THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, DECEMBER 28, 1868.

# FIRST EDITION

GEN. GRANT.

## His Opinion of the Civil Service Bill-He will Crush the Whisky Rings.

The New York Tribune of this morning prints in its Washington despatches the following :--

of speech in order to claim a place at the table of civilization, to which their known aptitude for filling all careers and public offices entitles them, have finally raised the standard of liberty on our beautiful and unfortunate native soll, under the folds of which all those have rallied who, like ourselves, nourish the desire of conquering our liberies and constituting a free government that one survey our future and open a broad The question of a waolesaie displacement of Johnson officials who hold commissions by and with the advice and consent of the Repubhean Senate, on the 4th of March next, by the incoming administration, has been the subject of deep consideration by the friends of General Grant for a long time past. The subject having lately been alluded to in conversations with the President elect, he emphatically declared his opposition, in so many words, to the old Jackson doctrine that to the victors belong the spolls. In other words, he is opposed to turning men out of office merely for opiniou's sake. The purpose of his administration will be the faithful performance of the divisor of the constant office performance of the duties of his great office: to see that the laws are carried out; that honesty and economy prevail in the public service, and that all the offices are filled by capable and efficient men. This is understood to mean that if an officer in the public service has sbown a peculiar fitness for his position, and evidence of his ability to perform its functions in the highest degree of excellence and with honesty of purpose, no matter what his political opinions may be, it would be im-proper to displace that officer with one who could at least perform the duties no better. While it is probable that General Grant will seek in the Republican party men to fill the various offices, it is certain that he will look more closely to the fitness of the candidate than to his political services to any party; and that the claims of no man on the latter ground merely will be considered. General Grant has also said in conversation, recently, that he is in favor of the general features of Mr. Jenckes' Civil Ser-

#### More Statements Regarding the General's Views-A Social Chat.

The Washington correspondence (Dec. 24) of the Syrscuse (N. Y.) Journal contains the fol-

It is quite evident that General Grant's silence is not the result of obtuseness or want of ideas. Since his return to Washington he has not been remarkable for reticence. On the contrary, he seems to have taken every proper occasion to express his opinions on current topics.

Just before Congress met he announced him-self as desiring to see passed au amendment to the Constitution making a uniform rule of suffiage. He also reiterated his favorable opinion of the Wade amendment, limiting a President

to one term. At an interview with members of the House, General Grant took occasion to urge the absolute necessity of a session of the Forty first Congress, to begin on the 4th of March next. He said that legislation was greatly behind the real needs of the country, and that further, his admidistration would require the presence of Congress to aid in the adoption of measures that might be found ab-olutely necessary for the pacification of the country.

This ends, without doubt, all attempts to repeal the act by which each Congress is re-quired to meet on the 4th of March, though it is understood the House Judiciary Committee agree to report a bill for that purpose. Another and desirable evidence of the Gene-ral's watchfulness is seen in the sending of members of his stuff to make thorough inspec-

members of his staff to make thorough inspec-tions in the disturbed States. It is understood

millions of the North would be happier, and would be stronger (of course assuming that they would held together) without the South than with it, and also that the negroes would be much nearer to emancipation under a Southern Government than under the old system of the Union, which had not at that date (August, 1862) been abandoned, and which always ap-peared to me to place the whole power of the North at the command of the slaveholding in-terest of the South. A Letter to Secretary Seward-The Revolutionists Praying for Recognitio. The following communication was addressed during the latter part of October last, by Gene-ral C. Cespedes, General-in-Chief of the liberat-ing forces in Cuba, and the members of the Junia of the Provisional Government, tojSecre-

terest of the South. As far as regards the special or separate interests of England in the matter, I. differing from many others, had always contended that it for our interest that the Union should be kept entire.

Forgive these details on a matter which has now lost its interest. I have only to conclude by renewing my thanks and by expressing my most carnest desire that your country, already so great, may grow, prosper, and flourish more and more for its own benefit, and for the benefit of the world. Believe me, sir, yours, etc.. W. E. GLADSTONE.

C. Edwards Lester, Esq., New York.

# GENERAL LONGSTREET.

His Estimate of General Grant-His Plan of Reconstruction – Congress Should be Supported. General James Longstreet has written the

of the fundamental doctrine-the interest of the people-in their zeal to maintain their ideas of consistency, which consists in adhering to old truths whether they work for weal or for woo. I regret that I am not better prepared to meet your wishes for information in regard to the future poincy of our new President. Although I have had the pleasure of several interviews with him, within the last few years, I have not with him, within the last few years, I have not sought to learn his appreciation of political questions of the present or of the future. I regard his past course and decided character as the surest guarantees of his future course. The floating idea that has attached itself to the minds of the many, that he may yet prove to be a Democrat, is like many other specula-tions that each clause but tions that gain circulation and credence; but only serve to deceive those who are credulous enough to indulge them. It we recall to mind the events of the last two years, we shall re-member that General Grant's position at one time was such as to insure his nomination for President by the party that he might choose as most in accord with his views of public policy; and subsequent events indicate that his personal popularity is such as to have turned the balance in his favor. It seems to me unreasonable, therefore, to expect to find him, at this late day, seeking alliance with the old party. His ante-cedents clearly mark him as a national man, and of such he gives assurance of his adhesion to the party whose basis is the Union, and that the influence of his administration will be applied to its complete and prosperous restora-tion. A fair-minded people must know, however, that no individual, unaided, can accompli-h this great purpose. He must needs have the assistance of the North, of the South, of the East, and of the West. Having assurances of co-operation from other parts of the country, he only wants that of the South to complete the combination which will give to his administra-tion a happy advent, and comfortable an icipations of its salutary progress. That the people of the South desire practical reconstruction there can be no doubt; but it seems to be difficult to develop that sentiment so as to produce practical results. Drifting along in the channel into which chance seems to have thrown me, I begin to find myself, like many others, ready with my theory. As it may laterest you, I give you a concise statement of it. If you find that you can make it useful, you are at liberty to do so:—The wealth of the South lies in its soil. If this proposition is true, its sequents are equally so.

. Labor is essential to make that wealth available. 2. To command labor, laws must

Wallace streets; have known the prisoner four years; his character is good. Samuel Simes sworn—I am a druggist; have known the prisoner two years; his character is good; I have frequently seen him in company with his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill; I last saw them together about nine months ago. Question—What was his manner towards her?

Redress-Arrest of Alleged Assassins - European Market Reports.

**Financial and Commercial** 

## FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. An Editor Indomnified.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28 .- The jury in the case of Daniel Dechert, editor and proprietor of the Hagerstown Mail, gave him a verdict against the Hagerstown corporation for \$7500] damages for allowing his office, types, etc., to be destroyed by a mob in 1862, and driving him out of town as a secessionist. Other cases of a similar character are pending. This case is likely to be taken as a precedent for numberless suits throughout Maryland.

Wills M. White, a well-known citizen, was

Drowned on Saturday whilst skating on the Spring Gardens. He leaves a wife and family.

William Kincade, a celebrated circus rider, died here on Saturday of heart disease.

Two Irishmen, named Patrick McGuire and Patrick Lannan, have been arrested, charged

#### with the Assassination

of Douglas Love recently at Lonaconing, Allegheny coal mines.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

### By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 28-A. M.-Consols for money, 921; for account, 921. U. S. Five-twenties quiet and stendy at 744. Stocks quiet. Erie, 261;

Corn. 383. 6d.

## Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, DEC. 28 -Cotion firm: middlings up-land, 25c. Fiour quiet, prices weak and nominally unchanged. Wheat is extremely dull and nothing doing. Corn firm; prime white at 85@87c.; yellow at 87@88c. Oass dull at 63@88c. Rye firm at \$1:45@1:35. Provisions unchanged and small business. Pork at \$25. Bacon-rib fides, 17c; clear sides, 17%c.; shoul-ders, 14c; hams, 18c. Lard, 17%c@01sc. NEW YOBK, Dec. 28.-Stocks strong. Obicago and Rock Ialand, 117; Reading, 99. Canton Co., 49; Erle, 40%; Cleveland and Toledo, 101%; Cleveland and Pittaburg, 53. Pittsburg and Fort Wayne. 111%; Michi-gan Ontral, 114%; Michigan Southero, 88%; New York Central, 156; Lilinois Central. 140; Cumberland preferred. 36; Virginia 56, 56%; Missouri 63, 89%; Hud-son River, 133%; 5-208, 1862, 110%; do. 1864, 1063%; do. 1866, 107%; do. new. 110%; 10-408, 105%, 601a, 1345%. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109%.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. THE HILL MURDER.

death. Judge Brewster said he would like to hear Trial of George S. Twitchell—Testimony for the Defense. from the defense how this question of furniture

### DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

trol whatever, but are made to suffer severely and frequently by the disarrangement of their financial affairs.

Brancial affairs. Stocks were very dull to day, as will be seen by a glance at the above record of the transactions. Government loans were steady at Saturday's quotations, with small sales. City loans, new issues, sold at 100@1004, and the old certificates were offered at 97. Lealth gold loan sold at 571 no change

certificates were offered at 97. Lenigh gold loan sold at 874, no change. In Reading Railroad there was a firmer feeling, and it closed at 454 @ 494, an advance of 4; Penn-sylvania Railroad dropped 4, and closed at 534; Camden and Amboy Railroad was steady at 1294; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 454; Lehigh Valley at 554; Catawissa preferred at 31; and Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 25. In Canal shares the only sales were of Schuyl-

In Canal shares the only sales were of Schuyl-till Navigation preferred at 20.

In Bank and Passenger Railway shares no PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

1101: do. Gold. 135. 1868, 110 @ 1101; 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. 114 @1144; U. S. 5-208, 1862, 1104@1101; do., 1864, 1064@1002; do., 1865, 1073@1071; do., July, 1865, 1104@1102; do., 1865, 1073@1071; do., July, 1865, 1104@1102; 10-408, 1055 @1052. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1343@135. —Messra De Haven & Brother No. 40 South

119.25. Gold, 1343@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, 1144 @1145; do. 1862, 1103@1105; do. 1864, 107@ 1074; do., 1865, 1074@108; do. 1865, new, 1104@ 1103; do., 1867, new, 1105@111; do., 1868, 1105 @1114; do., 58, 10-408, 1055@1055. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1344@1345; Silver, 1304@132. Silver, 1304@132.

### Stock Quotations by Telegraph-I P. M

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Dec. 28 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Querettron at \$42 per ton. Seeds-Cloverseed is quiet but steady at \$8@ 8.25 per 64 lbs, for prime new. Timothy is unchanged. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at \$2.58 @2 62.

The Flour market is characterized by extreme quietude, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers, in lots for im-

taken by the home consumers, in lots for im-mediate use, at \$5,65:50 for superfine; \$6,66:50 for extras; \$7,25,68 122, for Northwestern extra family; \$8,75,610:50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, do.; and \$11,613 for fency brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7,50,68 per barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is no new movement to notice in the Wheat market, and the inquiry is confined to prime lots, which are scarce. Sales of Red at \$1,90,62 05, and amber at \$210,62:12. Rye is steady at \$1:60 per bushel for Western and Penn-sylvanis. Corn is without special change, Sales of 500 bushels oid yellow at \$1:10,100 bushels new do, at \$0,690c., according to dry-ness; and new white at \$5,687c. Oats are steady, with sales of Western at 74,675c. Whisky is held at \$1,03,61,05 per gallon, duty paid.

ssked to have a bill made out in the name of Twitchell, and I supposed that was her name; she paid the money. John C. Hookins sworn-I am in the queens-ware busines; this is my receipt at the bottom of this bill. (Paper given the witness.) I sold these goods on the l0th of April, 1866; they were selected on this day, and on the 11th were de-livered at No. 319 South Tenth street; the name on the bill and the name on the cash-book is Mrs. Twitchell; I do not recollect distinctly who made the purchase; it was a lady; the charge in the book of original entries is against Mrs. Twitchell. (This, together with the silverware bill, were given in evidence.) James H. Cornwall sworn-In May, 1863, I was in the carpet business at No. 519 Chesnut street; (bill given witness) I know this was re-ceipted by the book-keeper in the house; I recol-lect that Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were in the store looking at some carpets, and were unable to decide among three or four patterns; next day Mrs. Hill came with them; she seemed to decide upon a pattern for the parlor; the goods mentioned in this bill were those sold, and were charged to Mrs. Twitchell; the bill was paid by Mr. Twitchell; (another bill was handed witness); this was receipted by the book-keeper, and was made out to Mrs. Twitchell; I know nothing of the transaction. (These bills being offered in exidence, the first was admitted and the latter excluded.) George J. Henkels sworn.-I Am a cabinet-maker at Nos, 1301 and 1303 Chesout street. (A This Morning's Quotations. first was admitted and the latter excluded.) George J. Henkels sworn.—I am a cabinet-maker at Nos. 1301 and 1303 Chesnut street. (A bill was handed the witness) This bill was made out and receipted by me; two or three parties were at the store several times making the selection; Mr. Twitchell was one of them, and several ladies came also; when they had been delivered Mr. Twitchell came to the store and paid the amount in money, \$625; subsequently they made another purchase, which was also paid for by Mr. Twit-chell, the amount being \$242; some lady came with Mr. Twitchell, but I do not know whoshe was; I do not think she was sixty years old; I never saw Mrs. Hill that I am aware of; the second bill was charged to Mrs. Twitchell.

Illinois Central, 95. Liverpool, Dec. 28-A.M.-Cotton quiet; sales of probably 12,000 bales. California wheat, 114, 10d.; red Western, 9s. 10c. Flour, 26@26s. 6d.

they are directed to make the most careful examination into the state of affairs. General Parker is to leave soon for the Gulf States, and Assistant Adjutant-General Leet has already gone to Sheridan's department.

A gentleman who spent several hours recently at General Grant's residence, with several others, gives me some interesting gossip about the interview. The person referred to was a former friend of the Grant tamily, and knew the General when a West Point cadet at home on a visit. Like others I have seen, he did not believe the cadet had any elements of power and grandeur in his character, and told how vehemently he controverted General Hamer' (the Congressman by whom Grant was nominated to West Point, and who atterwards fell in Mexico) declaration that Lieutenant Grant would make his mark, for that there was a good deal in him.

My informant was delighted with the easy geniality of the General, and described with ensto his manner and conversation. Among other things he said that Grant told how surprised he was at the number of men Pemberton had at Vicksburg when he surrendered. He (General Grant) supposed the force to be not more than fifteen thousand. Pemberton told him, when they were arranging terms of surrender, that his men must be fed until they could reach their own lines and depots. This was acquiesced in. Pemberton then said he should need supplies immediately. I asked him for "how many?" said Grant, and when he told me "32,000 men," my eyes, gentlemen, opened as wide a that-at the same time illustration by placing his thumb and forefuger together so as to make a large oval. There was a laugh over this. Many stories were told of campaigns and movements. The regard for Sherman, so well known to the country, was shown quste plainly by several allusions to him, and especially in the partation of incidents connected with the surrender of Johnston.

Senator Wilson, who was present, remarked jocularly that he, had noticed that the General had been closeted with McClellan. Grant re

sponded affirmatively, and further said that McCle lan was an able man and soldier. The only point on which he expressed himself during the conversation that bore upon public affairs, was in relation to General Sheridan, and hie removal from the command of Louisiana. It was an easy and fair deduction from his remarks, to believe that among the first, if not the very first, act of his Administration as "Commander-in-Chief" would be the signing of an order placing Little Phil in command Louisiana and Texas, probably also of all the Transmississippi region.

#### A New Cabinet Slate.

The new Cabinet "slate," revised and corrected for the Christmas holidays and the recess of Congress, is as follows :- Secretary of State. - Hon. Charles Francis

Secretary of State. - H Secretary of the Treasury-Hon, John Sher

man, of Ohio. Secretary of War-General George B. McClel-

lan, of New York. Secretary of the Navy-Admiral David D. Porter, United States Navy, of Penusylvania.

The positions of Secretary of the Interior, Attorney-General, and Postmaster-General are now blank.—N. Y. Herald.

### The Whisky Rings.

General Grant says he is "so much of a radica that he will tear up the whisky, railroad, and insular rings" by the roots if he has to fill every important civil office in the country with army and navy regular officers, whom he knows he can rely on for an honest and faithful discharge of their duties." His pronunciamiento will also explain Senator Edmunds' silly bill about two offices. -N. Y. Herald.

#### -Mrs. General Gaines is in New Orleans.

-A poor Irish woman named Catharine Hayes went insane from domestic troubles in Palmer, Mass., last week.

-Jack Winters, who has murdered his seventh man, and broke fail in Memphis lately, has been rearrested in Shelby county, Texas.

weak nor such cowards as rumore1; it indicates that we are prepared and capable to remove the government that oppresses us, that injustice cannot reign forever, that a day will come when all great arimes will meet with punishment, and that the aspirations of a people guided on their rough path by the finger of Providence cannot so easily be deviated or held back. However, in order to succeed in our holy cause, we require the intervention of the influence of civilized and free nations, so that, recognized as beligerents, they will cause the rights of people and the laws of humanity to be respected, and avoid barbarous measures that are not of modern times, and could be prought into action by such a government as that of Spain, obliging us to make reprisals that are repugnant to our sentiments, and that would tend to stain the purity and the nobleness of our cause.

CUBA.

tary Seward:--The Cubans, weary of the degrading oppres-sion by which they have been ruled during more than three centuries: detrauded of all their hopes to obtain the rights to which all men as-pire who in their conscience wish for liberty;

humiliated even to the deprivation of freedom of speech in order to claim a place at the table

that can assure our future and open a broad field, enabling us to march on the path of pro-

gress towards those aspirations which are the

hope of humanity. Animated by such a holy cause and by the

voice of our country, we arose against the Gov-ernment of Spain, in the encampment of Dema-

ingua, in the jurisdiction of Manzanilio, to the number of five hundred men, who although not

all trained to warfare, were determined to defend even unto death the standard that we had raised, until we had obtained the object of

our hopes, our independence-in fact, until we

had driven the tyranny and despotism of Spain

torever from our shores, which to the present day has marked our brows with the stigms of

the most degrading slavery. Providence, that always helps and guides men who feel their existence in order to follow their autonomy, has granted that we happily took the path of revolution, and although we

were only five hundred men, badly armed, and still worse disciplined, and driven to a moun-

still worse disciplined, and driven to a moan-tain by well organized Government troops of Spain, we now number fifteen thousand men, sufficiently well equipped and possessing ample munitions of war—an army that has arrived triumphantly, continually routing the enemy and augmenting, because the voice of liberty is responded to from the bosoms of our forests, by men willing to atracele argument transme.

men willing to struggle against tyranny, like the plants that rise and become animated by the first rays of the sun; and so unsparing is

the hand of oppression that ignorance awakes from the depths of its darkness to join in the

We now hold much more than fifty leagues of

the interior of this Island in the Eastern Depart-

n ent, among which are the people (or commu-nities) of Jiguani, Tunas, Baire, Yara, Barran-cas, Dani, Canto, Embarcadero, Guisa, and Horno, besides the cities of Bayamo and Holguin, in all numbering 107,853 inhabitants,

who obey us and have sworn to shed the last

established a provisional government aud formed our general quarters, where we hold more than 800 of the enemy prisoners, taken from the Spanish army, among whom are gene-rals and governors of high rank. All this has been accomplished in ten days, without other

resources than those offered by the country we

have passed through, without other arms than those taken from the enemy, and without other losses than three or four killed and six or eight wounded. What does this in-

dicate? It indicates that the Cubans are not so weak nor such cowards as rumore 1; it indicates

In the mentioned city of Bagamo we have

drop of blood in our cause.

trife.

as Belligerents.

For this reason we recollect that in America there exists a great and generous nation to which we are united by important ties of commerce, and great sympathy for its wise repub lican institutions that have served us as a basis for the formation of ours; we have not doubted for one moment in addressing ourselves to it, through the medium of the Minister of State, praying for its concurrence and aid of its inience in favor of the conquest of our liberty. which cannot be doubtful or strange, since after being constituted we must form, sooner or later. an integral part of such powerful nation; for the same reasons that the people of America are called to form one nation, and to be the admiration and the fear of the whole world.

We take the liberty to hand you a copy of the manifesto that we have published, with the two first copies of our official paper, the Cubano Libre, the only independent publication that has ever appeared in Cuba. We are, sir, etc. C. M. CESPEDES, General-in-Chief, etc. etc.

#### GLADSTONE.

Interesting Letter from the Euglish Prime Minister in Regard to Oar Country.

Premier Gladstone, of England, wrote the ollowing to C. Edwards Lester, of New York :-11 CARLTON HOUSE TERRACE, Aug. 8, 1867. Sir:-Your letter of November 30, 1866, arrived in London while I was on the Continent of Europe. I did not receive it till the time when the session of Parliament began, and I then postponed replying to it in the hope that by a careful perusal of the work you were so good as o send me, on "The Glory and Shame of land," I might quality myself to show that it not worthy I was at least sensible of your

I have not yet completed that perusal, in consequence of the heavy pressure of public duties on my time. But I have read a good portion of the work, and with great interest. I am quite satisfied of the justice of its inten-tion towards my conntry. I am not so satisfied of the uniform justice of its execution. But I am aware that arrogance and self-confidence are among our national faults; that we require to be taken down-so to speak-by the estimates that others form of us; that the more plainspoken those estimates are, the better for us; and that even if they cocasionally err on the ide of severity, we shall not seriously suffer by the error, while we may and ought greatly to gain by the criticism in general.

All such criticisms should help every English-All such criticisms should help every English-man, individually, who is called upon to dis-charge public duties, in forming a strong and earnest resolution to discharge them, with the aid of the Almighty, to the best of his feeble powers. For this help I, on my own part, sincerely thank you.

I must also thank you for the favorable and friendly tone of all such notices as I have met in the work. They are much beyond my desert. With respect to the opinion I publicly ex-pressed, at a period during the war, that the South had virtually succeeded in achieving its independence, I could not be surprised or offended if the expression of such an opiniou at such a time had been treated in your work much less kindly than the notices I find at pages 529-523. I must confess that I was wrong; that I took too much upon myself in expressing such an opinion. Yet the motive was not bad. My "sympathies" were then where they had long before been, where they are now-with the who's American people.

I, probably like many Europeans, did not understand the nature and working of the American Union. I had imbibed, conscientiously if erroneously, an opinion that twenty-four

encourage and protect it. Also their co-sequents. To encourage and invite labor, evi-dences of protection must be made manifest operation of law upon labor that through the we have. Hence, it appears that the value of our lands depends upon our labor, our labor upon the law, and the law upon us. A failure upon our part, therefore, to enact and enforce proper laws, will be as fatal to the interests of the owners of real estate as confiscation. And yet, all that Congress asks us to do is to avail ourselves of the only means by which we may avoid serious depreciation of our material interests. That is, this will be the practical result of reconstruction, under national legislaion, upon our interests The moving cause of that legislation, probably, was "security for the future." Here we may discover the line that should mark our connection with reconstruc-tion. It begins and ends in our care for home interests. It will be time enough to begin to ook into the future when we have provided for the present. The politicians of the old schoo seem auxious to impress upon the minds of young men the importance of rejecting all propositions coming from the Republican party, or else they dishonor their own blood and the blood of their fallen courades. But gentlemen should remember that they only disnouor their comrades when they dishonor them selves, and that there cannot be dishonor in ready obedience to law and a proper care fo our own welfare. On the contrary, to discard the law and expose ourselves to unnecessary difficulties is near akin to dishonor. It is true that many worthy persons are disfrauchised under the law, but the readiest and surest means of relief are through the law. I conclude, therefore, that interest, and duty. and honor demand that we should place ourselves in a condition to support the laws of Congress. When we have done so, we shall receive abundantly of help from the Executive, and from the other members of the Government. I remain, very truly JAMES LONGSTREET. VOUTS. Mr. John H. Dent, Cave Spring, Ga.

## ENGLAND.

Ages and Salaries of the New British

.05,000

10,600

Ministry. The following is a list of the new British Ministry, their ages, and the respective salaries they receive:-Salary.

First Lord of the Tressury (Prime	54 C
Minister), Mr. Gladstone	£
Lord High Chancellor, Lord Ha-	
therley (Sir W. Page Wood) 6	3
Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr.	

Home Department, Mr. H.

War Department, Mr. Card-

 War Department, ar. Cardwin
 Weil.
 India, Duke of Argyle.
 First Lord of the Admiralty, Mr.
 H. C. E. Childers.
 President of the Board of Trade, . 45 Mr. Bright. President of the Council, Earl de

Postmaster-General, Marquis of Hartington 3 Chief Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Ohichester Fortescue 4 The above form the Cabinet, First Commissioner of Public Worke, Mr. Layard 5 Vice-President of the Council, Mr. W. E. Forster 5 Chancellor of the Duchy of Lan-caster, Lord Dufferia, 4 Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer 3 ... 45

Spencer Attorney-General, Sir Robert Collier Solicitor-General, Mr. J. D. Cole-51

3,500 ridge.. -"Omahogs" is the euphonious designa-

tion of the speculative geniuses resident in Omaba.

## NINTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

COUBT OF OYER AND TERMINER.-Judges rewster and Ludlow,-District-Autorneys Brewster and sheppard and Hagert, and Richard Ludlow,

Sheppard and Hagert, and Richard Ludlow, Fsq., for the Commonwealth. T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrue, and William B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner. The attendance at court this morning was thinner than on the previous days of this trial, there being many "vacant seats both within the bar and the auditorium. The pri-coner was at each and the auditorium. soner was at ease, apparently, and was attended constantly by his father and friends. As soon as the Court was opened the defense, without further delay, proceeded with the examination

of their witnesses. John R Pickler, sworn.—I am a physician at Mantus, formerly Carpenter's Landing, Glou-cester county, New Jersey; I have known the prisoner some twelve or fifteen years, and know others who know him; his character for peace and good order, honesty and humanity, vas good

was good. Cross-examined—I think he left Carpenter's Landing about four years ago. Lemuel Willis, sworn.—I reside at Wood-bury, where I have lived about twenty-five years; I have known the prisoner twelve or lifteen years; I have had opportunities of learning the esteem in which he was held by his acquaintances; his character for psace, good order, humanity, honesty, and regularity of order, humanity, honesty, and regularity of

order, humanity, honesty, and regularity of conduct was good. Joseph R. Norris, sworn.—I have resided at Mantua fifteen years, and have known the prisoner fifteen years; I never knew him to be other than an upright, honorable young man. William Middleton, sworn.—I reside at Man-tua; have known the prisoner thirteen years; so far as I have heard his character has always been good. been good

Robert Hughes, sworn.-Ido business in Dock Street Market; have known the prisoner three or four years; he did business in the market

or four years: he did business in the market, some seven months; I have had opportunities of learning the esteem he was held in by his acquaintances; his character has always been good, so far as I know. James Logan, sworn.-I reside at No. 42r Dickerson street; have known the prisone three years and a-half; made his acquaintance at Dock Street Market; his character is good. George K. Hollaway sworn-I reside at No. 50i Dickerson street; have known the prisoner four years is character is good.

four years; his character is good. Daniel Outerbridge sworn—I reside at No. 826 South Fourth street, and do businees in Dock Street Market; have known the prisoner about four years; his character, as far as I have heard, has been always good. Isaiah Kurtz sworn—I reside in Camden and

do business at Dock Street Market, where I made the acquaintance of the prisoner; have seen him almost every day for four years; his

character has been good. Horace Hammill sworn—I reside at Gamden, and am engaged in business at Dock Street 5,000 Market; have known the prisoner four years;

Jacob Hinchman sworn-I live in Oamden, and do business in Dock Street Market; have known the prisoner four years; his character is 5,000 aaaa

good. Albert Daniels sworn—I reside at No. 216 Lombard street, and do business at Dook Street Market; known the prisoner four years; he has a good, honest character. Leonard Fisler sworn—I am in business at the Twelfth Street Market; have know the prisoner four years; his character is good. Bartle Kelly sworn—I do business at Twelfth Street Market; have known the prisoner four 4,500

2,000

2,000 2,000 Street Markel; have known the prisoner four

years; his character is good. Leonard Jump sworn-I do business at No. North Third street; have known the prisoner about four years; his character is very good. Phillis Fisler sworn-I reside in Canden; have 2,000 3,000

4 000

2,000

Phillis Fisler sworn—I reside in Camden; have known the prisoner four or five years; his character is good. Charles Kidd sworn—I reside at No. 310 Cypress street; have known the prisoner four years ago; his character is good. William Zeiss sworn—I reside at No. 114 S. Fifteenth street; I have known the prisoner twenty years, and know many others who know him; his character is good. J. S. Thorne sworn—I have known the pri-soner about two years; his character is good. Cross examination—I was introduced to the prisoner by Mr. Joseph Gilbert, at the latter's house. 2,000 2,000

20,000 5 000

house. John McCully sworn—I reside at No. 238 Catharine street; I have known the prisoner intimately for two years; know a great many others who know him; his character is good. George Home sworn—I reside at No. 1831

affected the subject of this trial. "Suppose," said his Honor, "two men occupy the same room in a hotel, and in the morning one is found murdered, and the other having blood upon his clothes, is arrested, and charged with the homicide; in the murdered man's trunk is found a due bill from the man under arrest, and the latter proposes to rebut the presumption of his guilt by proving that he owned the wash-stand and other articles in the room; now, would this be admitted in evidence? I have been unable to see the connection." Mr. Mann said he understood this case to be outlied different from that of two men at a

never saw Mrs. Hill that I am aware of; the second bill was charged to Mrs. Twitchell. The bills were offered in evidence, but the District Attorney objected, because he under-stood the offer to be to prove that Mrs. Hill had made a gift of this personal property to her daughter, and it had not been proven that Mrs. Hill was present at either of these pur-chases. Mr. Mann said he thought it sufficient to show only that they were bought and kept in Mrs. Twitchel's name, with the knowledge and by the consent of Mrs. Hill; this going to support the offer to prove that the daughter already owned her mother's personal estate, and could therefore derive no profit from her

and could therefore derive no profit from her

her? Mr. Hagert-I object, because the date of the winess' knowledge is too remote. The objec-tion was sustained. Question-How late did you know him to do

an act of kindness to her? Mr. Hsgert-I object, because the question presumes that which the witness has not said. Objection sustained.

The witness was withdrawn for the present. William Gregg sworn-I reside at No. 1023 Clinton street; have known the prisoner two

George W. Hollingsbead sworn-I reside at No. 723 Spruce street, and am doing business in Camden; I know the prisoner; his character is rood

Cross-examined-I have known him about

John P. Mead sworn-1 am a manufacturer

of silver-plated ware, at the northeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets; this is a bill of

of Ninth and Chesnut streets; this is a bill of goods sold by me. (A paper was handed the witness.) It is a bill written and receipted by myself; I recollect the transaction of the pur-chase perfectly well; several indies called at the store and looked at some spoons and forks which they bought at the time, and also at some ladles; one of them gave the name of Twitchell; the other was a much older lady; when the money had been paid the eider lady asked to have a bill made out in the name of Twitchell, and I supposed that was her name; she paid the money.

Mr. Mann said he understood this case to be entirely different from that of two men at a hotel; this was the case of members of the same family, among whom the kindliest relations should be presumed to exist. If a man was in the habit of giving his son \$500 at the beginning of every month, and on the day preceding the usual one for payment he was murdered, and the son was arrested accused with the murder for gain, would it not be competent to show what the father was doing for the son, and what these relations were? This he thought was a precisely similar case. He thought it proper to show that Mrs. Hill had provided her daughter with everything that was required for her comwith everything that was required for her com-

with everything that was required for her com-fort, and there was nothing left to cause a mo-tive for such a deed. Mr. Hagert replied that the offer of the de-fense was not aualogous to the case of a man about to receive money from the deceased; but here it was proposed to show that Mrs. Twit-chell was in possession of property purchased two years before the murder. The Court was divided in opinion, and there-fore the objection fell, and the bills wara

fore the objection fell, and the bills were

fore the objection fell, and the bills were admitted. William Shuldy, sworn.—On May 29th I was engaged in George C. Rukoff's looking-glass house, in Arch street, below Tenth; (bill snown to witness); this is my receipt upon this bill; these goods were purchased at the store and charged to Mr. Twitchel; Mrs. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Twitcheli were present when the goods were aelected; (other bills were handed to the witness; these bills were receipted by me; the goods were paid for and the goods were deliv-ered at Tenth and Pine streets; according to my recollection Mrs. Hill was present at every purchase; Mrs. Twitchell directed them to be charged to herself, and paid the money. (The bills were given in evidence to the jury.) Thomas Steele sworn—Proved a bill to Mrs. Twitchell for stoves, and the document was put in evidence.

in evidence.

In evidence. In regard to the offer made on Saturday to prove declarations by the deceased to the effect that she had given the house and all its contents. except the plano, to Mrs Twitchell, which offer was objected to, and argued by coun-sel, Judge Brewster expressed his opinion that the origination of the set of the set of the set of the set. the evidence was inadmissible. Judge Ludlow, however, differed; the effect of which division was to admit the evidence.

Here the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock. CIVIL COURTS.—None of these Courts were in ession this morning, except District Court No. , where jury trials were going on.

-A number of wild boars being, a few days

igo, pursued in the wood of Champvoux (France), made their appearance suddenly in the hamlet of Quatre-Vents, in the midst of a group of about twenty persons, who at once took to flight. But shortly after, seeing that the animals had passed on rapidly, they re-covered their courage, and finding that one of the intruders had stopped to take breath, they returned and attacked it, expecting an easy conquest. However, they were wofully de-ceived, for it turned fiercely on the assailants, and making a charge, overthrew men, women Schr Evelina, for Philadelphia, at Kingston, Ja., 9th Istant. Schr Evelina, for Philadelphia, at Kingston, Ja., 9th Istant. Schrötiara, Barrett; Sarah Bruen, Filler; and M.A. Modahan, for Philadelphia, were loading at Wil; mington. N. C. 24th inst. Schr Amos Edwards Somera, for Philadelphia, was loading at Obarieston 24th inst. Schr Lizzle Maul, Ruhler, hence, at Salem 22d inst. Schr Decora, Clark, hence, at Boston 24d inst. Schr Decora, Clark, hence, at Boston 24d inst. Schr Barah J. Bright, Shaw, from Boston for Phila-delphia, at Holmee' Hole 24th Inst. Bchr Barah J. Bright, Shaw, from Boston for Phila-delphia, at Holmee' Hole 24th Inst. Bchr Thomas J. Hill (of Provisence), Chase, hence for Boston, with a cargo of coal, was at Delawaro Breakwater 5th Inst., and was seen off the Highlands of Neversink during the NW, gale of the 15th, since which time she has not been heard from, and much anziety is feit for her safely. She is an Af vessel of 177 tons, buik at Providence in 1855, where she is owned. It is thought that the sunken schoonar, with her topmasts out of the water, is miles SW. of Fire Island, will prove to be the T. J. Hill. Bchrs Marry C. Coyse, from Boston: Wm. S. Doughty, Marball, and John E. Besattis, Rogers, from Provy dence, all for Philadelphia, st New York 55th inst. and children, and made its escape. Taree persons received severe wounds.

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Monday, Dec. 25 1868. The inquiry for money continues as active as ever, and the tendency is for higher rates of dis-count. We quote calloans at 6@74 per cent. on Count. We quote can loans at egging per cent, on Government, and 709 g per cent, on other accept-able securities. In stocks the transactions are very light. It is very strange that, since the Money market has been so often and so ex-tremely stringent the past year, that some decided action has not been taken by those who have been so much injured by the pers" that have been gotten up "cor ners" that have been gotten up under those money pressures over which the legitimate business men of the country have no

## paid.

#### Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Dec. 28 .- The Cattle market was active last week, but prices were without change; 1100 head sold at 10@101%c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 8@9c. for fair to good do. and 6@7c. per lb. gross for com-

mon, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales

Head.
32. Dengler & McCleese, Virginia, 6@8. gr.
70. P. McFillen, Western, 8@10%, gr.
75. P. Hathaway, Western, 714@84, gr.
70. Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7@84, gr.
80. James McFillen, Western, 8@04, gr.
81. Uliman & Bachman, Western, 8@04, gr.
82. Mooney & Smith, Western, 6@04, gr.
83. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@10%, gr.
84. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@10%, gr.
85. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@74, gr.
86. John Smith, Western, 6@74, gr.
87. T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@0%, gr.
88. John Smith, Western, 6@10, gr.
89. John Smith, Western, 6@10, gr.
80. Frank & Schomberg, Western, 6@0, gr.
81. Hope & Co., Western, 6@88, gr.
82. James Aull, Western, 7@7%, gr.
82. Kauly, Chester co., 7@8%, gr.
83. D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 4@6, gr.

 Keinberg Wahles, Chester co., 794094, gr.
 R. Kuly, Chester co., 70634, gr.
 D. W. Gemmell, Delaware, 406, gr.
 Hogs were in demand at an advance, 4000 head sold at the different yards at \$135001450 a 100 lbs., net.

Cows were without change, 150 head sold at \$40 @55 for Springers, and \$50 85 % head for Cow and Calf.

Sheep were in fair demand. 6000 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at 4140614c. # 10., gross, as to condition.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORE, Dec. 25 - Arrived, steamship Weser from Bremen.

from Bremen. (By Atlantic Cubic.) SOUTHAMPTON, Dec. 28.—Arrived yesterday, steam-ship Rhein QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 28.—Arrived yesterday, steam-ship City of New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......... DECEMBER 28

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

ARRIVED THIS MORNING, Steamship Utility, Fargo is hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Steison & Co.

Steamably Volunteer, Gallagher, hence, at New

York yesterday. Sohr Jehn Johason, McBride, hence for Salem, at Holmes' Hole 26th Inst. Schr Gov. Hurton, for Philadelphia, sailed from New London 24th Inst. Echr James Hewett, Foster, hence, at Providence

Behr James Hewett, Foster, hence, at Providence 23d test.
 Behr James Hewett, Foster, hence, at Providence 23d test.
 Behr John Stroup, Crawford, from Providence for Philadelphia, satied from Newport 23d inst. Schr J Truman, Gibbs, hence, at Fail River 22d inst. Schr J Truman, Gibbs, hence, at Fail River 22d inst. Schr J, Levines, Guyant, and John Guyant, Dane-berger, hence, at Norfolk 22d inst. Schr Elizabeth DeHart, Law, and Sarah A. Reed, Reed, hence, at New Haven 23d inst. Schr Ballie B., from Boston for Philadelphia, at New London 23d inst. Behr Fanile W. Johnson. Marts, hence, at Gaives-ton 13th Inst. Schr Lenn Hunter, Perry hence, at Boston 24th inst. Schr Lenn Hunter, Perry hence, at Hoimes' Hole 23d Instant.

Schr Evelina, for Philadelphia, at Kingston, Ja., Sth