MEN AND MEASURES AT WASHINGTON. From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1868.

General Grant. General Grant is already beginning to realize some of the annoyances peculiar to men in high public position. If there is one distinguishing trait of his character which stands out in bolder relief than another, it is his reticence-And yet, within a week, if we are to trust the newspapers, he has been attempting to rival Andrew Johnson in loquacity. According to the New York World and the New York Tribune. Grapt has been discoursing to all comers, and giving his views, with a freedom and a frankness astonishing to his friends, upon the Pacific Railroad, the Alabama claims, the Civil Tenure act, Jenckes' Civil Service bill, and last, and most important, the distribution of the public patronage. Those who remember General Grant as a man who formerly conversed in n.onosyllables, are no doubt surprised at the change which, according to the newspapers, has come over him since his election to the Presidency.

How the Reported Conversations Originated.

There is no newspaper man here who knows Grant well enough to "talk" with him, or to catechize him touching his opinious on public questions. He seems to have a mortal dread of all persons connected with the public press, and, in view of the misrepresentation to which he has been subjected in Republican as well as Democratic journals, this is not surprising. Of the thousands of persons who "cali" upon Grant, perhaps not one in a hundred ever talks with bim on anything but the commonplace subjects of the day. He never did, and it may be safely asserted never will, obtain a diploma for his conversational powers. Many who visit him at his headquarters are ushered into his presence for the first time in their lives, and gazing upon the features of the man whose fame has filled two continents, they are naturally more inclined to silent wonder than to begin a cross-examination. So long as they keep quiet there is no danger of Grant breaking the silence. He will sit smoking his cigar and looking at his books for fifteen minutes at a time, if his visitor will only allow him to do so. There are a few persons who "talk to Grant," and with whom he manages to get beyond the monosyllables in conversation. These men are well known to the newspaper correspondents. But unfortunately for Grant and the public, some of them, like E. B. Washburne for instance, are men whose prejudices are very strong, and who are auxious to quote General Grant as favoring their views on all questions. Should Washburne have a conversation with Grant wherein the Pacific Railroad would be even remotely referred to, it would be sure to go to the public, as it has done, that Grant is on posed to the grand enterprise of uniting the Pacific with the Atlantic by means of these railroads. If a conservative Senator has an interview with Grant, whereat the Tenure of Office law or the subject of the distribution of the Federal patronage is mentioned, the country is immediately informed that in case Congress refuses to repeal the Civil Tenure law the President elect will serve them as Johnson did. The trouble is, Grant does not communicate with the newspaper correspondents directly, and so long as they are indebted to second or third parties for their information, there must

Democratic Strategy to Capture Grant. Andrew Johnson had scarcely ceased breath ing out vengeance and slaughter against the Rebels after he became President, when the Democrats adopted a system of strategy which finally brought him within their camp. The ta:tics succeeded so well in that instance that they have set about to try their effect upon Grant. Their only hope seems to be in getting up a quarrel between Congress and the President elect. For this purpose their despatches from Washington have teemed with stories of Grant's opinions on this and that subject, with a clear intimation that it Congress did not adopt these opinions trouble might be expected. I notice that some Republican papers, and among them the New York Tribune, have to a certain extent been betrayed into the same silly course. The Democrats, of course, are not to blame. They have nothing to lose and everything to gain; but no Republican journal should lend itself to the thankless task of becoming a catspaw to pull Democratic chesnuts out of the fire. If Grant were a stubbern, resentful man like Johnson, he might by this means become disgusted with the party which thus joins his enemies and its enemies in suspecting his honesty of purpose. Aside from the fact that the terrible warning of Johnson's career is before Grant, there is good reason to believe that he has no intention of allowing the Democrats to Tylerize him. I have already alluded to the fact in this correspondence that in private conversation Grant does not hesitate to denounce both the Democratic press and the Democratic party. This information was, of course, second handed, but it came from no less as authority than the Vice-President elect.

be more or less misrepresentation.

Distribution of the Federal Patronage. A special Washington despatch published in the New York Tribune of yesterday, purporting to give a sermon from Grant on the Jacksonian text, "To the victors belong the spoils," has excited considerable comment both among Republicans and Democrats. Setting aside Jenckes' Civil Service bill, and the commendable idea of making fitness for the place an essential qualification for office, the plain interence to be drawn from this despatch is that the present race of nondescripts who fill nearly all the Federal offices is to be continued under Grant. This is the construction put upon it here by the most intelligent Republicans, I need hardly say that such a course, if pursued even by Grant, would excite the universal condemnation and contempt of the party. It would be little less than a repetition of Johnson's course for the past three years. There may, of course, be some good men in office at present, some whose services it would be wise to retain. But every person at all conversant with public affairs knows that the great mass of them are not only personally incapable but politically dishonest.

FIRST EDITION | Indeed, one of the great reforms contemplated deal in the Federal office-holders. Aside from this, however, it is contended by the Republicans that the old Jacksonian doctrine, "To the victors belong the spoils," is not only wise but necessary. Any party attempting to proceed npon a different theory would be likely to soon find itself deserted by its friends and in the hands of its enemies. But the truth is that this story was originated in the same manner as all the other reported conversations of Grant. It is probable he has never expressed an opinion on the subject. The fact of its appearing in the Tribune caused some surprise among Republicans here. But when it is known that the correspondent of the Tribune and the correspondent of the World are one and the same person, at present, the wonder will vanish. The charitable theory is that the correspondent, in attempting to ride two horses going in different directions, got his ideas slightly mixed, and served up to the Tribune what was really intended for the World. It is only another 'llustration of the impossibility of serving two

Another "Sell" About the Alabama Claims,

I mentioned some time ago that all statements concerning the settlement of the Alabama claims should be received cum grano salis-Several weeks ago one of your afternoon con temporaries gravely announced in its special despatches from this city the complete and final settlement of the vexed question now pending between this country and Great Britain. Only a lew days ago, a blunder scarcely less stopendous was committed in the same despatches, apparently by the same person, and on the same subject. Having extorted all the secrets from the State Department, and having turned both Reverdy Johnson and Lord Stanley inside out, this oracle now proceeds to give the action of the Senate on the subject long before the chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations has been able to optain officially a correct understanding as to the status of the pending negotiations. No wonder Mr. Sumner opened his eyes in astonishment when his attention was called to this extraordinary piece of newspaper enterprise. His first impression probably was that some cordial hater of Great Britain, like Senator Chandler, had impulsively usurped his place, called a meeting of the committee, and given Great Britain notice as to what she might expect in certain events. Recovering himself somewhat, however, he soon saw that the despatch was a fabrication, a falsebood cut out of the whole cloth, and he so pronounced it. Any person only partially familiar with public affairs could not have made such a stupid blunder as to put the Senate in the position of deciding upon a question of so grave importance in advance of its being submitted to that body. Even had the matter been before the Senate, it would have been difficult, it not impossible, for any outsider to have obtained information about it, for conventions are in the nature of treaties, and come under the head of executive business. JOSEPHUS.

BLAIR.

His Sudden Reappearance in Washington. The New York World's Washington corres-

pondence of yesterday says:— General Blair surprised Washingtonians this morning by an appearance, and the surprise was greater when it was found that he had been quietly at his father's town residence, opposite War Department, since the day before Christmas. The General was in the centre of a large and warm circle of friends at once, and the first visit be has made to the capital since the memorable canvass of last fall was made the occasion of many greetings, and inquiries, and expressions of regard. The ability with which he has cluded public observation, and spent a quiet season of domestic festivity at the adjoining residences of his father and brother. led to the declaration from him that General Grant himself could not have enscouced himself more securely, and he was sure didn't feel half so good on the whole as the man who wasn't elected Vice-President, but who felt sure, nearly all along, that he would be. General Blair declined to discuss the recent canvass, or any of its episodes, but expressed himself convinced that the majority of legal voters in the country were not represented by the party in power, which got itself up by the negro and kept its opponents down by distranchisement. After all, he said, he was almost sorry he was not elected, because he had long wanted to do everal nice things for friends who had stood by him through thick and thin, but who, like himself, must wait. He had come out of the war a bankropt, and even now his business was gone, and he was solely dependent upon a commissionership of the Pacitic Railroad even a subsistence. In referencent issues which had grown reference between Grant and the radicals in regard to the Civil Tenure law, they only bore out that estimate of the General's character which General Blair had been frank and free to acknowledge on the stump concerning the Republican candi-He stated that General Grant would lead. not follow; and that he would be more likely to demand new powers and exercise all the old powers of his office than to relinquish the exercise of a single prerogative. The General was of the opinion that the liveliest times in political circles were ahead that had been experienced for a good many years. This evening he General left to inspect a new section on the Union Pacific Road, more than a thousand miles rom Omaha, west.

ANNEXATION.

British Columbia and Lower California. Washington Correspondence Cincinnati Chronicle. An old rumor, to the effect that the transfer of British Columbia would be accepted as a settlement in full of our claims against Great Britain, is being revived. That settlement would doubtless be quite acceptable to General Grant, who is known to be favorable to our obtaining Pacific. Knowing something of the views expressed in the past by the General, I am disposed to believe that an effort will be made by his administration to secure possession of Lower California and that portion of Sonora which, originally included within the Mesilla Valley purchase, would, if that had been consummated, have placed the Gulf of California within the boundaries of our territory, instead of being then, as now, forty miles up the Colorado river. The annexation of this territory can easily be arranged with the Mexican Government, and Lower California is already under a sort of sale to a company of American citizens, of whom Marshall O. Roberts and General Butler are prominent members. There is another reason why Mr. Seward will be careful not to excite the ill-will of the incoming administra-tion by any settlements of the Alabama claims which will not be entirely entisfactory to General Grant. Though Mr. Seward wants nothing (because he is sure nothing can be got) for himself, he is still anxious to oblige his triends, or rather that portion of them that have

continued to "hang on the verge" of the Republican party. All that element in New York politics are still desirous o having Mr. Evarts politics are still desirous o having Mr. Evarts remain the Attorney-General. I find prominent gentlemen who believe his remaining in the Cabinet is a foregone conclusion. That will rule Fenton out, probably sustain Courtney, and prevent Spinner from going to the head of the Treasury, of which it is believed there is some probability.

MURDER.

The Tragedy in Tenth Avenue, New York, last Evening.

o'clock last evening Patrick Tieman, At 54 O'clock last evening Patrick Tieman, aged 23, a liquor dealer, residing at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Eleventh avenue, entered the drinking-saloon of Mrs. Larkin, in the basement of the building on the corner of Forty-first and Tenth avenue. Tieman was partially intoxicated and turbulent, and com menced sparring at those in the place. Among bricklayer, 51 years of age, residing at No. 452 West Thirty-ninth street. While sparring, Tieman slapped Groening in the face, and Mrs. Larkin thereupon ordered him to leave the

After a war of words, Tieman went up the steps leading to the street. Soon after Groening left the place and also ascended the steps, and as he reached the sidowalk he was assaulted by Tleman, who struck him again in the face. A scuffle ensued between the men, during which Groening drew a sharp-bladed shoemaker's knife from his pocket and plurged it into Tleman's left breast, and then fled. Tieman staggered to an adjoining liquor store, where he fell prostrate on the floor, bleeding profusely from the wound in the breast. He was conveyed to a neighboring drug store, but died before reaching the store. The remains were then taken by Officer Bermholtz, of the Twenty-second precinct, to the Morgne, to await

In the mean ime a search was instituted for the murderer, Groening, and he was captured at his residence, in Thirty-ninth street, by a young man named William Horan, and handed over to Boundsman Westervelt, of the Twentieth precinct. He was locked up at the West Thirty-fith Street Police Station. The knife with which the deed was committed was found in his room and was stained with blood. streamously having committed the murder, or having had any quarrel with Tieman, although he admits having been in Mrs. Larkin's place during the afternoon. Groening is a man of small size, though thick set and powerfully built. An inquest will be held to-day at the Morgue. - N. Y. Tribuse of

SENATOR MORGAN.

His Views on Raising the President's Salary and Manhood Suffrage. A correspondent of the New York Herald has had a talk with Senator Morgan on various

The Scuator's opinion on economy and universal suffrage is thus stated:—
"Do you think the President's salary will be increased?" "I am not in favor of increasing any salaries. Rigid retrenehment is what we want. If the salaries of any high officials should be raised, those of the Cabinet advisers ought to receive the first attention, though I suppose General Grant or any other President will find no difficulty in getting good and effi-cient men to fill his Cabinet at the prosent sala-ries. Some propose to make the President's salary \$100,000. Perhaps after some discussion it may be agreed to settle on one-half that sum.

which I think is as much as we can afford."
"Do you favor this proposed legislation in regard to manhood suffrage?" "Well, I don't see its practicability. Universal suffrage has been voted down in a good many of the Northern States, and I suppose it would be out of order for the Legislatures of these States to accept the propose I amendment against the will of the people. A three-fourths majority caunot consequently be secured. We must therefore await a change of heart, or keep dinging away till we make ourselves masters of the cituation. The New York Legislature could vote in the affirmative on the amendment, as it is under no implied pledge given in the expressed vote of the people on the question. The Legislature of nke Ohio has heard the verdict of its citizens on negro suffrage, and it might feel bound to act in accordance therewith when this amendment is submitted to it."

INCREDIBLE.

Another Story from the Capital.

The Washington Evening Express vouches for the credibility of a gentleman who says, in its columns, that when Judge Campbell, of South Carolina, was in Washington attempting to arrange terms for the separation of his S ate from the Union, President Lincoln prepared a proclamation giving his assent. The writer says that shortly after the breaking off of the effort to avert the dire catastropae of war, a gentleman having free access to the private office of President Lincoln repaired to the capital of South Carolina and deposited with a high official of that State a manuscript proclamation by President Lincoln, duly prepared and ready for his signature, announcing to the American people that, rather than plunge the country into a civil war, the Executive Government of Uni-ed States acquiesced in the dismemberment of the Union. With this was a column editorial article, in slip form, with corrections supposed to be Mr. Lincoln's, reciting freely the words of the instrument, vindicating the Executive act, and challenging for it the approval of the American people. That the document was not was due to the intense feeling evolved by the firing on the Star of the West.

Blind Tom's Rival.

From the Vicksburg Times. We listesed the other evening to a musical wonder that eclipses Blind Tom. Tue wonder we refer to is a negro girl, raised in Hinds county; and, as a pianist, she certainly excels anything that we have listened to. This girl, Emma, is about eighteen years old, is as black as the ace of spades, and does not know a single note, and cannot spell the simplest word. house-servant, and as such was permitted to play upon the plane. She can play any piece, however difficult it may be, after hearing it played; and her accuracy and delicacy of touch are really something very remarkable. For the past two years she has been employed as a field hand, and has had no opportunity of playing or listening to others play. Her performance on the plane is astonishing, as well for accuracy, delicacy of touch, and brilliancy of execution. she can play snything she has ever heard with marvellous facility, and seems never to wear; contemplation to give our citizens an opportu nity of hearing this musical wonder, and that afterwards she will make a tour through the

United States and Europe.

A Narrow Escape. Cor. of the Georgetown (Ky.) Times, Dec. 23. Last spring a young man by the name of Garner bought an interest in a saw mill at a little town a few miles from this place, and while engaged in the lumber business there he fell desperately in love with a young lady of high standing, whose name I omit, and was engaged to be married to her. He procured a license and made all necessary arrangements for the wedding, when he took a wild-goose chase and left for parts unknown, and was never Leard from until a few days ago, having turned up as one of the express robbers who was recently hung by a mob at New Albany, Indians. My nformant, of this county, was present at the hanging of the robbers, three in number. It is hoped that all fast young men of our country take warning from their fate and not be led into temptation.

-Minister Thornton is sending light reading to the British Cabinet by the thousand dollars worth over the cable.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Frightful Tragedy in Cincinnati -A Daring Robbery in Massachusetts-Trial of the Brodhead Murderers.

Financial and Commercial

FROM CINCINNATI.

Horrible Occurrence This Morning-A Double Suicide, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINSATI, Dec. 30 .- This morning at 2 o'clock, as officers were coming down Central avenue, they heard a woman screaming, "O God! O God!" In a very few moments they heard the discharge of a gun, and at once they rushed into the house whence the sound proceeded. There they found a man named Asbach lying upon the floor, with the right part his head entirely blown to pieces, a shot having apparently passed into his mouth, carrying away a portion of the tongue and lower jaw and passing out at the back of the head.

When discovered he was quite dead. Near him, with her head indeed in contact with his right shoulder, lay his wife, who was either dead at the time or died immediately after being discovered. A gun was lying by the man's side. The back part of the house was open. The man had been married to his second wife about three years. He had two children by his first wife. He was somewhat addicted to intemperance, and there has been considerable trouble between the two, police officers having occasionally to get in and settle their difficulties.

The man had on his pantaloons, and the woman seemed to have been only partially prepared for bed, although the hour was so late. The wardrobe doors were open, and the clothing therein seemed to have been considerably disturbed. About the room there was evidence of confusion. The room in which they were found was immediately adjoining their bed-room. The appearance of the bed in the latter indicates that they had retired. Whether it is a murder and a suicide, or a more terriole tragedy-a double murder and a robbery-cannot at this early hour be determined.

FROM STROUDSBURG.

The Brodhead Murder Trial.

STROUDSBUNG, Pa., Dec. 30.-The case of the Commonwealth against Wm. Brooks and Charles Orme, for the murder of Theodore Brodhead, of the Delaware Water Gap, was called up on Monday morning, Judge Barrett presiding. The whole day was spent in empanelting a jury and the opening argument of the District Attorney. The first witness called was Thomas Brodhead, the brother of the deceased, who was with Theodore at the time of the murder. evidence occupied half the day, and was listened to with attention by the crowd in the courtroom. A larceny had been perpetrated at Thomas Brodhead's house on the morning of the 25th of September. Mr. Brodhead, with his brother, was in pursuit of the perpetrators, and they came upon them just below the Kittanning

House, on the public road. Thomas came no to them first, and told them they were supposed to be guilty of the crime, and insisted that they should return with him. Brooks seemed inclined to comply but Orme refused. Brodhead stepping between them, took hold of Orme and told him he must go back. Brooks then stepped back a few steps towards the house, and there rallying they both drew pistols and shot down Theodore, who had just come up, following with other shots in quick succession at l'homas, who fortunately escaped with his life.

At the opening of the atternoon session there was a great rush for seats, and the crowd stormed the entrance, and the room was so densely packed that it was with difficulty that the jury could be brought to their seats. The trial will last four or five days.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS.

Death of a Prominent Manufacturer, Special Despatch to The Rvening Telegraph.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 30 .- Ichabod Washburne, an old citizen of this city, about seventy years of age, the proprietor and founder of the celebrated Washburne Iron Wire Works here, died suddenly at his residence early this morning. The deceased several months ago experienced a severe paralytic shock, and his death was not altogether unexpected. Mr. Washburne was a highly honored gentleman, and had accumulated great wealth in the manufacture of telegraph and other kinds of wire, and will long be remembered for his munificent gifts for charitable purposes.

A Daring Robbery in Chicopeer SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 30 .- A bold and successful robbery was committed in Chicopee yesterday on the person of Mr. Shumway, agent of the American Merchants' Union Express, As Mr Shumway was proceeding with his expres, bag to meet the afternoon train for Springfield, he was set upon near Bemis' coalyard, on Depot street, by two men, who threw red pepper into his eyes, and selzed hold of the express bag, and, tearing it from his hands, made off with it.

Mr. Shumway gave the alarm, but suffered such intense pain from his blinded eyes that he was unable to do anything himself in pursuit. He was led to the Chicopee House, where medical relief was procured. He is unable to describe the robbers, but the officers are on their track and will probably succeed in catching them. The place of the robbery is a lonely spot, but in the immediate neighborhood of the most frequented street of the town, and the robbery may be called the most daring ever committed in that county. The amount of money stolen was only three hundred and twenty-five dollars.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations London, Dec. 30—A. M.—Consols for money, 921; for account. 921. U. S. Five-twenties, 741. Stocks steady. Eric firmer, but not higher, at 261. Illinois Central, 964. Frankfort, Dec. 30—A. M.—United States

75å.
PARIS, Dec. 30.—The Bourse closed last night firm. Bentes, 69f. 97c.
LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—A.M.—Cotton active; middling uplands, 10id.; Orleans, 11id. Sales of probably 20,000 bales. Corn, 37s. 8d.@38s.
Petroleum quiet

Petroleum quiet.
London, Dec. 30—A. M.—Sugar afloat quiet.
Antwerr, Dec. 30.—Petroleum closed last
night at 54°, bld, with 54° asked. HAVER, Dec. 30.—Cotton closed last night active both on the spot and affoat. Sales on the spot at 124f.; affoat at 124f.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. THE HILL MURDER.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.-The Defense.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges
Brewster and Ludlow,—District-Attorneys
Sheppard and Hagert, and Richard Ludlow,
Esq., for the Commonwealth. T. P. Ransford,
J. T. Pratt, C. H. T. Collis, John O Byrne, and
Wm. B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner,
This morning, for the first time, the gaping
crowd in front of the Court Honse were gratifled, for the prisoner, like others, was brought
up in the prison van, driven, not by the regular
diver, and gnarded, not by the Court officer, as
is usuel, but in charge of the Sheriff and his
deputies, an event which very rarely occurs. deputies, an event which very rarely occurs. Whether the Sheriff has heard anything that roused his suspictors, and caused him to take this unusual precaution, is not known, but the proceeding is a singular one, to say the least

The prisoner himself betrayed no look of dis appointment or chagrin, as though he had been recently baffled in everything, but retained his customary composure and appearance of confi-

The Court met at 10 o'clock, and the defense

The Court met at 10 o'clock, and the defense Was resumed.

Thomas Noble, a clerk in the Gas Office, was called te prove that the gas bills of Mrs. Hill's house were very small for the size of the house, to show that the family usually retired to sleep early, and if the old lady wandered about late at night she did so with a candle.

Amos S. Clift sworn—I was present at the house when the experiments were made by Mr. Wilber, to discover whether the unlocking of the door on one side could be readily heard by a person on the other.

person on the other.

James D. Holt sworn—I was present when

these experiments on the door were being made, and I could only hear the turning of the knob, but not the click of the boit; I do not believe any one standing on the outside could tell whether the door was looked. James Cassiday sworn—Testified to this point,

James Cassiday sworn—Testified to this point, saying it was impossible for a person standing outside to tell whether the door was locked.

William J. Vautier sworn—I am employed by Mr. Shissier; the privy at Mrs. Hill's house was searched by me, and nothing was found.

Sarah Bouvier sworn—I lived with Mrs. Hill, at Tenth and Pine streets, about a year ago; I was there about five weeks; I had Thursday. was there about five weeks; I had Thursday afternoops and every other Sunday to go out; when I was there they were all on good terms, and I never knew Mr. Twitchell to be out after and I never knew Mr. Twitchell to be out after 10 o'clock; he was always very kind to Mrs. Hill; after supper Mrs. Hill would go to her room early; she used to shut the house; I generally went to bed at 10, or earlier; Mrs. Hill and I would sit in the klichen, while Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell would go to bed; I used to go to bed and leave Mrs. Hill up to close the house; she was very old and forgetful, and one morning I found she had forgot to lock the Pine strees shutter and the front door there; I was there about six weeks before Mrs. Hill was killed; Mr. Twitchell was reading the paper to her, and he was very affectionate towards her: she was

he was very affectionate towards her; she was very kind and cheerful. I saw a man come there in the evening to pay Mrs. Hill money, and she put it into her bosom; she sometimes carried money in her bosom; sometimes she would put it into a paper and at other times in a cloth; after Mr. and Mrs. Twitche'l had retired to bed Mrs. Hill would often come to the kitchen and talk with me about Carnilla and the property; she said she about Camilla and the property; she said she had given the house and furniture to Mrs. Twitchell; Mrs. Hill was attached to me, confided in me, was fond of me,

she would tease me a little about my work and I didn't wish to stay; she had her way of working, and I had mine, and she would annoy me; I wanted to work fast, and she wanted me to take my time, and I felt very comfortable; she fetched money into the kitchen and showed it to me; this was in the fall of the year, but I cansot tell what month; I taink Eilen Dolan went there after I left; I saw only two tenants come white I was there; there was no stove in the house, except in the kitchen, when I was there; when I went back there was a grate in the din ng-room; I never saw Mrs. Hill going about where the flowers were, but I have seen her she would tease me a little about my work, and where the flowers were, but I have seen her where the victuals were kept; I went there about six weeks before the murder, and Mr. Twitcheil was reading the paper to her; they didn't quarrei; he appeared to like her; about the property, Mrs. Hill said the house and furniture were Mrs. Twitchell's; she had bought them for her and given them to her; she said nething of her daughter's health; Mrs. H.il's name was on the front door, and she paid my wages; she said she was going to leave the house and furniture to her daughter; she told me this twice; b-fore coming here I first mentioned this to lawyer Mann; at night I went

first out of the kitchen.

Redirect—I have a sted that she said she had given the property to Mrs. Twitchell, and she didn't change it; if I have changed it she

Charles Altget sworn-I live at No. 82514

Locust street; have lived there six or seven weeks; I am German Agent of the Peun Mu-tual Insurance Company; I su in the habit of a tending church at Eleventh and Lombard streets; was there on the night Mrs. Hill was murcered; I was in the choir; I left the church at ten minutes before nine o'clock; on my way home I passed by Mrs. Hill's house; it was then after nine o'clock, two, three, or five minutes, for wien I turned in Eleventh street the State-House clock struck ?; when I got down to Mrs. Hill's I saw two men leave the house by the front door and go across the street to the corner of Pine and Tenth streets, and I saw no more of them; I lost sight of them on the corner of Tenth and Pine streets; one of men was tall, and had on a long overcoat; I did not see much of his face; I have seldom seen such long overcoats; it was a dark coat; he was very tall: I did not take any notice of the other

Question-When they came out did they Mr. Hagert-I object to the question as lead-

Ing. Judge Brewster-Gentlemen, this witness Judge Brewster—Gentiemen, this witness should not be lead.

Mr. Mann—I do not design to lead this witness, but to try this case with all honesty and fairness to the Court, and to get at the truth, and I knowno better way of calling the attention of the witness to this point than by the question I have put, and I object to being criticized by the District Attorney when I try to deal honestly and with candor.

Mr. Hagert—I have nothing to say of the gentleman's intention, but the form of the questionals.

tieman's intention, but the form of the ques-tion is irregular and improper, and I will object to it as long as it is persisted in, and I will not be beaten down by violence from the other side Judge Brewster—The question is illegal, and cannot be put when objected to. The rule against leading questions is strict and must hereafter be observed.

Mr. Mann—When the men left the house did

you or aid you not see or hear them shut the

you or aid you not see or hear them shut the door?

Witness—I did not say so, sir; I do not know whether the door was left open or snut.

Cross-examined—There is a farniture store on the lower side of Pine street, two doors below the corner of Tenth; I started from this to the northeast corner; I often cross over diagonally from one corner to another; I went right straight to the corner, the north-east corner; I can give no reason for starting from a point above a corner and walk diagonally to another corner; it was my habit to do so, to go to the nearest corner; it was the opposite corner of Mrs, Hill's house to the left-hand side; I came down Pine to Tenth street on the left-hand side; I went then to Clinton on the left-hand side of Tenth street; when the men came out of the door they went to the very corner from where they came; when I saw them come out I was in Tenth street, right opposite Mrs. Hill's door; I saw the entry was dark when the door was opened, and therefore I stopped; I am not more usually attracted by a dark object than a light; the tall man stepped out first, I saw a light in the entry of the adjoining house; I have often seen dark entries before, but do not

always stop to look at them; I had several day a before had an argument about burning gus in cutries, and I had said that some wealthy pecple did not burn their gas at all, and when I saw this dark entry, I said to myself, "There are people who do not burn their gas;" the way the men left in haste caused me to stop; the tail man went off to the corner very quiek; I took no notice of the short man; they did not run; it was not very cold; I do not regard it as a strange or unusual thing for a man to walk quickly on a cool night; but there was a singular way of his walking; he walked with his body bent; I did not say this in my examination in chief, because I had not come to it; I have not told all yet, and I can tell many more things if you want me to do so he bent over as much as any one would bend when walking quickly, they bend over; he bent over no more than persons usually do when walking quickly: the whole circumtance attracted my attention; he stooped and had a very long overcoat on; I should say it was as long as it could be without touching the ground; I suppose it might come within two or three inches above the ground without touching the long as it could be without touching the ground; I suppose it might come within two or three inches above the ground without touching the ground, but I do not say it did come down so far; it was a very long overcoat; I can say no more of it; I took ho further particular notice of his dress; his whole appearance was dark; he came out and went up Pine street; the other man went in the same direction; I lost sight of both at about the same time and same place; I did not follow them, but went directly home; I was alone when I saw these men; we had had service at church this night; I am simply employed there as singer in the choir; I also attend to small law matters when they do not interfere with my insurance business. fere with my insurance business [Continued in our later editions.]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. \

There is more demand for money, but the rates are without change. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was very little disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government securities were firmly held at full prices. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1004, and old

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 49@49\(\), no change; Catawissa preferred at 31\(\), an advance of \(\); Philadelphia and Eric at 25\(\), an advance of \(\); Pennsylvania Railroad at 54\(\), a slight advance; and Lehign Valley at 554, no change; 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 66 for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; and 354 for North Pennsylvania. In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 46 was bid for Chesuut and Walnut; 10 for Hestonville; and 29 for German-

Bank shares were in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 242 was bid for North America; 56 for Com-mercial; 30 for Mechanics'; and 57 for Penn

Caual shares were dull. Morris Caual pre-ferred sold at 72, no change. 283 was bld for Lebigh Navigation: 124 for Susquehanna Canal, and 30 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

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

-Narr & Ladner, Stock Exchange Brokers, lo. 30 S. Taird street, quote this morning's

gold quotations as follows:-1344 11.45 A. M. 1344 12.12 P. M. 1344 12.40 1344 134 12.40 -Mesers. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.: -U. S. 6s of 1881 1141

107#; do., 1865, 107#@107#; do. 1868, new, 1104@ 1104; do., 1867, new, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104 @1114; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1054@1054. Due Com-pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1344@1344; Silver, 1301@132. —Messrs. Willia William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:-

United States 6s, 1881, 1144@1144; U. S. 6-20s, 1862, 1102@1108; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do. July, 1865, 1104@1104; do. July, 1867, 110; @1101; do. 1868, 1104@111; 10-408, 105, Compound Interest Notes, past due, @1054. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119 25. Gold. 1341@1341.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114\(\) \(\ Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following: West, Union Tel.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Dec. 30,-The Flour market con-

tinues remarkably dull, and prices are in favor of buyers. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the bome consumers, who purchased 500 barrels 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 , and \$875@10:50 for Pennsylvania and Onio do, and \$11@13 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells in a small way at \$7.50@8 \$2.50 barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat of prime quality coming forward, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry; sales of red at \$1.90@\$2.05, amber at \$2.10, and white at \$2.25@2.245. Rye is nachanged; sales of 500 bushels Western at \$1.60. Corn is less active and prices are steady; sales of 2000 bushels

and prices are steady; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 50g.90c., according to dryness, 3000 bushels Western mixed at 90c., and 1500 bushels white at 85@87c. Oats are in moderate request, and 2000 bushels Western sold at 74@ Whisky is held at \$1.03@1.05 \$ gallon, duty

-Two blacks to one white is the average of deaths in Charleston for some time past.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30 — Arrived, steamship City of Salumore, from Liverpool.

Also arrived, steamship Bellona, from London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 30. CLEARED TRIS MORNING. Barque Roanoke, Davis, Laguayra, John Dallett & Co.

Barque Roanoke, Davis, Lagnayra, John Dalleit & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Tonawanda, Jennings, 70 hours from
Savannah, with cotion, etc. to Philadelphia and
Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—Mr. Talman, Mr. F. H. Young, Saw brig Julis E Arey, from
Fortland, above the Brandywine Light, bound up;
the brig Clara P. Gibbs, from Messina, had also left
the Breakwater, for Philadelphia,
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicett. 16 days from Jackwonville, with immber to Patterson & Lippincott,
Clay Ice Boat No. 1, Mason, arrived at 2½ A. M.
from New Castle, having towed thereto and left at
the Piers schrs Ida L., and Mary Milnea, hence for
Boston. She left again at 8 o'clock to clear a channel
in the Horse Shoe, which is full of floating ice.

DOMESTIC PORTS,
NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Arrived, steamship Rapidan,
Mattory, from New Orleans.
Ship St. Joroph, Alexander, from Sunderland. Eng.
Brig Suwanes. Simpson from Demarara,
Brig Helen, Doans, trom Montego Bay, Ja.
Brig Humming Bird, Stevens, from Windsor, N. S.