VOL. X .-- No. 146.

# FIRST EDITION

#### WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.

The Government of Maryland.

The Washington Star of Saturday says: -It was telegraphed from this city last night that the House Judiciary Committee have decided not to enter upon the investigation in reference to the political condition of Maryland until after the holidays, but Hon. Francis Thomas writes to the Baltimore Sun that he has requested certain members of the Committee, who propose to remain in Washington, as a favor to himself, to continue the investigation in his absence, and hopes to have the whole of the required testimony in the case closed, that a report may be made to the House early in January next. Mr. Thomas adds:-"It is very well known to the people of Maryland that I bave always believed that the Constitution is, by reason of the domination which it secures to the minority of the people of that State in all departments of their State Government, discreditable to those who tamely submit to its ex-

How Sam Cary Desires Ito Meet His Election Expenses,

A special despatch to the Pittsburg Commercial, dated Washington, December 18, thus shows up Cary, the "Workingmen's" champion of Cincinnati:-

The President sent the name of Megrue a Assessor of Cincinnati to the Senate to-day, but the message was not taken in, as culogies were in progress. Yesterday, after Mr. Cary had managed to induce the President to hold the name back for two days in succession, Megrue went directly to Mr. Cary and asked why he was opposing him. Cary replied because Megrue had failed to support him during the late campaign. Megrue answered he had never promised to do anything of the kind. He then asked Cary directly what he wanted as an inducement to withdraw his recommendation, and Cary replied that there was an unpaid bill due in Cincinnati for election expenses, which he thought Megrue should pay. Megrue repeated this proposition to his friend, Mr. Worden, the President's Secretary. Both these gentleman started for the White House to-day and found Cary there, with the intention of seeing that the name did not go in. Upon an intimation that Mr. Worden was going directly to the President with the proposition made by Cary to sell his opposition for that little campaign bill, the latter immediately waved his objections, and after he came out from the interview with the President, Megrue learned that his name would be sent to

The Last Cabinet Slate.

The New York Heraid's special says:— The following is the new Cabinet "slate," re-

vised and corrected for the week ending at 11 P. M. on Saturday, the 19th instant: Secretary of State - Hon. Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Treasury-Hon. Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana.

Secretary of War-General John M. Schofield,
United States Army, of Plinois.
Secretary of the Navy-Admiral David D.
Porter, United States Navy, of Pounsylvania.
Secretary of the Interior—Hon. Benjamin F.
Wade, of Ohio.

Postmaster General-Hon. Horace Greeley, of New York. Attorney General-Hon. Quien Sabe? of the

The certainty of Admiral Porter, United States Navy, being Secretary of the Navy, and strong probability of General Schoffeld, United States Army, being Secretary of War, with account for the introduction of Senator Ed-munds' bill in the Senate, which prevents the solding of two offices or the holding of civil office by any one in the military service.

How a Well-recommended Lady Did Not Get a Berth.

The Herald's special contains the following:-As an illustration of the severe ordeal through which the heads of departments and bureaus have to pass in complying with the economical edicts of Congress I may relate what transpired between General Spinner, United States Treasurer, and one of the fair victims of reduction of the force of employes.

Among the ladies discharged from the Regis ter's Bureau was one who had obtained her appointment on the recommendations of General Grant and Commodore Porter, When notified that she was one of the unfortunates, this lady did not accept her dismissal in a very amiable way. Instead of stating her necessities to the head of the bureau, and requesting to be retranco, she took it in high dudgeon, and fermed that officer that she would deal with his

She then applied to General Spinner for position in his bureau, and he told her he could do nothing for her.

A short time afterwards she returned to Mr. Spinner with a letter from General Dent, written by direction of General Grant. This letter she presented to Spinner, who read it and replied: - "But I have no vacancy, and cannot appoint

Foiled again, she retreated in good order, and

in day or two returned to the attack with re-newed vigor, armed with another letter, when the following dialogue occurred between Mr. Spinner and the lady :-'Now, Mr. Spinner, will you do me the favor to read this letter?"
"There is no use; I can do nothing for you."

"But, General, this letter is from General

'It matters not who the letter is from, you have my answer."
"But what shall I say to General Grant?"

"Tell him just what I have said—that there is

"Well, Mr. Spluner, I wish you would read this letter, for I have just come from General

"I have no place for you, madam, and couldn't give you one if you were an angel from At this blunt but decisive reply the lady was for some time speechiess, though she still lin-gered, reluctant to give up the coveted prize. While she stood there who should step in but

eneral Grant himself. He had scarcely entered the door when the ady flew to him and poured forth her rlevances.

"Can't you find a situation for this lady, Mr. pinter? asked Grant. Spinner turned to the General and, Yankee

ike, answered his question by asking another, "General, if a man came to you with a whole cart load of the very best recommendations nd asked you to appoint him a captain in a egiment of infantry which was already supplied with the full complement of officers, what would you say to him?"

I should tell him there was no vacancy, I That is precisely the case, General, in this

instance. "I see," said Grant; "it is impossible, and you are certainly right."
So: he lady did not find a situation, but she

did find a public officer who could not be tempted to create an unnecessary office for any person, no matter how strong the influence might be that urged the petition.

"Reconstructed" Georgia.

The official report from the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau of Georgia for the year ending on the first of this month shows that seventy-one colored citizens were murdered during that time by the whites, for which fifteen were arrested. Three were acquitted outright, and none were punished. The report also shows that fifteen whites were murdered by negroes, for which fourteen arrests were -seven have been punished, two acquitted, and the rest are on trial. A comparison between the manner in which white and black murdesers are treated in Georgia is suggested by

these statistics. The report adds that four blacks died of injuries inflicted by whites, three were permanently and seventy four severely injured.

"Indemnity" Wanted.

The New York Tribune's special has the fol-Messrs, A. A. Low & Brothers, William H. Aspinwall, Leonard W. Jerome, and other wealthy merchants of New York, who subscribed for building the steamer Meteor, during the late war, have petitioned Congress for redress from certain grievances which they say they suffered at the hands of the Government. The Meteor was completed just as the war closed, and of course she could be of no service to the Government. She was seized by the Government upon suspicion that she had been fitted out for an unlawful voyage. Litigation cased which lasted ever three veers and tion ensued, which lasted ever three years, and at length the Supreme Court decided in favor of the owners of the Meteor. The petitioners ask for indemnity for their losses, and for the passage of such laws by Congress as shall protect ship owners in the disposition of their property.

DELAWARE.

Senator Saulsbury on a Visit to his Colleague.

The whipping-post is not the greatest scandal which afflicts the petty State of Delaware. With one-sixth of the population of Philadelphia, she has two United States Senators. One of these is Willard Saulsbury, the other James A. Bayard. The Wilmington Commercial of Saturday thus describes a visit by Saulsbury to the house of bis colleague:-

Willard Saulsbury, member of the United States Senate from Delaware, was arrested and brought before the Mayor, at an early hour this morning, for drunken and disorderly conduct, at the residence of Hon. James A. Bayard. Officers Wingate and Baylis, who made the arrest, state that they were sent for by the family of Mr. Bayard, who were greatly alarmed, there being no men at home, by the behavior of their visitor. He had forced his way into the room occupied by Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, when the officers arrived, and was lying on the floor, par-tially undressed. The women, who did not know him, insisted upon his arrest, and he was rought to the Hall, where Mayor Valentine, after a short time, discharged him.

The Sussex County Murder: The Wilmington Commercial gives the full particulars of the recent Sassex county murder,

as follows:-Charles Marsh, the victim, was a single man, living almost entirely alone, in Rehoboth Neck. A man by the name of Robert Goldsborough has been staying with him at times for some months. On Thursday morning of last week, Marsh, in company with a neighbor, John Hepburn, left his house to go out 'proging' for tish, with a gig and grabbing hoe on his shoulder. When they had gone a short distance they were joined by Robert Goldsborough, whom they had left at house. Goldsborough had a double-barrelled

At a branch near a thicket Hepburn separated from the above-named parties, he going towards his home, they towards the creek. After they had been separated but a few moments, Hep-burn heard the report of a gue. That was on Thursday. Goldsborough was about the neigh-borhood, but made no mention of Marsh, and not until Tuesday last was it known that he was missing. Search was made and his body was found lying only a short distance from the place where they separated on Thursday before. He fell forward on his face, the gig beside him, and the gun last seen in Goldsborough's hand lying broken at the breech, with one barrel charged and the other discharged, near by. The load passed in the back of the head; the right side of he head was blown off and the right eye out. The gun had evidently been broken over his head as the top of the skull was mashed in Search was made for Goldsborough, and he was finally arrested, and on Wednesday fodged

in inil at Georgetown. Marsh is said to have had about him \$100, but in a search after his body was discovered but \$15 could be found. Concerning the alleged murder

the Sussex Journal says:—
"Robert Goldsborough, the alleged murderer, a young man who has in his veins some or the best blood of the State of Maryland. His father in 1859 moved to this county from Greensboro. Caroline county, Md., where he was very respectably connected. This boy has been the subject of great trouble to him for years, and will, we fear, now bring his grey hairs in sorrow to the grave. We trust, however, that some undeveloped circumstances may reheve him

from the guilt of this fearful crime." Educational Movement.

The Wilmington Commercial of Saturday says: The City Council, at its meeting on Thursday evening, resolved to appropriate \$5000 to erect a school-house in this city for the accommodation of the colored schools. These schools are now under the care of the Delaware Educational Association, who occupy three buildings for their use, in different parts of the city, some of which are very inadequate to the purpose. The association, therefore, offered to donate to the city a suitable lot on which to erect the and General Howard, on behalf of his department of the General Government, further proposed to add an amount of money towards he erection of the building equal to that which the city should appropriate, his share being by his action of Council fixed at \$5000. The title to the whole property will then be entirely in the hands of the city, giving a value of probably \$12,000, in return for the \$5000 appro-

In Baltimore, the colored schools were for some time under the charge of an association imilar to that existing in this State. The City Council, however, though composed entirely of Democrats, finally took tuem under their charge, placed them on the footing of the public school system, and now support them out of the general taxation fund.

## MORE LYNCHING.

The Mayor of Laramie Comes to Grief-He Deserves a Hanging, and Gets It-Horrible Scenes at the Gallows.

From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald. The man Dugan, who was for a short time Mayor of Laramie City, and who was recently arrested on the charge of garroting a man at loiden City, Colorado, was taken from custody n Tuesday by a party of vigilants and hung. The particulars of this horrible affair are as follows:—A secret meeting was held by the Vigilance Committee in Denver, and the question of Dugan's crimes fully considered. The impression had got out that the jail would be assailed ome time during the afternoon and he taken therefrom and executed, and in consequence of the rumor, about 4 o'clock a crowd of men, women, and chi dren lined the sidewalk along both sides of Larimer street. They held their position until nearly or quite dark, when, thinking that the expected exhibition had been indenutlely postponed, they returned to their homes, They were mistaken in their surmises, as it since appears. It became known in some way that Dugan would be removed from the Larimer street prison to the city all on Front street some time during the evening, and the assemstage, as it appears, had concluded to improve the occasion by taking him from the officers and executing him. About 6 o'clock he was taken in an express wagon for the purpose of the proposed transfer. As the wagon left the west end of the bridge a whistle was sounded, and immediately answered from the direction of the calaboose. Soon after the wagon turned into Front street it was surrounded by ninety or a bundred armed men, who demanded a halt and surrender of their prisoner. Hav-ivg him in possession, they re-traced their steps and turned west on Fifth street to Cherry street. Midway between Fourth and Fifth streets, on Cherry street, stand two or three cottonwood trees, under one of

which the procession halted. The express wagon, which had been taken possession of, was brought to the front and placed directly under a limb of the tree. In a moment a rope was thrown over the limb, and in another moment Duran was standing in the wagon im-mediately under the fatal noose. Some one then told him if he had any remarks to make to make told him if he had any remarks to make to make them, for his time among the living was short. He commenced by asking them to send for a Catholic priest. "I killed a man in the mountaine, but it was in self defense. I did not kill the man in the Black Hills; 'twas another fellow that did it." To the question about having assisted in garroting Squire Brooks, he said, "I didn't do it. I have never burt anybody or stole anything. I have been a bad man, but I am not guilty of anything deserving of hanging." He frequently asked that a minister should be sent for. "One called this atternoon, but hadn't time "One called this atternoon, but hadn't time to stay then; he wanted me to send for him t anything happened." Again he was warned that his moments were numbered, and again asked to confess if he had any confession to make. "I killed the man in the mountains in elf-defense, have been tried and acquitted. The man in the Black Hills was killed by another fellow. I never stole anything from anybody. I did assist in robbing Squire Brooks, but I was nearly out of money, and had to do it or starve. I only bad \$6 or \$7, and could not get any any other way. I had to do it or die. I have been a very bad man, but have done nothing to be hanged for. Spare my life; any other punishment. Oh! my poor stepmotare; it will kill her; don't let it get to her; send for a Catholic minister." His confession or remarks were constantly interrupted by his cries; in fact, in the trying moment, he was completely unmanued, crying and sobbing like a baby, and uttering prayers for mercy from Him whose laws he had frequently and repeatedly outraged. After he had said all he had to say, the order was heard, "drive on," and the wagon which had served as the frail bulwark between him and eternity moved from under, and the spirit of Sanford S. C. Dugan took its flight to the presence of Him who shall judge us all according to the deeds done in the body. The fall, about eighteen inches, broke his neck. He was a man six feet two inches in height, and weighed 205 pounds. Atter hauging until life was extinct he was cut down, and his body given in charge of the Coroner. Dugan a young man, hardly twenty-three years old, and a native of Favette county, Pa., where his mother and friends now reside. He first came to Colorado in 1851, as a trea-surer. He continued in that business until the winter of 1864, when he got into the difficulty at Black Hawk which culminated in the death of a man named Curtis, and for which Dugan was indicted for wilful murder. After two years' imprisonment, which wasn't any imprisonment at all, he being allowed, in consequence of good behavior, to roam about town at will, he escaped by a technicality which quashed the indictment, and before a new one had been returned he had removed to Denver and entered upon a career of fast life, which finally brought him to the Larimer street prison under the charge of an attempt upon the life of his mistress. For this he was sentenced and served out his time in prison. Being liberated about the time the Cheyenne excitement was rising, he proceeded there, and since has been operating along the line of the Union Pacific

#### DISASTER.

Railroad.

Three Men Fatally Injured by a Boiler Explosion.

The Pittsburg Commercial of Saturday savs:-"A serious boiler explosion, which may result fatally, occurred at the Superior Iron Works, owned by Messrs. Richy, Herron & Co., Wood's Run, last evening. It seems that at about 5 o'clock the mud-valve of one of the boilers blew out with a deafening report, which was followed by a terrific crash, a large wall, which separated the boilers from one of the apartments where a number of workmen were engaged, falling in. Several persons were severely scalded, among them two whose names are John Grafith and Carothers. These men were injured by the failing bricks, and in addition to these another man, whose name we could not learn it is feared, mortally injured. The cause of the explosion is not known."

## THE PRESIDENCY.

The Popular Vote on November 3. States. Grant, Seymour, Aggregate

Alabams 76,366	72,086	148 452
Arkansas (est.) 30,000	27,000	57 000
California 54,592	54.078	108 670
Connecticut 50,641	47.600	98.211
Delaware 7,623	10,980	18,603
	Legislatur	19,000
Georgia 57,134	102,822	159 956
Illinois250,293	199,143	419 436
Indiana 176 552	166,980	
Iowa 120,300	74 010	313,532
		194 439
Kansas 31,049	14,019	45,068
Kentucky 39,556	115,889	155 455
Louisiana 33,263	80.225	113,488
Maine 70 426	42,396	112,822
Maryland 30 438	62 357	92,795
Massachusetts136,477	59,408	195 885
Michigan128 550	97 069	225 619
Minnesota 43,542	28,072	71,614
Mississippi (no vote).	100 000	2012/02/201
Missouri (estimated), 83,000	63 000	146 000
Nebraska 9 720	5,439	15,168
Nevada (estimated) 10,000	8,600 31,224	18 600
New Hampshire 38,191		69.415
New Jersey 80,121	83,001	164 122
New York419,883	429,883	849.766
North Carolina 96,226	84,090	180 316
Ohio280,128	238,700	518,828
Oregon (estimated) 10 900	11,600	21.900
Pennsylvania342 280	313,382	655 662
Rhode Island 12,993	6,548	19.541
South Carolina 62,801	45 237	107 538
Tennessee, 56,688	25,277	81,965
Texas (no vote),		2016.75
Vermont 44,167	12,015	50,212
Virginia (no vote).		
West Virginia 20,025	20.806	49 831
Wisconsin108,857	Si 710	193 507
Total3 021,400	2,716,696	5,748,006

Grant's majority, 304,794.

Hastings' Pleasantries. The London correspondent of the Boston Advertiser says of the late Marquis of Hastings: -After leaving Oxford University he hurried along the road to ruin with selfishness promi-nent in his vices. His splendid country house was a scene of mad dissipation for weeks together. Wine ran like water, and a hundred deviltries were constantly perpetrated. A gentleman told me only yesterday that he once saw the Marquis open a knite which contained several extremely sharp blades, and put it in the coat pocket of one of his guests while dancing at a ball. The result soon after was hand cut and gashed in a score of places This was a minor pleasantry of the wretched young nobleman. At other times he would take down a valuable family painting, and set it up on his lawn and fire at it. One year he won seventy thousand pounds, and the next he lost more than a hundred thousand. There is often to be seen in the Haymarket of a night a Captain Scott, who once won as much in a similar manner, and who now wanders about with frequently not half a dollar in his pocket buy him a dinner. Strange to say, even a race, the Marquis rarely showed any interest in the running, but would lean or sit listlessly looking on, with a cigarette between his lips, and nursing himself, as it were, against the welcome summer breeze, even then too nipping for his shattered frame."

-A New York paper lest a subscriber by the death of the King of Siam.

-The ghost of an Indiana schoolmaster haunts several of his unruly scholars-a sort of incorporeal punishment.

-A London firm has three of its four part ners in Parliament, and the other is a cousin to Gladstone. It ought to pick up some fat

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The "Bulls" at New York Central Stock-They Toss it from 135 to 150-Immense Excitement.

Blaine, Banks, and Dawes after the Speakership-Blaine's Chances the Best.

A Destructive Fire in Rochester, New York.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph

The Speakership. Washington, Dec. 21 .- The question of the Speakership of the Forty-first Congress has been agitated, though very quietly, and the merits of the different candidates have been much canvassed. It is well settled that no candidate from the West will be urged, except perhaps, as a compliment to some member whom his colleagues may delight to honor. The most prominent aspirants seem to be Messre. Blaine, Dawes, and Banks; but some new man may carry off the honors before the election. The fact that Messrs. Dawes and Banks are both named splits up the Massachusetts delegation. General Banks' foreign policy, as developed in the Alaska debate, has made him unpopular with the members opposed to the acquisition of more territory, who are very respectable in point of numbers. So far Mr. Blaine seems to have the inside track, and he will probably secure the much-coveted prize.

Nothing to be Done during the Recess. Contrary to general understanding when the long recess was agreed on, that the committees would take occasion to perfect their work for presentation, it is now believed that little, if any, committee work will be done during the recess, the members almost universally preferring to go home and enjoy themselves. The recess will probably be devoted to Cabinet-making by the Senators and members who remain in Washington. There will be more opportunity for this, it is thought, especially as General Grant will be here, and as the time approaches for his inauguration.

#### DISASTER.

A \$100,000 Bollar Fire in Rochester, N. Y. ROCHESTER, Dec. 21 -A fire occurred on Saturday night in the central part of the city, which destroyed property to the value of \$100,600 and, owing to the insufficiency of water, for a time threatened to sweep away some of the best business blocks. The fire broke out in the printing office of the Dai'u Democrat, which was totally destroyed, together with Sargent's lock factory, in the same building, on Pindel alley. The Union Bank building on State street. occupied by the Flour City Bank, was pretty much destroyed. The fire communicated to other buildings adjoining, and did some damage. The loss by water and damage of goods is considerable. The following are the chief sufferers: -D. D. S. Brown, Rochester Democrat, \$30,000, insured; J. Sargent, lock factory, \$15,000, par tially insured; D. W. Powers, owner of Democra! building, and sundry others, \$20,000, insured; Ericsson, Jennings & Mumford, Union Bank, \$8900, insured; Moore & Cole, grocers, loss by water, \$5000, insured; Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Company, \$3000, insured; J. C. Moore, book bindery, \$3000, partially insured: J. K. Garrettsee, \$2000, insured; J. Lenox, \$2060, partially insured.

Messrs. O. Kiel, C.W. Clark, J. Odenbuck, and J. Money, all in the hat trade, suffered some loss by water and removal. All the vaults of the bankers were saved, and their losses are not large. There were many other sufferers in small sums. The fire broke out at 11 o'clock. and was not fully subdued until 6 o'clock the next morning. During the progress of the fire. a ladder, which had been raised against the front of the Democrat office in Buffalo street, broke in the centre, and four members of the Alert Hose Company, named Smith, Hawley, Dixon, and Husband, who were upon it, holding hose, were thrown to the pavement, a distance of twenty-five feet, and all of them severely in-jured, Smith apparently the worst of the four. At the Leight of the fire two steam engines were disabled. In the course of two or three hours, however, one of them was put to work

## FROM NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Great Rise in New York Central Stocks
-Immense Excitement.

NEW YORK, Dec. 21-Noon.-There is a great financial excitement here over the great rise in New York Central stock, which closed at 135 on Saturday and opened at 150 before the Board met this morning. "Shorts" are very badly crippled. The rapid rise is owing to the official statement from the directors, virtually declaring a fourteen per cent. dividend

Still Another Sensation:

There is an intense excitement in the Mining Board, the President and twenty-seven members being ordered before Judge Cardozo to answer for contempt of court, in not recognizing an injunction from him on Saturday, restraining them from punishing a member named Rorke. The said member had denied the right of the Board to hold him accountable for language spoken out ide of the Board. Cardozo's injuncion was disregarded, and the Board summoned before Cardoza to-morrow.

## FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Dec. 21—A. M.—Consols for money, 92;; for account, 92;. U. S. Five-twenties, 74. Stocks steady. Eric, 26; Illinois Central, 95;. Liverpool, Dec. 21—A. M.—Cotton firm; sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. Red Western Wheat firm. Corn, 38e, 9d. Linseed Cakes firmer. Cakes firmer.
1 onpon, Dec. 21-A. M.-Sperm oll, £92. Sugar firmer but not higher, both on the spot

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

Railroad Mancenvres. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 21 .- It is understood that the jury to award damages to the owners of eighteen acres of land on the northwestern outskirts of this city, to be condemned for the depot, workshops, etc., of the Northern Central Railway, have awarded the owners five thou' sand dollars per scre. This company, in conjunction with the Central Pennsylvania Rallroad, is now making determined and energetic movements towards combining the interests of various companies to circumvent the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in obtaining various Independent connections, and finally a through independent road to Washington City. There seems no doubt of their ultimate success.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. THE HILL MURDER.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.-Still Auother Venire.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINEE-Judges
Brewster and Ludiow.—This morning another
large crowd assembled in front of the CourtHouse, to catch a glimpse of the prisoner, and to be ready at the opening of the doors. Officers were stationed at the entrance, and were more efficient than on other occasions in preventing the rush and disorder of the previous days of this trial. Few others than jurors, witnesses, and members of the bar were admitted into the

and members of the bar were admitted into the court room, and therefore there were space and comfort, comparatively speaking.

The prisoner sat in the dock, looking well and composed. His father and a young friend were near him all the while, the former holding almost constant conversation with him.

almost constant conversation with him.

At the regular hour of meeting Judges Brewsier and Ludlow came upon the bench, and District Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert and Richard Ludlow, Esq., representing the Commonwealth, were in Court, and soon afterwards the prisoner's counsel made their appearance—T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrne, and William B. Mann, Esqs.

The regular panel of jurors summoned for service during the second period of this month being in attendance. The Court discharged them

being in attendance, the Court discharged them
until Monday next.

A special venire of eighty names, drawn at
the exhaustion of the venire on Saturday
evening, was returned by the Sherid, and the
examination was commenced for the selection
of the new warming over allowed residences.

of the one wanting juror, eleven being already in the box.

Theodore Warner called—Said he had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and was challenged for cause by the Common-

William P. Henderson had conscientious scruples, and was challenged by the Common-R. M. Moore had formed an opinion of the

prisoner's guilt or innocence, and was chal-lenged by the Commonwealth.

Daniel McIntyre had conscientious scruples Daniel McIntyre had conscientious scruples and was challenged by the Commonwealth.

William M. J. Fury said he had no conscientious scruples and had formed no opinion. When passed over to the defense he said he was the deputy of a Sheriff's deputy, and had served some of the notices for jurors on this panel, but had not served one upon himself.

had not served one upon himself.

Mr. Mann here challenged the juror for cause, assigning the fact that this man was in the Sheriff's employ, and therefore a part of the Sheriff, and therefore should not have been summoned. The challenge for cause was oversuled and the inter was challenged never and and the inter-

ruled, and the juror was challenged perempraied, and the juror was channed by the delease.

Frank Clark, carpenter, No. 633 Wall street,
Third ward, said he had no conscientions
scruples; had formed an opinion. However, he
had no opinion at the present time, and thought
he could try the case fairly and independently of any opinion he had ever entertained. He was not challenged, and took his seat in the

jury box. This completed the jury and the Clerk proceeded to swear each juror Well and truly to Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and George S. Twitchell, Jr., the prisoner at the bar, whom they should have in charge, and a true verdict render, according to the evidence."

The jurors and prisoner were told to stand up and the Clerk read to them the indictment, concluding:—"To this indictment, gentlemen of the jury, the prisoner at the bar has pleaded not guilty, and for trial has put himself upon his country, which country you are. If he is guilty, you will say so; if he is not guilty, you will say so and no more. Good men and trus, stand together and hearken to the evidence." During this proceeding the prisoner stood ith his arms folded across his preast and looked steadfastiy at the jury firmly and with-

outemotion.

Richard Ludlow, Esq., opened the case of the Commonwealth, saying:—"It becomes my duty, gentlemen of the jury, to open to you the case of the Commonwealth vs. George S. Twitchell, Jr., charged with the murder of Mary E. Hill, and to draw your attention to the facts and the commonwealth vs. George S. Twitchell, Jr., charged with the murder of Mary E. Hill, and to draw your attention to the facts and the law that is to govern you in your deliberations. The duties you have assumed are of a solemn,

The onlies you have assumed are of a solemn, grave character.

To this charge the prisoner has pleaded not guilty, and for his trial upon God and his country, and you have taken solemn oaths and affirmations well and truly to try the issue. The crime of murder has grown of late in our community to an enormous size, so that no man feels safe, either on waking at morning, at broad midday, or at night; citizens have begun to fear. We must do our duty to impress upon the vile murderer the certainty of speedy punishment. Here a vile, unprincipled devilish murder has been committed. On a quiet Sabbath evening, in the heart of this city Mrs. Mary E. Hill was sent into eternity, and her body was left behind covered with its own blood. The facts attending this case will remove all doubt as to its degree.

Mrs. Mary E. Hill was the wife of Sami. Hill, deceased, and resided at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, with Camilla E. Twitchell, her daughter, George S. Twitchell, her daughter's husband, and a servant girl named Saran Hamill. On the Sunday evening of the saran Hamill. On the Sanday evening of the murder this servant girl returned to the house from a visit and rang the door-bell. The ring was answered by the prisoner, and after words of recognition she passed on to the kitchen and yard, and there found the bloody body of Mrs. Hill. We will show you that the prisoner, who resided in the nouse, was the murderer, and will ask you se to decide the coars at to strike jerrary to the hearts of those

was the murderer, and will ask you se to decide the case as to strike terror to the hearts of those whose hearts are vile enough for such a deed.

Dr. E. B. Shapleigh, the Coroner's physician, sworn—I made a post-moriem examination of the body of a lady at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pine streets, about 10 o'clock in the morning of November 23; Mr. Fletcher, a couple of officers and a detective, and Dr. Zantzinger were present; there were marks of violence upon the head, principally upon the right side; there was a lacerated wound two and a half inches long in the right temple, just on the front edge of it; over the upper edge of the right eyebrow thore was a contused straight wound three-quariors of an inch long; on the upper part of the forchead there was a straight contused wound one inch long; there were five small wounds upon the forchead, half an inch each; above the right ear there was another straight contused. right ear there was another straight contused wound; over the upper part of the parietal bone there was another contused straight wound; over the posterior and upper part of wound; over the posterior and upper part of the parietal bone there was a triangular wound, the wings of which were three-quarters of an inch long; on the upper part of the left parietal bone there was another contused wound two inches long; there were thirteen altogether; I have a plaster cast of the head. (The article was handed to the witness) This is a plaster cast of an ordinary skuil; I will proceed to mark in black crayon the positions and descriptions of the wounds I have spoken of—(which he did according to the testimony first given.) The right half of the frontal bone, the anterior portion of the parietal bone, the anterior portion of the the parietal bone, the anterior portion of the temple bone, and the orbit of the eye, were comminuted, broken into small pieces; in the right temple there was a hole to the brain; it was large enough to admit my finger to its full length; it penetrated downwards, inwards, and backwards; there was another fracture extending entirely across the head, through the right and left parietal bones, and the right temple, extending over the base of the brain, dividing the whole skyll in two parts; there was an allowed the whole skyll in two parts; there was an allowed the whole skyll in two parts; there was an allowed the world skyll in two parts; there was an allowed the world skyll in two parts; there was an allowed the world skyll in two parts; there was an allowed the was an allowed to be successful. ding the whole skull in two parts; there was another irregular fracture across the back of the head, on the left side; the angle of a would

made by a sharp instrument is distinct and scute, and that of one made by a blunt, not cuting instrument, is rounded; these were rounded; on the bands of the body I found bruises on the back of each, which seemed to have been made by distinct blows; the second finger of the left hand was nearly severed at the second joint by a blunt instrument.

I say blunt instrument, because a sharp instrument, would have severed the tlasues: I

I say blunt instrument, because a sharp instrument would have severed the tissues; I
made a re-examination on last Friday moraing
at the Monument Cemetery; Dr. Levis and Dr.
S. P. Brown were present; I conducted this
examination; nothing else than the fracture
across the base of the brain was disclosed; at
the first examination I found bones driven into
the brain about an inch and a half below the
skull.

They were small fragments, a portion of the frontal bone and the parts surrounding it; there must have been some movement of the there must have been some movement of the woman or the person who struck the blows; they were not all struck while the body was lying in the same position; this largest fracture could not have been completely caused by any of the blows; some of the blows on the main part of the head may have started this fracture, and some other cause may have continued it; the skull was rather thicker than usual. The length of the body was about five feet and one or two inches, and I should think weighed from one hundred to one hundred and len pounds; she seemed to be an old woman upwards of sixty; she came to her death from injuries to the head by violence; the straight wounds I have described might have been caused by the shalt of this poker (which was given the witness), and the wound on the temple may have been made by the tongue of it. The aperture of course would be larger than the linstrument causing it; I saw a skein of har on the poker, and it was grey; Mrs. Hill's har was grey.

Question by Mr. Sheppard—Do you see any

was grey.
Question by Mr. Sheppard—Do you see any
signs of blood upon the poker?
Mr. Mann—We object, because the witness
has not been examined as to his ability to

Mr. Sheppard withdrew this question and the wilness resumed—"The wound on the head may have been produced by such an instrument as this; the fact of the hands being ment as this; the fact of the hands being thrown up before the face may account for the character of the wounds upon the head; the angular wound on the skull may have been caused by the outside corner of the angle of this poker; I went up stairs in this house on the morning of the postmortem; I went into the sitting the fronc on the second floor of the back building, and found a cushion with blood upon it, and there was blood upon the head of the sofa towards Tenth street; there was a pool of sofa towards Tenth street; there was a pool of blood on the floor Aeneath; blood be-spattered upon the wall towards Tenth, and also upon the part of the wall towards Pine street; there was a train of blood from a sofa to a window in the back second story room; there was blood upon the eill of the window, blood upon the small framework outside the window, and below that there was blood upon the pavement, a small quantity of brain and particle of bone; there was quite a free effusion of blood here. The court, at this point, took a recess until 3

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Monday. Dec. 21, 1868.

There is rather more demand for money, but the rates are unchanged. Call loans are quoted at 6@7 per cent; first-class commercial paper ranges from 9@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dult this morning, but prices were seady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were without change; the new issue sold at 100].

change; the new issue sold at 1903.

Railroad shares were dull. Penorsylvania Railroad sold at 533, a slight advance; Reading at 48:56@48:69, a slight advance; Minehill at 573, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 1294, no

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 16 was bid for Thirteenth and Fi teenth; 23 for spruce and Pine; 104 for Hestonville; 26 for Girard College; and 27 for Ger-

Bank shares were in demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales; 56 was bid Commercial; 31 for Mechanics'; 106 for for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 30 for Manufacturers; and 702 for City. Caual shares were without change. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 72 for Morris Canal preferred; and 284 for Lehigh

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

-This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Laduer, No. 30 South Third Street:-10.00 A. M. 135 12:07 P. M. . 135# 12:15 " 135# 12:17 " 135;

-Mesers. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 114; @1141; do. 1562, 1104@1101; do., 1864, 1064@ 1064; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1865, new, 1094@ 1094; do., 1867, new, 1094@110; do., 1868, 110 @1104; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1044@1054. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354@1354. Silver, 1304@132. -Messra. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Gevern-

ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114;@1144; old 5-20s, do., 1104;@1104; new 5-20s, 1864,106; @1062; do., 1865,107;@107;; 5-20s, July, 1865, 109;@110; do., 1867, 109;@110; do., 1868, 110 | 6110 | 10-40s, 105@1054. Gold. 135.

-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@1144; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1104@1104; do., 1864, 1064@1064; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do. July, 1865, 1094@1094; do July, 1867, 1094@110; 1868, 110@1104; 16-40s, 1044@ 1054. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

for Pennsylvania and Onio do. do., and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is seiling in a small way at \$7.50@8. No change to notice in Corn Meal.

There is very little doing in Wheat, and the demand is limited to good and prime lots, which are in small supply Sales of 1500 bushels

red at \$1 90@2 05; and amber at \$2 10@2 12. Rye may be quoted at \$1 63 per bushel for Western Corn is without material change. Sales of 3000 bushels new Western and Pennsylvania yellow at 95@97 cents; and 2000 bushels new and old Western mixed at \$1.05. Oats are in moderate request at former rates. Sales of 5300 bushels Western at 76@78 cents. Whisky is higher. Sales of duty-paid at \$1 02

Markets by Welegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Dec. 21.—Stocks firm. Obleago and Rock Island. 18%: Reading, 97; Canton Ce., 47%; Erie, 38%; Oleveland and Toledo, 97%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 110%; Michigan Central, 12% Michigan Southern, 87%; Hitnois Central 145; Cumberland preferred. 36%; Virginia 68, 57%; Missouri 68, 50; Hudson River, 128%; 5-20s, 1862, 110%; do, 1864, 106%; do, 1865, 107%; do, new, 100%; 10-46s, 105. Gold, 1854, Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 100%.

Baltimone, Dec. 21.—Cotton firm; middling upland, 25c Flour very dail and in demand. Wheat very dull at previous prices. Corn—receipte large, and opened at 226 Mic. for white, and 96c. for yellow, closing at 856 Mic. for white, and 9.6095c. foryellow, Oaks dull at 70c, Rye dull. Pork firm at 17 500028. Bacon firm: rib sides 17c. clear sides, 174,6017%c, abundler, 14c., mann. 15c. 1.2a firm at 174,6017%c.