FIRST EDITION

THE INDIANS.

General Sheridan on the Situation -Custer's Achievements Justifled-L'otters from Captive White Women.

The St. Louis papers of Monday contain the letters of General Sheridan and two captive white women from the Indian country, already

briefly atluded to by telegraph. The fellowing letters from Major-General Sheridan, with the accompanying letter from a white female captive in an Indian lodge, were received yesterday at General Sherman's head-quarters. It will be seen that the recent chastisement of Black Kettle's band by General Custer is justified on the ground that the Cheyennes had killed and scalpad several whites, and had white women in their lodges as captives:—

Letter from General P. H. Sheridan. HEADQUARTERS PEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, IN THE FIELD, DEPOT OF THE NORTH CANADIAN, AT THE JUNCTION OF BEAVER CREEK, Dec. 3, 1868.

Byt. Major General W. A. Nichols, Assistant
Adjutant-General Military Division of the Missouri, St. Louis, Mo.—General:—I had an interview to-day, through the interpreter, Mr.
Curtis, with the sister of "Black Kattle," from whom I learn as follows, and which seems to be, after close questioning, a correct statement of the Indians who were located in the vicinity of where Coster had his fight on the 27th ult., on the Washita river, about 75 or 80 miles north west of Fort Cobo. and immediately south of

west of Fort Cobo, and immediately south of the Antelope Hills. The Indians there were encamped on the Washita, as follows:— First, "Black Kettle" and other chiefs of the Cheyennes, and a small party of Stoux, in all numbering fifty-one lodges. Eight miles down the stream were all the Arrapahoes and seventy additional lodges of Cheyennes; also, the Kiowas, and then the Apaches and Camanches. While thus encamped, three war parties were sent out north. One, composed of Cheyennes, Kiowas, and Arrapahoes, went north in the direction of Larned, and the trail of which we eroseed in coming down; it was still out. Another party was composed of Cheyennes and Arrapahoes, which party returned, and the trail of which led General Custer into Black Kettle's witlage. This party brought back three scalps, one of which was the expressman killed and borribly mutilated just before I left Fort Dodge. The mail on his person was found in Black Kettle's camp. The other party was a mixed party, and went out in the direction of Lyon and is still out.

About the time the first of these parties left. "Black Kettle" and a representation of one sub-chief from each of the bands visited Fort Cobb, and all brought back provisions from General Hazen, or some one else there, and while they were gone, or about the time of their return, the last war party was sent out, which is the one first alluded to as going in the direction of

The women are of the opinion that they will all sue for peace, at Coob, since the blow received by them on the 27th. They would have come here had the opening there not been held

I will start for Fort Cobb as soon as the trains from Dodge arrive. If it had not been for the miefortune to the Kansas regiment of getting lost from the trail, while en roule from the Lattle Arkaneas to this place, and the heavy snow storm which reduced and jaded their horses so as to render these on arrival unfit for duty, we would have closed up this job before this time.

As it is, I think the fight is pretty well knocked out of the Cheyennes. Thirteen Cheyenne, two Bioux, and one Arrapanoe chief were killed, making sixteen in all making sixteen in all. The Government makes a great mistake in

giving these Indians any considerable amount of food under the supposition of necessity. The whole country is li erally covered with and there are more buffalo than will last the Indians for twenty years; the turkeys are so numerous that flocks as large as from one to two thousand have been seen, and the country is full of grouse, qualt, and rabbits. Herds of antelope and deer are seen everywhere, and even ran through the wagon trains of General Custer on his march. The budalo here are a separate band from those ranging during the all north of the Union Pacific Railroad, where I have seen myself not less than 200,000 in one The reservation laid off for the Arrapahoe and Cheyennes by the treaty of 1867 is full of is reported by Colonel Crawford of the 19th Kansas, who just passed the reservation in coming here. Others familiar with the reservation report the same.

Black Kettle's sister reports three white women in the lodges below Black Kettle's camp. Very respectfully yours, P. H. SHERIDAN, Major-Gen. U. S. A.

Letter from a Female Captive Among the

The following letter was torwarded to head-quarters by General W. B. Hazen, in command the Southern Indian District at Fort Coub It tells its own story, and will be read with interest. The letter, it will be observed, is dated previous to the battle of the Washita. The person was first communicated with the writer of the letter was authorized by General Hazen to trade among the Cheyennes direction to spare no trouble or expense

in his efforts to reclaim the captives: -

SATURDAY, Nov. 7, 1868 - Kind friends, whoever you may be. I thank you for your kindness to me and my child. You want me to let you know my wishes. If you could only buy us of the Indians with ponies or anything, and let me come and stay with you until I could get word to my friends, they would pay you, and I would work and do all I could for you. If it is not too far to their camp, and you are not afraid to come, I pray that you will try. They tell me, as near as I can understand, they expect traders to come, and they will sell us to them. Can you find out by this man, and let me know if it is white men? It it is Mexicans, I am atcaid they would sell us into slavery in Mexico.

If you can do nothing for me, write to W.
T. Harrington, Ottawa, Franklin county,
Kansas, my father. Tell him we are with the
Cheyennes, and they say when the white men make peace we can go home. Tell him to write to the Governor of Kausas about it, and for them to make peace. Send this to him. We were taken on the 9th of October, on the Arkansas, below Fort Lyon. I cannot tell whether they killed my hasband or not. My name is Mrs. Clara Blino. My little boy, Willie Blinn, is two years old. Do all you can for me. Write to the Peace Commissioners to make peace this fall. For our sakes do all you can, and God will bless you. If you can let me hear from you again, let me know what you think about it. Write to my father; send him this.

I am as well as can be exceeded, but my baby.

I am as well as can be expected, but my baby is very weak. In addition, snother letter from General Sheridan has been received at the military headquarters, in which he says the trail of the war party which led General Custer to the In-dian camp was that of a party returning with the scalps of three white men. Among them was that of the courier killed between Dodge and Larned, and the mail he was carrying was also found in the Indian camp; also the mules Clarke's train; also photograph and other ticles taken from the houses on the Saline and Solomon; and that the war party whose trail was crossed by the troops in coming down was of this band and of the Arapaboes, and that all the Arrapahoes took part in the fight, and the Indian women prisoners say that the most of the depredations along the line of the Arkansas were committed by these bands, Cheyennes and

NEW ENGLAND.

Anniversary Dinner in New York -Speeches by Speaker Colfax and Mr.

The anniversary dinner of the New England Society of New York took place at Delmonico's, in New York city, last evening. In response to the toast, "The Congress of the United States," the Hon. Schuyler Colfax was called upon and spoke as follows:-

Mr. Colfax's Speech. Mr. President and gentlemen of the New England Society, I am gratified more than any

iceble words of mine can express at the oppor-tunity I enjoy now for the first time in my life in participating with you in commemorat-ing that eventful day in the history of this country, of citizenship in which we are so justly proud. And I thank you also most cordially for the kind, and I may even say affectionate, manner you welcomed me as I rose to respond to this toast. The Congress of the United States is a body whose deeds are written down in his-tory. On the adamant of its eternal page will be written its record for good or for ill. It speaks for itself, not only to this country or which t legislates, but to an onlooking world, and I may say here, without even venturing into the arena of controversial questions, that whatever criticisms have befallen us on the right hand and on the left from impatient friends or from hostile adversaries, we who bore part and parcel in that great record in which is written ne decds of earth, the blessings of thousands to perish have been invoked our heads. (Cheers.) God graut that the Congress here of the future may be as athird to duty and to principle and to the down-trodden and the oppressed, as the Congress of the past. (Cheers.) I stand here amongst you, my friends, not as one entitled to membership in this famed Society of the Sons of the Pilgrims; neither by birth nor by descent am I a New Englander. I am in good and regular standing in that society whose pairon saint in St. Nicholas, and which is the glory of the Knickerbocker. (Cheers.) Born in this city of New York- (cheers) -of whose grand record of all that pertains to advancement in population, in wealth, in the progress of our whole country, is so proud, like you I emigrated to the West. As the distinguished historian who its upon my leit observed a few evenings since, that American who bounded our country so proudly by representing it as American minister abroad (loud cheers), the advancing tide of civilization seems ever to sweep like that which brought the Pilgrims of the Maydower from the east to the west. But although I nave not a drop of New England blood in my veins, I stand here willing to bear my testimony to the worth of New England principles. They are the principles of which you are justly proud, that I had cherished as the apole of my eje, that I believe with my soul and strength and mind, principles that I believe are wise or this great country of ours, and though not in blood nor alliance a New Englander, I have received so many kindnesses from the representatives of New England in our national councils, and from the people of New England in their collective capacity, that I may almost call myself a New Englander, if not by a lop-tion, certainly by election. (Hearty cheers.) But I do not speak of New England as a section. If, in the years that are past, we have, in our unconscious love of home, of the place where we first saw the light of day with our own infant eyes, and breathed the balmy air with our infant lungs, cherished a sectional feeling, in the dire conflict of war and shock of contending arms we were purged of it, and taught to love New England and the South and the West cqually, as only parts of one great republic washed by the waters of the two great oceans. New England resembles Old England. But you have rivalled Old Engyour manufacturing industries; more than rivatled the motherland land in you have from which you took your sectional name m he great triumphs of education, with the beacon-lights of knowledge flaming from every hill in that sterile portion of our country. We call New England poor in her soil, but rich in knowledge and faith. These principles, known all over the world as being advocated in New England, when not crowned with popular favor, liherty, justice, and humanity, have be-come the nation's common property in this nineteenth century, and all of us, of all parties, and creeds, rejoice that the noblest of them is written in ineffacable characters upon our national escutcheon—that uo matter how poor, no matter how helpless, no matter how humble, no matter how ignorant may be the man that claims American citzenship, that all, all over this land, from ocean to ocean, and from the gulf to the lakes, the people have declared in the words of the Scottish poet, that "A man's a man for a' that" (loud cheers), and know that it is the proud boast of Feurth of July orators, that in two hundred and fifty years this quarter of the from which you took years the scottered are the control of the from which you took years the scottered are the control of the from which you took years the scottered are the control of the from which you took years the scottered are the control of the from which you took years the scottered are the control of the from which you took years the scottered are the control of the scottered are the control of the scottered are the control of the scottered are the scottered a from which you took your sectional name in the great triumphs of education with the peacon-lights of knowledge flaming from every hill in that sterile portion of our country. We call New England poor in her soil, but rich in knowledge and taith. These principles, known all over the world as being advocated in New great decade of centuries that marks the stream of time, we have risen to a grandeur never known and never attained by any other section of the globe. I will not weary you by adducing the hundred-fold statistics which might be brought to prove this. It is not for you to speak in words of boasting of that prosperity, that a lvancement in wealth and power which God has given to the feeble beginnings of the Polyrim, the Knickerbocker, the Quaker, and the Huguenot. We should learn a profounder moral. We should learn from it a nobler lesson. It is the grandeur of American citizenship; it is that which should be consecrated in our hearts; it is that which we should guard as the nation's glory, as, in the olden time, the vestal fire was never allowed to expire or waver. It is that which fills my heart when I think of the past history of this country. The rest of Mr. Colfax's address was a continuation of the topic of the true greatness of the American nation, and his views of what constituted national morality and the sure foundation of

our future prosperity.

The Chairman, in announcing the toast "New England Scholarship," begged the society to excuse a long address from its respondent, the Hop. J. L. Motley, as that gentleman was fatigued with his effort of last Thursday night. Mr. Motley, after returning thanks for the warm reception accorded to him, spoke of the energy of character of the people of New England, their wise attention to education, and the all-pervacing influence their genius has had upon the character of the American nation. He continued:—If we go through Ohio, Indiana, Minnescta, Iowa, everywhere, wherever you turn, if you search for a New Englander, you have only to look around you. When you can the rugged Alleghany range from our mountain system; when you can take the Hudson out of our river system, then you can take New England out of our social system. I, too, sir, am a descendent of the Pilgrim Fathers—from one of the first settlers and ministers of the good old town of Austead, and like all loyal sons of eachusetts, I say that when I cease to love and revere that old Commonwealth, may this arque be withered. But what most moves my pride in New England is that she has been so ready to oppose the principle of State sovereignty in this great, powerful, and glorious republic, of which the only sovereign that we recognize in the United American people. (Cheers.) And the time is passed away, I hope for ever, when men sneered at New England teachers. The remainder of Mr. Motley's address was upon the absolute necessity of education for the maintenance of the republic. He showed that the New England school had extended into the West, and insisted that it must extend into the South.

SAULSBURY.

How the Recent Drupken Exploitef the Delaware Senator is Viewed at Home. The Wilmington Commercia: of last evening omments as follows upon the recent entrance

of Senator Saulsbury, in a drunken condition.
into the house of his colleague:—
We urge the United States Senate to give Mr. Saulsbury ten days' opportunity to resigo, and if he chooses not to take that step in that time, then to expel him. There are plenty of sober Democrats in Delaware, and we can name several whose abilities would at least not disgrace their constituents. As for our present condition, it has been endured long enough the people of Delaware are not insensible shame: they have now borne with this fallen man beyond reasonable haits; we therefore represent them in saying that Mr. Saulsburg must immediately resign, or the Senate must

promptly expel him.

The Gazette of Wilmington, the Democratic

organ for New Castle county, thus severely speaks of Mr. Saulsbury:—
"A REMEDY NEEDED.—When the wise, good, and great men of their day formed the Government of the United States, they seemed not to suppose that men could become so debased and ost to bonor and shame as to continue to hold on to office, when by doing so they disgit themselves, their country, and their party. this is so, disgusting as it may seem. they disgrace Senate of the United States, which ought to be Senate of the United States, which ought to be the ablest, purest, and wisest deliberative body in the world has repeatedly been made the atena for drunken brawis, and is disgrated by the appearance there of members in what is termed a 'inddled' condition, day after day. When Senators have from necessity been called to account for this they have promised reforma-tion, or begged to be excused, only to perperate

It goes on to say that the State has no method of redressing the difficulty; only the Scuate can do it. It concludes thus:-

"But our people should understand that they are in no way resoonsible for the conduct of their Senstors; that the body to which they are accredited assume to be the judges of their own associates, and they should know when for-bearance ceases to be a virtue."

CONFEDERATE PIRACY.

How a Danish Court Regards the Seizure of the Roanoke by Braine and His Confederates.

A very interesting case has just been decided in the Marine Court at Copenhagen. Denmark, which decides the 'oliowing question: - A Mr. Louis Bramsen had a lot of cigars on board the steamer Roanoke, which left Havans on the 29th of September, 1863, for New York. A Lumber of Confederates, under Braine, had gone on board as passengers, and when in the open sea attucked the captain and crew, killing some of them, and taking possession of the steamer, which they atterwards destroyed off Halifax. Mr. Bramsen had a policy of insurance on his cigats in Copenbagen, but the Insurance Company refused to pay the insurance, as Mr. Bramsen's policy did not include "war risks," the Company pleading that the cigars were destroyed in "war." Mr. Bramsen took a different view of the case, insisting that the persons who took the steamer and destroyed the goods were not engaged in a larger war. he goods were not engaged in a lawful war, but were rebels, and their act was an act of piracy. The Marine Court of Copenhagen has just come to the same conclusion, and gives its decision in a very able and forcible manner, showing that Braine and his fellows were nothing but a set of pirates, and that the manuer of taking the steamer was an act of piracy, and then decided that Mr. Bramsen must be paid his insurance.

Remarkable Jumping by a Train of Cars. One of the most fortunate escapes from a serious railroad accident occurred on the Erie Railway on Friday morning, the 18th instant, Train No. 1, the day express or Bufalo, which eaves New York at 8 o'clock, when approaching Middletown, and travelling at the rate of twenty miles an hour, was thrown from the track by misplaced switch, Dashing along over sleepers for a distance of two hundred feet, the engine finally struck an iron frog, and was vio-lently placed once more on the rails of a side having in this distance crossed two of intervening rails. The tender and all the cars, five is number, followed the engine, and when the terrified passengers came rushing out the train was all prepared to run back to a switch and be transferred to the main line. Oliver Ennis and John Foster, the engineer and fireman, two of the most skilful and efficient men employed by the company, had charge of the engine, one of the finest, and f et quite proud of this well-performed feat of numping." No injury was suffered by person or

New York Money Market. From the Tribune,

"Money was active at from 7 per cent, in currency, with 1/2 comm'ssion, to 7 per cent, in coin, with a sharp demand from brokers on miscellan ous stocker. Government brokers were fairly supplied at currency interest. Commercial paper is dull of sale at 2 per cent, for firm pages.

Interest. Commercial paper is duil of sale at 9 per cent, for firm names.

"The isiliare of a dry goods commission firm is reported, with liabilities amounting to \$1,500,000.

"Sterling Exchange is atrong and active at quotations:—London, 60 days, 100%; London, sight, 116%; Paris, long, \$15,65,103; Paris, short, \$12,65,11%; Answerp, \$17,65,16; Swiss, \$17,66,18; If amburg, \$4,66,18; Amsterdam, 44,641%; Frankfort, 41,661%; Bromen, 75%,678. Balin, 71%,671%.

"The Board of Brokers have decided that they will not call New York Central ex-sorip dividend at present; the stock now purchased carries the \$50 per cent, sor in, which must be attached to the stock to make a good delivery."

From the Times.

"Money keeps in sharp demind among the brikers, and the higher rate of 7 per cent, gold interest equal to 10 per cent, cal recoy, was lagain paid on miscellans ous collateral. The rate in the puolic funds is 7 per cest, car ency interest, and on prime merchant paper from 8 to 10 per cent. Conflictnee in the latter was somewhat disturbed yesteriary by the announcement of a heavy is here in the domestic commission line—the cryotic of the unfortunate firm having hereofore classed more than respectable. Their liabilities are said to be over a million of dollars.

"In the Public Fands there was rather a stand off among the street speculators, while the regular trade From the Times.

"in the Public Funds there was rather a stand off among the street speculators, while the regular trade of investment demand was fairly active at about yesterday's late quotations. The 10-40s were firm at 105%, and the new 1-21 of 1956 and 157 steady.

"In the Kaliway market there was a renewal through the foremon to the bullyant appendiation of yesterday in the Western stocks, and for ther considerable transactions in New York Contral at 164-26 and fiver had an additional advance to 1844-26139 tent. The shares of the Hudson fiver had an additional advance to 1844-26139 and 8 to the Western list Chicago and R c. Island was the most active; advanceing at one time to 1157 cent. On the Miscellaneous shares Pacific Mail ran up to 1201-2612; § cent."

ran up to 120 66121 2 Cent." Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York. Dic. 23—Cotton quiet at 25@23%c. Flour dult nales of 85@ bar-els at yesterday's quotations wheat quiet. Corn steady; sales of 37.00 bushels at 80.681'11 Oats beavy, sales of 24.000 at 75@775c. Hest quiet. Fork firm at \$27.50@28'12. Lard drin at 1760175c. Whiarydult. Arw Youk. Dec. 23.—Stocks dult. Chicago and Rock Island. 11%: keading, 87%; Canton Co., 48; Eric, 38%; Cieveland and Toledo 97%; Cieveland and Toledo 97%; Cieveland and Toledo 97%; Cieveland and Fort Wayne, 1105c; Michigan Ceutral, 127%; Michigan Southern, 86%; New York Central, 151; Ethinois Central, 142; Oumberland preferred, 37%; Virginia 68,560; Missouri 63, 90%; Hudson River, 180; 5-20a, 1862, 110; do, 1864, 106% do, 1865, 107%; do, new, 109%; 10-40a, 109%. Gold, 12436, Money, 7 per cent, Exchange, 109%.

-Leonard Jerome has gone to Europe to import jookeys.

-Many years ago a man sued Mr. Porter, the first proprietor of the Boston Traveller, for a libel, and finally found himself sentenced to two years in the State Prison.

-A musical prodigy has appeared in Mississippi, in the person of a negro girl, an ignorant field hand, who cannot read a note or spell a word, but who plays the piano ex-

—A bridal party in Newport indulged in so much liquid festivity on the way to the clergyman's that both the bride and groom spent the night, unmarried, in the Station House.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrific Snow Storm to the North of Us-Pacific Railway Projects.

SNOW.

Terrific Storm Prevailing at the North. Special Desputches to The Evening Telegraph. ALBANY, Dec. 23-9 A. M .- It is snowing very

fast here this morning. ROCHESTER, Dec. 23-9 A. M.-It is snowing here and drifting fine snow.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 23-9 A. M. - A fearful storm of wind and snow has been raging here since three o'clock yesterday a'teruoon. All the railway trains on the Lake Shore road west of this point were abandoned last night, and the weather is severely cold and the snow very light and driftes deeply.

THE "ERIE" WAR.

Bowles Bailed Out of Limbo. Special Despatch to The Eventng Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 -Mr. Samuel Bowles, the editor of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, who was arrested late last night, at the instance of James Fiske, Jr., on the charge of libel in connection with the great "Erie" war, and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail, was this morning released on triving bail in the sum of \$50,000. General Anthon, Hugh Hastings, and Mr. Day signed the ball bond. Mr. Bowles' release was accomplished only after many hours of effort on the part of his friends.

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Important Trial in Progress-Thieves

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Baltimone, Dec. 23 .- The trial of Theodore Amores, in whose case the jury recently could not agree, is again progressing in the United States Court. He is charged with conspiring with Captain James H. Pannell to destroy the schooner Montezums, with intent to defraud the United States Fire Marine Insurance Company of Baltimore. If convicted, it is a peni-

There are an unusual number or robberies and thieving here now. Pickpockets are abundant.

FROM THE FAR WEST.

Pacific Railway Projects. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 23 .- Reports from the Far West state that the Union Pacific Railway Company propose extending their route straight on to San Francisco, and have abandoned all thought of a junction with the Central Pacific. The place chosen by the latter to cross the Sierra Nevada is believed to be the most difficult that could have been selected, while that chosen by the Union Pacific is claimed to be the easiest route. Two competing roads from the Missouri to the Golden Gate are predicted in

The Billiard Championship. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Curcago, Dec. 23 .- The great billiard match between McDevitt and Goldthwaite, for \$500 a side and the championship of the United States, terminated here last night. Shortly after midnight McDevitt was declared the winner. The score at the close stood-McDevitt, 1500; Goldthwaite, 1483.

Fire at Mauch Chunk.

MAUCH CHUNK, Dec. 23 .- A fire broke out here at 8 o'clock this morning, which destroyed the building at the corner of Bace and Susquehanua streets. The losers are Frederick C. Kilne, boots and shoes, and the proprietors of the Mauch Chunk Gazette, Laciar & Boyle. Tue laster lose much on their stock of type, paper, etc., all of which is insured.

Heavy Failure in Louisville.

Special Despatch to The Rvening Telegraph. louisville, Ky., Dec. 23 .- Tacker & Co., bankers of this city, failed yesterday for a large amount. The exact liabilities are not yet

A Bankrupt Firm. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 23 .- The liabilities of George White and Michael Speir, bankrupts, amount to \$57.787. The indebtedness is mainly to New York merchants.

FROM EUROPE

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 23-A. M.—Consols, 92; for money and account. U. S. Five-twenties, 744. Erie, 26; Illinois Central, 954; Great Wess-LIVERPOOL, Dec. 23—A. M.—Cotton quiet; the sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Petroleum heavy. Breadstuffs quiet. Other articles un-

I oneon, Pec. 23—A. M.—Tallow dull. Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8id. This Afternoon's Quotations.

I ondon, Dec. 23-P. M .- Consols for money, 92]; for account, 924; United States five twenties firmer and unchanged. Stocks firm. Erie, 261; Illinois Central, 951.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29-P. M.-Red Wheat, 10d.@10s. Lard dull at 67s. Pork, 87s. 6d. Torpentine easier, but not lower. Other articles HAVER, Dec. 23-P. M.-Cotton quiet, both affoat and on the spot; sales at 122f, affoat and 1241. on the spot.

-The English army consists at present of 177,000 men. Of the troops 70,292 are garri-roped in England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales; 9787 at Gibraltar and Malta; 59,000 in India; 13,000 in British America, and the remainder at Bermuda, West Indies, China, Japan and

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr. SIXTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Continued from Seventh Page.

Continued from Seventh Page.

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

This morning no erowd was about the Court House or within the room, the attendance, as compared with that of the preceding days, being rather slim. The prisoner appeared unmoved by the damning evidence of blood given last evening by Dr. Levis, but sat in the dock conversing composedly with his father and friends, and seemed ready to be amused at the occurrence of anything humorous. Many desfriends, and seemed ready to be amused at the occurrence of anything humorous. Many desperados, who have run a long career of crime, have been known to laugh upon the gallows and relieve themselves of considerable bravado, and this has ceased to be wondered at; but how a man, whose first known crime, the penalty of which is ignominious death, can sit and watch the black clouds of destruction gather over his head thick and fast, and then smile cooliy, is truly incomprehensible.

and watch the black clouds of destruction gather over his head thick and fast, and then smile coolly, is truly incomprehensible.

At ten o'clock the Court met, and the testimory for the Commonwealth was resumed.

Officer Warnock recalled—I visited these premises at about 25 minutes of it o'clock on the night of this mursier; I went into the front door, through the entry into the kitchen; in the kitchen there was the body of Mrs. Hill lying on the settee, in the right hand corner, with a handkerchief stained with blood lying on her face; a chair was between the settee and window, with a pan full of bloody water upon it; a pool of water mixed with blood had run from the settee to the washboard along the Pine street side of the kitchen; no one was in the kitchen when I went in, but Mr. Bowen came in with me; I went in, but Mr. Bowen came in with me; I went up-stairs; Twitchell had been arrested; I went into the dining room, and found an old-fashioned sofa between two windows on the south side of the room, a pool of blood at the head of it, and a pillow upon it; down a short distance on the sofa was another spot of blood saturated into it; the covering of the sofa was torn at this piace; there was a rug or breadth of carpet in front of the sofa, with one part turned over; in one place there were was another clot of blood; I traced the blood from there along the oil cloth of the floor to the chair, which latter was spotted with blood along the top of the chair and on the seat of it; I observed spots upon the south and west walls; the chair to which I refer was standing in the line of the drops on the oil cloth; I traced these drops to the back south and west walls; the chair to which I refer was standing in the line of the drops on the oil cloth; I traced these drops to the back window of the extension of the dining-room; the window was holsted to aimost its full extent, and the blind was pulled up crooked; there was a smear of blood on the sill of the window, and I saw blood on the woodwork of the extension; the windows in the dining-room were protected by small Venetian blinds, which were down, with the slats

woodwork of the extension; the windows in the dining-room were protected by smail Venetian blinds, which were down, with the slats turned up; I made a further examination of the stains in the dining-room, and found them upon the front of the rocking chair at the head of the sofa, and cigar ashes on the window-sill beside it; directly behind the sofa there were stains of blood on the wall, about half way up; further towards the door leading into the dining-room the stains were throwan up higher; on the knob of the door, on the inside, I found what appeared to be a drop of blood, the centre of which appeared to have been rubbed out, but the outlines of which were perfect; there were some small drops of blood on the oil-cloth towards the door and the sofa; they extended to within a very short distance of the door; there were spots on the marble top of the table staading about the centre of the room in front of the sofa; subsequently I observed the chandeller and found spots of blood on the glass extinguishers on the burners above; I could reach up and take them off; the drop-light had agreen transparent shade, I think; I examined the fire and found that it had been apparently lit up fresh within a short time; on top were ashes of burnt papers, and I took some of them ou; I perceived that they had been printed matter; the only plece I could preserve I put into the dish of a caudie-stick; the candle meited upon it and I left it could preserve I put into the dish of a caudie there; there was no light in the room back of the sitting room until I called for one; I then went out into the entry and found a drop of blood apparently on the oil-eight in the landing; I did not cut it out, but subsequently some one cut it out; it was given to me and I gave it to Dr. Levis; it was the one I saw here yesterday; I then went down the back stairs and found no traces on them; they were perfectly clean: they had no covering whatever; there is a window on the back stairway; it was fost and the stantians were fastered on the there is a window on the back stairway: it was fast and the snutters were inside; I then went out into the yard, around and inside of the venetian blinds, to look for washing of blood at the hydrant; I could see no traces of blood there; the hydrant had been used some time previously; I examined the privy and found nothing; I went outside the blinds and saw the blood lying in a large quantity there; I then examined the gate and found it bolted; this gate was on Pine street; I examined the fence along Tenth street, and found nothing; the gate on Tenth street was also fastened by a bolt and padlock, and a chain attached to the padlock; I examined the window-shutters along the yard, both front and back, on the first floor; all were fast; there is a kide door leading out on the verandah on the side yard, it was fast; I asked to see Mrs. Twitchell; I went up stairs into his (Mr. Twitchell's) chell: I went up stairs into his (Mr. Twitchell's chell; I went up stairs into his (Mr. Twitchell's) room, and examined it around the washstand and such places to see if there were any traces of the washing of blood; there were a pair of men's socks lying on the floor at the head of the bed; there were a collar and pair of cuffs; sleeve-buttons in the cuffs marked "G. S. T.;" these, to the best of my knowledge, are the ones I took to Dr. Levis; I took those articles from Mr. Hagert's hands at the house the ones I took to Dr. Levis; I took those arti-cles from Mr. Hagert's hands at the house on Thursday, November 20, and delivered them to Dr. Levis; while in the kitchen that night I looked for a poker, but found nothing but a long iron rod which was hanging besile the range; there was a poker in the dining-room (a poker with brass knob was given to the wit-ness); this is it; I observed that the body of Mrs. ness); this is it; I observed that the body of Mrs. Hill had thick clothing upon it, and there was something like a cap or hood on her head; I did not see her hair loose or flowing; it appeared to be confined by the cap on the head.

[A number of articles were placed before the witness.] This handkerchief I found upon the floor of the kitchen; it appears like the one that was on Mrs. Hill's head that night; this is a towel found next day stuck in between the

a towel found next day stuck in between the Venetian blinds near the hydrant; this believe is the pan used in bathing Mrs Hill's head; this collar-box I took to Mr Twitchell at prison, and I afterwards asked him for it, and he said it was the same; in making my examination of the doors, windows, shutters, and fence I found no marks of violence or blood; I was present the next day at the examination of Mrs. Hill's room, having partly examined it the night before myself to partly examined it the night before myself, to see if there was any bloody matter about; there was no breaking or disorder of the farniture of the room; I left the house that evening about 11½ o'clock, or a quarter to 12 that night, leaving it in charge of Sergeant Cannington and one or two officers; Mrs.Twitoueli, the servant girl, and, I think, Mr. Twitoheli, Sr. was there; the other examination of Mrs. Hill's room was made in the morning of the next day by myself, Deputy Coroner Fletcher, Chief Lamon, and Lieutenant Concelly; there was a wardrobe on the left hand side of the room; it had two doors, one of which was locked and the other open; the wardrobe has two compartly examined it the night before myself, to was a wardrobe on the left hand side of the room; it had two doors, one of which was looked and the other open; the wardrobe has two compartments, each covered by one of the doors, and drawers underneath; on the shelf at the top of the side that was locked there were two paper boxes: I took one of them down and found in it \$620; some of the others at the same time brought out a diamond cluster ring and a diamond ear-ring; there was also a due bill or note of George S. Twitchell, Jr., for \$50; I know of nothing else than some small articles of clothing; in the bureau was found a gold watch and chain; also a gold plate on a stand in the southwest corner of the room; we found some knives and forks, which I think belonged to Mrs. Twitchell; I had a conversation with the prisoner after his arrest; he was brought before me at the Station House, and I told him to take off his outside coat; he did so, and I examined the one he still had on; I told him to take that off, which he did; I examined his vest, and asked him how he got that blood on it, and he said by carrying Mrs. Hill in out of the yard; I told him to take it off; he did it; I then examined the shirt, and asked how came this blood here? he said he did sot know; I told him to take it off, and then told him to take it off the did it; I then examined the shirt, and asked how came

his boots off; he asked me if I was going to strip him; I told him not quite, and that I would send him other clothing; I told him to put on his overcoat; he said nothing further that I recollect

his overcoat; he said nothing further that I recollect

Cross-examined—I am not a detective; I am detailed at the office for special duty; have been on the police force since 1858; I was at the house on several different occasions; I went there on Monday afternoon for the purpose of bringing away the duds and other things; I was there on Wednesday afternoon with Mr. Fietcher and artists for Frank Leslie's paper and the Potice Gazette; I went once with Mr. O'Byrne and made a pretty thorough search of the garret of the house; I did not search the privy, but I believe it was searched under the direction of Mr. Sheppard; all that I found which I thought cast any light upon the subject I brought here; I took clothing to the prisoner; when I took his boots off he had no stockings on; in looking for means of escape I found two filled ash barrels standing near the fence; I would not be casy for some men to step from them to the top of the fence; I think it is more than four feet from the top of the barrels to the top of the fence; I thus a the receiver that a person means of the lastic of the arro feet from the top of the barrels to the top of the febree; I could not say there were slats on the inside of the arbor that a person might easily climb by: I saw the collar and cuff on the bureau when I was there on Sunday night and left them there; the sleeve buttons I got from Mr. Fletcher; I brought this other poker away on Saturday.

Question by a Juror—Was the collar that blood was found upon of the same size as the others that were found in the box?

Witness—It appeared to be.

blood was found upon of the same size as the others that were found in the box?

Witness—It appeared to be.

Sergeant William Pennington sworn—I reached this house about ten minutes belore I it o'clock on the night of the murder, and remained till after 12, leaving officers there until 8 o'clock in the morning, when they were released; Mrs. Twitchell, the servant, and Mr. Twitchell, Sr., were there; I returned there next morning a little before 8, and found the same parties there that I had left.

Officer James White sworn—I was left in charge of this house at Tenth and Pine street in or the night of the murder; I remained there until 10 o'clock next morning, when I was relieved by Officer McCulough, Mrs. Twitchell, the servant girl, and Mr. Twitchell, Sr., were there all night; the latter went out about 5 o'clock rext morning; I and the other officer remained in the dining-room; Mrs. Twitchell was in the back room, second story front building.

Officer Andrew Righter sworn—I reached this house at twenty minutes after 10 o'clock and remained until about 1 o'clock; I rang the bell and was admitted by Mrs. Twitchell and passed on into the kitchen. (The witness described the appearance of the house as the witnesses preceding.)

Coroner Daniels sworn—I am the Coroner: J.

preceding.)
Coroner Daniels sworn—I am the Coroner; J.
M. Fletcher is my deputy; he had charge of this

officer James McCullough sworn—I was at Mrs. Hill's that night when the doctor examined the body; I cannot say whether her hair was (down; the doctor had partially removed the cap.

Cross-examined—I do not know that the cap

Cross-examined—I do not know that the cap was ornamented with bends; cannot say it was not; I did not observe any strings on it; I did not notice that a string had been broken from it and one left; it was such a cap as women wear ordinarily; I do not know that it would cover the whole head; I cannot say anything about it, for I did not have it in my hand.

Joseph Gilbert sworn—I am a real estate broker, and was such in the spring of 1866; I then knew Mrs. Mary Hill, who resided at Tenth and Pine streets; I knew the prisoner at the bar; I acted as a broker for General Pleasonton in the selling of the property at Tenth and Pine streets; it belonged to the wife of General P easonton; I made a sale of the property for him to Mrs. Hill about March, 1866, for \$16,800. There were several interviews with Mrs. Hill prior to the purchase. Mr. Twitchell and Mrs. Hill; after the agreement was consummated Mrs. Hill; and Mrs. Twitchell, who had come with her, left, and I drew up an agreement in favor of Mrs. Hill, which I handed to Mr. Twitchell; he said he wanted the agreement made in his name, which was done. The agreement was in writing.

Mr. Mann here objected to any further evidence, and asked that the Court should instruct

Mr. Mann here objected to any further evidence, and asked that the Court should instruct the jury that what had aiready been said about it was not evidence, because the agreement was in writing, and was the best proof of what had

happened.
The Court struck out the words "which was done," and instructed the jury that they were not evidence.
The witness resumed—Mr. Twitchell objected to the agreement being made in Mrs. Hill's name; this was after Mrs. Hill had gone away; in the evening of the same day Mr. Twitchell colled at Mrs. house and gave me \$1000 or \$1000. in the evening of the same day Mr. Twitchell called at my house, and gave me \$1000 on account of the purchase money, and said he wanted the deeds made in his wife's name; I saked him who his scrivener was, and he said he had no particular one; I mentioned a number, and he selected Mr. Edward R. Jones; Mrs. Hill told me when Twitchell was there that she was to pay the money for the house; nothing was said to her or by her concerning a payment on account that night; when Mr. Twitchell came with the \$1000 I told him it made no difference about paying it at that time; he precame with the \$1000 I told him it made no difference about paying it at that time; he preferred paying it on account, and I received it,
giving him a receipt on the back of the agreement; I think I receipted in his name, but I
won't be positive; on the following day I
met him at the scrivener's (Jones') office.

The defense here objected to any further testimony by Mr. Glibert unless the Commonwealth were ready to show that It had some
connection with his case, for it certainly was,
not a part of the res gesta, these incidents having transpired more than two years ago.

Mr. Hagert stated that his offer was to show
that Mrs. Hill purchased this house with her that Mrs. Hill purchased this house with her own money, and the prisoner procured the deed to be made out in the name of his wife, Camilla E, Twitchell, which fact he concessed from Mrs. Hill,

Mr. Mann—We withdraw our objection.
Witness resumed—At the scrivener's office he produced his agreement and gave his instructions to the scrivener; the matter was left in the hands of his scrivener, and there was not much left for me to do after that; I was present at the execution of the deeds and payment of the money; General Piessonton, Thomas Wil-liamson, Mr. Jones, Mr. Twite ell, and myself were present; Mrs. Hill was not present; I next saw Mrs. Hill in reference to the matter in

saw Mrs. Hill in reference to the matter in July last.

Mr. Hagert—Had or had not you made any communications with her toat the deed was not in her name, up to that time?

Mr. Mann—We object to any communications in the absence of the prisoner. I think, also, the deed should be produced, to see whose name it was in

name it was in.

Mr. Hagert—I propose to follow it up by the production of the deed. I will show further, that Mrs. Hill was ignorant of this until last summer, when she began to try to procure a reconveyance from Twitchell, without success, however, and she had concluded to take legal counsel on the Monday or Tuesday following the murder, and to take proceedings to recover the property; and on the Sunday night preceding the appointment with counsel she was murdered.

was murdered.
Mr. Mann-Yeur Honors perceive that we have withdrawn our objection to this offer, but only object to the manner of proving it, because it is both illegal and upfair. Here the Court took a recess until 8 o'clock,

Nisi Prius-Judge Agnew.-Robert Stewart vs. Thomas Holloway. An action to recover damages for mailclous prosecution for perjury.

On trial.
Nisi Prius-Judge Sharswood.—Barelay vs. Barclay. Bill in equity.
Mr. West is still continuing his argument

Mr. West is still continuing his argument this morning.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison—Commonwealth ex ret. George McDacle vs. John Fisher, George Boyd, John N. Kesler, W. B. †Boyd, and Thomas McIlhenney, Managers of the Franklin Cemetery Company. Application for judgment of ouster against defendants. Under the act of Assembly of 29th May, 1840, the Franklin Cemetery Company was incorporated. Subsequently to that date a conveyance was made by Mrs. Livingstone of two pieces of land for the purpose of a cemetery, and it is alleged by the Commonwealth that, under the deed in question, the Trustees have no right to vote for the election of a Board of Managers to control the affairs of the Association. The defendants contend that, under the act incorporating the Company, the Trustees have the right which the Commonwealth disputes. Argument still in progress.

in progress,
QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—Prison
cases occupied the attention of the Court this
morning.

—General Hartwell, First Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Hawalian King-dom, is a spoke from the "Hub."