THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

FIRST EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Recent Advices from Spain-How the Insurrection was Stopped-The Troubles in Turkey and Greece-War and Famine in India.

Return of General Grant from Chicago-Martial Law in Arkansas-Heavy Robberies.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Recent Cadiz Insurrection-How it was Stopped-Action of the American

Consul. LONDON, Dec. 17 .- Despatches from Cadizunder date of the 10th Instant, describe fully the situation of affairs at that time, and state that the Government troops were badly beaten in their encounter with the insurgents. While the fight was progressing, Captain Farrell, the American Consul, is said to have mounted one of the barricades in uniform and holding the American flag in his hand. He called upon both parties to stop the struggle and put an end to bloodshed. The fight was shortly after brought to a close and hostilities ceased.

Numerous buildings throughout the city bear evidences of the struggle, and the bullet marks on the houses tell plainly of the fierce character of the contest. The City Hall was badly snattered by cannon shots. The vessels in the bay are filled with people departing for other and more quiet localities. The Government troops are reported to have been guilty of excesses, and plundered some of the many deserted houses.

A number of English and American tourists were arrested by the military authorities, but were subsequently released through the interposition of the American Consul, who, on their release, were forwarded to Gibraltar, The Consul's private residence was the resort of people of all nationalities, who fled there for protection.

The insurgents loudly proclaimed in favor of a republic, and cheered loudly for America, They also declared if the city was bombarded they would ask that the country be annexed to the United States.

The Trouble in Roumania. PESTH, Dec. 17 .- Intelligence from Transylvania has been received here which states that foreign emissaries have recently been detected tampering with Roumanian soldiers. The news says that they were well supplied with money, and were working in the interests of Russia,

The Designs of Russia in the East. St. Petersburg, Dec. 17 .- It is officially stated that the designs of Russian operations in Central Asia are not with the view of extension of territory or of conquest, but for the purpose of strengthening the late treaty with the Emir of Bokhara and the securing of a more permanent

Prussian Mediation in the Affairs of Turkey and Greece.

Berlin, Dec. 17.—Prussian interests being

strongly in favor of maintaining European peace, the Government has endeavored to induce Greece to comply with the demands of Turkey so far as the demands are founded upon international law.

THOM ST. LOUIS.

Railroad Consolidation—Insurance Poli-cies—The Biters Bit. Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph,

ET. Louis, Dec. 17 .-- There is considerable exc'tement in railroad circles at the proposed con solidation of the Ohio and Mississippi with the Eastern railroads. The project is here gene rally regarded with favor. The estimated value of he buildings erected last year and now in course of erection in this city is \$30,000,000. Judgment was rendered yesterday in the sum of \$5000 against the Phoenix Insurance Company on a policy on the steamer Boston, burned two years ago; also in a similar amount each against the Adriatic and Harmony Insurance Companies, for loss on the steamer James Raymond, burned at the same time.

At a wedding here last night the clergyman, after performing the ceremony, asked if there were any others present who desired to be united. A young gentleman named Claggett and a lady named Triplet stepped up and were spliced by way of a joker The clergyman de clares it a bona fide transaction, but the partie, refuse to be considered as man and wife.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 17. The Hebrew Benevolent Society held its annual banquet in the new Assembly rooms last night, and raised over four thousand deliars for the benefit of the Israelitish poor.

In the Superior Court, yeslerday, the jury rendered a verdict of six thousand dollars damages to the widow of Charles Gese, for the killing of her husband,

Doctor John H. Gibbon, General Gibbon's father, died at Barnum's Hotel yesterday. He lived at Charlotte, North Carolina, and had been here lecturing.

The Jury

in the United States Court in the case of Theodore A. Morris, for making away with the schooner Montezuma, after being locked up all night, sent Judge Giles a note this morning saying that they cannot agree. The Judge refused to discharge them. It is a penitentiary offense.

The Recent River Disaster.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 17 .- A telegram from Captain Carter, at the steamboat wrecks, says the water is off the main deck of the United States Three bodies were taken from the wrecks yester day, but none from the river. Captain Eckert President of the Underwriters' Submarine' Company, hopes to raise the United States forth with.

From Boston.

" Boston, Dec. 17,-An action for tort has been brought by R. H. Dana, Jr., against the Mayor and Aldermen of Cambridge, to recover \$5000 damages for causing his name to be removed or emitted from the voting list, thereby depriving him of his vote in the late election:

FROM WASHINGTON.

Desputch to the Associated Press. The Pension Agency.

EWASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—The President has no minated George S. Gale, of New York, to be P. nsion Agent, Widows' Agency, at New York The Lighthouse Board

bave been officially informed that a light will be exhibited from the tower recently erected on the heights of Lauvaon, between Plougereau and the head of the bay, on the north coast of Frence. This is an alteration from the former

The lights on Barra Point and Cape St. Mary, at the entrance of the river Gambria, west coast of Africa, have not been exhibited for some months, and the buoys in the vicinity of the entrance of the river cannot be depended

FORTIETH CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION

House of Representatives.

Immediately after the reading of the journal the death of Thaddeus Stevens was aunounced by his successor, Mr. Dickey, who gave a bio-graphical sketch of the life and services of the graphical sketch of the life and services of the deceased. There was a large attendance in the galleries, who listened with attention to the proceedings. Messrs. Kelley, Wood, Broomail, and Orth followed in eloquent tributes to the memory and services of the departed. Speeches were also made by Messrs, Poland, Moorehead, Maynard, Ashley of Ohio, Mullin, Farnsworth, Koonts, Donnelly, Cake, Woodward, Robinson, Laurense of Ohio, and Sypher, after which the House adjourned. House adjourned.

FROM ARKANSAS.

Fight Between the Citizens and the Militia at Augusta.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 16 .- The Ledger has a report of a fight between citizens and thirty of the militia at Augusta, Arkansas, yesterday, in which four militiamen were killed. A special despatch from Little Rock, Arkansas, to the Avalanche, to-night, says a flerce debate occurred in the House on a resolution endorsing the Governor's proclamation declaring martial law in Conway county. It was finally adopted. The Governor's Message to the House says that the force of militia in the southwest is 569. General Patterson is in command. He thinks the militia can be dispensed with, as arrangements have been made for Federal troops to occupy those counties on the withdrawal of the militia. The Legislature will take a recess from the 19th inst. to the 6th of January.

FROM INDIA.

Defeat of Abdool Rahman Khan in the

Pass of Damian. LONDON, Dec. 17 .- Telegrams from India received via Brindisi, Italy, state that reports have reached Bombay, which have been subsequently confirmed, that a sangulnary battle was fought in the Pass of Damian, in Afghanistan, between Shere All and his rebellious nephew; Abdool Rahman Khan. The latter was totally defeated with great loss. Shocks of earthquake are reported at Peshawur, Lahore, and Jabbalpoor. Famine is again threatened in Central India. The food crops are deficient, and the prospects are worse than before.

Heavy Express Robbery at Omaha.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17 .- A special Omaha despatch to the Tribune says that last night J. A. White, head clerk in the Union Pacific freight office at Omaha, while at Cheyenne was robbed of \$9000 while on his way from the depot to Wells, Fargo & Co.'s office. The robbery was perpetrated by three men, who held a pistol to White's head, walked him out half a mile in the prairie, and there tied and gagged him.

Movements of General Grant. CHICAGO, Dec. 17 .- General Grant and staff, Generals Schofield, Thomas, McDowell, and other distinguished gentlemen, leave to day for and thence go to Washington.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Dec. 17-A. M.-Consols for money, 52%, and for account, 92%. United States Fivetwenties quiet and steady at 741. Erie, 274; Illinois Central, 964.
PARIS, Dec. 17-A. M.—The Bourse is firm.

Rentes 70t. 55c., ex-coupons.
Liversoot, Dec. 17-A. M.-Cotton quiet; sales of 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs unchauged. Petroleum quiet and steady. Linseed Cakes duit. London, Dec. 17—A. M.—Tallow quiet. Other articles unchanged.

H A Y T I

Attack on Jacmel and Saltron-Despe-rate Fighting by the Piquets. The New York World's Jacmel (Hayti) cor-respondence of November 24 contains the fol-

The period intervening between the 9th and the 19th of the present month was filled with events of a high dagree of importance for the town of Jacmel, and, by consequence, for the cause of the revolution. General L. Tanis, chief of the revolutionary forces at Jacmel, tired of the inactivity to which the Piquets (partisans of Salnave) had reduced his brave would be a promitted on the cause of the (partisans of Salnave) had requeed the soldiers, arranged an expedition, with the design of seizing the town of Saltron. General Hilaire Rabel, with forty men, set out therefore, on the 8th of November; arrived at therefore, by 10th fell, with the rapidity of therefore, on the 8th of November; arrived at Saltron on the loth; fell, with the rapidity of lightning, upon the place, which was defended by 400 Piquets, killed 60 of the enemy, took four prisoners, and seized four boxes of ammunition, three flags, and fourteen muskets. The defenses of the town were commanded by Colonei J. C. Mardigras, who was taken prisoner. A part of the inhabitants, dwelling in the environs of the place, made submission to General Rabel, who, though at the outset of the expedition he had but forty men, found himself after the action in possession of a little army of 300 men. Two days after this remark. army of 3.0 men. Two days after this remarkable affair, the famous chief of the Piquets Thomas Carlst, was permitted to take his depar ure for Port au Prince, accompanied by his

son Felix.

This expedition having resulted so happily, Saltron is remanded to the authority of the revolutionary party; and the event offers a happy omen for the early solution of linese difficulties by the submission of the different party of the country opening. sections. It proves that the country people have not been deluded by a perspective of easy crime; and that directly they recognize a noble heart, a loyal and generous man who tears away the bandage from their eyes, they hasten to repudiate the party they had wished to serve, and content themselves at least with neutrality—they even turn against those who have burried them into a cause as unjust as it is shameful. You are perhaps lignorant of the fact that the programme of the Piquets is "Fire,

murder, rape, pilisge!"

But to proceed. The Piquets, rendered furious by this check, decided that at all neverds they must selze Jacmel. For this purpose they com menced to make felgned attacks against the town, which had no other object, as the event demonstrated, than to fatigue the garrison, in order the better to surprise 1t. They eucceeded in fatiguing the men, for these were obliged to order the better to surprise it. They eucceeded in fatiguing the men, for these were obliged to rest upon their arms three days and three nights. But the Piquets were attil far from a surprise; and, therefore, on the 19th, at 4 in the morning, they advanced the whole line, at first at a rapid pace, and, finally, precipitated themselves upon the town with a fury and vigor which demonstrated their determination to take it. The garrison received them with such a volley of bullets, shells, and canister that, after three hours of desperate fighting they were compelled to beat a hasty retreat, leaving 300 dead upon the field. The garrison of Jacmel did not lose a man. A shout of victory resounded along the line, and the brave fellows, who had not slept for three days, and who had just turned the most serious attack made against their town, came out of their lines and energetically pursued the Piquets, who were flying in all directions. Numbers of dead and wounded were found along the track of the flying enemy, among the low sbrubs, and in the woods; and, on the return, it was estimated that the total loss of the Piquets was 500 men.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Twitchells Brought Up for Trial.

Ecenes In and About Court.

The Prisoners Claim and are Allowed Separate Trials.

George S. Twitchell to be

COURT OF OVER AND TERMINER-Judges

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Brewster and Ludiow; District Attorneys Sneppard and Hagert,—T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, Charles H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and William B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoners.

This morning being the day fixed for the trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr., and Camilla E. Twitchell, his wife, for the murder of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, crowds of people gathered about the court house to get an early seat, and perhaps a court house to get an early seat, and perhaps a

limpse at the unfortunate couple.

An hour before the Court met, every avenue leading to the room was crowded, and at half-past 9 o'clock the hall and stairway of the Court-house presented a most disgraceful scene, being filled to their utmost with men, bootblacks, old women, young women, and chiblacks, old women, young women, and chibdren, eager for the door to open in order that they might rush in to secure a seat, where they might take in greedily overy little incident that would occur in this solemn proceeding, as chibdren at the doors of a menagerie, where the most terrible of wild beasts are to be exhibited. And this continued throughout the morning, the entry being so blocked that lawyers and even the Judges who attempted to enter by the front found the undertaking almost a hopeless one. It is to be hoped that this will be pre-vented hereafter; indeed, Judge Ludlow, at the

vented hereafter; indeed, Judge Ludiow, at the meeting of the Court, sent for a posse of policemen to keep the way clear.

At 10 o'clock the prisoners were brought in, Mrs. Twitchell closely veiled and leaning on the arm of her husband, and holding her head bowed down. As they passed along the centre aisle the spectators on each side turned and gazed upon them with the deepest interest, and those who were seated off at a distance actually stood up on tip-toe to satisfy themselves. stood up on tip-toe to satisfy themselves.

stood up on tip-toe to satisfy themselves.

Judges Brewster and Ludlow appeared upon the bench, and, the prisoners' counsel being present, Court was opened at the usual hour.

District Attorney Sheppard arose and said:—
"May it piease the Court, his day was assigned for the trial of the case of the Commonwealth vs. George S. Twitchell, Jr., and Camilla E Twitchell. The prisoners are now in court with their counsel, and I therefore ask that a jury be called."

No objection being offered by counsel for the prisoners, the clerk was about stating to the

prisoners, the clerk was about stating to the prisoners that they were to be sent to the bar to be tried, when he was interrupted by William B. Mann, Esq., who said:—
"May it please your Honors, under the act of
Assembly in such cases made and provided,
Camilla E. Twitchell moves for a severance of
her case."

Judge Brewster—The motion is granted.

Mr. Sheppard—I now move that a jury be called in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

Mr. Galton, the Clerk, informed the prisoner that he was sent to the bar for trial, and that he was entitled to challenge twenty of the jurors peremptorily, and as many more as he should

have good cause for challenging.

William Rogers, a juror, was called.

Mr. Sheppard-Mr. Rogers, have you formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, George S. Twitchell, Jr.?

Juror-I have

Juror-I have.

Mr. Sheppard-Do you now entertain an Juser-I do.

Judge Brewster-"Mr. Rogers, I will now put Berger's case, affirmed afterwards by the Supreme Court, and used in Probst's case:—Not-withstanding the opinion you have formed, can you enter the jury box and decide the guitt or innocence of the prisoner upon the evid submitted to you and upon that alone, uninfluenced by the opinion or impression you say von have formed?

Juror-I think I would be influenced by the opinion I have formed.

Challenged for cause by the Commonwealth,

Challenged for cause by the Commonwealth, and challenge sustained.

George W. Ash called as a juror. In answer to a question put by the District-Attorney, he said he had formed and expressed an opinion, but in response to the question by the Court, he said he thought he could try the case by the evidence alone, uninfluenced by that opinion, and therefore the challenge of the Commonwealth was overruled. But when examinated wealth was overruled. wealth was overruled. But when examined by counsel for the defense he said he would be influenced by his opinion, was challenged for cause by the defense, and the challenge was

sustained.
George W. Toppin, an old gentleman, had formed or expressed no opinion, and had no conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, and was not challenged by either party, but took his seat in the jury box. Ever Hutchinson was not challenged, and

W. Dittus was not challenged, and took his seat the box.

Robert E. Siewart called, said he had read the newspaper accounts, and found comments upon this occurrence, but had formed no optnion, and could decide the case with a free mind. Was not challenged by either side, and

was seated in the box.
Philip Bruner called, said he had formed and expressed an opinion; still entertained it; and it would require evidence to remove it from nis mind; challenged for cause by the Com-monwealth. Upon cross-examination by the defense, Mr. Mann presented the jury one of last Sunday's papers, and asked him if he had read an article therein, entitled, "An infamous career"? to which the gentleman answered negatively. Mr. Sheppard objected to such a course. Mr. Mann said he wished to pick out nis mind; challenged for cause by the Commen from this community whose minds were unblased and unprejudiced, and he would ask for no better test than the fact that a man had read this "infamous article" and still remained unaffected. The court thought the paper should not be handed to juvers in the future,

and sustained the challenge.

Mr. Laudis called, said he had not formed or expressed an opinion, and had no conscientious

scrupies on the subject of capital punishment; and was accepted as a juror.

John L. Buzby called, had formed and expressed an opinion, and the question in Barger's case put by the Court he answered negatively. ively. Challenged for cause, and challenge sus-Thomas Sparks had formed and expressed an

opinion, but thought he could try the case by the evidence alone, and was accepted, making the sixth juror. Thomas Simpson, quite a young man, had

formed or expressed no opinion, and had no conscientious scruples on the subject of capital pur.Ishment, and was accepted.

Jesse Griffith called, had formed a partial opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the soner, but considered himself competent to try the case independently of his opinion, and was

accepted as a Jurer.

tation of the season.

After calling a number of other gentlemen, most of whom were incompetent because of opinions, the venire was exhausted without the obtaining of any additional jurors. Eight were in the box, as follows:-George Toppin, saddler, No. 235 Juniper street, Charles E. Stewart, merchant, No. 1421 Thir-

teenth street, Twantieth ward.
Thomas Sparks, upholaterer, Wilson street, south side, Second ward. John Landis, stove-finisher, No.*1331 Rye street, First ward. Eber Hutchinson, dealer, No. 128 Shippen street, Fourth ward.

Jesse Griffith, gentleman, No. 37 Harrison
street, Twenty-third ward.

J. W. Dittus, cordwainer, No. 621 New Market

-A delicate cough is the fashlonable affec-

street, Eleventh ward.
Thomas Simpson, gentleman, Centre street, Twenty-first ward. Continued in our third edition.

ALASKA.

More About the Charge of Bribery Against the Washington Lobby and Newspaper Correspondents.

Our Washington correspondent, by his state ment in a recent letter of the rumors carrent in that city in regard to the manner in which some of the Alaska purchase money was appropriated, has made something of a stir among the newspapers. The New York Evening Post considers Mr. Baldwin the author of these stories, and demands a Congressional investigation, at which he shall be called upon to disclose the sources of his information. It is somewhat singular that the Spy should have all the credit of putting these reports in circulation, when they or very similar ones, perhaps a little less definite, had appeared in several newspapers and been a common subject of conversation for more than a week before our correspondent, "Observer," thought it best to mention them. He was careful to speak of them then as merely rumors, and to disavow any personal knowledge as to their truin or faisity.

There were reasons sufficiently obvious for believing that the reports as he gave them. From the Worcester Spy, Dec. 15.

There were reasons sufficiently obvious for believing that the reports, as he gave them, were incorrect, among which is the improbabiwere incorrect, among which is the Improbability of the transactions being conducted with
so little secrecy as would appear from these
rumors to have been the case. The drafts on
the Treasury alleged to have been issued must
appear on the books of the department, and
allow the whole affair to be disclosed on the
most cursory examination. It would be difficult also to convince many people that Mr.
McCulloch, Treasurer Spinner, and Mr, Riggs,
the banker, had combined to organize a gigan
tic fraud upon our own Government and that
of Russia.

of Russia.

The whole story probably grew out of the fact that a remittance of a militon pounds sterilog (55,000,000) was made from London to St. Petersourg some time ago. It being assumed, not unnaturally, that this large amount was a part of the Alaska purchase money, it is not strange that some seekers after knowledge should be curtous to know what had become of the rest of it. There are plenty of mea in Washington whose long practice at investigations into everything knowable has qualified them to answer any question at sight, and of course an inquiry of this kind could not be allowed to go about asking in vain for a response. The tempabout asking in vain for a response. The temptation to make a sensational story full of attractive scandal was too great, and the ingenuity required was really very little. It was only necessary to think of somebody who would be willing to accept a handsome sum of money, it offered without returning an equivalent and persons of that character, we suppose, are not more rare in Washington than elsewhere. As persons of that character, we suppose, are not more rare in Washington than eisewhere. As soon as one name was mentioned in connection with the affair others would be suggested with equal probability, and the story rapidly assumed its present definite and complete proportions. We do not mean to attribute to our correspondent any share in inventing these reports. He probably heard them, as others did, and when they had assumed form and substance and become a general subject of conversation in the city, he transmitted them to us, as other correspondents had previously done to the papers they represent.

The House of Representatives have, it seems so far acted upon the Evening Post's suggestion as to adopt a resolution, on motion of Fernando Wood, for a committee of investigation on those statements which appeared in our columns. This is not the first time that the Spy has figured in Congressional proceedings, and on the last occasion of the kind it was shown, on explanation, to have rendered the country a substantial service. We have no fears that we shall not emerge from the present investigation without discredit.

The New York Tones of yesterday has an arti-

shall not emerge from the present investigation without discredit.

The New York Times of yesterday has an article on the subject, in which, after designating Mr. Baldwin as the writer of the letter in question, it proceeds to make some statements which, if true, as they probably are, since the writer speaks as if he had personal knowledge of the facts, put an entirely different face upon the matter, removing the foundation of all the sensational rumors which have been in circulation in reference to the Alaska money.

n circulation in reference to the Alaska money. The Times says that the \$5,000,000 remistance to St. Petersburg had nothing to do with the Alaska purchase, but related to recent Russi in rallway negotiations in London. It further says that the \$2000,000 were advanced by the Barings to the Russian Government last spring, on the faith of the Alaska negotiation, when it was supposed that the appropriation might not be voted in Congress until the present session; and that early in August the warrant of the Treasury for \$72,000,000 was drawn to Barou Stoecki, the Russian Minister at Washington, on the New York Sub-Treasury, and the whole amount paid over in gold, on his order, to S. G. & G. C. Ward, the New York agents of the

This statement, by proving the incorrectness of the starting point of the obnoxious rumors, will, we presume, be fatal to the whole story, and the Congressional investigation will probably elicit nothing to sustain the anonymons my valuable information on the subject from Mr. Baldwin, who, it is necessary to say to our readers, did not write the letter in question, and is less in the way of knowing about jobs of the kind supposed than Mr. Wood himself, whose virtuous indignation at the bare sug-gestion that any member of Congress could be influenced by pecuniary considerations is very gratifying if genuine.

Some of the Beauties of our National

Country Seat.
From the Alaska Heraid, Dec 1.
The village of Three Hyrarchs, situated in the southern part of Kadlak, has a magnificent harbor which can hold vessels of 3000 tons, and in which they can come quite near the shore. The village has about 450 houses, inhabited by creoles. This harbor is full of salmon, so that If the fishermen have only enough of sait and casks they can fill 1,000,000 barrels in one sum-

The Collectors in Alaska find the whisky sold by — mild, and do not consider it spiritu-cus; whereas the whisky sold by other traders is found by the officers intextcating and in hel We wonder what Mr. Ketchum's opinion may be on this subject?

may be on this subject?

Singglers should pack and bring their skins and furs in cases, so that the quantity and quality may not be known, as the Castom House is satisfied with a brief description of so many cases. The inspectors don't seem to care what they contain.

The Aleuts are very fond of their little children and like to see them well dressed. The merchants going out for trade to Alaska wil. do well to take a supply of children's clothing. All competent judges favor the removal of the cat of government of Alaska to the Island of Kadiak, as this place is more central and almost as near San Francisco as Sitka. General Davis prosecutes inebriety in private houses, but does not mind drunkenness at the

sutler's stores. Copper river abounds in copper, large nuggets of which are found in the stream and on the banks. This fact should attract the attention all interested in metals.

Aleutian ladies are said to drink before dinner a bottle of whisky. They dine on all sorts of game and venison, and after dinner, for desert, game and venison, and after dinner, for desart, relish whale oil instead of champagne. The Aleuts find much pleasure in eating raw fish and think it delicious. There are in Sitka more bar-rooms than private houses.

Grant's Cabinet-A Letter from Repre-Grant's Cabinet—A Letter from Representative E. B. Washburne.

The Davenport (Iowa) Gazette says—We have been permitted by an intimate friend of Mr. Washburne's to see a private letter written by that gentleman as late as the 24th uit., and from this, as illustrating the character and giving additional evidence of the patriotic purpose of one in whom public gossip now takes particular interest, we copy the following extract:—

"So far as political position is concerned, I am content with the one assigned me for the since the time by a generous and confiding constituency. I know but little touching Cabinet appointments, and take no stock in all the newspaper talk assigning me to this or that position. The most I desire is to see General Grant's administration a success, and see all the rights of all men yindicated and protected; to see an honest, economical, dignified admin-istration of the Government, bringing to the people peace, quiet, happiness, and prosperity.

"Very truly yours, etc.. "E. B. WASHBURNE."

A Fortunate Printer. Louisville, Dec. 16 .- William McMahon, a printer, has fallen heir to £8000, bequeathed by a deceased relative in England.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Dec. 17, 1888. There is less demand for money, but the rates

are without any material change. Call loans rule at 6@7 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks, as we have noticed for some time past, continue to discount quite freely for their customers. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were steady.

Government securities were firmly held, 1054 was bid for 10-40s; 1144 for 6s of 1881; 1104 for '62 5-20s; 1064 for '64 5-20s; 1074 for '65 5-20s; 1094 for July '65 5-20s; and 1104 for '67 5-20s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 1004@1003.

City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 1001@1001.

Raitrond shares were inactive. Reading sold at 484@48 56-100, closing at 564, no change: Pennsylvania Railroad at 54, an advance of 4; and Lehigh Valley at 551, a slight decline; 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 452 for Little Schuylkill; 664 for Norristowa; 57 for Minehill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 424 for Elmira preferred; 292 for Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

Northern Central, In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing, 65 was bid for Tenth and Fleventh; 16 for Thirteenth and Flicenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Jhesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; 34 for Green and Coates; and 20 for Cormantown. and 20 for Germantown.

Northern Central.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, 123 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for commercial; 31 for Mechanics; 57 for Commercial; 31 for Mechanics; 105 for Southwark: 114 for Kensington; 57 for Penn Township; 584 for Grand; 80 for Western; 304 for Manutacturers'; 45 for Consolidation; 65 for Commonwealth; and 123 for Central National. Canal shares were firmly held. Morris Canal preferred sold at 72, no change, and Lebigh Navigation at 284, no change. 123 was bid for Susquehanna Canal, and 30 for Wyoming Valley

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. Juy Cooke & Co. quote Gevernment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1141@1141; old 5-20s, do., 1101@111; new 1881, 1144@1144; old 5-20s, do., 1104@114; new 5-20s, 1864, 1064@107; do., 1865, 1074@107; 5-20s, July, 1865, 110@1104; do., 1867, 110@1104; do., 1868, 1102@1104; do., 1868, 1102@1104; do., 1868, 1102@1104; do., 1869, 1106@1104; do., 49 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144@1144; do. 1862, 1104@1104; do., 1864, 1064@1107; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1365, new, 1004@110; do., 1867, new, 110@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1054@1054. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1344@1344. Silver, 1304@11324.

Silver, 1304@1324. -Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock: United States 6s, 1881, 1144 2114; U. S. 5-208, 1862, 1104 21104; do. 1864, 1065 2107; do. 1865, 1074 2107; do. July, 1865, 1094 21104; do July, 1867, 1094 21104; 1868, 1104 21104; 10-408, 1054 2104; 1868, 1104 21104; 10-408, 1054 2104; 1868, 1104 21104; 10-408, 1054 2104; 1868, 1104 21104; 10-408, 1054 2104; 1868, 1104 21104; 10-408, 1054 2104; 1868, 1104 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 1054 21104; 10-408, 10-4 Gold, 1341@1344.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, Dec. 17.—There is no new feature to present in the Flour market, and only a lew hundred barrels were reported at \$5.50@5.75 for superfine, \$6.60.75 for extras. \$7.98.25 for soring wheat extra family, \$9.8.10.75 for winter wheat do, do, and \$11.013 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$7.50.08 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market continues extremely quiet, and there is no demand except for prime lots. Sales of red at \$1.90.02.5, and amber at \$2.10.02.15. Rye is steady, with sales of Western at \$1.60. Corn is less active, and prices are

at \$1 00. Corn is less active, and prices are weak. Sales of 4500 bushels old Western mixed at \$1 1314@1 20, and 4000 bushels new yellow at \$1 for dry, and 90@95c. for damp. Oats are with-out change. Sales of Western at 76@78c. and light Pennsylvania at 60@65c. No improvement to notice in Barley or Mait. Bars is steady, with sales of No. 1 Quercitron

at \$42.50 per ton. Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M. Glendiuning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following ..1281. West. Tot. & Wab. RR 551 M. & St. Pl. R. com 613 Ph. and Rea. R.

Mich. 8. and N. 1. R. 8. Clev. & Pittsb'g R. 8. Cliv. & Pittsb'g R. 8. Chi. and N. W. com 7. Chi. and N. W. pref. 7. Chi. and R. I. R. 10. Pitts, F. W. & Chi. 110. Market steady. Pac. Mail S. Co Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock island, 167%; Reading, 97; Canton Co., 48; Erie, 40 Cieveland and Toledo, 1.2; Cleveland and Pitaburg and Fort Wayne, 110/a; Michigan Central, 118%; Michigan Southern, 86%; New York Central, 127%; Hilnois Central, 148; Cumberland preferred, 37; Virgula 68, 57; Missouri 64, 89%; Hudson River, 125½ 5-208, 1862, 110%; do, 1864, 116%; do, 1865, 107%; do, new, 110 10-408 165%; do, 1864, 116%; do, 1865, 107%; do, new, 110 10-408 165%; Gold, 1864, 116%; do, 1865, 107%; do, new, 110 10-408 165%; Gold, 1864, 116%; do, 1865, 107%; do, new, 110 10-408 165%; Gold, 116%; do, new, 110 10-408 165%; Gold, new, 110 10-408 165%; Gold, 116%; do, new, 110 10-408 165%; Gold, new, 110 10-408; Gol

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 17. — Arrived, steamship Java, from Liverpool.

(By Allantic Cable.)

SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 17.—A. M.—Arrived yesterday, steamship Battamore, from Battamore, SH ELDS, Dec. 17.—The barque Klog Bird, from the port of New York, has put back with less of her rudder head.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIADECEMBER 17.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Br. barque George H. Jenkins, Durkee, Rotterdam,
J. F. Basley & Uo.
Schr Ida F. Wheeler, Dyer, Portland C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Schr George H. Squites, Timmins 3 days from New
York, with bariet to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Marietta Hand, Norton, 3 days from New
York, with baytes to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, from Botton, with
nidse, to captain.
Schr William B Thomas, Winsmore, 5 days, from
Charleston, with phosphate rock to D, 8 Sistson&Co.
Schr S, S, Godfrey, Godiney, from Boston.

Barque New York, from Swan Island via Fortress Monroe, and two deeply loaded brigs, were passed in the bay yesterday attennoon, by steamship Brunette,

MEMORANDA. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York esterday. Brig 8, Strout, Strout, from Barbados, at Kingston. a. 27th 1115, and salled next day for Philadelphia via Bilg S. Strout, Strout, from Barbados, at Kingston, Ja., 27th nit, and salled next day for Philadelphia via Orange Bay.

Schra M. A. Loughery, Loughery, and Edw. Ewing, Farrelt from Bridgeport; A. J. Hill, Lawrence, from Portland, Ct.; and S. & organ. Bearse, from Noank, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr Charlotte Snaw, heeves, hence for Dighton, was abandoned isth inst. in lat, 40 20, long, 72 59. Captain Reeves reports:—Snoday, 13th, wind W.N.W., clowing heavy, with heavy sear at 2 A. M. tried pun ps. schoener light; at 4 A. M., found har wateriogsed; cleared away the boat and all hands left at 10 A. M.; she sauk at 4 P. M.; was taken off by the pilot-boat Charles H. Marshall No. 3, of New York; crew seven, all told, were saved with loss of clothing; were in the boat 12 hours.

Schr E. F. Meaney. Slebbins, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs James Satterthwalt, Long, and. John Cadwalader Steelman, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schrs Paul & Thompson, Godfrey; George H. Bent, Smith: Thomas Clyde, Shaw; Mary Weaver, Weaver: and Wm. Walton, Reeves, from Boston for Philadelphia, in Reinhart, Hand, from Salsm for do; R. Shaw, Shaw, Shaw, Hary Weaver, Sans, Shaw, Shaw, Fom Portland for do; and Liszie, Abbott, hence, at Holmes' Hole 14th linst,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. | SECOND EDITION

OBITUARY.

The Late Thaddens Stevens

Eulogies by the Hon. O. J. Dickey and Hon William D. Kelley.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17 .- At the opening of the House to-day an unusually large crowd was in attendance, in expectation that eulogies upon the tife and career of the late Thaddeus Stevens would be pronounced. The galleries were closely packed, and the floor of the hall fully occupied, many being anxious to hear and witness the maiden effort in the House of the successor of the "Great Commoner."

Eulogy by the Hon. O. J. Dickey.

After the reading of the journal, Mr. Dickey of Pennsylvania, the successor of Thaddens Stevens, arose and said: -

Mr. Speaker:-The painful duty has devolved upon me of announcing to the House the death of my predecessor, Hon. Thaddeus A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. This distinguished state-man was not merely my predecessor in this body, but in my childhood my father taught me to admire and love him who was the instructor and guide of my youth and the friend of my mature years. It an intimacy with wise and noble men be one of the greatest blessings that can crown a man, then in no part of my career have I been so fortunate as in my association with Thaddens Stevens. It was in his office and in connection with him that I commenced my professional life, and from that moment, through the turmoil of my legal and pointical contests down to the noment when in his last will be selected me to perform the last service one man can ask from his flow, our friendship suffered neither dimmu-

tion or interruption. Informed that my duty requires of mea sketch of the history of my friend. I hope to be parconed by the House for any profixity of statement, promising to leave to others, abler and fitter, his associates here, who are to follow me, the analysis of his character as a state-man, and the story of his struggles and triumphs in this arena, where he was recognized as a great leader and bore the name of the "Old Com-

Tnaddeus Stevens was born at Danville, Cale donia county, Vermont, on the 4th day of April, 1792, and died at his residence in this city at midnight on the 11th day of August, 1868. His parents were poor, in a community where poverty was the rule and wealth the exception. Of his father I know but little, save that he enlisted in the war of 1812, and died in the service. Upon his mother cutefly fell the burden of rearing their four sons. She was a woman of great energy, strong will, and deep piety. Early seeing the ambution and fully sympathting with the aspirations of her crippled boy, she devotedly seconded his efforts for the acquisition of knowledge, and by her industry, energy, and frugality largely alded him in procuring a collegiate education. He reformed her affection with the full strength of his strong nature, and for many years after he had acquired fame and fortune in his adopted state had the pleasure of making an annual pilgrimage to the home doma county, Vermont, on the 4th day of April, making an annual pilgrimage to the home which he had provided for her comfort, and where she dispensed with means he farnished a liberal charity.

In the last year of his life, in writing his will with his own hand, while making no provi-sion for the care of his own grave, he did not forget that of his mother, but set apart an ample sum for that purpose, directing yearly payments upon the condition "that the sexton keep the grave in good order, and plant roses and o her cheerful dowers at each of the four corners of said grave each spring." In the same lostrument, devising one thousand dotlars in aid of the establishment at his home of a Baptist church, of which society his mother was an earnest member, he says, "I do this out of respect to the memory of my mother, to whom I owe whatever little of prosperity I have had on earth, which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge."

After attending the common schools of the neighborhood, he fitted for college at the Peacham Academy, in his native county, entered the University of Verment, and removed there about two years. The college suspending operations on account of the war, he proceeded to Dartmouth, and graduated at that institution in 1814. After reading law at Peacham in the office of Judge Mattocks for some months, he cit his native State and settled in Pennsylvania in 1815, first in the town of York, where he taught an academy and pursued his legal studies. The rules of court in that district having required students to read one year in the office of an attorney, he went to Bat Air, Harford county, Md., and was there examined and admitted to practice in August, 1816. He at once returned to Pennsylvania and opened a law office at Gettysburg, in the county of Adams, and en'erea upon the practice of his profession in that and adjoining counties. He was soon in the possession of an extensive and ucrative business, to which he gave his entire attention for some sixteen years.

I may here be allowed briefly to allode to a wtraits of Mr. Stevens as a lawyer. Al hough not perhaps of great national reputation as such, he was recognized by the profes-sion, in a State claiming some eminence for the high obstacter of her advocates and infists, as one of her greatest lawyers, and was so pro-nounced by three of her ablest chief justices— Gibson, Black, and Lewis-who tried him by the sure test of uniform nower. I need scarcely ay that Mr. Stevens shone at the bar with the same clearness of statement, force, and elo-quence of expression, power of argumentation, wit, sarcasm, and invective which he emoloyed in legislative bulls, and that there, as here, he

was master of all the weapons of debate.
As an advocate he was always jeulous of the rights of his profession, and resisted their innovation. He was always courteous to the court, and uniformly brief, never speaking beyond an hour on any question. He never took or used notes of the evidence, the speeches of opnoneurs, or the rulings of the court trusting wholly to a memory that never lailed him. In the preparation of his law he was industrious and careful Here, too, relying upon his memory, his brief address contained no more than the name of the case and page of the book. In argument he cited but few authorities, and those directly to his purpose, Grasping one or two points which he conceived vital to the cause, he directed all his energies and concentrated ail his powers upon them, giving little attention to subordinate questions.

No matter with whom associated, he never tried a cause save upon his own theory of the case. At Nisi Prius he uniformly insisted on personally seeing and examining before they were called the important witnesses on his own Generally relying upon the strength and presentation of his own case, he seldom indulged in extended cross-examination of whenever, though possessing rare ability in that direction. He never consented to be concerned or act as counsel in the prosecution of a capital case — not from opposition to the punishment, but because it was repugeant to his feelings, and that service was the duty of public officers. He was as remarkable for his con-ideration, torbe ar-ance, and kindness, when opposed by the young, weak, or diffident, as he was for the grim jest