therein. The law I find to be the act of June 25, 1868, entitled "An act constituting eight hours a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the Government of the United States," which reads as follows:—

"That eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen, and mechanics, now emply yed or who may be hereafter employed by or on benaif of the Government of the United states, and that air acts and parts of acts inconsatent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed."

The communication of the Committee is to the following effect:—That the Committee were the following effect:—That the Committee were surprised to learn that the Secretary of War has been led to construe the above law, in a recent order promulgated by him, so as to reduce the pay of employes in the War Department to correspond with the reduction of hours, he having declared in said order that in his opinion it was never the intention of Congress to give ten hours' pay for eight hours' work; that they thereupon visited that officer in the hope that by laying before him certain facts bearing upon the intention of Congress in enacting the law, they might induce him to revoke his order and accept the construction which has hither to been put upon the law by its enemtes hitherto been put upon the law by its enemies as well as by its friends, but failed to satisfy the Secretary that he was in error; and firmly convinced that the construction of the law given by him as erconeous, they, atthough gratefully enjoying the unquestioned benefit of that wise and liberal measure, ask the President, in behalf of the workingmen of the country, to instruct the Attorney-General to give an opinion upon the true construction of the Eight-hour law for the guidance of all the heads of departments in that behalf. It will be seen that the printers engaged in the Government Printing Office are not directly affected by the order of the Secretary of War, and suffer, it would seem, no diminution of their pay in consequence of the reduction of their hours of labor. The order affects only the employes of labor. The order affects only the employes of the War Department, among whom toey are net included. Subsequently the President referred to this office a communication aid dressed to him by a committee of the Working men's Assembly of the District of Columbia Secretary of War, directing that persons en-gages on works in which the War D-partment is interested snall receive pay in proportion to the hours they labor, or that the opinion of the Aftorney-General may be taken as to the true meaning of the law of Congress above cited, as deducible from the statute when collated with the official record of the debate in the Senate, on the 24th of June, 1888. The order of the Secretary of War referred to, I presume, is one of July 28, 1888, approving an endorsement of General A. B. Dyer, of the Ordnauce Eureau upon a communication of General T. J. Roi-man, of the Rock Island Arsenal, dated July 16, 1868, to the following effect:—

"ORDNANCE OFFICE, July 25, 1868.—The practice of this department has been to allow mechanics and other hired workmen the same wages as are paid by private establishments in the vicinity for the same kind and grade of labor, and it would seem to be proper to continue this rule. If the mechanics and laborers in the vicinity of Rock Island receive from private establishments less wages per bour than are now paid at Rock Island Arsenai, the wages at that Arsenai should be correspondingly reduced. But it they desired to work ten hours each catendar day, it should be allowed, and they should be paid for one at a one-quarter day instead of one day, as accidence.

Brevet Major-General, Chief of Ordnauce."

These he collected from the papers referred "ORDNANCE OFFICE, July 28, 1868 -The practice of

It may be collected from the papers referred to this office that the question on which the Attorney-General's opinion is desired is whe-ther the act of June 25, 1868, reducing the number of hours constituting a duy's work was in-tended to work a corresponding reduction in the compensation for a day's work. There is nothing in the language of the act to indicate such an intention; nor does this construction seem at all consistent with the aim and pur pose of the laws, which were reformatory in their character, having in view the promotion of the physical, intellectual, as d moral welfare f those who are engage t in manual labor, and of the general interests of society. The theory appears to have been that the laboring man or mechanic, by means of the increased physical strength and vigor acquired through a reinc-tion in his hours of toil, would be enabled to accomplish daily as much upon an average in tent hours' constant labor as he formerly did in ten or even a longer period, while at the same time he would enjoy a longer season for mental and moral improvement. Whether this is sound in principle is not here the question; that it constituted the main ground upon which the act proceeded, a reference to the debates in Con gress on its passage will clearly show. Acting upon this theory, then, which assumes that the Government will receive the same daily equivalent from the workingmen under the new regulation as under the old, the Legislature regulation as under the old, the Legislature could not have contemplated a necessary reducion in his compensation.

[Continued in our next Edition.] Safe Arrival.

Special Despatch to The Eventng Telegraph.

Bosron, Nov. 30 .- The steamer Concordia, of this port, which has several times recently been reported by passing vessels as disabled and proceeding towards Boston from the south, undel sail, and which it was feared had been lost a sea, arrived safely at Holmes' Hole this morning'

Violent Snow-Storm.

Special Despetch to The Evening Telegraph. ROCHESTER, N. Y., Nov. 30 .- We are in the midst of a violent snow-storm this morning; the ground is already covered with snow to the depth of six inches.

FROM TENNESSEE.

K. K. K. on the Rampage-Legislative Affairs-Asking a Repeal. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 30 .- As the train from this city on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad reached the junction with the Memphis and Charleston Road on Friday night, a party of Ku-Klux, variously estimated at from seven to twenty strong, jumped aboard the train, drew their pistols upon Conductor Croster, and threatened, with terrible oaths, to kill him if he came down there any more. Crosier is a Republican-

A bill was introduced in the Senate on Saturday to sell the Nashville and Northwestern Railroad to the highest bidder. The bill to restore the McMinnville and Manchester Railroad, now. in the hands of the receiver, to the company, was made the special order for Monday week. The gailroad Appropriation bill was up in the House, but the first vote taken showed no quorum present.

A meeting of the merchants was held on Saturday, to appoint a committee to confer with the merchants of other cities in Tennessee, for the purpose of memorializing the Legislature to-morrow to remove the tax now levied upon merchandise brought into the S.ate.

FROM NEW YORK.

Large Sales of Gold by the Government Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

NEW YORK, Nov. 30 .- According to the pub lished notice of Mr. Van Dyck, Assistant United States Treasurer here, the Government disposed of five hundred thousand dollars in gold, at auction, to the highest bidder, this noon. The whole amount was purchased by Messrs. Trevor & Colgate, of Wall street, at 135 and fifty-six hundredths dollars. Three hundred thousand more in coin is to be sold each day this week, and the total sales are expected to foot up on Saturday a total of \$2 500,000, which i expected to relieve the stringency in the money

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Wise-Pollard Case,

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Nov. 30 .- John S. Wise, son of Governor Wise, and George H. Wise, nephew of the same, appeared in the Criminal Court, before Judge Gilmor, this morning, and removed their cases to Baltimore County Court. They are charged with assault and attempt to murder Edward A. Pollard, author of the "Lost Cause," in front of the Maltby House, Baltimore, about one year ago. They renewed their security, and are to appear for trial in the December term. The probabilities are that this is the last of the case. The trial of Stephen T. Denny for the murder of Charles Childs is now going on in the Criminal Court.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

to arrive.

This Morning's Quotations. LONION, Nov. 30-A. M.—Consols, 94 for money and account. United States Fire-twenties, 741. Stocks quiet. Eric, 274. Illinois Central. 96. Atlantic and Great Western, 394. FRANKFORT, Nov. 30-A. M .- United States

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30-A. M .- Cotton is tending up. The sales will probably reach 15,000 bates. Breadstuffs duil. Pe releum firm.

This Atternoon's Quotations.

London, Nov. 30-P. M.-Consols, 941 for money and account. United States Five-twenties ull. Erie Ba Iroad, 27t. Himois Central, 984. Liverpoot, Nov. 30.—P. M.—Cotion is firmer out not higher. Provisions firm. Pork quiet. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 64d, HAVRE, Nov. 30-P. M.-Cotton is firm, bo h on the spot and to arrive. Sales made at 1250

Robbery at Cambridge.

Boston, Nov. 30 .- Asher L. Smith, a produce dealer, was knocked down on Cambridge bridge last night and robbed of over \$1500 and a gold watch. The robber escaped without being

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Nov. 30 .- A fire last night destroyed the Union Market, corner of Front and Mill streets. The property was owned by Frederick Zimmer. The losses of the owner and tenants amount to about \$8000; partially in-

GENERAL GRANT.

His Opinion of Order No. 11.

In September last Adolph Moses, a prominent Israelite of Quincy, Ill., at the suggestion of Hon, I. N. Morris, wrote to General Grant to ask whether, as rumored, he regretted the issuance of, Order No. 11, and whether or not he had any antipathy to the Jews as a sect or race. General Grant replied in the following etter, addressed to Mr Morris, which we

GALENA, Ill., Sept. 14, 1888 —Han. I. N. Mer-ris.—Dear Sir.—I am in receipt of a letter of Mr. A. Moses, of the 31 instant, enclosing one from you bearing same date. My first inclination was to answer Mr. Moses, because you desired it; then I thought it would be better to a there to my rule of silence as to all letters. once to commence answering all political questions asked me, there would be no time between now and the 3d of November to getterough. Mr. Moses, i think will readily understand this. In regard to Order No. II, nundreds of letters have been written to me about the present of the faith affected by it. it, by persons of the faith affected by it. I do or tabswer any of the writers, but permitted a statement of the facts concerning the origin of the order to be made out and given to some one of them for publication. I do not pretend to sustain the order. At the time of its publication I was incensed by a reprimand received from Washington for permitting acts which Jews within my lines were engaged in. There were many other persons within my lines equally bad with the worst of them, but the difference was that the Jews could pass with impunity from one army to the other, and gold, in violation of orders, was being smuggled through the lines, at least so it was reported. The order was issued and sent without any sheetlen and without thinking of the ported. The order was issued and sent without any reflection and without thinking of the Jews as a sect or race to themselves, but simply as persons who had successfully (I say successfully, Instead of persistently, because there were plenty of others within my lises who envied their success) violated an order, which greatly inured to the help of the Rebels. Give Mr. Moses assurance that I have no pre-

judice sgainst sect or race, but want each indi-vidual to be judged by his own merit. Order No. 11 does not sustain this statement, I admit, but then I do not sustain that order. It never would have been issued if it had not been telegraphed the moment it was penned and with-out reflection. Yours, truly, U. S. GRANT.

—Wall street is making great pretensions to virtue, and threatens not to sell Eric unless it is purged of corruption. The public comprehend the spasm which is the effect of a "short" pocket.

-Professor Palmieri, who has charge of the earthquakes about Naples, thinks the eruption of Vesuvius is effected by the moon.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Nov. 30, 1865.

There is no change to report in the Money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 7@9 per cent, per annum. The banks continue to do nearly all the first class business paper offered cent, per annum.

nearly all the first-class business paper offered to them. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government securities were a fraction higher. City losus were firmly beld; the new issue sold at 103 p 103 i, a shight advance.

Railroad shares were dull. Camden and Amboy sold at 128, no change; Penusylvania Railroad 54 i, no change; Reading at 49 i, no change; aud Catawissa preterred at 31, an advance of j; 45 i was bid for Little Schuykill; 61 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 34 for North Penusylvania; 55 i for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; and 25 i for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Bailroad shares were without City Passenger Railroad shares were without

City Passenger Railroad shares were without change. Girard College sold at 264; 164 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 464 for Chesnut and Walnut; [66 for West Philadelphia; 102 for Hestonville; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held. 235 was bid for North America; 158 for Philadelphia; 1244 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 31 for Mechanics'; 115 for Kensington; 75 for Western; and 71 for City.

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 10%, no change. 20% was bid for preferred do.;

and 30 for Morris Canal preferred PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS 100 sh Read...

-This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:— 10-00 A. M. 135; 10-35 A. M. 135; 10-09 135; 10-37 136;

135 11.07 1 135 11 45 " -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881. 1154@1155: old 5-20s, do., 112@1124; new 5-20s, 1864, 1974@1074; do., 1865, 108@1084; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1867, 1104@111; do., 1868, 1104@1114; 10-40s, 1055@106. Gold, 1355.

1354 10.37

The New York Money Market.

The New York Money Market.

Prom the Heraid.

"Last week closed upon a decided renewal of the speculative feeling in the stock market and a fir ner ione to prices in general. This activity was not so well pronounced in the earlier portion of the week, when extreme caution seemed to direct operations. The favorable bank statement of the previous week, the ease in money, and the virtual elimination of Erie from the list, gradually removed this hest attom, and a strong tide of speculation set in on Weeness day, which by Saturday had carried prices up as many as six and seven per cent. for the prominent stock. The advance was more marked in the railway shares. New York Central was par icularly scarce, owing to this feeling and to reports concerning the expected dividend. Ocening to the vicinity of 123% on Monday it had attained to 129% before the cose on Faturday. St. Paul preferred was a favorite on account of the declaration of a dividend, and rose from 84% to 94. The re kiessness with which increased speculation is accompanted is illustrated by the large dealings at the present time in this stock, although in the late crisis it dropped forty per cent, in a few days. Book Island has been the vehicle of a new movemer, but has not been as progressive as others on the list. Toledo showed sensible appreciation, while a marked advance in Michigan Southern has resulted from a proposition to cooselidate with Lake Shore making one line between Enfañao and Chicago. Hadson River was parhaps the strongest stock of the week, Fort Wayne advanced from three to four per cant. Erie in the beginning was quoted between 40 and 41 declined to 574 and rose again to 10 with the buoyanny at the close of the week. The deslings in it were very limited, however. Several sessions of the boards passed over it in Succession and the transactions on the atreet were few. The disposition to abandon it until the public has some guerance that it will not be manipulated to From the Herald. boards passed over it in succession and the transactions on the street were few. The disposition to abardon it until the public has some gustantee that it will not be manipulated to suit the cliques is prevalent among all classes of operators, especially as the two great parties to the late quarrel have buried their asimosities and are seeking a market for their immense load of stock. A radical change in all that is connected with Erie is necessary before it can ever be dealt in with anything like satisfaction. The express stocks were stronger, possibly because a threatened war between some of the companies and a consolidation of others have attracted speculation towards them.

"The money market worked with great eass during the week, and the rate on eail loans ranged from four ter cent. exceptionally, to six at some of the hanks. The statement of the associated banks is hows an increase in circuiation of \$60,000 and a cercease in legal tenders of over \$0,000. An increase in loans is counter balanced by an aimost equal increase in deposits. The totals as compared with the previous week are as follows:—

Legal-tenders..... 63,590,914 From the Tribune.

"Money was easy at 5:00 per cent, on call, with a light demand from brokers, who are doing vary little business at present. Commercial paper sells at 7:00 per cent, for best names.
"Sterling Exchange is quiet at 109% 169% for prime bankers' 60 day sterling, and sight 110% Continue business' 60 day sterling, and sight 110% Continue business' 60 day sterling, and sight 110% Considerable transactions have taken place in rance; cotton 60 day bills at 5 21%, and bankers', 5 17%

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 30 - Beef cattle were in fair demand this week, but were without any material change, 2200 head arrived and sold at 81/2 @9c. for extra; 014c, for a few choice; 7@8c for fair to good; and 5@634c, per pound, gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

Owen Smith, Western, 614@8, gr P. Hathaway, Western, 768 gr. Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 76 14, gr. B. McFillen, Chester co., 76814 gr. B. McFillen, Chester co., 76814 gr.
James McFillen, Western, 869 gr.
E. S. McFillen, Chester county 869 gr.
Uliman & Bachman, Western, 768 gr.
Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 64404 gr.
S. & C. Chain, Western Penna., 54485 gr.
Thos. Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 567, gr.
John Smith & Bro., Western, 769% gr.
S. Frank, Western, 6468 gr.
Hope & Co., Western, 68714 gr.
M. Drytoos & Co., Virginia, 68714 gr.
Hilm & Co., Western, 829 gr.
B. Baldwin, Chester co., 646714, gr.
J. Clemson, Western, 6664, gr. D. Branson, Western 6.664, gr. D. Branson, Chester co., 5½.67½, gr. Chandler & Alexander, Ches. co., 7@8½, gr.

68. Chandler & Alexander. Ches. co., 7@81/4, gr. 21. L. Horn, Delaware, 6@7/6, gr. 60. John McArdle. Western, 61/4@0, gr. 90. Eikin & Co., Virginia, 61/4@7/4, gr. 33 John Y. Latta, Chester county, 51/4@8, gr. 16, James Hall, Western 6@61/6, gr. 20. J. Seldomridge. Virginia, 8/4@8, 7r. Hogs were lower; 4000 head sold at the different yards at \$10.50@11.25 \(\pi \) 100 lbs. net. Sheep were in fair demand; 10,000 head arrived and sold at \$3@61/40, \(\pi \) 10, gross, as to conditive and sold at \$3@61/40, \(\pi \) 10, gross, as to condirived and sold at 5@614c, B ib. gross, as to condi-

Cows were without change; 150 head sold at \$50@80 for cow and calf, and \$15@85 P head for

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 30 .- The Flour market is firmer, and we advance our quotations 25c, per bbl, on the better grades of extra family, which are in small supply. The demand is entirely from the home consumers, and about 500 bbls. were taken at \$5 50@6 for superfine, \$6.25@6.50 for extras, \$7 25@8 75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Min-

extras, \$7.25@8.75 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$9@10.75 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7.75@8, No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is not much activity in the Wheat market, and prime lots are scarce and in good demand. Sales of 1000 bushels red at \$2@210, amber at \$2.15 and 2000 bushels kentucky wnite at \$2.45. Rye is scarce and wanted at \$1.55@1.75 per bushel for Pennsylvania. Corn.—The offerness are light, and the incurve here are light. ings are light, and the inquiry is good, with sales of old yellow at \$1.25, and new do. at \$1@ 1.10, according to dryness. Oats are in fair re-

quest, and 3000 bushels sold at 67@72c, for dark and prime Western. No change to notice in Barley or Mait. Whisky is teady, with sales of futy paid at \$1.05@1.05 for wooden and iron-bound packages.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hill Murder.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Peirce and Ludlow.—This morning the bar and auditorium of the court-room were over-crowded, the occasion being the production of Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell, accused of the murder of Mrs. Hill, who were brought up on a writ of babeas cornus.

habeas corpus.
William B. Mann, Esq., representing the husband, said that when the writ was allowed today was fixed for the hearing, but there was no sulcipation of the state of things which pre-sented itself this morning. A case, that of Gerald Eaton, was actually before the Court, and Gerald Eaton, was actually before the Court, and a special venire of jurors was in attendance, and though he was anxious to have the writheard and disposed of, he had no desire to block the business of the Court and keep the jurors in waiting in order to have his case go on. Therefore he would suggest that the hearing be continued until the completion of the trial now in progress.

progress,

Mr. Sheppard said that when the writ was taken out it was understood upon both sides that the hearing would be had this morning, and he desired that it should not be continued.

The Court concluded not to interfere with the case already begun, but to postpone proceedings upon the habess corpus until Eston's trial had been finished, and then counsel should be prepared upon short notice. P. T. Rainsford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and William B Mann, Esqs, ap-

peared as counsel for the prisoners.

The Heenan Homicide,

The Heenan Homicide.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Gerald Eaton, charged with the murder of Timothy Heenan on the 12th of last June, the second special venire of fifty names, which was issued on Saturday, was returned this morning.

Mr. Brooke again moved to quash the array, upon the ground of informality, but the Court overruled the motion and allowed an exception. Application was then made for a continuance on the ground of the absence from the jurisdiction of William Murphy, a material winess for the defense, which the Court also refused, saying that while every facility would be afforded the prisoner for the production of the witness, yet the cause could not be delayed. The calling of the special jurors was then commenced, but at the close of our report no additional gentlemen had been selected.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—

gentlemen had been selected.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—
Revenue cases were before the Court to-day.
The United States vs. Two barrels of whisky,
Thomas Campbell claimant. An information
for forfeiture for alleged violation of the
revenue, it being claimed that the whisky was
selzed at the claimant's warehouse, and found
to be perfectly raw, and the casks containing
it bore false rectification brands. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Thayer—
Baillie vs. Van Brunt. A feigned issue to try
the title to goods levied upon by the Sheriff.
Before reported. Verdict for the plaintiff.
John B. Myers & Co. to the use of John S. Lee
vs. Pearson & Watson. An action on a promissery note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$2595-45.

Samuel Nuces vs. Lehman B. Meyerson. An
action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff
\$184-78.

Henry E. Smith vs. Andrew Nebinger Report

Henry E Smith vs. Andrew Nebinger, Robert B. Nebinger, under the style of trustees, and Francis Kiley. An action of replevin. On trial. DISTRICT COURT, NO 2-Judge Hare.—Wood-ward vs. Beebe. An action of ejectment. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff.
Loyd & Russell vs. Jeel Thomas, owner or reputed owner, and Thomas Supplee, contractor. An action on a mechanic's hen. Verdict for plaintiff, \$120.65. for plaintiff, \$126-69.
Same vs. Same. Mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff, \$126-69.
John H. Mellvaine & Co. vs. Same. Mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiffs, \$130-52
Johnson & Wallace vs. Bernard Dougherty. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff, \$126-78.
Henry Phillippi vs. The Patent Wood-Hanging Company. An action to recover for work and labor done and materials furnished. On trial.

COMMON PLEAS - Register's Court business was transacted to-day by Judges Aliison and Brewster and Register Leech.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—Stocks steady, Chicago and Rock Island, 103/2; steading, 93/2; Canton Co., 31; Eric, 193/5; Ceveland and Toledo 10/3/; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 88/2; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 111/4; Michigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 88/2; New York Central, 120/3; Hilnots Central, 142; Cumberland preferred, 40/2; Virighnia 86, 53; Missouri 68, 90; Hudson River, 132; 8-228, 1862, 112; do. 1864, 107/4; do. 1865, 108/5; do. new 110/4; 10-408, 105/3; 40-id 135/2. Money, 62/7 per cent. Exchange, 199/2. Government gold to-day told at 135 56-100.

New York, Nov. 10—Cotton firmer at 25c. Flour doil; sales of 7500 barrels at Saturday's prices. Wheat doil and desimed ic.; sales of 2.002 barrels spring at 5:556148. Corn quiet sales of 12:00 bushels at 5:12 (6:138). Oats firm; sales of 32:000 bushels at 7:5c, Beef quiet Pork quiet fat \$25626. Lard dull. Whisky doil. Beef quiet. Whisky dull.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA NOVEMBER 30.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr A. J. Russell, Hodgkiss, Bridgeport, Wannsmacher & Co.
Schr A. L. Massey, Blizzard, Middletown, do.
Schr Emma R Graham, Smith, Fali River, Casinar,
Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Lucy Orcutt, Gilenrist, Boston, Day, Huddell &
Co. Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Aliyn's Point. do. Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, Biston, Hammett & Echr Margaret Samson, Samson Aspinwall, D. S. Schr D. Brittain, Springer, Providence, Suffolk Coat Schr War Eagle, Crowell, Providence, Baucroft, Lewis & Co. Schr Mary Weaver, Weaver, Boaton, L. Audenried & Sohr George H. Bent, Smith, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Co. B. Wheeler, Lloyd, Boston, Bords, Kelier & Nutting. Schr Nightingale, Beebe, Somerset, J. Rommel, Jr.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr J. M. Wentworth. Robbins, from Galats, with pisser to E. A. Sonder & Co.
Schr Sarab Brigen Fisher, 6 days from Wilmington, N. C. with lumber to S. Boitos & Co.
Febr J. J. Barrell, Perry, from Washington, D. C. with uch. with Hon. Schr Clara, McGeegbegan, from Georgetown, D. C.,

Schr Clars, McGeegbegan, from Georgetown, D. C., with fron to & J. Strong.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Harris from St. Mary's, Ga., with lumber to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Emma R. Graham, Smith, from Boston, Schr Bo. British, Springer, from Boston, Schr Mary Wenver, Weaver, Irom Boston, Schr Mary Wenver, Weaver, Irom Boston, Schr George R. Bent, Smith, from Boston, Schr P. M. Wheaton, Wheaton, from Salisbury, Schr A. L. Massey, Bluzard, from Saybrook, Schr Minule Kinnie, Parsons, from New Haven, Schr Nightingsie, Beebe, from Providence, Schr D. H. Merriman, Tracey, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to James Barratt, Schr Sewell, Bennett 2 days from Indian river, Del., with grain to James Barratt.

Pilot W. S. Fuiler reports:- Barque S. B. Ha'e aud schr J. J. spencer, both from Cardenas, and a deeply laden brig, name unknown, passed in the Capes 28th inst., for Philadelphia. Barque Maria, for Antwerp; Marco Polo, for Bremen; and several brigs and schrs went to sea yesterday morning.

MEMORANDA.
Schr Anna Myrick, Stevens, hence for Pawtucket, schr Abba Byrtes.

At Providence 28th 1nst.

Schrs Transit Rackett, and Crisis. Bowen, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 26th 1nst.

Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, hence, at Providence 27th Schr A. Heaton, Phinney, hence, at Providence 27th instant.
Schr Albert Pharo, Shourds, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 27th inst.
Schrs Laura A. Webb, Webb, from Bangor for Camden, N. J., and Vanilia Eaton, from do, for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 25th inst.
Schr J. Russell, Smith, hence, at Pawin set 26th instant.
Schr C & C Brooks, Brooks, for Philadelphia sailed from Pawincket 25th inst.

NEW YORK, Nev. 30.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpoot.
Formuses Mongos, Nev. 30.—Passed up for Baltimore. Formuses Mongos, Nev. 30.—Passed up for Baltimore—Brigs Mountain Eagle from Norrolk for Jamaica:
Bomance, from Baltimore for Navassa; achr Jac 280m. for San Blas; brig Senerita to the Mediterraneau.
(By Altante Cable.)
QUERNATOWN. Nov. 20.—Arrived, steamship Elna, from New York.
BOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 30.—Arrived, steamship, Weser, this porning, from New York.