PACIFIC MAILROAD BONDS.

First Mortgage Thirty-Year

COLD OBLICATIONS

Central Pacific Railroad Co.,

Secured by an Absolute First Lien Upon the most Desirable Portion of the

Great National Pacific R.R. Line.

DEAR SIR:-This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be built to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION BETWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY

The western portion of the Line, known as the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, besides having the largest settlement, the richest mines, the most valuable lands along its route is also built and completed as a first-class Rail. road in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of opera, tion, and the permanent value of the property.

The report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior, Dec. 3, is full and specific, and concludes as follows:-

"Heavy trains of rails, ties, and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four
hundred and forty-five (445) miles from Sacramento. The road is being constructed in good
faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of
labor, material, or equipment, and is worthy of
its character as a great national work."

By the sid of the General Government

By the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundred miles now about completed, as well as the material needful for two hundred and fifty mile; additional, are all bought, paid for, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of their entire line, and its success as a grand business enterprise, are no longer matters of hopeful promise, but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

The business of the road, although in its infancy only, is without precedent. THE GROSS EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DEC. 1 WERE UPWARD OF \$1,400,000 IN GOLD, of WHICH ABOUT ONE MILLION WAS NET PROFIT. This result was from local commercial business only, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amount of supplies required to subsist twelve thousand men along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending track THREE HUNDRED MILES during the period, to the temporary neglect of the enormous freighting business seeking transit over the Road.

At a late date there were no less than seventynine locomotives running on the road, eighty more on the way, and over twelve hundred cars, to which the Company are constantly making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CON-TINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL AND EXPANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and the energies of the Company, with their im. mense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN UNEXAMPLED SCALE, and their Securities be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD. The current Interest Liabilities upon the

Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred miles in operation during the above period, were less than \$350,600.

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORT-GAGE BONDS is limited by act of Congress, and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this loan is already marketed, and is held as a permanent invest ment by the capitalists of this country and Europe. We are authorized to offer a portion of the remainder at 103 AND ACCRUED INTE-REST IN CURRENCY.

The Bonds are of \$1000 each, bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable in the City of New YORK, IN UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

As the accrued interest from July 1 is charged to the purchaser in currency, and the semiannual coupons maturing January I next will be paid in full, in gold, there is an advantage in purchasing during the present month equal to the premium on the back interest.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent, upon the investment, and have, from national and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now

offered. We receive all classes of Government bonds at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PROFIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, etc., giving a full account of the organization, Progress, Business, and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return express at our cost.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central

Pacific Railroad, NO. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA;

FIRST EDITION

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 15.

Public Feeling in Spain-The Plans of Isabella-Gladstone's Latest -The Eastern Question.

By the arrival of the steamship Weser yester-day at New York, we have European advices to the 15th inst.

The Eastern Question.

From the London Evening Post, Dec. 8. The demands of Turkey contemplate no more or less than an honest adherence to the terms of treaty to which the protecting powers are arties. How will the respective governments act in the business? It is stated, and with obvious justice, that more than two years ago, when Greece first began to meddle in the affairs of the Turkish dependencies, the European powers ought to have entered an energetic protest. Had this been done promptly we should now be spared the revival of a question which, whenever it is brought on the tapis, becomes the subject of great differences of opinion and very serious embarrassment. Unfortunately, we have not yet altogether exhausted the narro-wminded and the little spirit which possessed our greaters. These

which possessed our ancestors. There is something in the antagonism of the Cross and the Crescent which revives the old religious and racial prejudices, and, as a matter of fact, if we are not prepared for a new crusade, our sympa thies are by no means as strong or as generous towards the Turk as they are towards the Christian. Then, again, there is something in the classic name of Greece which, even against our better judgment, kindles a flame of sympa-thetic enthusiasm. A government fulminating mischief from Athens is not nearly as likely to be visited with its deserts as though it dated from Bucharest. Buman nature is the same in the council chamber as it is in the library, and it cannot be denied that influences which have no place in the political system, and which could not be seriously recognized, play a part in the affairs of every State, and produce results in no sense justified by their character. Deeply grounded prejudices on the score of religion, and no less potent, though unconfessed, prejudices with respect to race, impair the perceptive faculties and pervert the judgment of European statesmen; and hence it that under the protection of powers neither of which could approve or even tolerate the course of conduct pursued by Greece, if only it were to take the matter into serious consideration, the Hellenic Government and its people are permitted to assail the Ottoman authority in Crete, and to play a part which is treacherous in itself and perilous to the peace of

If anything is to be done in the matter, there must be no delay. A war in the East would be a calamity the extent and severity of which it is impossible to forecast. There is not a power of the first magnitude in Europe which may not be embroiled if some step is not immediately with a view to arrest the progress of taken with a view to arrest the progress of events which are following each other with the greatest rapidity. In Roumania remonstrance seems to have been of signal service. The Government of King George may not prove so amenable to reason as that of Prince Charles, but the experiment ought to be tried, promptly. A collective expression of opinion, distinct and final, by the protecting powers, might even now be effectual and avert the cata:trophe which appears imminent. Had an energetic protest been entered in the earliest stage of Greek intermeddling, it is probable that the influence of wise counsels would have been greater and the peccant power more responsive to moral sussion than now. Two years' industrious wrong-doing has doubtless produced its characteristic effects on the sensibility and couscience of King George and his evil advisers. Moreover, the incessant, and to a serious extent successful, promotion of conspiracies Turkish dependencies has committed the Government of Greece to a particular policy which it is difficult to abandon, while the futile attempt to defeat those underhanded mancouvres has enfeebled the authority and impove rished the resources of the Sultan. King George and his counsellors are cognizant of these facts, and it is only natural they should vend to strengthen the sinister purpose of an aggression which of course has for its aim the reduction, and possibly even the overthrow, of the power of

It is impossible to fix limits to an unreasoning

lust of power, such as that which the Government of Greece has manifested. It is therefore possible that a remoustrance, to be effectual in this last stage of the affair, must be of the strongest possible description and of the nature ultimatum. Clearly no European power which has any claims to self-respect can allow its good name to be compromised by the mis-conduct of Greece. With respect to that con-sideration there can be no cause for misglving. The danger, and it is as well to face it, lies in the contingent possibility that at this stage of the revival of the Eastern question it may occur to certain of the European powers which are not particularly happy in their domestic conditions that a disturbance in the East would serve as a diversion, and, as they have so long abstained from interference in the quarrel between Tur-key and Greece, they may be tempted to abstain longer, until, plunging into the midst of a fray with which they will disclaim all previous councetion they may find their account and avert worse troubles at home. It is needless to say that such conduct on the part of any State, though it has plenty of precedent, would be most unworthy. Now is the time for action, and promptly brought to bear on the question, the necessity for more serious and expensive arbitration in the interests or peace may be obviated. While we write news reaches us that the powers who are intervening in the interests of peace between the governments of Turkey and Greece have induced the Sultan to defer the appeal to arms until the 12th inst., in order King George and his counsellors time for reflection. This course is magnanimous on the part of Turkey, and will redound to her credit. Meanwhile it will be incumbent on the powers at whose solicitation she has conceded this respite to see that her interests are not injur ously affected by the act of leniency.

> BNGLAND. Gladstone's Recent Address.

The Prime Minister has issued the following address to the electors of Greenwich:—
11 Carlton House Terrace, Dec. 10, 1868.—
Gentlemen:—Since the time when you were pleased to elect me as one of your representa-tives the Government which was then in power has resigned, and I have been called upon by her Most Gracious Majesty to meet the public necessity thus created by the formation of an administration to conduct affairs and to prepare for Farliament the proposals which the condi-

after the share I have taken in recommending the measures which have been principally under the view of the constituencies during the recent elections, it was impossible for me, consistently with loyalty or honor, to decline the commission thus entrusted to me by her Ma-

I have accordingly accepted the office of First Lord of the Treasury, and I have been and still am actively engaged in the endeavor to form an administration which may, I trust, deserve the confidence of the country, and will cer-tainly use every effort in office to give effect to the great measures which, out of office, its members generally have agreed in recommend-

ing to the country.
It is under these circumstances that I solicit a

renewal of my trust. I am aware that I must rely wholly on your indulgence, for my time and thoughts are absorbed by imperious demands which do not leave to me the usual opportunities of appearing among you before the day of election, and which suggest that others might be more capable of doing full justice to your local interests. But I have felt it my duty to place the questson before you in a broader view. place the questson before you in a broader view, and grateful as I have just reason to be for the past, all that it has taught me of your public spirit now renders me not less confident of the coming issue, which I very respectfully leave in your hands.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your most obedient and faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE.

SPAIN.

The Disturbanees at Cadiz. On the morning of the 12th General Caballero

de Roda addressed the following proclamation to the inhabitants of Cadiz:— A revolution, incited and fomented by secret enemies, is deluging with blood the streets of your beautiful city, but has found no echo in the Peninsula; and I come to suppress it with the forces placed at my disposal by the Government. Lay down your arms, and your lives will be saved. This I guarantee you in the name of the Government, on whose clemency you may rely. Such is the only means by which the insurgents, can escape being treated

with inflexible rigor,"

I grant you a delay until to-morrow at noon, in order that the old men, women, and children, as well as all peaceably disposed citizens,

may leave the town.
Inhabitants of Cadiz, it will not be my fault if, with the means of attack which the imperious law of necessity compels me to employ, there should come for Cadiz a day of mourning and ruin. I shall regret such a result from the bottom of my heart, but shall do my duty. This proclamation produced an impression

upon the insurgents, and they sent a delegate, accompanied by the Consul of the United States, to General Caballero, offering to place their arms in buildings which he should de-General Caballero de Roda expected to enter

General Caballero de Roda, at the head of the

Army of Andalusia, entered Cadiz on the 12th at two o'clock. The people were giving up their On the morning of the 13th the insurgents of Cadiz offered to surrender their armies into the hands of the Consul of the United States, but General Caballero de Roda refused to entertain

such a proposal, and declared that hostilities would be renewed if the arms were not placed in the military buildings. The insurgents there-upon yielded to his orders, and the troops under the command of General Caballero entered Cadiz at two P. M. The Ex-Queen to Publish a Manifesto.

A Madrid letter contains the following:—
"Queen Isabella is said to be about to publish "Queen Isabella is said to be about to publish a manifesto, calling on the supporters of her dynasty to present themselves as candidates at the elections, and by that means to bring about the triumph of her cause. There is a question of founding a journal under the title of Et Alma de Robespierre. General Prim has just promoted, by seniority, forty captains, thirty-seven lieutenants, thirty-seven sub-lieutenants, and thirty-one sergeants. The Correspondencia aunounces that the Carlist agents are very active in Catalonia. The same journal hinted a few days back that a foreign emissary had a few days back that a foreign emissary had arrived at Seville to combat the candidateship of the Duke de Montpensier. For fear that its insinuation should pass unperceived, the same organ adds that a Seville letter calls attention to the large quantity of French money in circula-tion in that town."

AUSTRIA. A Significant Speech by the War

The Austrian War Minister, Herr Von Kuhn, says the Pau Mau Gazeue of the 14th, made a significant speech in the Committee of the Leie. gations at Pesth the other day on the military Speaking of the fortifications which the Ministry purposes to erect in the vicinity of Cracow, he declared that "no delay ought to allowed in providing for the security of Galicia and the whole of the eastern frontier, for we shall perhaps soon witness important events." 'I must take this opportunity." he added, "of laying the greatest stress on the necessity of completing, as speedily as possible, the railroads which are to connect Hungary with Galicia, and especially on the importance of the line of operations which connects Pesth with Kashau and Przemysl. In Russia attempts are also being made to bring the railways as close as possible to the Austrian frontier. It may be true that this is done for commercial purposes, but commercial roads are also military roads."

BELGIUM. Destructive Storm-Twenty-six People Killed. From the London Post, Dec. 14.

A violent storm broke over Belgium last weekand committed great rayages in almost all the towns of the kingdom. At Tournal the roof of the Town Hall was partly carried away; Numur some lives are said to have been lost; at Mons chimneys were blown down and houses damaged, and several booths from the fair field were carried away. At Bruges, the church, the hospital, and the theatre, in addition to some actories and private dwellings, suffered considerably. Also at Fritziar, near Cologue, ithe tower of the church was blown down during mass, and several persons buried under the Sixteen corpses have already been got out, but ten more are known to be still there.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Policy to Crush the Plunder Schemes.

From the Oincinnati Gazette (Radical), Dec. 24. Grant, during his late trip from Chicago to this city, remarked to a gentleman in company that he feared the "carpet-baggers" would swamp the Government before he could take possession of the White House. By carpet-baggers he meant the large congregation of individuals now at Washington with their pockets full of schemes, the object of which is to deplete the Treasury. General Grant spoke very freely on this subject. He did not hesitate to de-nounce the business as public robbery and the schemers as public robbers, "I am not in favor, sir," said Grant, "of directly or indi-rectly increasing the public debt while there is a party in the country that talks about repudia tion. Furthermore, it is absolutely necessary that we should have the strictest honesty in the collection of the revenue and the strictest economy in all expenditures."

This is Grant's platform. He makes no secret The plunderers know it. They have been to see the President elect. Pending the session of Congress they asked him, with reference to some of their gigantic railroad schemes, if he could not favor them to remain neutral. In reply he said he would use his influence to defeat all plunder schemes. He will keep his promise. He will, furthermore, mark the plunderers, whether in the lobby or in Coagress. Now, it the public desire some particulars of the schemes General Grant referred to, or desire to get a glimpse of the plans cut out for the winter by the Congressional lobby, we refer them to the Washington letter printed in this paper. In all these schemes Congressmen are of course interested. Let the people keep an eye on Congressional movements, and they will soon be able to spot the rascals. You need not keep your eye exclusively on the Democratic side. In plunder schemes political lines are not drawn. The corruptionists hunt in couples. Let us, if possible, bring a public sentiment to bear that will keep hands out of the Treasury until Grant gets into power. Then the Treasury

—The Natchezians are pushing for subscriptions to the Natchez and Jackson Railroad.

Affairs in Baltimore-Convention of the Colored People-Editor Bowles Declines a Dinner -European Markets.

Financial and Commercial

FROM BALTIMORE.

Meeting of Colored Psople-Delicate Surgical Operation. Special Despatch to The Evening To agraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29 .- There was a large meeting of colored citizens at Douglas Institute last night, to raise means to defray the expenses of the delegates to the Colored National Convention at Washington. Numerous speeches were made by white and colored orators. The Reverend Henry M. Turner, colored ex-member of the Georgia Legislature, spoke strongly in favor of educating and giving the colored people their rights and political equality. A considerable amount of money was raised.

Rev. Father McEiroy, now eighty-seven years of age, the oldest priest of the Catholic Church in the United States, and who has been blind two years, recently had his sight perfectly restored by the removal of a cataract. The old gentleman now walks about, and expects soon to preach again. -

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Samuel Bowles Declines a Dinner. SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 29 .- Samuel Bowles, the editor of the Springfield Republican, declines a dinner tendered to him by Governor Bullock and other distinguished citizens of Boston. His letter, which appears in the Republican of this morning, discusses at some length the duties of independent journalism and of the American press as the best defense of the rights of the American people.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Dec. 29-A. M .- The Money market LONDON, Dec. 29—A. M.—The Money market is active. Consols for money, 92½; for account, 92½. U. S. Five-twenties firm at 74½. American stocks quiet. Brie. 26½; Illinois Central, 95¼; Great Western Railroad, 42½.

Liverpool, Dec. 29—A.M.—Cotion market active; the sales for to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The shipments from Bombay since the last report up to the 25th inst., have been 10,000 bales.

been 10,000 bales. Red Western wheat, 9s. 10d.@9s. 11d.; other articles unchanged. FRANKFORT, Dec. 29—A. M.—United States bonds dull at 78½@78½.

THE HILL MURDER.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.—The Defense. TENTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Brewster and Ludiow.—District-Attorneys Sheppard and Hagert, and Richard Ludiow, Esq., for the Commonwealth. T. P. Ransford, J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O'Byrue, and Wm. B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner.
The court met this morning at 10 o'clock, and
the testimony for the defense was at once resumed, the attack upon the veracity of the
witness Joseph Gilbert, which was begun yesterday, being renewed.

Isaac C. Price affirmed—I live at No. 1825 Isaac C. Price affirmed-I live at No. 1825

Mount Vernon street, and am a member of the ber; I know Mr. Joseph Gilbert, and from what I have heard of him I think his character for truth is bad; I would not rely upon what he Cross-examined-I think I have heard Mr.

Cross-examined—I think I have heard Mr.
Lewis, a plasterer, speak of him; Mr. Thompson, the son of the Chief Justice, and Mr.
William Martin also spoke of him; there was a
law suit between Mr. Lewis and Mr. Gilbert,
and what the former said of him was during
the pendancy of that suit; it is only an impression I have of what Mr. Thompson said.

Conrad B. Andress affirmed—I am a builder
and measurer; I remember that the well of the
house at Tenth and Pine streets was cleaned
out in search of articles; it was cleaned out to
the bottom: I understand it was done at the

the bottom; I understand it was done at the direction of Mr. Sheppard.

Edwin V. Machette affirmed—I live at West

Edwin V. Machette affirmed—I live at West Logan square; have known Mr. Joseph Gilbert well for thirty years; I hardly suppose there is a person in Philadelphia who would believe anything he would say; don't think it possible for him to tell the truth; I would not believe him under oath.

Cross-examined—I was one of some parties for whom he built some houses, and there was a civil suit; the statement I have made is entirely outside of business matters; I have heard Chief Justice Thompson, Carleton R. Moore, Mr. Hancock, Benjamin Woodside, John Crump, Solomon M. Bunn and a great many others whom I cannot recall, speak of him.

William Raiguel affirmed—I have known Mr. Gilbert about fifteen years; my impression from what I have heard of him was that his character for truth was not good. Joshua Spering sworn—I am a conveyancer

Joshua Spering sworn—I am a conveyancer and member of the bar; I have known Mr. Gilbert seventeen or eighteen years; some people consider Mr. Gilbert a very bad man and others do not, and I do not want to be the judge between these opinions.

Benjamin Woodside sworn—I have known Joseph Gilbert about twenty-five years; he is a brother-in-law of mine; I have had no intercourse with him for sixteen years, and pretend to know nothing of his character.

Samuel P. Hancock affirmed—I know Mr. Gilbert; have known him fifteen or twenty years; of late years I have heard but little of him; when I did know him I would have no confidence in him; where his interest was at stake I would not believe him.

Cross-examined—My latest knowledge of him dates back ten years ago, and I do not recollect

dates back ten years ago, and I do not recollect who spoke of him.

George Thorne recalled—I said yesterday that Mr. Glibert did not owe me for a board bill, because I thought it was Mrs. Glibert who brought the suit against me, but now I learn that it was he; I was his creditor to the extent of \$1000.

of \$1600.

B. C. Worthington sworn—I have known Mr. Gilbert for ten or twelve years; I believe his reputation for truth to be very bad.

George S. Twitchell, Sr., sworn—I will be sixty-five in April next; when this happened I was living in Thirteenth street, below Vine; I am a widower; my wife has been dead some sixteen or seventeen years; she died in my house opposite the Jefferson College; she was never insane. never insane. Question—Was she ever in an insane asy-

Mr. Hagert—I would like to know what the object of this is.

Mr. Mann—I ask these preliminary questions in order that the jury may know who the witness is.
Mr. Hagert—I would like to have the offer

Mr. Hagert—I would like to have the offer reduced in writing.

This was done and Mr. Hagert proceeded to state his objection, which was that the offer was not evidence, and would not, even by argument, get to the knowledge of the jury.

Mr. Mann replied that his reason for making this offer was, that there had been circulated throughout the community, before the empancilling of the jury even and afterwards, that the witness, by his course of conduct, had driven

his wife crazy and put her late a lunatic asylum; and when the witness would take the stand the jarors would say, "Why, that is the man who drove his wife into the asylum." In order to do away with such impression, it was proposed to show the faisity of this report, and that he lived on the kindest terms with his wife, who died in his arms.

The Court rejected the offer.

The witness resumed—On the night of the murder I was sent for by a messenger to go to Tenth and Pine streets, and on the way down was informed of the arrest of my son; I went up stairs into his bedroom, and saw his wife; I staid there until 5 o'clock next morning, when I went to the Station House to see my son, but did not get to see him until he was brought before the Coroner; I went back to the house about 7 o'clock in the morning, and remained until they took my son's wife and the servant girl to the Central Station House; whether from the house or from his wife in the carriage, I will not be positive, but I took some articles of jewelry which she gave me loose in a handkerchief; they were one cluster diamond ring, one sapphire ring, one pair of earrings, two imitation breastpins, two piain gold rings, two pair of sleeve buttons, one belt buckle, one set of gold coral jewelry, one gold thimble, one gold breastpin.

Cross examined—I think it was near 12 o'clock when Mrs. Twitchell was taken away; these articles were given me but a short time before she started to the station house; I think I did not go back to the house for three or four days; I think I have been there twice or three times since the murder.

Dr. S. W. Gross sworn—I am a physician, residue of the station house; I think I have been there twice or three times since the murder.

articles were given me but a short time before shestarted to the station house; I think I did not go back to the house for three or four days; I think I have been there twice or three times since the murder.

Dr. S. W. Gross sworn—I am a physician, residing at Eleventh and Wainut streets; I am a lecturer at Jefferson College, being a colleague of Dr. Levis; I have had a large experience in surgical maladies and diseases, rendering me iamiliar with the characteristics of blood staies; I read the evidence in this case concerning the blood and carrying in of the body; the body begins to stiffen in from five to six hours and continues in that condition from sixteen to twenty-four hours; the stiffening or right mortis comes on more slowly after death from shock; the congulation of blood within the body is retarded by death from shock; cannot say that loss of blood retards cagalation within the body; blood congulates slower in a cool than in a warm atmosphere; taking into consideration the death by violence, loss of blood, and cool atmosphere in the yard, I am sure the blood in Mrs. Hill's body had not congulated when found, for congulation comes on simultaneously with the stiffening of the body, which only commences five or six hours after death; taking these facts into consideration, if her body was found within five or six hours after death; taking these facts into consideration, if her body was found within five or six hours after death; taking these facts into consideration, if her body was found within five or six hours after death; taking these facts into consideration, if her body was found within five or six hours after death; taking these facts into consideration, if her body was found in a favorable condition for sprinkling; when water is added to blood in excess there is no congulation at all, but the flores of the blood are separated from it in a thin film, no proper clot being formed; I have examined the clothing that was prouded in this room; I take man, and the sprinkles on the pants, coat, and vest I

uncoagulated blood depends upon the velocity with which it strikes the object, the texture of the object, and the position of the object when struck; I have examined the white linen shirt produced in evidence in this case; the twenty spots upon it could have been made by a rapid movement of the hand or finger; I have made experiments in forming blood-stains; I did so nine days before I had seen this shirt. (A piece of linen was handed the witness.) I recognize this as one of my experiments; I made those blood stains upon that linen with human blood which had been out of the body five or six minutes; this was undiluted blood; I placed this piece of cloth on the table, on top of placed this piece of cloth on the table, on top of placed this piece of cloth on the table, on top of another piece, and with my hand covered with blood I flirted my fingers towards it; they resemble in form the spots upon the shirt; on one piece the spots were made from eight to ten minutes after the blood had left the body; from a microscopic examination or a chemical test I cannot tell whether these spots came from an artery, from a wound, or from the sprinkling from the finger; that is, all I can say, and I do not believe any man could say more, is that they are spots of blood:

can say, and I do not believe any man could say more, is that they are spots of blood; the minute sprinkled spots on the cuff could have been made by a rapid movement of the hand; this cuff, alluded to as having a washed appearance, if handled by a bloody finger and afterwards left in water upon a table or bureau, probably would have presented the same appearance; I have made experiments with a view of ascertaining with what facility

with a view of ascertaining with what facility a human skull can be fractured by a poker.
Question—Will you, in your own language, state the process you used and the results?
Mr. Hagert—Did you have the poker produced in this case, or the body of Mrs. Hill?
Witness—I did not, sir.
Mr. Hagert—Then I object.
Mr. Mann—We propose to prove that the poker used in these experiments was of the same kind of iron as that produced by the Commonwealth.

monwealth.

Mr. Hagert—If the witness is asked whether
he has read Dr. Shapleigh's testimony describ-ing these wounds, and whether from that, upon his professional reputation, he will say that the murder could not have been committed with this poker, I do not object; but do if he follows murder could not have been committed with this poker, I do not object; but do if he follows that up by giving as his reason that he has experimented with other pokers and other skulis.

The Court admitted the offer so far as the opinion as to whether the wounds could have been inflicted with this poker, for that was directly in the path of the Commonwealth's case (Dr. Shapleigh's testimony), but excluded it so far as the experiments with other pokers and upon other skulls. Judge Ludlow, in giving his view, cited the case of Champ vs. Campbell, 2 Metcail's Ky. Reports.

The witness resumed—I have read Dr. Shapleigh's testimony describing the wounds inflicted upon that lady's head; but unless I am permitted to give my reasons. I will not give an opinion, but I may say that the experiments with these pokers only confirmed an opinion formed years ago; it is impossible for me to state whether that weapon could have killed Mrs. Hill.

The Court—You may state your opinion as a medical expert, but not as formed from these

Mrs. Hill.

The Court—You may state your opinion as a medical expert, but not as formed from these experiments.

Witness—As a medical man I have an opinion

witness—As a medical man I have an opinion as to whether these wounds could have been inflicted with that poker; I do not believe that a poker made of this soft material could have been struck against a human skull of moderate thickness without receiving-some change in its form; therefore, I do not believe this poker could have produced the wounds upon the skull because it is not sufficiently misshapen; it because it is not sufficiently missispen; it would not have been likely to have been spattered with blood, because it is a small object and the sprays would have passed it.

[Continued in our later editions.]

LONDON.

How They Do Things in the English Metropolis.

The Pall Mall Gazette draws a picture of the way they do things in London, which seems to be an exaggerated portrait of New York. It comes in, happily, to point a moral for those who contrast the conduct of affairs in that city with the methods in vogue in London. The

"There is no proper authority to look after the police, and consequently London is about as secure after nightfall as Hounslow Heath a cen-

There is no one to see to the cabs, and conse-

quently the stands are filled with a collection of vehicles which have been condemned in every

vehicles which have been condemned in every other town.

"There is no one to attend to the roads, and the result is that those that are still macadamized are periodically barricaded by layers of flint, which have apparently never made acquaintance with the stonebreaker's hammer, while those that are pitched are flooded every wet day with a mud-fall of several inches.

"The administration of the Metropolitan District, with all the vast interests it embraces, is left to a series of incapable vestries, into which no man of any intellectsal or moral weight stands a chance of being elected, and whose whole theory of municipal government is the continuous perpetration of obscure jobs."

We are often treated to disquisitions on the excellence of the London police; we are asked to adopt the Lot don cab system; we hear of the evil condition of our streets; we are held up to scorn for the character of the men we place in municipal office, yet it appears from the foregoing extract that in each of these particulars London is as badly or even worse of than New York. In police arrangement. London is as badly or even worse of than New York. In police arrangements it is certainly

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIEBRAPH. Tuesday. Dec 18, 1888. }
Money continues in fair de pand, but the rates are without any material change. Call

loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The banks have been lending quite per annum. The banks have been lending quite freely for several weeks past to their customers. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally were weak and unsettied. Government securities were a fraction lower. 114‡ was bid for 6s of 1881; 110‡ for '62 5-20s; 107‡ for '64 5-20s; 110† for '65 5-20s; 110† for '67 5-20s; and 105‡ for 10-40s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100½@1'0‡. Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 49½, a decline of 2; Lebign Valley at 55½, no change; Canden and Amboy at 129½, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 5½, a slight decline on the closing price of last evening. 66 was bid for Norristown; 57 for Minchill; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 31½ for Catawissa preferred; 25 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway snares were dull.

City Passenger Railway snares were dull. Hestonville sold at 104, a decline of 4; 47 was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Teuth and Eleventh; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 33 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Mechanics sold at 31. no change.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lebigh Navigation sold at 28;@281 a slight decline; 125 was bid for Susquehamna Canal; and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

134; 11.50 " 134; 12.50 " 134; 12.50 " 134; 13.50 " 135; 13.50 " 135;

—Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 Spath Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881. 1141 @114‡; do. 1862, 110½@110½; do. 1864, 107½@ 107½; do., 1865, 107½@107½; do. 1866, new. 110½@ 110½; do., 1867, uew, 110½@110½; do., 1868, 110½ @111; do., 5s, 10-40s, 105½@105½. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 134½@135; Silver, 130½@132. -Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6a of 1881, 1142@1142; 5-20s of 1862, 1102@1101; 5-20s, 1864, 1071@1072; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1072@ 1074: July, 1865, 1104@1104; do., 1867, 111: do. 1868, 1104@1114; 10-408, 105 do. 1868, 110 @ 1111; 10-40s, 105 @ 105; Gold, 1344.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

N. Y. and E. R...... 39 Ph. and Rea, R...... 98 Mich. S. and N. I. R. 87 Clev. and Tol. R R, 993 Foledo & Wabash... 581 Mll. & St. Paul com.68 Pius. F. W. & Chi. 11174; Pacific Mall S. Co...1174

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Dec. 29 .- The Flour market presents no new feature and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at \$5.25@ 5 75 for superfine, \$6@6 50 for extras, \$7-25@8 for Northwestern extra family, \$8 75@10.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7 50@8 per bbl. No change to notice

in Corn Meal.

There is a moderate inquiry for Wheat of There is a moderate inquiry for Wheat of prime quality at former quotations, but inferior soris are neglected. sales of 700 bushels good red at \$2.05, amber at \$2.10@2-12, and 400 bushels white at \$2.45. Rye is steady, with sales of 400 bushels Western at \$1.60. Corn is without special change; sales of 1000 bushels new yellow at \$50@300., according to dryness; new white at \$50@870., and 1000 bushels new Western mixed at 850. Oats are stronger; sales of 2500 bushels Western at 74@770. Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark is held firmly at \$42 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. hisky is dull at \$1.03@1.05 per gallon, duty

-Two murderous wives are in jail in New York. One killed her husband with a rollingpin and the other with a poker.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... DECEMBER 29. 

Fohr R L Tay, Batter, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co. Schr Wm B. Thomas, Winsmere, Cardenas, Geo. C. Carson & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,

Steamship J. W. Everman. Vance, from Richmond and Norfolk, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr B. L. Tay. Baker, from Boston.

Schr M. D. Cranmer, Cranmer, from Boston.

Schr M. D. Cranmer, Granmer, from Boston.

Correspondence of the Philindelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., Dec. 7-P. M.—The barque Idolique, Captain Durkee, from London for Philadelphia left the abchorage this morning. Capt. Durkee sent me a communication from the Breakwater, which please insert as a postcript. The barque Busy, from Buenos Ayres; brigs Aliston; Clara P. Gibbs; Julia E. Arey; actors Marion, and Watanga, all for Philadelphia, and attamehin Isaac P. Smiln, from Savannah for New York, remain in harbor.

Capt. Durkee. commanding barque Idolique, from London for Philadelphia, now at anchor in the Roadistad, sent me the following written report, which I inclose for publication:—Landed Captain M. Wilson, of barque Alions Morton. of Liverpool, N. S. at Lewes, Del. Feil in with her subsequently to 18th Dec. hove down, decks swept, and dismanted during a vielent hurricane on above date, and requests that Yarmouth, N. S., papers will please copy.

The Idolique is 49 days from London, and experienced heavy weather the entire passage; has been 30 days west of St. George's Shoain jost fore and main topaalis, and considerable other damage to salis and rigging. In 12t. 471 N., long, 18 12 W., passed shir, Americana, of St., Jonn, N. S., abandoned shir, Americana, of St., Jonn, N. B., abandoned shir, Americana

MEMORANDA.

Barque Pannie, Turser, hence, at Havre 14th Inst.
Sobr Lizzle Maul. Bushler, for Philadelphia, salled
from Salem 26th Inst.
Fehr W. W. Hall, Toomey, from Providence for Phiadelphia, at New York yesterday.