

terrible state of penury and despotism, but that the allied purpose of separating Lopez from the Government is utterly hopeless, as the Paraguayans look up to him as their greatest patriot, and are willing to make any sacrifice he may demand of them. Luxuries and provisions had been hitherto easily procured from Bolivia-Many very strong positions existed to which the Paraguayan army could retire should that of within the min nable, and Lopez's policy was not to fight but to exhaust the Brazilian army and finances by prolonging the struggle. '

It is, however, evident that the end is not farwhen the President of the Argentine Republic had liberated all the Paraguayan prisoners showing that nothing was feared from their return.

There is no statement that the American fleet or a portion of it had gone up to exact justice from Lopez, for all that we find concerning it is that "at Montevideo the American squadron was reported to be under orders to ascend to Paraguay, accompanying the new United States minister, General McMahon."

By Atlantic cable we have news from the seat of war, by way of Lisbon, to the 6th of November, showing that the flank movement of Gene" ral Argollo had almost reached Asuncion. A fuller detail of the plan, brought by the Merrimack, is as follows:-

"It is stated that the Marquis de Caxias had ordered all the naval and military forces to be ready for the immediate prosecution of the fank movement for which General Argollo's corps was injended, and that the general issimo'a plan was to co-operate with the movement of that corps by an assault in front and a general bombardment by the squadron.

"The majority of the iron-clads were above Augostura. Various attempts had been made to destroy vessels with torpedoes, but bitherto without success, owing to the precautious observed.

"General Argollo, with twelve thousand men, was still in the Chaco, and on the 24th of October had effected communication with the division of iron-clads which had passed above the batteries of Argosturs. The work of making the road suitable for the transport of the army train was being pushed rapidly, and it is said that by the 20th of November the road would be ready for

Lopez issued a proclamation on the 16th of October, before the iron-clads had passed Angostura, seven leagues from Asuncion. The reference to the "weak and cowardly spirits" who "surrendered" doubtless refers to the victims mentioned in the Washburn correspondence. The following is the concluding portion of his proclamation :--

"The moment of trial overtook us, the weak and cowardly spirit, succumbed, the great and generous, however remained to convince the han ever, to what degree we wor-

most money in the Ordnance Bureau has quieted down and who did the most profitable busines in paying the bounties to colored troops has been hushed up, very little in relation to frauds in the War Department has appeared. Now the War Department comes in again for charges of questionable dealing, if not of downright fraud. This time the Quartermaster's Bureau is the scene of operations. There is a good deal of difficulty encountered in ascertaining the exact facts in the case, but what little is known is enough to show very clearly that certain officers of the army have either been guilty of premediated fraud or gross mismanagement, or else they have been grossly wronged. The facts, so far as they are prossly wronged. The facts, so far as they are known, are as follows: --In July and August last Forts C. F. Smith and Reno, in Montana Territory, were abandoned, and the United States property was sold at auction. It is contended by many persons who are well acquainted with affairs in that country that the order to abandon those forts created no little surprise, as the necessity for their coutinuance was then, and is yet, just as as great when they were established. The order, however, was issued, and advertisements, it is suid, were published in several Western papers, announcing that the buildings and other public property at these forts would be sold to the highest bid ders on or about the 1st of June. Those who dwelt in the violanty of these spots were well aware of the value of public property there, and its worth was variously estimated at from \$100,000 to \$200,000. One individual, believing that in order to settle up affairs as speedily as possible the officer in charge would pro-bably sell the property at a large sacritice, went to the General Commanding and offered him \$40,000 for the whole concern at Fort Smith.

The General gave him encouragement to expect that his offer would be accepted. When the person who made the offer came a few days ater to close the bargain, and pay a portion of the money, the General informed him that he could not dispose of the property at private sale, and when he spoke to him about it before he was not aware that the property was already advertised for sale at auction. When the day of sale arrived no bidders appeared, and the accounting officer took the responsibility of postponing it for about ten days. At the expiration of that time a very small group of persons were assembled, considering the great value of the property for sale and the large number of people in that part of the country who needed just such materials as were to be sold. The absence of bidders was an indication that there was a screw loose somewhere, and it is intimated that the loose screw was in the teeble manner in which the announcement of the sale was made. At all events, there were but few persons present, and all of them proyed to be spectators, except one. Only one bidder could be found and all the public property at Fort-Smith, estimated to be worth nearly \$200,000, was knocked down to the single bidder for \$4500. This property consisted of several buildings, one steam sawmill, one water mill, saw grist; a large quantity of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, stores, etc. The steam mill sold for fifty dollars

poisoning their husbands, but only understood that they were to be bewitched in such a way that death would be the result. The prisoner Joye, a herealist, who supplied the poison, arsenic and belladonna, gave directions to one of the women that after the powder had been administered she should buy a black ribbon, put it round her neck, and recite a puter noster, and when she came to the words, "in earth as it is in heaven," her husband would die as if by enchantment. One of the wives had scruples, not of conscience, but of prudence, and expressed fears to her mother that she would certainly be found out. The mother comforted and encouraged her by the assurance that if she would buy a wax candle and burn it before the altar of the iamous Chapel o' No're Dame de la Garde at Mar-seilles, the Virgin would project her from discovery. The fortune-telling woman, Madame Lambert, trease des cartes, who introduced the three murderous wives, all unknown to each other, to the seller of simples, was in the habit of visiting sick children, making the sign of the crosson their foreheads, and muttering prayers. Aix is crowd with visitors and reporters from all parts of France and Belgium.

WHITE HOUSE PIETY.

What Presidents Have been Pious-Statement of a Boston Correspondent -Only One Pious President.

The New York correspondent of a Boston

bath at West Point and did not attend caurch, though the Post Chaplain officiated near him, has been commented on by the press generally. It is somewhat a singular fact that, as far as it is known, no President of the United States, since the days of Washington, has been a communicant in a church. Joan Adams was the representative of the liberal community of his iay. Jefferson was styled a free-thinker. An attempt was made, when Jederson was a young n an, to make the Episcopal Church the estab lisped religion of Virginia. John Leland, a traveiling Baptist minister, preached a sermon in the presence of Jefferson on what he called incestuous connection of the Church and 'State. This sermon converted Jederson to that doctrine. His persistent opposition to a state religion caused him to be sugmatized as an inddei. Mrs. Madison was a communicant at the Episcopal Church. Her husband was not. Monroe was a member of an Episcopal parish, but not a communicant. John Qaincy Adams, although a member of the Unitarian parish in Massachusetts, held a pew in the Second Presbyterian Church in Washington, of which he was a trustee, and there he worshipped untu-his death. In a violent snow storm I saw nim walking to church one Sunday, with the snow up to his loine, and he was one of the seven persons who composed the congregation that morning. He never communed in the church. General Jackson was a regular attendaut on Sunday morning. He worshipped in the Second Presbyterian Church until his guarrel with the pastor about Mr. Eaton. He then lett for the Four-and-a-half Street Church and took his Cabinet with him. He always came early aud entered his pew, which was on the right side of the church as he entered. Earnest and

FROM BALTIMORE.

Mercantile Failures-Stringency in the Money Market.

Special Despatch to The Reening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Dec. 24 .- There have been several mercantile suspensions and failures here within the past few days-some very heavy. Chief amongst them is the old established house of Turnbull, Slade & Go., Germon street, which it is said suspends in consequence of the large house in New York with which they are connected, Slade, Turnbull & Co., having suspended for a million and a half of dollars, the Baltimore house for about a million dollars. Nearly all our banks lose more or less, some as high as forty thousand dollars. There are hopes of a compromise and continuance of both con-CCTDS.

Money here is reported scarce and very tight, and harder times still are apprehended. Our city yesterday was filled with rowdles and Northern bullies, who came on to attend the prize-fight between Hicken and McGuire, at Perryville. Pocket-picking and thieving naturally increased. All are now absorbed in Christmas. The streets are crowded with pedestrians. Good things are abundant. Presents innumerable.

FROM CONNECTICUT.

Burning of the Waterbury Episcopal Church.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WATEBBURY, COND., Dec. 24 .- Shortly before 5 o'clock this morning the St. John's Episcopal Church was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread with great rapidity, and by daylight the building was in ruins. The church was constructed of stone, and was one of the finest edifices in the city. The fire probably originated in a defective flue. The loss is about one hundred thousand dollars. Insured for thirtyfive thousand dollars in the following companies, viz: - Æina, Hartford, Pheenix, City, and Connecticut, of Hartford, five thousand each, Atlantic, of Providence, five thousand, and Insurance Company of North America, of Philadelphis, five thousand.

Burning of a Church,

HUDSON, N. Y., Dec. 24.-The Reformed Datch Church at Ghent was totally destroyed by fire to-day. It was a large wooden edifice, and one of the oldest churches in the country. A Christmas festival was held there last night, which probably accounts for the origin of the fire.

Fatal Accident.

of the prisoner's clothing for inspection by an expert selected by themselves, the Judges this morning gave the following decisions: Judge Brewster. The articles identified by the officers as the clothing of the defendant having been examined by Dr. Levis, and his opinion been examined by Dr. Levis, and his opinion having been given to the jury as the result of his examinations thereof, the defendant's counsel have moved that the defendant's expert be permitted to examine them in the presence of officers of the Court. The District Attorney has opposed this motion, stating that he is willing that the examination shall take place as desired, if the name of the defendant's expert is submitted to and approved by the Court. The defendant has desined to samit the name of this expert, and has insisted upon his absolute right to have the arti-cles examined when, where, and by whom he rienses, conceding only that the officers of the Court may be present. The articles having been exhibited to the jury, itself, must be regarded as in evidence. The defendant should have the fullest right of examination accorded to him consistent with the preservation of the articles from accidental or intentional destruction. If rom accidental or intentional destruction. If the object is to inspect by the use of glasses, this can be accomplished in open court or in an adjoining room in the presence of officers. If the purpose is to secure a chemical analysis, I think the defendant is entitled, as a matter of right, to have such an examination made by any expert be may select; but, to guard against the possible destruction of important evidence, the tests should be applied in the presence of

the Court. Judge Ludlow-A motion having been made by the prisoner's coursel to permit the cloth-ing and other articles which Dr. Levis has exaing and other articles which Dr. Levis has exa-mined and identified as being sprinkled, sata-rated, or smeared with the blood of a mammal, to be examined by some person selected by them, but not in the presence of the Court, though in the view of an officer or officers to be selected by the Court, it becomes necessary to state that in my judgment ought to be the practice of this tribunat:— First. It is to be noted that the articles in question, except the poker, have not yet been

offered in evidence, and they therefore rem itu in the custody of the Common wealth's officers. This motion is, therefore, premature. Second. If the articles shall have been offered in evidence, they are placed in the special cus-tody of the Court to be dealt with as justice re-onires.

unires. Third, Should the prisoner's counsel then

desire them to be examined, the Court should see to it that they are goarded from in-tentional or accidental injury, with the most scrupulous care, and they may be examined in open court by any porsous selected by the prisoner or his counsel, or if from necessity the examination cannot be made accurately in open court, they should be made accurately in open court, they should be placed in the hands of any respectable chemist or physician to be selected by the prisoner, with the consent of the Court. They should be properly identified as the very articles offered in evidence by the Commonwealth, before they are delivered to the person who has been se-lected by the prisoner's coursel, and for this purpose that person should reserve them in open court. They should then be examined in the presence of an officer or officers of the Court. Court.

Court. Samuel T. Davidson-I am an officer of the First National Bank at Camdon N. J. Question-Did George S Twitchell, Jr., keep an account with your bank? This was objected to by the defense on the ground that the prisoner's means were not legal

evidence of motive.

ersbip of this safe, except the key that was furnished me, and the halance from hearsay. Mr. Warnock recated-By the direction of the District Attorney I went for Mr. John F. Starr, and he refused to attend. He resides in omden.

(Proof was made of the service of subpost of on Chief Lamon, and his non-attendance, and an attachment was issued for him.)

Here a recess was taken unti 2 o'clock. QUARTER BESIDES -Judge Peirce, This could was occupied with petty criminal cases his morning. COMMON PLEAS -Judge Allison. -This court

evoted the morning to road cases. Nist PRIUS.-Justice Agnew.-James Stewart vs. Thomas Holloway, an action for damages for malicious prosecution. Verillet for pishu-tiff for \$10.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT-Judge Cad-UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cad-wahater.—Steamtus General George Meade va. steamers William T. Sherman and Hunopen. The libeliant alleged that in November, they, the defendants, while towing a fleet of barges around Polit Breeze, on the Schuylkill river, steered so negligently as to collide with and crimage the General Meade. The defense al-leged that the collision was caused by the negli-rence of the libeliant, as the respondents had the light of way. The case is being argued.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, Dro. 24 1868.

The rates for money continue as last quoted. As usual on the holidays, trade is excessively dull, and the general markets quite devoid of interest. The recurrence of a sharp pressure in the Money market has an embarrassing effect in commercial circles, and cash buyers in many instances have advantages that do not often occur, as many firms are necessitated to realize in order to raise the wherewithal to meet maturing obligations. Business firms, unless they have influential bank connections, find it difficult to negotiate loans without submitting to heavy shaves, and the difficulty is not likely to sensibly abate till the quarter day statements of the national banks are passed over, in which event it will not be surprising if extensions should be called for by parties who already find themselves in embarraised circumstances

The business in stocks to-day was extremely light. Government bonds closed dull and weak at the following ügures:-Registered, 1881. 1081 a1094: coupon, 1881. 114a1144; 5 20 registered, 1862, 105a1054; 5 20 coupon, 1862. 110a1104; 5-20 cource, 1864, 1064a1065; 5-20 registered, 1864. cource, 1864, 106;a106;; 5-20 registered, 1864, 105a1054: 5-20 coupon, 1865 107a1074; 5-20 regis-tered, 1864, 105a1054; 5-20 coupon, 1865 January and July, 109;a110: 5-20 coupon, 1867, 109;a110; 5-20 coupon, 1868, 110;a110;; 10 40 registered, 1024a103: 10-40 coupon, 105;a1055. In Railroad shares the only activity was in Reading, which sold up to 484, an advance of 4. Bank, Canal, and Passeuger Railway shares were without essential change.

were without essential change.

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

FIRST BOARD.	
000 Pa 68 W L.cp 1015	2'0 ah Reading
000 Leh 59.gold L 8714	850 do
600 do18 87	160 do
5 sh Com'i Bk 57	100 40
Aub Lob V R LELC	non als the Minds Cloud

ship our country and our liberty, how dear to us is a single victim offered upon its altars, and how indelible and cherished is the remembrance of it. "Fellow countrymen! Thanks to the won-

d rful intervention of God, we have escaped the greater calamity. Let us raise our hands to Heaven, and more than ever conside in His mercy, let us discharge our duties as Christians to our country, and by the grace of God and the force of our arms posterity shall bail the Republic of Paraguay great and glorions. Headquarters, Surubihy, October 16, 1883.

"FRANCISCO SOLANO LOPEZ."

GENERAL GRANT.

His Plan of Retrenchment.

The New York Tribune says editorially this morning:-

We have spleudid news from Washington. General Grant has taken a step which will endear him still more to every patriot. Instead of waiting for the hour of his new office, he announces a "policy" that will do more good than a thousaud orations. He demands from Congress honesty and economy. The time to squander has ceased; and if our easy-going Representatives intend to vote millions for every plausible scheme, it must be done over the veto of the new President. This simple declaration will save millions to a depleted Treasury. We must pay our debts before incurring new ones, and especially we must stop the wholesale waste of money and lands covered by the many railroad schemes. We accept General Grant's declara-tion in the joyful hope that we have seen an end of real estate speculations in the unprofitable dominions of other countries, of immense "lawyer's fees" for Washington lobbyists-of and grants and Indian treaties-and of the land astounding frauds in the collection of the customs and taxes. Let economy be the word, and the country will respond! Any Congressman who presumes to stand in the way will be re-buked by the people. General Grant is right, and the nation will give him an enthusiastic support.

-We look for his coming as men who gaze through the darkest night and fervently yearn for morning. This is a sign of the coming day, and we feel assured that it will be a day of glo rious and benedicent works, of economy, honesty, and peace.

EARTHQUAKES.

An Incident of the Chilian Convulsion

The Panama Slar has the foilowing:--"On the evening of the 10th ultimo, died in Valparaiso, Mrs. I avidson, one of the sufferers by the terrible earthquake of the 13th of August. she was a widow, and was living at Arica with her son when this catastrophe occurred, finding her atter the first heavy shock partially buried under the rulus of their house. Witt some assistance she was got out, but so badly bruised that she could not sit up. While they sought further help she was carried away by the sea, which began to invade the town a few minutes before six o'clock; she however had managed to get her arms through a broken door, and that kept her broken door, and that kept her at. She was washed on to a small afloat. island hard by; but the waters left her there only fifteen minutes. A boat was despatched to her rescue by the Peruvian corvette America; it was half full of water by the time it picked her up, and she bad been in the sea eight hours and three quarters. The turbulent state of the waters bailled all efforts to return to the ship to the men put their boat out to sea to wait till daylight, and reached the shore at about six o'clock on the following morning. For three days she lay exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and the cold night dews, without any other shelter than that afforded by a common blanket that her son was able to get. After an unavailing effort to get to Valparaiso by the mail steamer, she reached here by the Esme-ralds on the 27th of September. Every care was taken of the unfortunate lady, but the shock and attendant suffering had been too severe tor her to bear."

and the other articles in proportion. The only explanation of this alarming sacrifice of public troops were to be with was filled property is that the forts had to be abandoned, the withdrawn. and the country was filled with hostile Indians. The sale was advertised as extentively as possible for three months before it occurred. There is no law which authorizes accounting officers to sell United States property in any other way than by auc-tion, and if the property had not been sold at that time it would have been necessary to destroy it to prevent the Indians from obtaining possession. The property at Fort Reno was sacrificed, it is alleged, in the same manner, and the lucky purchaser, not withstanding the hostillity of the Indians, took off his bargains and realized to the tune of \$100,000.

JAMES FISK, JR.

His Attempt to Intimidate the Press. The N. Y. Commercia Advertiser of yester-day has the following spicy entorial comments on the most recent mancevre of James Fisk,

Mr. James Fisk, Jr., appears in a new role this morning. Having with his confederates finan-ciered Erie from above seventy down to below forty; having engaged in a lively epistolary hout with Commodore Vanderbilt, and, if we are to believe his own athdavit, brought the venerable Drew down on his marrow bones; having purchased a steamboat line, become proorietor of an opera house, and, according to report, laid the plans for inaugurating a revoluton in operatic management, this enterprising carnet-bagser, late of the Hub, cast about aim with the eye of an Alexander, for fresh fields for notoriety. He would become the Dictator of the Press.

The elder Napoleon shot dead a German jour-nalist, and Napoleon II, has imposed pains and consisties upon innumerable French editors. Why should not he, Fisk, who thus far ha noden rough-shod with impunity, muzzle the American press, and frighten every newspaper into silence on matters which he might deem ndesirable for publication ! For some time faily journals have been receiving notes of warning or menace. Last night Samuel Bowles, the intimate friend of the Vice President elect, and proprietor of one of the most talented and hightoned papers in the country, was seized in a public place at Fisk's behest, and rapidly borne off to the Ludlow Street Jail. Here was incarcerated during the night like a common felon, and only obtained his liberty this morning by giving the unparalleled ball of \$50,000. During the entire night, ineffectual efforts were made to secure his release. He was set upon in a most offensive and unexpected manner. His arrest was clearly so planned as to effect his incarceadon without hope of bail for some time.

For once, Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has undertaken a job which we fear he will be unable to carry If he supposes that he can intimidate brough. and irighten the press by such performances as that of last night, he labors under a hallucinaion which he would do well to dispel at once Mr. Bowles, whose character and reputation present a striking contrast to tuose of certain other individuals, is charged with libel in having used too strong language concerning the Eric robberies. Formerly, the greater the trath, the greater was the libel. The law of this State now reads, however:--"In all criminal prosecu-tions or indictments for libels, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as ibellous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted.

Those who know Mr. Bowles and the charac-ter of the Springfield Republican would not for a moment doubt that his reflections upon the Erle management were dictated by "good motives," and were published for "justifiable ends.

-An Ohio boy smashed his father's head because the latter came home "drunk and dis-This family discipline resulted in orderly." a funeral.

was his custom, at the close of the sermon, to rise in his pew and make a very courteous bow to the minister, and then walk out, the audience waiting in their pews till be had reached the Van Buren's home church at Kin vestibule. derhook was Beformed Dutch. At Washington when he went to church, he attended St. John's (Episcopal) in the morning. Mrs. Polk was a devout and earnest Christian woman, belonging to the Presbyterian Church. "Mr. Polk accompanied his family every Sun-

devout attention he gave to the sermon. It

ay morning to the Four-and-a halt Street Church. Mrs. Polk usually attended the Second Presbyteriau Church in the atteration, where she had a pew. The President seldom accompanied her at the second service. General fayor was not a professor of religion. When ne attended church he sat in the President's new at St John's. President Pierce was a member of the Congregational society in Concord, New Hampshire, but not of the cnurch. He was ery regular in his atten Jance on Fourth street, car the White House. This was his religious not a member of the church. He came to worship usually on foot and unattended. His per was on the side, about two-thirds of the way from the door. He usually walked up the aisle with a cat-like step, went to the extreme end of the pew, curled himself up in the corner, and cidom moved till the service closed. He rarely spoke to any one, and has ened from the church to the White House. Mrs. L nooln was a comnumicant at the New York Avenue Pre-byterian Church. Mr. Lincoln was not. Bat he was a regular attendant at worship. Johnson seems to have no religious home, but rather inclines to the Lutherans. General Grant is not a pro-fessor of religion. He is a trustee of the National Methodist Church at Washington, and is a frequent attendant on the preaching of that church.'

New York Money Market.

New York Money Market. -The N. Y. Tribune of this morning, in speaking of the financial eperations of yearenday maya:-"Government bands were steady, but the activity in money checked husines. Counderable: urchases continue to be made for investment by savings banks and others having funds in trust. At the Scond toerd prices decined 3; per cent. on pressure to sail for c. sh. State and rainway bonds were dull and angleted. Money opened in sharp demand at 7 per cent ingold and 7 p reent in cursecy, with a com-mission added. The rates for carrying stocks show the activity in money; 5% was paid for one day, and from 160/5, per cent, was paid for thirty days. At the close of business the rates were less firm, and hoans on Governments and miscellappend accurities loans on Governments and missellaneous accurities were made at 7 per cent. in currency."

-The New York Herald says .--

were made at 7 pr cent. In currency." -To New York *Heraid* says:-The Nowey market was active to stringency in the Brock their funds this moral iduced lenders to keep back their funds this moral iduced lenders to keep back their funds this moral iduced lenders to here back their funds this moral iduced lenders to here back their funds this moral iduced lenders to here back their funds this moral iduced lenders to here back their funds this moral iduced lenders to here back their funds the neiliter is the state of here back their funds the neilt regal rate in gold, which ournels in the concept cent. The greek you me of bus-here was done at seven per cent. In coln until the heif hour befors of oclock, when the 'Skivlock's who here here cent, chrency. There is money enough in the city to satisfy the demand, and all succeeded in the city to satisfy the demand, and the science the inthe city to satisfy the demand, and the science the in

-A F. F. V. has brought a slander suit against a Richmond milliner.

-A West Virginian whipped his wife, the other day, for unexampled extravagance in eating both butter and molasses on her bread.

Boston, Dec. 24 .- George Maffitt, a sceneshilter at the Theatre Comique, aged 24 years, was instantly killed, last night, by falling twenty-five feet, from the flies to the stage.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 24-A. M .- Consols for money, 24; for account, 924/2023. U. S. Five-twenties, 74]. Eric Railroad, 224/2023; Illinois Central, 954. LIVEBROOL, Dec. 24-A. M.-Cotton quict; the sales of to day are estimated at 12,000 bales.

Fo-morrow being Christmas, the weskly Cotion Circular is issued to-day. The sales of the week were \$1,000; exports, 16,000; for speculation, 11,000 bales. The stock in port is 335,600 bales, including 59,000 bales of Ameri-

LONDON, Dec. 24 .- Refined Petroleum, 1s. 8d. The Crippled Steamer Columbia.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 24 .- The steamer City of Antwerp, which arrived on the 22d, reports having passed the steamer Columbia under sail on the 19th inst., in long. 29, on the usual route.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 24-P. M.-Consols for money, 921; for account, 921@921; United States fivetwenties dull at 744. Liverpool, Dec. 24-P. M. - Cotton afloat 269,000 bales, of which 115,000 bales are American. Lard heavy at 66s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine, 26s. 6d.

LONDON, DEC. 24-P. M.-Tallow, 48s. HAVRE, Dec. 24-P. M.-Cotton easier, for both sn the spot and to arrive; sales at 123f, on the spot and 121 df. to arrive.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 23. - Stocks strong, Chicago and Hock Island, 112 Reading, 8755; Canton Co., 4554; Erie, 29; Cieveland and Tutedo 9954; Cleve-land and Pittsburg, 83; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1114; Michigan Central, 148; Michigan Southern, 3257; New York Central, 149; Hinols C-ntral, 148; Cambri-land preferred, 37; Virginia 68, 57; Missouri 68, 90; Hudson River, 181; 5-208, 1862, 110; do, 1864, 10654; do, 1885, 107; do, new, 10957; 10-46a, 105, Gold, 1845; Mone5, 7 per cent, Exchange, 10954;

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P.M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their

Pa. M. Steam. Co. 119 Market firm.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec. 24 .- The Flour market presents no new feature, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$56.5.50 for superfine; \$6@6.50 for extras; \$7.25@ 8-1236 for Northwestern extra family; \$8:50@10:50 for common and good Pennsylvania and Onio do. do., and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at \$7.40@8 per bbl. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is no spirit in the Wheat market, and no in uiry except from the local millers, who purchase good and prime lots, which are scarce, Sales of red at \$190@245 and amber at \$210@ 2 12. Rye is steady, with sales of Western and Pennsylvania at \$1 60. Corn moves slowly at the present decline. Sales of new yellow at the present decline. Sales of new yellow n 80@92c, and new white at 85@90c. Oats an without essential change. Sales of 2000 bushe Oats are Western at 76@78c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. Quereitron at \$42 per ton.

-A Kentucky sheriff attached a set of false teeth for taxes.

-Czar Alexander is having locomotives made to run on ice.

tion was overruled, and the witness answered

Answer-He did; there have been no transacactions between the bank and Mr. Twitchell since November 10, when his balance was \$2.04. Cross examined—He did not have a balance at the end of every month: at one time his ac vas overdrawn \$111 90; his first deposit was \$1770. A. B. Warden sworn-I am a jeweller, at

Fifth and Chesnut streets: I know the prison-er: November 21 last the prisoner applied to me for a loan of \$50; I did not lend it to him. for a loan of \$50; I did not lend it to him. Catherine MeNally sworn-On the 22d of November last I resided at Mr. Montgomery's, in Tenth street, next door to Mrs. Hill's; I re-collect the night of the murder; I was in the kitchen after tea; the kitchen adjoins Mrs. Hill's; I heard a noise between haif-past nine and ten o'clock; I heard female volces in the bitchen I heard the bill which was rough de

and ten o'clock; I heard female voices in the kitchen: I heard the bell, which was rang five or six times; I was then in Mr. Montgomery's c-liar, and I heard the bell in Mrs. Hill's kitchen, but up to that time I had heard no noise in Mrs. Hill's kitchen, not even the dogs. J. M. Fletcher sworn-I am the Deputy Coro-ner; I went to Mrs. Hill's house at 9¼ o'clock on Monday morning, and found two officers in possession; assisted Dr. Shapleigh to arrange for the post moriem; I was with Mr. Warnock when the examination of the upper rooms was made; he handed me \$350 in money, a diamond closter pin, two diamond cluster-carrings. a closter pin, two diamond cluster-earrings, a gold watch and chain, and several pieces of gold jeweiry; there was also a due bill for \$59 of George S Twitchell's handed to me; it was dated October 28, 1868; after Dr. Shapielgh had finished I requested Detective Lamon to make a search of the premises, and while he was doing it two officers came in: I took procession of the it two officers came in: I took possession of the house and of the wardrobe, and locked up all the rooms that could be locked; the keys remained in my possession until the following Filday or Saturday, when I surrendered them to Mr. O'Byrne, upon an order; on Monday alternoon Mr. Lamon, Mr. Warnock, and I went down to take the deeds away; I did not go there each multil Wednesday afternoon, when there sgain until Wednesday afternoon, when Mr. Warnock, Sarah and Ann Campbell, and two reporters were with me; Thursday morning I went again with the District Attorney; Phurs-day night I went with Mr. Warnock, Mr. Mann,

and Mr. O'Byrae. Oross-examined-I saw the letters of administration and the order of the administrator, and I delivered the keys upon his order to his counsel.

Sueriff Morgan sworn-I am Sherlif of Camden county; I have here the warrant under which to make distress upon property in Cam-

Question-Did you make distress upon the Mr. Mann-We object to this, because no

proof has been made of the existence of a dobt that can, by the laws of New Jersey, be recovered by distress.

The Court sustained the objection.

Question-From woom did the prisoner rent? Witness-The property he rented from John F. Starr; the shingles he manufactured were marked with the name of Starr; I never saw Mr. Twitchell until yesterday; I forward d a notice to him by a constable, but received no answer from him

Edwin L. Morgan affirmed-I am a member of the firm of Morgan & Orr; the prisoner is in-debted to us to the amount of about \$550, which was upon a note we discounted for his accom-modation to pay for incidental work to his en-gines; this was about three months ago; he began business about May last. Cross-examined—He bought from us an en-gine and boiler for \$1200, which he paid for; the pote of which I have spoken came due on last

note of which I have spoken came due on last Friday

William Greggsworn-I resident No 1102 Clinton street; I know the prisoner; in June last he applied to me for a loan of money; I think the amount was under a thousand; it was near that sum, but did not exceed it; I did not lend lt.

The defense objected to this, a mere application for the loan of money, on the ground that it did not go to show a need of money; and the court instructed the jury to disregard it.

court instructed the jury to disregard it. Dr. Bhapieigh recalled—When I went to make a post mortem examination of the body of Mrs. Hill on Monday morning, I found her hair confined in a roll at the back by a comb, some of the testh of which were broken; she had a woollen cap on the middle part of her bead; the back hair was closely confined in a bard scoll, the front hear was somewhat dishard roll; the front hair was somewhat dis-hevelled; it took me soms little time to take her hair down. Cross-examined-I do not recollect having seen beads on the cap; it was over some of these

-This morning's gold quotations, reported by Narr & Ladner, No. 30 South Third Street:-19:00 A. M. 1353 12:05 P. M. 1353 19.00 A. M. 10.10 . 1354 11.00 ** 135 -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 113

(114); do. 1862, 110; (110); do., 1864, 106; (100); 106; do., 1865, 107 (110); do., 1865, new, 109; (100); 109; do., 1867, new, 109; (110); do., 1868, 119 (110); do., 58, 10-408, 105((105); Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 134; (1134); Super, 1301(2132). Silver, 1304@132. William Painter & Co., bankers, -Messrs.

No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock :-United States 6s, 1881, 114 @1141; U. S. 5-206, Is62 1094@1104; do. 1864, 1064@1064; do., 1865, 107@1074; do. July, 1865, 1094@1094; do. July, 1867, 1094@110; 1868, 1104@1104; 10-408, 1044@ 1054. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold. 1344@1348.

Gold. 154 gcl.154 g. --Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@1144; old 5-20s, do., 110@1104; new 5-20s, 1864, 1064@1064; do., 1865, 107@1074; 5-20s, July, 1865, 1093@110; do., 1867, 1093@1104; do., 1869, 1004100, 10, 40, 105@1054, 0, 114, 105, 1054 1868, 110@1104; 10-40s, 105@1054. Gold, 1344.

The Proposed New Minor Coinage.

WE herewith present electrotype impressions of the new series of nickel-copper coin proposed to be issued in the place of those at present in use. We cannot of course give the bright silvery appearance in our impreasions which characterizes



the coins, and which adds so much to their beauty, nor is it possible by the process we have been compelled to employ to do justice to the very fine artistic workmanship displayed on the coins. The great beauty of this series of minor



coins is its uniformity and simplicity. On the obverse of all the pieces is a head of Liberty, upon which is inscribed the word "Liberty.' On the reverse is an olive wreath, as an emblem of the peace this country enjoys at home and



with all nations. In the centre of this wreath the Roman numerals J, III, and V stand out boldly, indicating the denomination of the different coins. For a more extended notice of this new and beautiful series of minor coins, we refer our readers to our editorial columns.

-The Marchioness of Hastings mourns on \$25,00 0 a year.

-The London ritualists claim to have converted the Prince and Princess of Wales.

-A melancholy reflection-the top of a bald head in a looking-glass.