at least \$1,008,000.

NEW YORKISMAS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW Y. ORK, Dec. 18, 1868. The notorious

JUMBL WILL CASE same up yesterday again before Judge Cardozo of the Supreme Court.

Having taken some pains to understand the tacts of this case, I will endeavor to elucidate

Madame Jumel, widow of the late Stephen Jumel, died in the January of 1866, at an ex-

tremely advanced age. She left behind her real estate to the value of

Her origin was humble. She was the daughter of a common sailor named John Bowen, residing In Rhode Island, and had one brother and one wister. The brother died. The sister came to this city, and married a gentleman in moderate

wircumstances, named William Jones. By this busband Mrs. Jones had four children. the present heirs at law of Madame Junet, named respectively William Ballou Jones, Stephen Junet Jones, Elizabeth Junet Franchell, and Louisa Junet Maddox.

Meanwhile the subject of the present debate had also came hither and married Stephen Jumel, who, embarked at that time in a most pro-perous business, promised to become what he did, a millionatre

At his death all his possessions passed into the bands of his widow, the one thorn in who co wedged life had been that she was childless. To remedy this defect, she and her husband, at an early period of their married life, had adopted a child.

adopted a child.

They made a singular choice. The child was no other than the illegitimate daughter of Madame Jumel's sister, Mrs. Jones; the little girl having been born before Mrs. Jones' mar-

This child of legal kin to no one—was educated and in all respects treated as the daughter of M. and Madame Jumel. A fine education was bestowed upon her in Faris. She was for a long time a leader of fashion in this city, where she was married to a Mr. Nelson Caare (one of the plaintiffs in the present care), and finally died in 1843, eleven years after the death of M. Jumel.

She left two children, Eliza and William,

whom Madame Jumel immediately and always regarded as her grandchildren, styling them in formal writings her grand-nephew and grand-nece. In 1854 she again visited France, taking these "grandchildren" with her, and married Eliza to a M. Pery.

These are the facts—a little romantic, if you

please—so far as I have been able to glean them. The plaintiffs, bowever, allege that Madame Jumel was not the daughter of John Bowen, the Rhode Island sailor, but of one James Bowen, and, moreover, that the Mrs. Jones whose illegiumate child she adopted was not

The application before Judge Cardozo was on the part of Champlain Bowen for an order to compel Mr. Certer, attorney for Nelson Chase, to permit the plaintiff to take a fac-simile of an original letter purported to have been written

A NOVEL SUIT has likewise been presented before Judge

Mr. Specht, being charged by Mr. Millenian with roboing him of fifty ceats, was arrested and imprisoned. Millenian then repaired to Specht's friends and informed them that he would withdraw the complaint if they would give him \$200. Specht's friends did so: Specht was released; Specht's friends stopped payment of the check; Specht commenced an action for false imprisonment. Specht has been awarded \$600 damages.

HELL GATE is going to be drilled.
A new machine has been invented for that

purpose. In Hell-Gate there is no separate Scylla and

Charybdis; both are in one.
The new drilling machine is like a kettledrum turned upside down, made of iron, and water-tight. The part which attacks the rock is a superlatively hard piece of metal, in which are inserted more than a dozen black dia nonds. It is by no means certain, however, that the object of the invention has yet been attained The experiment was performed upon a solid bluck of granite, above the sariace of the water. It was not demonstrated that the water. It was not demonstrated that the muchine is water-light, and the question whether Hell-gate can be blasted by us use, and her

fearful floods cleared of their rocky obstructions, yet remains unanswered. TLEEGITIMACY.

is now the topic upon which the pens of our literary and scientific women (or women who thirk themselves so) are engaged.

Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose believes, for example that the best cure for infanticide is to legally compel the fathers of illegitimate children to

recognize them. It such were to become the law, I am afraid the size of the families of some of "our most respectable citizens" would be increased with extraordinary rapidity, and that virtuous and unsuspecting wives, before they knew it, would spontaneously become the step-mothers numerous little wanderers.

MR. BEECHER has been doing another wicked thing, that has placed him beyond the pale of forgiveness. He is the most successful man living for doing wicked things which no other minister is bold enough and original enough to conceive of.

For instance, he has been aiding and abetting the institution of deaconesses in Plymouth Church to visit the poor and needy, and see that their wants are provided for. Is not this distinctly borrowed from the Roman

Catholic Church? Finally, brethren, let Mr. Beecher beware.

MR. FISKE, that "rising young artist in stocks," who bought Pike's Opera House, is going to try to turn manager too; or, at least has engaged a manager to represent him. That manager is Mr. Tayleure, the adroit adapter of "Lady Isabel," and Mr. Fox's right-hand man in Humpty Dumpty. admission is to be fifty cents per head, and the entertainment spectacularly Shakespearian.

GRANT.

ALI BABA.

The President Elect of the United States and the Vacant Generalship of the Armies.

By the recent arrival of the Cimbria, we have the following transatiantic opinion on the President elect, the extract being taken from the London Morning Heraid of the 5th inst:-At the very outset of his term the new President will have an undertaking to discharge which will be regarded as a test of his real opinions. Hitherto the opinions held by General Grant in relation to the future government of the South have been the subject of mere springs. He cannot keep the public to mere surmise. He cannot keep the public in doubt much longer. It will be necessary for him to appoint a Uabnet, and whatever course he may take the tendency of his mind will be him to appoint a Cabinet, and whatever course he may take the tendency of his mind will be revealed. Should he decide to keep the present heads of departments in office—a most improbable supposition—the people would know how to resd his opinions. In every new appointment he will be stripping away the veil with which he has surrounded himself. It is a circumstance altogether unprecedented in American history, and one well worthy to be horde in mind hereafter, that a President should be deliberately chosen by the people while they were ignorant of his intentions with regard to the most important question of the day. They only believed in their candidate's thorough loyalty, and his desire to do well. There was, no donbt, an influential section of the Republicans who chose General Grant because they could not help themselves. To have gone sgainst him would have ruined them, and therefore they pronounced in his favor. But the Tribune long resisted the nomination, and abused Grant in unmeasured terms, just as Wendell Phillips is doing to day. Hence, too, it will be no iced that radical journals in this country, which fancy they have an "affinity" with American radicals, received the news of Grant's success with great coldness. They are, to use an Americanism, 'on the fence." They wait to see what course events will take before jumping down. The first appointments of the new President will be the

signal for these and other waverers to declare themselves.

Another appointment which must be filled up when Grant becomes President is that of Commander-in-Chief. It is believed that Lieutenant-General Sherman will be installed in this post, and no appointment is more probable, for Grant's aemiration of his follow-soldier is almost without bounds. Sherman has never received his deserts from the American people. All the honors were showered upon Grant; and Sherman, who had done scarcely less than Grant, and as some believe very much more, was sent out to fight savages on the Plains. Purses were made up for Grant, and house and library presented to him, but Sherman got his pay and nothing more. His retiring disposition deepened the neglect with which he has been treated. A man like Butler would not have allowed the people to forget him, and he would have clamored for honors if they were not spontaneously given. Sherman is a very different man. Grant will unquestionably seek to piace him in a post of honor as soon as the 4th of March arrives. There is no single man on whose advice he will be disposed to place so much reliance as upon Sherman's, and even the most astute politician will find it a work of difficulty to make catspaws of these two straight-forward soldiers. If Butler objects to Si erman's appointment the people ought to be all the better satisfied with it. What Butler opposes must be intrinsically good. President Grant will begin his rule under circumstances such as none of his predecessors have enjoyed, washington alone excepted. He has opportunities of doing good before him such as few in any age or nation have possessed. Grant never makes diffuse speeches in depredation of his rivais nor Issues laborious manifestoes in vincleation of hisself. He will do his duty none the less effectually because he does not make stump orations in praise of his capacities from one end of the country to the other. That the promise of his rule may be fuffilled must be the wish of all true friends of America whether th wish of all true friends of America whether they call themselves conservatives or radicals,

CITY INTELLIGENCE

CAPTURED IN A STORE .- Policeman Noblitt of the Sixth ward, about 8 o'clock last evening, of the Sixth ward, about a o'clock last evening, saw a suspicious looking individual standing on Water street, and on going towards him he left. The policeman followed up until he came opposite the grain warehouse of Mr. Morre, the cellar door of which he found open. Running into Delaware avenue, he looked through the door cracks, and saw three colored individuals "going through" the place. Sounding his rattle, "going through" the place. Sounding his rattle, several policemen came to his assistance, and on entering the store two of the negroes were strested; the third fellow was missing, and a search for him was instituted. One of the policemen, in shoving a barrel around in a rather careless manner, heard a grunt, and lifting the article discovered a colored man doubled up. He, with the others, were locked up in the Fourth District Station. They will put in an appearance at the Central Station this afternoon.

PICKFOCKETS OVERHAULED .- For some time the passengers on the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Rallway have been complaining of having lost sundry articles, consisting of satchels, bundles, and pocket-books. Chief Lamon detailed several of his staff to investigate the matter, and last evening Detectives Levy and Stephens got on a crowded car at Spring Garden street and took into custody two professional pickpockets. Their names are Michael Hasson and Reddy Dungan. Arriving at Vine street, on their way to the Central Staat Vine street, on their way to the Central Sta-tion, Hasson broke away from the officers and ran up Vine to Hidge avenue to Wood street, and then into the yard of a house on Wood street, above Tenth, where he was recaptured. Both of the parties will have a hearing at the Central Station this afternoon.

MISS KELLOGG AND THE LINCOLN INSTITUTE. Owing to her engagement with Mr. Max Stra-kosch, Miss Clara Louise Kellogg was unable to offer her gratuitons services for the concert to be given this evening at the Academy of Music, so she has generously made a donation, which the following letter will explain:—

"My Dear —:—Please accept from me two hundred and if y dollars (\$15) for the aid of the Lincola Institute. I hope your concart will be as successful as you could possibly wish.

Believe me always your friend.

"C. LOUISE KELLOGG."

Continental Hotel. Thursday. Dec. 17, 1868."

OUR VICE-PRESIDENT ELECT .- The Honorable Schuyler Colfax, Vice-Presipent elect, will dine at the Union Lesgus to morrow (Saturday) afternoon, and receive the members of the League generally about 9 o'clock P. M. He is expected to strive at the Coutinental Hotel this evening. From the well-known thoroughness with which the League conducts any undertaking, there remains no doubt that the dislinguished visitor will be sumptuously entertained, and it is but meet that he should encounter in a social way the gentlemen who did so much to secure his election.

INTERFERING WITH A FATHER .- On Wednesday bight, Mr. McMenamin, the proprietor of a tavern on Wyoming street, Twenty fourth ward, sent his son on an errand. The lad renained much longer than was necessary, and for this the father chastised him. While performing this disagreeable task he was set upon by a number of young men and beaten pretty badly. Yesterday Daniel and John Maher, Richard Finn, and Daniel Green were arrested on the charge of being implicated, and were sent to prison by Alderman Maule for trial.

A BASE WRETCH .- George Miles keeps a A Base Werter.—George Miles keeps a slice store on Orthodox street, Frankford. Last night, a little girl, aged eleven years, went into bis place to have a pair of shoes stretched. Miles took her into a back room, and, it is alleged, attempted to outrage her person, but falled, owing to the entrance of a man into the store. The little girl complained, and Alderman Comly issued a warrant, on which Miles was arrested, and, after a hearing, was committed in default of \$1500 bail.

A RECKLESS DRIVER OVERHAULED .- Sydney Robbins is a colored individual, and the driver of a furniture car. Last evening, while driving at a furious rate at Broad and Market streets, he ran against Samuel P. Jones, Sr. The old gentleman was knocked down, and had two ribs broken and his spine seriously injured. Robbins was arrested and bound over in \$1500 for trial.

OYSTER THIEF .- Thomas Luney last evening picked up a bag containing 500 oysters at Twen-tieth and Firzwater streets, and pitched it into a wagon, which he drove off at a rapid rate, Policeman Rider was notified, and he followed the vehicle to Sixteenth and Lombard streets, where he overtook it and arrested Thomas, who was subsequently sent to prison by Alderman

THE POULTRY EXHIBITION. - Horticultural Hall is now being put in readiness for the great exhibition of the Pennsylvania State Poultry Association, which opens on Monday next. Most of the specimen fowls will arrive to morrow. From present appearances the exhibition promises to be the finest ever given in this State.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT .- Policeman Carlyle, o the Seventeenth district, last night arrested Charles Smith, at the Baltimore Raliroad depot, while in the act of carrying off a vallse, which had been laid down by its owner while he was getting a ticket. Charles was taken before getting a ticket. Charles was taken before Alderman Dallas, and committed for a further

A Shoplifter .- Anderson Jackson, colored this morning walked into the tailor store of lames Campbell, on Second street, below Fine, and lifted a roll of cloth, with which he started off. Before proceeding far Policeman Webb overhauled him and the cloth. He was sent elow by Alderman Carpenter.

FIRE THIS AFTERNOON. -At a few minutes of o'clock this afternoon a fire broke out in the drying room attached to the dye house of Harris & Co., at Mascher and Thompson streets, in the Seventeenth ward, and before it could be extinguished inflicted damage to the extent

RESCUED FROM DROWNING .- At half past 1 o'clock last night, Harbor Polloemen Grimes, Westcott, and Keil hauled John Ritchle out of the second dock above Vine street. John had been full of whisky and walked overboard. The soaking completely sobered him.

A HEAVY ROBBERY .- About half-past five o'clock last evening Mr. Edward Allen, while riding on a Fourth and Eighth streets car, was relieved of a wallet containing \$470. The car was crowded at the time. STOLE A WATCH .- Moses Bark yesterday

stole a watch from a woman living at Front and Union streets. He acknowledged the fact and was committed to prison. ROBBERY .- Thieves last night broke into the stable of Joseph Patterson, on Mill street, Ger-mantown, and stole several robes and blankets, and a coat and pair of boots.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Transfer of the Indian Bureau to the War Department - Recommendations to the Government.

The Senate Committee on Indian Affairs had a protracted session yesterday, the purpose being to consider the House bill transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Dapartment. The committee after a thorough examination of the subject, decided to report against the transfer, and in its stead unanimously recommended the chairman to prepare a bill erecting that bureau into a separate department with the same functions as the other department so the Government, and they assign as their rea-sons for adopting this course the suggestions and recommendations contained in the report of the Indian Peace Commission made last summer, and in the report which will accom pany the bill they will submit the following, taken from the report of said Peace Commis-sion:— Sion:-This brings us to consider the much moo'e l

question whether the bureau should belong to the civil or military department of the Govern ment. To determine this properly we must first know what is to be the future treatment of the Indians. If we intend to have war with them Indians. If we intend to have war with them the bureau should go to the Secretary of War. If we intend to have peace, it should be in the civil department. In our judgment such wars are wholly unnecessary; and hoping that the Government and country will agree with us, we cannot now advise the change. It is possible, however, that despite our efforts to maintain peace, war may be forced on us by some tribe or tribes of Indians. In the event of such an occurrence, it may be well to provide in the revision of the intercourse laws or eisewhere an occurrence, it may be well to provide in the revision of the intercourse laws or elsewhere at what time the civil jurisdiction shall cease and the military jurisdiction begin. If thought advisable, also, Congress may authorize the President to turn over to the military the exclusive control of such tribes as may be continually hostile or unmanageable under the plan which we have suggested. The chief duties of the bureau will be to educate and instruct in the peaceful arts—in other words, to civilize the Incians. The military arm of the Government is not the most admirably adapted to discharge duties of this character. We have the highest possible appreciation of the officers of the army, and fully recognize their proverbid the army, and fully recognize their proverbid integrity and honor, but we are satisfied that not one in a thousand would like to teach Indinn children to read and write, or Indian men to sow and reap. These are emphatically civit, and not military occupations. But it is insisted that the present Indian service is corrupt, and this change should be made to get rid of the dishonest. That there are many bad men con-nected with the service caunot be denied. The records are abundant to show that agents have pocketed the funds appropriated by the Gov-ernment and driven the Indians to starvation. ernment and driven the Indians to starvation. It counct be doubted that Indian wars have originated from this cause. The Sioux war in Minnesota is supposed to have been produced in this way. For a long time these officers have been selected from partisan ranks, not so much on account of honesty and qualification as for devotion to party interests and their willingness to apply the money of the Indian to promote the selfish schemes of local politicians. We do not doubt that some such men may be in the service of the bureau now and this leads. We do not doubt that some such men may be in the service of the bureau now; and this leads us to suggest, third, that Congress pass an act fixing a day, not later than the lst of February, 1869, when the offices of all the superintendents, agents, and special agents small be vacated. Such persons as have proved themselves competent and faithful may be reappointed; those who have proved unfit will find themselves removed without an opportunity to divert attention from their unworthiness by professions of party zeal. We believe the Indian question to be one of such momentous importance, as it respects both the momentous importance, as it respects both the honor and interests of the nation, as to require for its proper solution an undivided responsibility. The vast and complicated duties now devolved upon the Secretary of the Interior leave him too little time to examine and doterwise the multiplicity of causalions necessarily. leave him too little time to examine and determine the multiplicity of questions necessarily connected with the government and civilization of a race. The same may be said of the Secretary of War As things are now it is difficult to fix responsibility. When errors are committed the civil department biames the military. The military rotort by the charge of mefficiency or corruption against the officers of the bureau. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs escapes responsibility by pointing to the Secretary of the Interior, while the Secretary may well respond that though in theory he may be responsible, practically he is governed by the head of the bureau. We therefore recommend Indian affairs be committed to an independent bureau or department. Whether the head of the department should be made a member of the President's Cabinet is a matter for the discretion of Congress and your self, and may be as well settled without any suggestions from us.

suggestions from us. the present one beauthorized to meet the Sioux next spring, according to our agreement, and also to arrange with the Navajos for their re-moval. It might be well, also, in case our sug-gestions are adopted in regard to selecting Indisn territories, to extend the powers of the commission, so as to enable us to conclude treatles or agreements with tribes confessedly at peace, looking to their concentration upon the reservations indicated. In the course of a short time the Union Pacific Hailroad will have resched the country claimed by the Snakes, Bannacks, and other tribes, and in order to preserve peace with them, the commission should be required to see them, and make with them satisfactory arrangements.

New York Money Market.

"We rejoice that this question of selling proxies by brokers in whose names the stock of railways change to stand on the closing of transfers, is thus to be fairly and squarely made; not because the brokers are in the practice of appropriating the premiums paid for such proxies, but to settle the principle that no road ought to be thus sold out to mere stock adventurers without the consent of the actual owners of the property, whether they have paid for their holdings in full or have made their brokers secure in carrying it for their account. The case could not be made a more emphatic or striking one than on the prejent desperate attempt to transfer the Cleveland and Plutsburg control to the unscrupulous garg of railway wreckers who have been buying profiles for the January election, nor could its decision be made mere conclusive nor the example more useful for the future gov roment of the streat than against the highly respects be firm or brokers and bankers who have been held to responsibility for trading off the rights of their customers."

From the Tribune. From the Times.

"Money was more active, and 7 per cent. was the lowest rate on call to-day; at the close coin interest was paid freely. The shipment of currency South has drawn upon the banks to so great a degree that they are forced to contract their call loans, in order to keep in condition to accommodate legitimate busi-

Sterling Exchange steady at quotations: - London, 60 days. 109%; London, signt, 1104@110%; Paris, long, \$164@65 15; Paris, short, 6-134@65 1935; Antwerp 5-184@65 17½; Swiss, 5-184@65 17½; Hamburg, \$5@85]; Amsterdam, 41@41%; Frankfort, 41@41%; Bremen, 78% @79; Berlin, 714@71%;

-A Paris fashion writer says crinolines are on the return, and wider than could be expected.

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OPERA GLASSES.

THIRD EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Alaska Negotiation-Where the Purchase-Money Went to-The Investigation Continued.

More Presidential Nominations-The Pennsylvania District Attorneyship.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Alaska Job.

WASBINGTON, December 18 .- There is considerable comment here to-day amongst Senators and members over that portion of the testimony of Robert J. Walker relating to subsidizing the Chronicle of this city in the interest of the Alaska job. Tale journal comes in for a large share of abuse in this connection, whether well founded or not to be yet developed.

After Baron Stoeckl. Should the evidence elicited by the House Committee on Public Expenditures warrant the belief that the Russian Minister has paid out any money for the purpose of corruption, a resolution will be offered in the Senate demanding his Further Investigation.

The committee met again to-day but elicited nothing important. Several witnesses have been summoned to appear to-morrow, from whom important evidence is expected.

Senator Edmunds has prepared a bill repealing the act admitting Georgia to representation in Congress. From the fact that Edmunds is a member of the Judiclary Committee this may be taken as an indi-

cation of what is to be done with Georgia. No Quorum in the House. At 1 o'clock to-day a division of the House by tellers developed the fact that there was no quorum in attendance. Business was suspended, and Mr. Pettis (Pa.) announced the death of

hfs predecessor, Mr. Finney. Resolutions of Cendolenes econded in an able speech by Charles O'Nelll.

Nominations. The President has nominated Perry B. Spear to be Collector of the Seventh Pennsylvania district, and W. Cooper Talley to be Assessor of the same district, vice Swayte H. Englebert to be removed; upon the recommendation of Senator Buckriew.

The confirmation of Mr. O'Neill for District Attorney for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, was the consideration for their recommendation by Senator Buckalew. Mr Broomall, the member from the district, and Mr. Townsend, the member elect, sustain the present incumbents, who are both Republicans. The Philadelphia Republican members oppose O'Neill. who is a Democrat, but Jameson is a friend of O'Neill and Spear, and will endeavor to secure their confirmation.

FORTIETH CONGRESS-THIRD SESSION

Senate.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 18 .- The President prewashington, Dec. 15.—The Freshear pre-sented a memorial from the manufacturers of Detroit in reference to the tariff, currency, etc. Mr. Wilson presented a petition of volunteer soldiers in the Soldiers' Homes, asking to be Mr. Ramsey, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported the bill to abolish the franking privilege, and recom-

mended its passage.

Mr. Trumbull, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported Mr. Summer's resolution declaring the necessity for certain further guarantees in the reconstruction of the Rebel states, recommending its indefinite postpone

Mr. Morton introduced a bill in reference to a site for the Executive Mansion. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings, Mr. Edmunds introduced a bill to repeal the act admitting Georgia to representation in Congress, to provide for a provisional govern-ment in that State, and for other purposes.] Re-ferred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

House of Representatives.

The Speaker presented several memorials from the Oregon Legislature, asking aid from the Government for ratiroad and other enter-Mr. Peters offered a resolution for the print-

ing of 20,000 copies of the eulogies delivered on the late Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania. Adopted. Mr. Washburne (III.), from the Committee on Mr. Washburne (III.), from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the Pension Appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and postponed until January 5.

It appropriates for invalid pensions under various acts \$10,000,000; for pensions of widows, children, etc., of soldiers, \$1,300,000; for navy pensions, \$250,000.

Mr. Tift introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Revision of the Laws to consider the propriety of extending the time in

consider the propriety of extending the time in which bankrupts may avail themselves of the provisions of the Bankrupt act, and of reducing

the ices. Adopted.
Mr. Morrill offered a resolution directing the Commissioner of Agriculture to transmit a report, showing the deficiencies in the appro-

port, showing the deficiences in the appro-priation for erecting the new agricultural building at Washington, with the cost of con-struction, etc. Adopted.

Mr. Hutler (Tenn.) introduced bills to establish a Pension office in Tennessee, and to provide for a drawback in certain cases. Referred, Mr. Scofield introduced a bill giving to officers in the military and naval services who officers in the military and naval service, who were commissioned but not mustered in, pay according to the rank of commission. Referred to the Committee on Miliary Affairs.

Mr. Sypher presented the credentials of J. W.
Menard as Representative from the Second
district of Louisiana. Referred to Committee

on Elections,
On motion of Mr. Schenck, the Senate bill to admit Midshipman Joseph Moorhead, of Onio, to the Washington Insane Asylum, was taken up and passed.

Mr. Newsham asked leave to offer a resolution or a felect committee to investigate election rands and irregularities in Louisiana.

Mr. Washburne (ii'.) said he would object, unless the resolution was referred to the Reconstruction Committee.

Mr. Farnsworth did not understand why his collegens should object.

ollesgue should object.

Mr. Niblack objected unconditionally.

Mr. Norris offered a resolution instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire what further egislation is necessary to secure greater efficiency in the mail service of the Southern States. Adopted.

States. Adopted.

Mr. Prince offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Interior for a report of claims against the Government for services in taking the census of 1850, and of the amount necessary to be appropriated. Adopted.

Mr. Wilson (Iowa) offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Revision of the Laws to inquire as to the legality of the appoint-Laws to inquire as to the legality of the appointment of official or general assignees by certain United States Judges in contravention of the provisions and spirit of the Bankrupt law, etc. Adopted.

provisions and spirit of the Bankrupt law, etc. Adopted,
Mi. Ela offered a resolution reciting the fact of the voluntary liquidation of the Bank of the Metropolis in Washington, and of its nevertheless being still made a depositor for United States funds by disbursing officers, and instructing the Committee on Banking and Currency to inquire and report what legislation is necessary to enable the Comptroller of the Currency to wind up the affairs of banks that have no offices or places of business; to stop the payment of interest to banks on debts which they owe to the United States, and to prevent insolvent banks being made depositors by Government disbursing officers. Adopted,

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Mill Murder.

Continued from the First Page. Edward Newlin, a blind man, was called and Edward Newlin, a blind man, was called and atood aside.

William M. Baird had formed and expressed an opinion in the case, and feared it would interfere with the discharge of his duty as a juror, and having answered negatively the question by the Court was challenged by the Commonwealth, and the challenge was sustained.

Jeremiah Weikhoff being called, was stood saide by the District Attorney without the assignment of any cause, which was objected to by the defense on the ground that this right applied only to regular jurors, and not to talesmen.

men.
This raised a question which the Court took time to consider.
The Court was of opinion that the Commonwealth had an equal right to stand aside a regular juror and a talesman; but as no anthority had been offered them and the question is quite new, they desired to give the prisoner the benefit of every possible doubt, and would therefore sustain the objection made by counsel for the prisoner.

therefore sustain the objection made by counsel for the prisoner.

Mr. Weikhoff, being recalled to the stand, said he had no conscientions scruples on the subject of capital punishment, but had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; yet he believed he could dismiss that opinion from his mind, and try the case solely by the evidence. No challenge was made, and the gentleman was accepted as a luror.

lenge was made, and the gentleman was accepted as a juror.

Anthony Ramsey called—Had no conscientious scruples on the subject of capital punishment, and in conversation had said he thought the case looked dark; but he had formed no opinion at all. The Commonwealth made no challenge, and the juror was turned over to the defense. Mr. Mann said to the Court that he doubted not the expression thrown out by the gentleman was sufficient to exclude him from the jury box. Upon being examined by the Court he said he had expressed an opinion, and the challenge for cause by the defense was sustained.

the challenge for cause by the defense was sustained.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Peirce.

The Court was occupied this morning in disposing of petly prison cases, to which no interest whatever attached. The most of them were cases resting upon the larceny of small articles. They are being disposed of at the rate of thirty or forty per day.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwilader.—The United States vs. Spirits, etc., claimed by Bernard Mayer. Information for forfeiture. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Spirits, etc., claimed by D. & J. Glanney. Information for forfeiture. Verdict for the United States.

The United States vs. Four Barrels Whisky, claimed by William Dorian. Information for forfeiture. Verdict for the claimant.

The United States vs. Four Barrels Whisky, claimed by Charles Hartmack, Information for forfeiture. Verdict for the claimant.

The United States vs. Whisky, etc., claimed by Charles McClaskey. Information for forfeiture. Verdict for United States.

The United States vs. Still, etc., claimed by James Wallace. Information for forfeiture. Verdict States vs. Still, etc., claimed by James Wallace. Information for forfeiture. On Irisi.

George C. Bower had formed and expressed On trial.

George C. Bower had formed and expressed

George C. Bower had formed and expressed an opinion, and was challenged for cause.

J. F. Breiner had formed and expressed an opinion, and therefore was challenged.

H. J. Black was opposed to capital punishment, and was challenged.

Thomas M. Lewis was opposed to capital punishment, and was therefore challenged.

M. M. Miller, for the murder of whose wife Gottleib Williams was executed, was called, and he had formed an opinion in the case which it would require evidence to remove. He was challenged by the Commonwealth.

Thomas H. Lyman had conscientious scruples, and was challenged. ples, and was challenged.

Robert Toppin, not being disqualified by either scruples or opinion, was not challenged, making the twelfth man selected.

making the twelfth man selected.

Mr. Sheppard now proposed to exercise his right of peremptory challenge, and challenged Thomas Speroks, who was chosen yesterday.

Joshus P. Lukens called—Said he had partial scruples on the subject of capital punishment, and had formed an opinion of the prisoner's guilt or innocence, but neither of these facts would interfere with the free exercise of his duty as a juror. He was not challenged, and took his seat in the jury-box.

Mr. Sheppard challenged peremptorily Eber Hutchinson, who was chosen yesterday.

Robert Edgar had formed an opinion, and was challenged.

George W. Melville had conscientious scruples, and was challenged.

Issac Ottenbelmer said he had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and was

scruples against capital punishment, and was A. G. Barker had formed and expressed an opinion as to the case, and was challenged.

G. S. Blair said he had formed a decided opinion of the prisoner's guilt, and was chal-

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FOURTH EDITION

HAYTI.

Progress of the War-The Gonaive Blockade-Destruction at Miragoane.

Railroading In the West-Th Maryland Murders.

FROM HAYTI.

By Cuba Cable.

Destruction at Miragoane. HAVANA, Dec. 18. - Advices from Port-at Prince to the 5th have been received. At ti capture of Miragoane by President Saluar many houses and a large quantity of produc were destroyed. The prisoners were all amnestic

except a few of the chiefs. Salnave contemplat-

next an attack on Jacmel. The Gonaives Blockade.

Chevalier, in command at Gonalves, offers return the schooner E. A. De Hart with index nity, which the captain refuses, demanding larger sum. The French and English vesse captured by him accept the proffered indemnity The diplomatic representatives acknowledge the present blockade as effective. The Unite States gunboat Nipsic arrived at Port-au Princ on the 4th.

FROM CHICAGO.

Railroading in the Northwest - A Despo rate Fight. Chicago, Dec. 18.—The regular trains run or

the Union Pacific Railroal to Evanston, Utah, nmety-seven miles west of Bryan, the presen terminus. The sine hundred and sixtieth mile has been reached, and is ready for inspection.

A desperate fight took place in a disreputable saloon on Clark street last night, between the detectives and a gaug of thieves, resulting in the shooting and morrally wounding of a despe-rate character named Thomas Cady, whom the detectives were trying to arrest.

The [American Minister at Constanti-Exectal Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Dec. 8 .- A Washington telegram says the recall of our Minister, Mr. Morris, at Constantinople, is very probable, he having become very obnoxious to the Turkish Government, as a sympathizer with the Cretans, Blacque Bey, the Turkish Ambassador here, is urging the change, being directed so to do by the Sultan of Turkey.

The Great Ox Ceming to Philadelphia. Boston, Dec. 18 .- The great ox "General Grant," which has yielded over \$16,000 to various charitable institutions, left this city to day for New York, from where, after a short stop, will be pass on to Philadelphia and Baltimore, reaching Washington in time to be roasted for the assembled multitude on the 4th of March. There was a large crowd in State: street to witness his departure.

Fatal Accident.

Woncester, Dec. 18 .- A lad named Thomas Stewart was run over at West Warren crossing yesterday, while coasting on his slee, and instantly killed.

Reward for Murderers' Arrest. BALTIMORE, Dec. 18 .- Governor Swann has offered a reward of \$1000 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderer or murderers of Longlas Love at Longcoung, Allegheny county.

Evening Quotations by Atlantic Cable. FRANKFORT, Dec. 18 .- U. S. Five-twenties

Liverproof. Dec. 18.—2:30 P. M.—Yarus and fabrics at Marchetter quiet. Red Western Wheat, 9s. 10d. Corn firmer at 38s. 9d@39s. Peas, 45s. 6d. Bacon, 54s. 6d.

Laiest Markets by Telegraph. ahoniders, 14C.; nams, 18C. Lard and 17/50

EAVANNAH, Dec. 18.—Net receipts of Cotton for the week 313 bales Sea Island and 17/701 bales of uplands; constwise. 163 bales Sea Islands. Total receipts, 476 bales Sea Islands and 15/794 bales uplands. Exports to Liverpool, 2796 bales; to the Continent, none. Stock in port, 3167 bales in Islands, and 37/647 bales uplands. The market is firm and a fair demand, Middings, 23% and 23% is asked.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 13

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