THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.—No. 144. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1868. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 6.

Disraeli's Address to the Conservatives—The Strictures on Minister Johnson's Conduct.

General Continental News

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have European advices to December 6.

ENGLAND.

English Comment on Minister Johnson's Course.

The *Daily News* of the 4th says:—Mr. Reverdy Johnson, a genial Southern gentleman, succeeds Mr. Adams, and takes our hearts by storm with his frank address and overpowering eloquence. He is still with us, but Lord Stanley leaves the Foreign Office, and with it leaves the Alabama question, possibly to be a source of difficulty to his unknown successor. This is not according to bargain. We were assured that all was settled, and there was no more to do; and when the band struck up and the blue fire blazed, and in the centre of the tableau Mr. Reverdy Johnson was seen falling on Mr. Laird's neck, it was hoped that the touching spectacle was a fit emblem of the complete reconciliation of the two countries. And so we trust it soon may be, despite the miserable embarrassments of the moment; but just now we are once more reminded that great transactions move but slowly. A letter by an American gentleman shows that public opinion in the United States has not been advancing side by side with that of our own public, and that in fact some of the occurrences which have awakened in us the sentiment of the sublime have kindled in them a feeling of indignation. Mr. Smalley does not pretend to write as a calm, philosophical observer, but as a patriotic American. For us, however, the significance of his letter does not consist in the warmth of his sentiment or the accuracy of his reasonings, but is measured strictly by the amount of evidence which it supplies of the present state of American feeling as it has been excited by Mr. Reverdy Johnson's fraternization with the more prominent enemies of his country. The quotations he has supplied from the American press of all parties show how widespread is the prevailing irritation. As Englishmen, wishing for nothing but the complete restoration of friendly relations between this country and America, we are sorry for it. Our American friends will, however, understand that our point of view is removed from theirs by the whole breadth of the Atlantic. We have on more than one occasion expressed a fear that Mr. Reverdy Johnson was not going the way to carry his countrymen with him; but the language of the chief American journals shows, we think, that the effect of his line of conduct is not well understood on the other side of the Atlantic. Mr. Reverdy Johnson is exceedingly popular here; but the reason is not because he has met Mr. Roebuck and Lord Wharncliffe and Mr. Laird, but because, coming amongst us clear of all complications with the past, and living much in public, he has always manifested a sincere desire to promote friendly relations between the two countries. If, as some believe, he at first fell into the error of taking those three gentlemen for representative Englishmen, he undoubtedly knows better by this time, and must see that his civilities to them might have been postponed without retarding the success of his mission. We in England wish to look at this Alabama question in a practical way. If our cousins like to make a sentimental matter of it, we have no alternative but to wait. We are more disposed, however, to trust to their sound sense and deeper feeling, and to believe that they will see the wisdom of leaving the matter in the hands of statesmen to confirm and perfect what has so far been done for closing the breach between two countries whose differences must always be the misfortune of the whole world. We, at least, may claim the merit of an impartial point of view when we express the opinion that the removal of Mr. Reverdy Johnson before the Alabama difficulty is disposed of would be the deliberate sacrifice of a most efficacious agency in the work of peace.

A Correspondent's Second Letter on our Minister.

The *Daily News* of the 5th publishes the following reply to the foregoing article and to Mr. Johnson's speech:—

Sir:—I was sorry to read the last sentence of your article this morning on Mr. Reverdy Johnson, just as I was sorry Mr. Bright should go to the Birmingham dinner, and for the same reason. You both make, I think, the same mistake in supposing that any testimonies, even from such tried friends to America, can now relieve the resentment against Mr. Johnson, or promote the success of his convention. You and Mr. Bright are Englishmen, and Americans will at once say that, as Mr. Reverdy Johnson has made a treaty most advantageous and agreeable to England, and which you do not think dishonorable to America, it is natural you should do your best to help it through. We do not expect from you a sentiment of indignation so strong as ours against Mr. Johnson for his peculiar commerce with Messrs. Roebuck and Laird—though my published letter has brought me more than one response from eminent English Liberals, not less sympathetic than the many which Americans have sent me. But you cannot expect us to accept your approval or toleration of Mr. Johnson as a counterbalance to that of our old enemies. It excites in our minds no surprise to find Mr. Johnson willing to dine with Mr. Bright; our only surprise would be if there should prove to be anybody whose invitation to dinner he would refuse.

Mr. Johnson, without offering any further explanation, reiterates his assertion that the Alabama difficulty is absolutely settled. It is idle to go on exchanging naked contradictions on such a point. Mr. Johnson has a score of friends in the Tory press, to some one of whom he may think it possible, without loss of dignity, to furnish an answer to the question. How does he know that two-thirds of the members of the United States Senate—two-thirds of those present being required by the Constitution to ratify any treaty—will approve his convention with Lord Stanley? Until ratified, the contract is executory—there is no treaty, only the possibility of a treaty; and to assert that a compact requiring such a ratification is complete, is to insult the intelligence of the nation to which the assurance is given.

I will not ask you for space to comment on the personal part of Mr. Johnson's Birmingham speech. He has discovered a compendious and decisive method of dealing with his opponents. Whoever criticizes his conduct is, says Mr. Johnson, no gentleman. This kind of reply may be—I have been given to understand it is—effective in Maryland. In England it does not seem to me to require or permit any rejoinder. I am, etc.,

GEORGE W. SMALLEY,
Osborne House, Holland Park, Dec. 4.

A Sharp Reply.

Upon which the *Daily News* comments as follows, with a quite unnecessary sharpness:—

Mr. Smalley, in the short letter which we print in another column, tells us that Mr. Bright and the *Daily News* are both mistaken in supposing that anything we can say in praise of Mr. Reverdy Johnson will have any effect on opinion in the United States, for that his countrymen will say that we are merely writing in favor of a treaty that is advantageous to England. Why then, we take the liberty of asking, is English opinion appealed to by Americans? Is it only valuable when it is found to harmonize with preconceived expectations? "Certain eminent English Liberals," Mr. Smalley tells us, have written to him in a sense the reverse of our article, and he evidently values their opinion. We beg to assure Mr. Smalley and his friends that we make no pretension to prescribe to Americans the degree of estimation in which they should hold their Minister. We have expressed the best opinion we have been able to form from a purely English point of view, and there we leave the question.

The British Cabinet—Disraeli's Resignation.

From the London Times, December 3.

We are requested by Mr. Disraeli to publish the following circular:—

If Parliament were sitting I should not have adopted this course; but as the public acts of a Ministry should not be misunderstood, and as there are no other means of explaining their motives, I have taken the liberty of thus addressing the Conservative members in both houses of Parliament. When her Majesty's Government, in the spring of the year, were placed in a minority in the House of Commons on the question of disestablishing the Church in Ireland, they had to consider that the policy proposed had never been submitted to the country, and they believed that the country would not sanction it. They, therefore, felt it their duty to advise her Majesty to dissolve Parliament; but to make an appeal to the obsolete constituency would have been an absurdity, and the candid opinion of the country coincided with that of Parliament, that no course could be satisfactory unless the voice of the enlarged electoral body were ascertained. All means were, therefore, taken by the Ministry to expedite that appeal, and a special statute was passed for the purpose. Although the general election has elicited, in the decision of numerous and vast constituencies, an expression of feeling which, in a remarkable degree, has justified their anticipations, and which, in dealing with the question in controversy, no wise statesman would disregard, it is now clear that the present Administration cannot expect to command the confidence of the newly-elected House of Commons. Under these circumstances her Majesty's Ministers have felt it due to their own honor and to the policy they support not to retain office unnecessarily for a single day. They hold it to be more consistent with the attitude they have assumed and with the convenience of public business at this season, as well as more conducive to the just influence of the Conservative party, at once to tender the resignation of their offices to her Majesty, rather than to wait for the assembling of a Parliament in which, in the present aspect of affairs, they are sensible they must be in a minority. In thus acting, her Majesty's Government have seen no cause to modify those opinions upon which they deemed it their duty to found their counsel to the sovereign on the question of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church. They remain convinced that the proposition of Mr. Gladstone is wrong in principle, probably impracticable in conduct, and, if practicable, would be disastrous in its effects. While ready at all times to give a fair consideration, and willing to aid any plan for the improvement of the Church in Ireland, to the policy which they opposed last session, rife, as they believe it to be, with many casualties to society and the state, they will continue, in whatever position they occupy, to offer an uncompromising resistance.

B. DISRAELI.

Downing street, December 2, 1868.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Russian Harvest.

The *Northern Post* gives some interesting information regarding the results of this year's harvest in Russia. It appears that in the provinces of Livonia, Esthonia, Courland, Lithuania, Kalouga, Smolensk, Novgorod, Olonetz (one of the largest), South Podolia, and Poltava, the drouth was so great that there is some reason to fear a renewal of the famine of last year. In twenty other districts the harvest was a little better than was expected; but it has only been really satisfactory in the north. The crops in the Government of Archangel, which suffered most from the famine, have this year been exceptionally good. Large sums of money have been forwarded by the Government to the threatened provinces, and Courland has been specially exempted from the import duty on corn and meal.

The Spanish Cabinet.

The Madrid *Impartial* of the 29th of November publishes the following list of the probable members of the Government, in the event of a republic being proclaimed:—

Espartero, President of the Republic.
Orense, Minister of Finance.
Castelar, Minister of Foreign Affairs.
Figueras, Minister of the Interior.
Sorni, Minister of Justice.
Pierrad, Minister of War and Marine.

THE RECENT CALAMITY.

An Incident of the Ohio River Disaster—Identification of a Corpse.

From the Pittsburg Gazette, Dec. 14.

Among the victims to the recent heartrending and terrible river calamity on the beautiful Ohio, were Mrs. Commodore Thompson, a young married lady of New Orleans, on her way back to the Crescent City, and a companion named Mrs. Griffin, who had resided in the same place. The day following the awful night of the accident the bodies of both these ladies were found, it was thought, and taken charge of by grief-stricken friends for interment. They were placed in the Episcopal church at Madison, Indiana, not far from the scene of the wreck, and the ladies of the parish very kindly rendered the remains every proper attention and prepared them for the grave.

Their funerals took place in Christ Church, Rev. James Runcel, D. D., officiating. The graves were prepared, and the interesting funeral services had progressed nigh to an end when a message was received from Commodore Thompson, directing that the bodies of his wife and Mrs. Griffin be forwarded to Philadelphia for interment there. At the same moment Mr. Wolff, cousin of Miss Fahnestock, who was also lost in the disaster, appeared in the church and laid claim to the supposed body of Mrs. Thompson as that of his unfortunate relative. The friends of Mrs. Thompson insisted that the charred corpse belonged to her, and in order to prove that they were not mistaken, produced evidence to show that their deceased friend owned and wore a plain gold ring on her finger, with the name "Grace" engraved inside, and it was by this ornament that they had succeeded in identifying the body. Mr. Wolff was surprised at this announcement, as it was on just such a ring of that identical shape, and bearing the very same simple legend "Grace," that he depended on making good his claims to the corpse as that of Miss Fahnestock.

He had positive knowledge of her owning and wearing such a ring in life, and was doubly assured of the fact by telegrams from Pittsburg asserting that while here, just a few days before her terrible death, the young lady had on her finger such a ring. Here was a dilemma. The friends of Mrs. Thompson were equally positive with those of Miss Fahnestock that the ring found on the corpse had been worn by her, and beyond doubt fixed identification. After a calm discussion the friends determined to forward the body to Philadelphia and there endeavor to solve the mystery. The two lost ladies were of about the same size and build, and as the clothing had all been burned away and the features horribly mutilated, the confusion arising from the remarkable coincidence of both having rings on their fingers of exactly the same kind and bearing the same legend was quite natural and of course sorely distressed the respective friends.

The corpse arrived in Philadelphia, and the question of identification still remained unsettled. As a last resort several gentlemen of the medical profession were called to bring science to solve the perplexing problem. A post-mortem examination revealed the fact that the disfigured body was not that of a married lady, and the friends of Mrs. Thompson willingly acquiesced in the decision, and the corpse was surrendered for burial to the relatives of Miss Fahnestock. The coincidence of the rings was very remarkable, and had both the lost ladies occupied the same relations in life, the identification, perhaps, never could have been made, unless, indeed, the body of Mrs. Thompson be yet dragged in from the river in such preservation as to render the features recognizable.

Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, as Secretary of the Treasury.

Now that the political situation is settled, the next question is our industrial and financial prospects. In those matters no man in the whole country stands higher than Judge Kelley. He has made labor, trade, commerce, and finance a study, and his views show a depth of thought and breadth of grasp peculiar to himself. His reflection on the causes of decay and weakness at the South, as compared with the life and vigor of other sections of the Union, points him out as the man to devise ways and means for our redemption. As Judge Kelley was one of the first of the radical Republicans to declare for General Grant as the man for the crisis, it is to be hoped that the latter will call him to the head of the Treasury.—*N. C. Standard.*

PARAGUAY.

Later News from the Seat of War—Situation of the Opposing Armies.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times, Nov. 7.

The news from the seat of war in Paraguay is that 6000 to 8000 men had been transferred to the west bank of the Paraguay to effect the proposed movement on the rear of the Paraguayan position below Vileta, and that the expedition was hard at work cutting a passage through the dense vegetation and bridging the numerous minor streams. It is believed that a fortnight would be occupied in reaching the lowest mouth of the river Pilcomayo, and that the division would be there embarked and passed to the opposite side of the Paraguay, in the rear of the Paraguayan position.

Six iron-clads were above the Paraguayan batteries at Angostura, cutting off river communication between that point and Asuncion, and it is said that as soon as the expedition in the Chaco had made its road all the iron-clads, some wooden gunboats, and a number of flats and barges would force the Angostura batteries, the strength of which appears to have been exaggerated, and would co-operate in the rear movement. It is not probable, however, that, once the allies are on the point of assaulting the Paraguayan position from its weakest point, Lopez will risk his fortunes upon the result of the engagement. Since the bloody fight of Tuyuty, a year ago, his policy has been altogether defensive, and simply to take advantage of the unenterprising tactics of the leaders opposed to him, in order to wear out their forces and the financial powers of the allies. In this course he has been eminently successful, and for a year has continued to abandon position after position just at the critical moment when the slow-moving allies were seriously menacing him, but abandoning only to delay them again at some fresh position, before which their armies would lie decimating their ranks by disease and emptying their treasuries.

As Humaita, Timo, and Tebicuary, so will Vileta be abandoned in turn for another position still more costly to assail; but the Paraguayan war will continue until the allies abandon the inglorious task in disgust or bankruptcy, or until a leader is placed in command whose activity will apply the needed styptic to the continuous Paraguayan evacuations. The health of the army was not good, as, although the epidemic of cholera, which raged for a short time, had passed away, intermittent and other fevers were very prevalent, owing to the heavy rains and excessively hot weather, to bad food, and to the unhealthy and confined state of the camp, placed on a narrow strip of slightly raised land, bordered by immense swamps and the marshy bank of the river. A Paraguayan deserter from the batteries of Angostura says that the nearest battery has five cannon, and the other, at a distance of three hundred yards, has ten or twelve; that at Asuncion there were three 60-pounders.

He also said that Lopez was trying to get a chain across the river; that the commander at Angostura was an Englishman named Thompson, who had also a brother, lieutenant in Lopez' army; that in Asuncion were six armed steamers; that the army was estimated by some at 14,000 men, by others, 20,000. The iron-clad Silvado came down past Angostura on the 8th of October, in consequence of needing some repairs. On passing the batteries she was fired into, and a ball striking an iron ring drove the hot metal under the turret to the door of the powder magazine. The Silvado proceeded to Humaita to effect her repairs, but the Lima Barros and Alagoas went up next morning to join the advanced division, it being judged advisable to strengthen it against any attempt at boarding. This division remained some miles below Asuncion. Having erected a look-out on shore, the force in guard of it was suddenly attacked by 300 Paraguayans and forced to retreat to the iron-clads, which then opened with grape and drove the Paraguayans off.

DUELLING.

A Ferocious Encounter Between a Creole and a Frenchman.

From the N. O. Crescent, Dec. 13.

The famous duelling ground on the Metairie Ridge, known as "The Oaks," was the scene yesterday morning of a sanguinary duel between two young men of this city, which has rarely had its parallel in the annals of the code either in this country or in Europe. The antagonists were the one a native creole of New Orleans, the other a Frenchman by birth; the provocation a blow in the face at the hand of the creole; the weapons were broadswords; the hour daybreak. Arrived on the field, accompanied by their seconds, the combatants stripped to the waist, and sword in hand, in the freezing air of the morning, sprang at each other like tigers. There was no hesitation or playing to try each other's skill. A few lunges and cuts were successfully parried, when suddenly an up cut from the Frenchman's sword wounded his opponent in the right arm. The *riposte* from the creole laid open the Frenchman's left cheek, laying the inside open, and exposing his teeth.

Nothing daunted, the wounded man stepped back, had a handkerchief bound round his face, and again put himself in attitude of offense. His first lunge penetrated the breast of his antagonist, between the rib and the skin, but it was made with such relentless force that it passed also through the off arm. An attempt was made at this moment by the seconds to stop the matter at that point, but the man with the handkerchief around his jaws rushed at the second who was most anxious to settle the matter, sword in hand, asseverating that naught should quiet his animosity except a cut across his throat. The battle was renewed and lasted until the creole had received eight wounds and the other six, all severe and painful, but none, it is hoped, dangerous. Both men displayed extraordinary courage, animosity, and endurance, and during the course of the bloody encounter neither was willing to give up the contest until both had to let their hands fall helpless to their sides from loss of blood and the pain of their wounds. The parties were carried home after having their wounds dressed, and though the creole had two more wounds, his situation was more comfortable and less critical than that of his antagonist.

—The prettiest blonde in New York dyes her hair.

—Louisville sells 50 hogsheads of tobacco daily.

—Pub. Doc.—The city physician.—*Lowell Courier.*

—Augusta, Ark., is under martial law.

—An Albanian has been arrested for stealing a dog. What a mean puppy!

—Dall' Ongaro, the Italian poet, thinks of coming to America to lecture on Dante.

—A Brooklyn druggist has paid $5000 for advising a fatal dose of morphine for a lady patient.

—The monogram on P. T. Barnum's door-knob is translated, "Pull The Bell."

—Morristown, N. J., thinks three dollars a muzzle is too much for a dog-tax.

—The records of the mustering office at Columbus, Ohio, filled two freight cars when sent to Washington.

—A Montana hunter has bagged a panther nine feet long "from tip to tip."

—Paris doctors are puzzled by a new disease, writers' palsy, which they ascribe to the use of steel pens.

—A Jamaica professor predicts another earthquake for California about these days.

—A nurse at Westchester, N. Y., has an unsafe habit of feeding infants with pins.

—Constant Mayer has finished his "Good Words," and his friends say a good word for it.

—Two Belgian editors fought a duel near Brussels, and wounded each other in the back.

—The Alaska purchase seems to have been a sell for journalists as well as for Russia.

—A Milwaukee girl stole a quart of whisky, drank it, and died.

—The "belle of the evening and cynosure of all eyes," of whom we hear so much, made her last appearance at a sociable at Yonkers.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Arkansas Troubles—Outrages by the Militia, and Protests from the People—Affairs in the Sandwich Islands.

Financial and Commercial

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Honolulu Advices—Celebrating Grant's Election.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—The steamer Montana has arrived from Honolulu with advices to December 10. General McCook, United States Minister is a passenger.

Malo Likuanoa, the father of King Kamehameha, died Nov. 29, and his body laid in state. On the 28th the flags of the foreign consulates and the shipping in the harbors were displayed at half mast. The United States steamer Ossipee fired minute guns during the day.

There was no public celebration of the 25th anniversary of the independence of the Hawaiian Government on the 28th, except a salute fired from the Punch-bowl battery, owing to the death of his Majesty's father.

The residents of Honolulu, on the reception of the news of the election of General Grant and Schuyler Colfax, had a torchlight procession, and the shipping in the harbor and the greater portion of the flagstaffs on the island displayed bunting.

Advices from the island of Hawaii state that a heavy shock of earthquake occurred Nov. 16, and that shocks were frequent during the latter part of November, the air being filled with sparks. The volcano of Mauna Loa is again active.

The meteoric showers on Nov. 14 were very brilliant at the island.

The ship Ceylon sailed for Boston Nov. 23, with a cargo valued at $190,000. Ship Garsting sailed from Barker's Island Dec. 1.

Loading for New Bedford, ships Robert L. Lane and Jolani Bohring; for Bremen, ship A. J. Pope.

The last of the whaling fleet had arrived, making 59 vessels for the season, with a catch of 42,000 barrels of oil and 730,000 pounds of bone. Whalers arrived since Nov. 18 are ship James Allen, with 1050 barrels of oil and 16,000 pounds of bone; ship Tidia, 4000 barrels of oil and 7000 pounds of bone; ship Cornelius Howland, 1100 barrels of oil and 16,000 pounds of bone; ship Concordia, 600 barrels of oil and 18,000 pounds of bone; ship Julian, 1100 barrels of oil and 18,000 pounds of bone; ship General Scott, 1100 barrels of oil and 15,000 pounds of bone; ship Seine, 300 barrels of oil; and ship Owashanks, 800 barrels of oil and 11,500 pounds of bone.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Sad Condition of Things in Arkansas—Railroad and Telegraph Enterprises—A Lucky Apple Man.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 18.—Several persons belonging here, who went to Arkansas lately to settle, have returned with gloomy accounts of the condition of the country. In Augusta, located on the White river, all business was suspended in consequence of the riotous proceedings, and the people were rapidly leaving town.

Work was commenced a few days ago on the junction of the Colorado Central Railroad with the Denver Pacific.

A new telegraph line has just been completed from Santa Fe to Denver.

An old man named Brown, who has been peddling apples on the ferry-boats here for many years past, received intelligence here yesterday, through Archbishop Kenrick, of a fortune having been left him by a deceased friend in Ireland, amounting to thirty thousand pounds.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

The State of Affairs Growing Worse—All Manner of Outrages on Citizens.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 18.—The *Appeal* this morning says:—"In addition to the news contained in our special despatches from Duval's Bluffs, we learn from passengers just from the St. Francis river, by steamer Linton, that negro militia companies are being raised and sent to the scene of the disturbance. Our informants report that on their downward trip they met at Philip Bar one company of negro militia, at Helena another, both on their way to Cross county, where they will march up Crowley's ridge. One of the companies is commanded by the notorious Hawkins, and has committed all sorts of outrages. We are informed that they robbed and plundered the people indiscriminately of everything they could lay hands on, horses and mules especially. They have committed several murders, and threaten with death all who remonstrate at all.

"We learn that the villain Upham and his crew have threatened to seize Colonel D. C. Cross and put him to death. Luckily Colonel Cross is out of the reach of him. Many of the oldest citizens have been compelled to leave their homes, and those that have not have been seized and held as prisoners and hostages. Like Upham, Hawkins and others rely on this fact to save themselves from being attacked. We await further news with great interest."

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 18—A. M.—Consols for money, 92¼; for account, 92⅜. New York prices of last night not having been received, the stock market is heavy and unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 18—A. M.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 70f. 32c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—A. M.—Cotton quiet; sales of probably 10,000 bales. Sales of the week, 57,000 bales, of which 8000 were for export and 2000 for speculation; stock 354,000 bales, of which 51,000 are American. Breadstuffs firmer.

LONDON, Dec. 18—A. M.—Sperm oil, £92@93; sugar quiet, afloat and to arrive.

HAVRE, Dec. 18.—Cotton last night was unchanged.

PARIS, Dec. 18.—The decrease in the Bank of France since last week is 11,000,000f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 18—P. M.—Reuter's telegram giving closing prices of American securities in New York last night has been received. United States five-twenties are dull. Erie Railroad, 27½; Illinois Central, 96¼.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 18—P. M.—Cotton quiet and steady. Stock afloat, 255,000 bales, of which 110,000 are American. Naval stores heavy.

LONDON, Dec. 18—P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8½d. Tallow firmer, but not higher.

HAVRE, Dec. 18—P. M.—Cotton quiet, both on the spot and to arrive; sales on the spot at 122f.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Excitement Unabated.

But a Nuisance Remedied.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

Second Day's Proceedings.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Brewster and Ludlow.—District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert and Richard Ludlow, Esq., for the Commonwealth. T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and William B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner.

This morning the crowd about the Court House was equal if not superior in point of numbers to that of yesterday, Sixth street and the side yard being completely blocked. Entrance by the street door was almost an impossibility, some members of the bar being compelled to gain admittance by the windows of the Clerk's office. But within the state of affairs was somewhat more comfortable and orderly, as a sufficient force of officers was stationed at the doors, with instructions to admit only those whose business called them here, requiring even the jurors to present their summons. But the auditorium was soon filled, there being a full complement of women in attendance.

George S. Twitchell, Jr., sat in the dock alone, his wife, who had claimed a severance, being left in prison. He was well dressed, and appeared to be perfectly cool, conversing at times calmly with his counsel and friends.

At 11 o'clock the Sheriff made return to the special venire of eighty names that was drawn yesterday, and the examination of gentlemen for the completion of the jury was begun.

Before calling the jurors the following motion was made:—

"And now, December 18, 1868, the counsel for the prisoner move to quash the venire issued on yesterday, the 17th instant, upon the following statement of facts:—

"Upon the said 17th day of December, 1868, the panel of petit jurors having been exhausted by challenges and other good causes, leaving four jurors yet to be selected to complete the jury to try the said prisoner, the District Attorney moved the Court to direct the Sheriff to bring into open Court the wheel which contains the names of the jurors selected according to law, and to draw from said wheel, in the presence of the Judges thereof, four hundred names, and that a venire do issue to the said Sheriff to bring into court eighty talesmen, viz., one out of every five of the persons so drawn, to serve as jurors, which said motion was allowed, whereas the District Attorney should have moved that twenty names should have been drawn from said wheel, and that a venire should issue for four talesmen, which motion was overruled by the Court, and an exception sealed."

William Kern called—Had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment and was challenged for cause.

Jefferson Lewis called—Had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and was challenged for cause.

Isaac Dixon called—Had conscientious scruples, and was challenged for cause.

John Mitchell had formed and expressed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and was challenged for cause.

Ennan Heller had no conscientious scruples, and had formed or expressed no opinion, though he had read the newspaper accounts of this occurrence; but he would much prefer that capital punishment should be abolished; however, he would accept the law of the country, and if the evidence required it, would render a verdict of murder in the first degree. He was not challenged, and accepted as the ninth juror.

William N. West, upon being questioned, said that it would require direct evidence to overcome his scruples as to capital punishment. He had also formed an opinion as to the case, because he lived in the neighborhood where the murder was committed and heard it discussed daily. He could not, however, understand how circumstantial evidence could be sufficiently convincing to justify the taking of a fellow man's life.

Cross examined by Mr. Mann—He was asked if the evidence, though circumstantial, was satisfactory and conclusive he would not act upon it; he answered that, as circumstantial evidence could not convince him, he could make no answer to such an interrogatory. The Court thought the gentleman disqualified, and sustained the Commonwealth's challenge for cause.

James Brady had formed and expressed an opinion, which influenced him to such a degree that he answered negatively the question in Berger's case, put by the Court. Challenged for cause.

Harvey Barton was not quite twenty-one years old, and thought he had no right here as a juror; and was challenged for cause.

Michael Dych had no conscientious scruples and had formed no opinion. Not challenged by the Commonwealth, and passed over to the defense, and by them accepted. The District Attorney then asked that he be stood aside, but Mr. Mann objected that it was too late to stand him aside. The Court sustained the objection, and the gentleman took his seat in the jury box.

Samuel Beck had conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment and was challenged for cause by the Commonwealth.

Henry Haas had formed and expressed a strong opinion and was challenged for cause.

John R. Augney had formed no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, but had formed and expressed an opinion as to the efficiency of the testimony given before the Coroner. Challenged peremptorily by the defense.

George W. Vaughan pleaded the excuse of being a school director, and was allowed to go home.

Robert Draper had formed and expressed an opinion, and was challenged for cause.

Daniel Sutton was conscientiously opposed to capital punishment, and was challenged for cause.

[*Continued in our third edition.*]

—The Detroit jail is a lively place. The prisoners play poker, and occasionally pick each other's pockets.

—The bear on Boston Common has acquired a taste for lager beer. Not strange, since he's been a bruin so long.—*N. B. Mercury.*

—Bishop Dunhedder, of New Zealand, in full canonicals, divided the honors with Grant at the Fish-Benjamin wedding in New York.

—The New York *Times* argues that from the testimony in recent trials most people ought to be in a mad-house.

—General Cole paid his lawyers about $20,000 for proving that he might have been insane for thirty seconds.

—Eighteen tons of books, confiscated for non-payment of duty in crossing the Canada line, will give Uncle Sam enough reading for the holidays, if they are not sold for $50,000.

—That very troublesome woman, Lady Bulwer, is in a mad-house. She has been in a mad state about her husband for years. By a wise dispensation of Providence he became deaf.

—Mrs. Commodore Meade makes affidavit that her husband is not only affected in his intellect, but in one leg also. The *Sun* remarks that a man might be blind of one eye without being crazy, but it is readily perceived that if he is lame of one leg his walk in life must be somewhat deranged.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }
Friday, Dec. 18, 1868. }

There is no change to record in the money market. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent. on approved collateral.

First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The stock market opened very dull this morning, but prices were without any material change.

Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 100¼.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48⅜@48¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅜, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 55½, no change; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 66¼ for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 40 for Elmira preferred; 30 for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. 47 was bid for Second and Third; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; 29 for Germantown; and 34 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 57 was bid for Commercial; 105 for Northern Liberties; 31 for Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark; 57¼ for Penn Township; 58 for Girard; 80 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; 45 for Consolidation; and 123 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 28½ was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 12½ for Susquehanna Canal, and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$3000 Leh V R n b cp..	91	11 sh Penna R..........	56⅜
$3000 Pa 6s, 1 series......	105	42 do..............	53½
200 sh Read R..............	48⅞	50 do..............c.	53⅜
100 do..........s30	48⅞	5 sh Leh V R s5	53⅜
50 sh Tioga Rc&p.b5	48	2 do ....c.	53⅜

—This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:—

10·00 A. M.	134¼	11·07 A. M.	134¼
10·09 "	134⅜	11·13 "	134⅜
10·30 "	134½	11·57 "	135
11·00 "	134¾	12·15 P. M.	134¾

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114¼@114⅝; old 5-20s, do., 110¼@110½; new 5-20s, 1864, 106⅝@107; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109⅝@110¼; do., 1867, 109⅝@110¼; do., 1868, 110⅛@110⅜; 10-40s, 105½@105⅝. Gold, 134¾.

—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, 114⅜@114½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110¼@110½; do. 1864, 106½@106⅝; do., 1865, 107¼@107½; do. July, 1865, 109½@110; do. July, 1867, 109¾@110; 1868, 110@110¼; 10-40s, 105@105½. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 134⅝@134⅞.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 18.—The Flour market is exceedingly dull, but prices remain without quotable change. Only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $5·25@5·75 for superfine; $6@6·75 for extras; $7·25@8 for Iowa and Wisconsin extra family; $8@8·25 for Minnesota do. do.; $9@10·75 for winter wheat do. do. and $11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·50@8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The Wheat market presents no new feature, and there is very little inquiry except for prime lots, which are scarce. Sales of red at $1·90@2·05; and 2500 bushels amber at $2·10. Rye is unchanged. Sales of Western at $1·60. Corn moves slowly at former rates. Sales of old yellow at $1·20; 2500 bushels new do. at 90c.@$1, according to dryness, and 600 bushels new white at 95c. Oats are quiet, with sales of 2000 bushels Western at 76@78c. No change to notice in Barley or Malt.

Markets by Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Flour dull and no export demand and prices unchanged. Wheat is hardly so firm, and with indications of continued rain, holders evince more disposition to sell; sales of good shipping at $1·80. Legal-tenders, 74.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R..........	131⅛	West. Union Tel...	36¼
N. Y. and E. R........	40	Clev. and Toledo R.	101¼
Ph. and Rea. R.......	96⅝	Tol. & Wab. RR......	55½
Mich. S. and N. I. R	86⅝	M. & St. Pl. R. com	65
Clev. & Pittsb'g R..	82¼	Adams Ex. Co.......	48¼
Chi. and N. W. com	75⅞	Wells, Fargo........	24½
Chi. and N. W. pref.	77⅞	U. S. Express........	46
Chi. and R. I. R......	108½	Tennessee 6s, new..	68⅜
Pitts. F. W. & Chi.	110½	Gold........................	134⅝
Pac. Mail S. Co........	111½	Market steady.	

—A great many reputable people work hard to get the currency which Mr. McCulloch styles disreputable.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Arrived, steamship Morro Castle, from Havana.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 17.—Arrived, steamship Golden Age, from Panama. Cleared, ship Wanderer, for Rio Janeiro with 4000 barrels flour. Sailed, ship Robert Kerr, for Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA........DECEMBER 18.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..............44 | 11 A. M..............45 | 2 P. M..............45

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, Taunton, Mershon & Cloud.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr E. De Hart, Lowe, New Haven, Merchant & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton, with mdse. to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr Problem, Cornwell, from Norfolk, with mdse. to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr United Brothers, Elzey, from New York, with mdse. to Baugh & Son.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton, in ballast to captain.
Schr A. Bugel, Robinson, from Salem.
Schr E. Magee, Smith, from Boston.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Henry L. Gaw, Her, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Adeline Richardson, Wright, from Portland for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. W. Webster, Hawkins, hence for Antwerp, before reported by cable as lost, makes the following report:—Sailed from Philadelphia Oct. 28. Nothing particular occurred until the forenoon of Nov. 11, lat. 43, long. 44, when a gale commenced from the SE. at midnight, blowing exceedingly hard, wind veering to southward and westward; barometer, 28·30; ship running under bare poles and making considerable water, but experienced no difficulty in keeping her free. Nov. 11, no abatement of the wind, but more northerly. At 10 A. M. let her come to the wind, and a tremendous cross sea running at the time, shipped a large quantity of water; the leak still increasing, all hands at the pumps; about 8 P. M. became waterlogged and rolled on her beam ends. Cut away the masts and she righted, full of water, and became unmanageable. Soon after swung off, when a sea boarded us over the stern, washing away the mate and cook staving in the cabin and cockpit. The remainder of the night we were lashed to the stump of the mainmast. Nov. 12, at daylight, found everything under the poop deck, leaving us exposed without either food or water; this day more moderate, but a heavy sea washing over us, making it dangerous to leave our moorings—viz., the mainmast. Nov. 13 the sea going down and more moderate, secured the booby hatch for a place of safety, and very little water washing over the poop. 14th, fine and smooth sea; all hands employed in drying themselves. 15th, still fine. In the afternoon a barque passed us without taking any notice. 16th, at 6 A. M., the barque Lucy and Paul, Scheel, of Dantzic, from St John, N. B., for Whitehaven, took us off the wreck and landed us at Whitehaven, England. Too much praise cannot be given to Capt. Scheel, his officers, and crew, who kindly clothed us and did all in their power to make us comfortable, as we have lost all except what we had on at the time of the wreck.

Schrs John Lancaster, Williams, and E. B. Wharton, Bonsall, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, for Philadelphia, cleared at Jacksonville 11th inst.

Schrs Harmony Hart, Transfer, Bunker; James L. Maloy, Brown; E. B. Wood, Jones; J. D. McCarthy, McCarthy; D. G. Floyd, Wheaton; A. H. Fleming, Brower; Caroline Kienzle, Davis; West Castner, Jr., Robinson; Gov. Coney, Mason; E. V. Glover, Ingersoll; and Dick Williams, Williams, all from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 16th inst.