VOL. X -- No. 154.

# FIRST EDITION

1868-1869.

## A HAPPY NEW YEAR.

Celebration of the Day in Some Quarters of the Globe.

The Sports and Merry-makings which Attended it in Times of Yore.

How We, the Moderns, Keep It-Our Gifts, Watch Meetings, and Bells.

Ete., Ete., Ete., Ete.

To-night, when the steeple bells toll and the cocks crow twelve the year 1868 will give up the ghost. Then Old Father Time, who has been quietly but steadily plodding it along on his "game leg" for a six and a six month in patient waiting for the end of the round, will draw again a deep, long breath, and straighten out his shoulders as he steps forth into 1869. The sorrows and the joys of the old year have all been experienced, and in a few hours will be numbered with the things of the past. Hope, the winsome maiden, would dictate that the former should be buried in the ashes of a dead remembrance; the latter sherished as an earnest of others yet to come. Stretching back over the lapse of time since the first of January last, how many things have happened! how many "vacant chairs" left standing in silent grief! how many filled cradles rocking in noisy glee! Countless thousands of furrows have been ploughed by time and care on brows all over this broad earth; boyhood has merged into manhood, girlhood into womanhood. No-body has been idle. But what has everybody been doing? First, all have been tossing peddles into that mighty sea of humanity whose slightest ripples reach even unto the far-off shore of eternity. Then, egain, some have been chisalling their names in the marble of history, while others have been busy-well, in doing nothing and piling it up. Fortuues have been made and fortunes lost. The flerce tongue of conflagration has lapped up substance in houses and barns; the keen edge of the sword has whetled itself on the flesh of unfortunate myriads; the storm king has raged as he engulfed hapless crews in his angry billows. But then, the ploughshare has awakened into new, fruitful, and happy life the fallow field; Peace has smiled as she sheathed the bloody blade; and civilization has gone onward with rapid and far-reaching strides. Who can tell, or even compass in thought, the events of a year? None! Why, what is known and makes an appearance upon the surface of of what must remain forever in dark and impenetrable mystery! True, the maker of annals writes out his list and calculates his dates, but then he needs the eye and the mind of Omniscience to chronicle the all, the vast all. And did he but possess that eye and mind, his book of a year would embrace volumes like the gands of the sea in number.

But 1868-the old year-is about drawing his last breath. To-morrow his successor supplants him. While we bid good-bye in kindness to the one, let us welcome the other Around the stranger-the incoming year-is girt an impervious armor. As we cannot penetrate it, nor force him to disclose what fate he brings us, let us propitiate him, and to tha end inquire how the peoples of other climes as well as our own bear themselves in their efforts

to gain his good-will. A BIT OF HISTORY.

The month of January was, by the ancient Saxons sometimes termed Wolf monat, or "Wolf Month," because at this season of the year the wolves were impelled by hunger to leave their haunts in the wilderness. It was likewise styled by them "Aster-Yule," or "After-Christmas," the derivation of which term is very obvious. But by the Romass it was denominated Januarius, which name it still retains throughout the civilized world. By Numa Pompilius, whose reign as the second King of Rome terminated in 672 B.C. transfer. King of Rome terminated in 672 B.C., two months were added to the ten into which the year had previously been divided, and the first of January was made the first day of the new According to the present method of comput-

ing time, this system still prevails. But in the old calendars of the Jews, Egytians, and Greeks, such was not the case. The Jewish year began on the 25th of March. Popularly, however, the year was held to commence with the first of January, long before it received the sanction of law. It was for this reason that the dates belaw. It was for this reason that the dates between the 1st of January and the 24th of March were formerly written as if belonging indefinitely to two succeeding years. In 1600, by decree of King James VI of Scotland, the legal year was made to coincide with the popular year. A similar change was effected in the French calendar, as early as 1564, and in that of Russia, Holland, and Protestant Germany in 1700. It was not until 1752 that the change, so very desirable, was made in England, and in the following year Sweden followed the example.

THE CIRCUMCISION. In the calendar of the Roman Catholic Church the first day of January is celebrated as the feast of the "Circumcisio Domini," or the Circumcision of our Lord; which, according to the customs of the Jews, must have taken place on the eighth day after His birth. This festival is said to have been instituted about the year 487. The Church of England has retained it, first giving it place in the Liturgy in the first giving it place in the Liturgy in the year 1550.

Among the sucient Romans, New Year's Day was made the occasion of considerable rejoicing, which was manifested in congratulations, visits, and presents. The origin of these customs is ascribed to Romulus and Tatius. The presents were usually figs and dates, covered with gold leaf. They passed generally from clients or retainers to their patrons, and were accompanied by a piece of money, which was to be expended in purchasing statues of the gods. Specimens of Roman patterns are still in existence, bearing inscriptions, such as the following:—"A happy New Year to you," "A happy New Year to myself and son."

These customs were finally prohibited by Claudius, and strengly condemned by the councils of the Church, on account of the heathenish ceremonies attending them. But despite the flat of Emperor and Church, the customs were so popular that they were never wholly abandoned.

ENGLAND'S CELEBRATION OF THE DAY.

ENGLAND'S CELEBRATION OF THE DAY. In the "Merry Isle" of England, New Year's Day is not at present honored with much special observation. The hearty demonstrations of joy which there mark the Christmasseason appear to exhaust the time and resources of a majority

of the people, who by this day have betaken themselves to their customary avocations.

Still, as the festivities of the Christmas season do not properly terminate until "Tweifth day," or the 6th of January, the first day of the year is not wholly neglected. In the northern counties, especially, this is the case; and there both New Year's Eve and New Year's Day are enlivened by a great deal of merry-making.

In days of yore the giving and receiving of tokens of friendship were accompanied by hearty expressions of good-will, generally couched in the still-popular form of wishing "a happy New Year." It was sometimes the custom to pay these compilments at the door of the recivient, in the form of the song. But it was more mount for the house to be entered early in the morning by the younger of the neighbors, bearing the spiced-bowl, and addressing their hosts with the salutations of the season. The gifts were not necessarily of much intrinsic value. In the sixteenth century, it seems that the New Year's gift of a tenant to his landlord was usually in the shape of a capon. Another common present in those days was that of an orange stuck full of cloves. One of the most valuable presents was in the form of gloves, which were then much more costly than at present. Sometimes money wherewith to purchase the article, was given in its stead, and this was called glove money. Occasionally the money and the glove were both sent. In the beginning of the sixteenth century metallic pins were first brought into general use; and so novel and convenient were they, that they soon came to be in great demand as New Year's gifts for ladies. Sometimes money for their purchase was presented instead of the pins. This was called "pin-money," a term which has since passed into general acceptation. In Scotland it was the custom in old times for persons to send presents to their friends on New Year's Eve; but on the following day, when the donors called upon 'he recipients to wish them "A happy New Year," they would ask for gifts in return.

THE ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS appear to have been particularly fortunate in GIFTS AND SOUVENIRS.

THE ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS
appear to have been particularly fortunate in
the matter of receiving New Year's gifts.

The cusiom can be traced back to the reign
of Henry IV, and Matthew Paris has even
secused Henry III of exterting them openly
from his subjects. There is still preserved a
manuscript roll which shows that, in the reign
of Philip and Mary, Cardinal Pole presented
hissovereigns with a "saulte." having a cover
of silver and gilt, and a representation in
enamel of the story of Job. In return for this
the Cardinal received two pots of silver and
gilt, weighing 143% ounces. It has been said
that the magnificent wardrobe of Queen Elizabeth was kept up by these New Year's contributions from her subjects. It is certain that
duting her reign the practice was carried to
its greatest height. The presents received
every year by the Queen were inscribed on a
roll, which was signed by herself, and duly
attested by the proper officers. The list of donors
embraces men and women of every rank, from
the great officers of state down to her Mujesty's
dustman. In all cases the Queen presented her
generous subjects with a certain amount of
plate in return, proportional in weight to the
value of the gifts received by her. The exact
weight of the plate received by each person was
enlered on the roll. James I, like his prediscessor, received many gifts of money of considerable amount, but there was a great falling
off in the number and value of the ornamental
articles. One year King James received from
the dignitaries of the Church and State
the total of £1293 l3s. 4d. in gold coin,
No records of the gifts received and presented by Charles I have been preserved.

THE ANCIENT WASSAIL BOWL.

Among the popular customs of the New Year THE ENGLISH KINGS AND QUEENS THE ANCIENT WASSAIL BOWL.

Among the popular customs of the New Year season in the olden time was the assembling of the iamily around a bowl of spiced ale, which was termed "lamb's wool." From this the master of the house would drink the healths of the others, and then pass it to them in turn. The expression "Waes haes"—which signifies "To your health"—was uttered at each potation; and from this circumstance the vessel containing the liquor came to be known as the containing the liquor came to be known as the Wassait or Wassel Bowl. The poor, to enable themselves to enjoy this sort of merry-making, were accustomed togo the rounds of the neighborhood, carrying a bowl decorated with ribbons, and begging something wherewith to It is not surprising that the monks opened

the doors of their monasteries to the Wasseil-Bowl, which in their language was styled Poculum Curitatis. The abbot placed himself at the head of the table, and drank from the bowl to the health of all present, and each of them in turn then drank to the health of the

HOGMANAY IN SCOTLAND. Although the old-fashioned Wassail-Bowl has long been a stranger to England, it was still in vegue in Scotland to within a recent period. Just at 12 o'clock on New Year's Eve the members of the family would each take a sip from the mixture of hot ale, spiced and sweetened, wishing the rest "A good health and a happy New Year, and many of them!" Then there was a general hand-shaking and sometimes a dance.

After this ceremony was concluded, the elder members of the family would saily forth, armed with a kettle of hot ale and an assortment of burs and cheese, making exchanges with similar parties whom they encountered, and rushing into the houses of their friends with loud and hearty wishes for future happiness. The party that arrived first at each house obtained what was called the "first-footing," and the good luck which betided the family in consequence was duly proportioned to the amount of burs and cheese which the visitors still retained.

New Year's Eve in Scotland is known as Hogmanay, a term which has puzzled anti-quarians and philologists not a little. It is still the custom in the country districts, and in the more retired towns, for the children of the poor more retired towns, for the contarent of the poor to have themselves arrayed in a monstrous sheet, arranged in front in the form of a deep rocket. Thus attired, they go forth on the morning of Hogmanay to gather up the cakes which, as they well know, the housewives have been preparing for several days in expectation of their coming. Arriving at the door, they cry out "Hogmanay," and receive their gifts.

The MUMMESS IN SCOTLAND.

The favorite night for the operations of the guisers or guisards, as the "mummers" are called in Ecotland, is New Year's Eve. The boys who take part in the ceremony array themselves in the old shirts of their fathers, and in fanciful head-rigs of brown paper. To these last is attached a sheet of paper, which falls down over the face and serves to conceal the features. Perforations are made at the proper places to permit the eyes, nose, and mouth to perform their functions.

Each guiser is attended by a squire, in the dress of a girl, with an old woman's cap upon his head and a broomstick in his hand. Each squire is always known as "Bessie." Bluging is the principal occupation of these strolling masqueraders, but in some places they engage in theatrical performances. THE MUMMEBS IN SCOTLAND.

NEW YEAR'S DAY IN FRANCE.

The passage of New Year's gifts between relatives and friends has fallen into decline in England; but in France the practice is still kept up. In Paris, especially, it is held in such high favor that the day has acquired the title of "Le Jour d'Eirennes." An immense business is done by the confectioners, the Rue des Lombards, in which they are principally located, being fairly blocksded for the last few days of the year by the wagons which are to bear the sweet things off to the provinces. Jewelry and fancy articles of all kinds are likewise in great demand. During the Bourbon days of the present century it was customary for every member of the royal family to make a present to the king. The people in these times would start forth early in the morning to pay their New Year's calls, visiting their relatives in the order of their relationship and after them their acquaintances, and interchanging with all their bonbons and other sweetmeats. The great point was made to anticipate each other's calls. In this employment passed the morning, followed by a dinner given to the entire family by some one of its members, the day being wound up with dancing, cards, and games of various kinds.

\*\*NEW YEAR'S DAY AT HOME.\*\* NEW YEAR'S DAY IN FRANCE.

A glance at the New Year customs of our own country will snow them to be greatly diversified, according to locality, and even entirely lacking in many places. As a general thing Christmas Day is celebrated so zealously that for the first day of the New Year there is but little left in the way of especial social enjoyments. In the New England States, where the old puritanical prejudices sgainst Christmas still linger, the joy of the year finds a free expression on Thanksgiving Day. Yet the day is a legal holiday in most of the States; and NEW YEAR'S DAY AT HOME.

in all of them, we believe, it is custom-ary for families to observe the occasion. In those localities in which the first day of the New Year is considered worthy of a special observance, the favorite method of complying with the demands of the occasion is by a series of New Year calls.

of New Year calls.

In New York city this custom has obtained its fastest hold; but in the Western cities, likewise, it is generally observed. In this good Quaker City it is not tolerated, being regarded as a bore and a nuisance, if nothing worse.

The denomination of Methodists in this country has long been accustomed to gather togather.

The denomination of Methodists in this country has long been accustomed to gather together for conference and prayer just as the old year is waning. These meetings are termed "watchmeetings," and the purposes for which they are held are certainly most appropriate to the occasion. The other Christian sects are beginning to follow the example.

But the custom in bidding farewell to the old year and in greeting the new which obtains more than any other all over the world, is that of a universal ringing of bells. Not only the huge, deep-mouthed bell in the tower, but the very dinner or call-bell in the pantry must be made to sound its loudest tones to aid in lacreasing the confusion of the hour. A perfect medley of noise, putting to shame the harmony of the "bell-ringers," reigns for the white. And then, to still further augment the clangor, comes the firing off of cannon, guns, and pistols, until your jarred ears are fairly deaf with the uproar.

Thus we in modern times have welcomed other incoming years, thus we will welcome 1869 to-night; and now, kind reader, good-bye,

HAPPY NEW YEAR!

## MORTALITY.

OF DEATH HAND

The Ravages of Disease, Old Age, and Violence During the Year 1868.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The Hand of Death for the First Six Months of 1868. In the following table the number of death in each ward for the first six month is shown as compared with the mortality for the correstonding period of 1867, the figures being a compilation of the weekly reports of the Register:—

Wards.	First rier	Recond Quarter	Total six months in 1863.	Total siz month in 1867
1	185	118	253	259
2	193	160	353	346
3	101	75	176	199
4	153	149	302	380
4	134	114	248	261
0	59	58	117	187
6	198	186	284	351
7	98	98	190	922
8	89	82	171	183
Y	107	102	200	224
10	85	83	100	158
	84	70	168	143
12	81	70	#17.7	190
18		78	159	122.00
14	99	84	181	239
15	194	199	393	430
16	81	90	171	196
17	121	169	230	199
18	125	112	237	230
19	196	200	896	344
20	282	217	449	421
21,	51	£5	106	132
22	69	75	144	141
28,	83	57	140	178
24	135	112	247	179
25	64	42	106	128
26	140	130	270	294
27	155	205	360	466
28	17	11	28	******
Unknown	129	119	248	222
Total	3408	3188	6596	6842

Wards.	Third Quarter.	Fourth Quarter.	Total 6 months, 1868.	Total 6 m mths, 1867.
1	285	106	311	274
2	274	139	413	357
3	137	96	283	210
4	217	113	330	318
5	205	79	284	246
6	97	41	141	127
7	283	154	437	363
8	109	64	173	229
9	105	74	179	183
10	123	71	194	275
11	112	75	187	176
12	98	67	165	161
13	103	59	162	151
14	128	80	208	201
5	294	149	443	400
6	149	72	221	200
7	177	93	270	287
18	164	138	802	276
19	311	178	449	432
2002	312	190	502	381
21	102	33	135	103
22	128	61	189	141
23	117	52	169	294
24	127	74	201	190
25	94	65	159	177
26	206	93	299	288
27	195	154	349	359
28	82	23	55	7.488
Unknown	178	108	186	267

Totals..... 4844 2713 7557 6963 The total for 1867 was 13,304; in 1836, it smounted to 16,803; 1865, 40 17,169; and 1864, to In the following table are given the ages of the deceased for each quarter:—

Ages.	1st Quar	2d Quar	8d Quar	4th Quar	Total 1868	Total 1867
Under 1 yr. From	884	916	1957	663	4120	4270
1 to 2 yrs	253 185	217 202	552 254	212 243	1214 884	1041
5 " 5 "	98 75	95 68	113	67 56	378 259	466
15 " 20 "	103 872	74	91 354	83 275	351	896
80 ** 40 **	324 296	319 216	317 309	272 241	1262 1062	1172
50 " 60 "	240	221 189		156 175	845 845	935
70 " 80 "	222	202	179	170	778	847 658
80 " 90 " 90 " 100 " 100" 110 "	114 22 3	106 25 2	106 21 5	80 11 1	406 79 11	350
Total	3408	3188	4844	2718	14153	13803

1868	lst. q'r.	2d. quar.	3d quar.	4th. quar.	Total 1868.	Total 1867.
Males	1793	1781	2489	1511	7524	7151
Females	1615	1457	2355	1468	6629	6654
Adults	1837	1623	1797	1441	6698	6146
Minors	1571	1565	1041	1332	7509	7359
Воув,	885	887	1565	- 568	3995	8909
Girls	702	684	1472	762	3529	3450
Natives U.S.	2490	2881	8811	2099	10,771	10.285
Foreignb'n.	759	636	820	573	2788	2713
Colored	174	184	263	121	749	745

The Coroner's Report. The Coroner presents the following statement of the business of his office during the year 1868:—

	and the second s	
1	The total number of inquests held was 982.	
1	The causes of death were:-	
1	Homicides 39 Suicide by jumping	
1	Infanticides 94 out of window	
1	Intemperance and Suicide by throwing	
4	exposure	
1		ä
3	Accidentally shot 4 Injuries from falls	ð
g	Do. suffocated 8 Injuries by being run	
1	Do, drowned, 67 over by wagons,	
a	Do. burned 14 carts, etc	d
ij	Do. poisoned. 4 Hemorrhage	
d	Found drowned 61 Explosions of boil's	
	Railroad accidents. 38 Injur. by machinery	
1	Pass. R. R. accidents 13 Pailing of walls	
À		
3	Do. shooting 10 Overlaid	
9	Do. cutting throat 7 Heart disease	
	Do. hangiug 6 Old age	
1	Do. drowning 31	

The remaining deaths were caused by apoplexy, dropsy, consumption, spasms, convulsions, insnition, asphyxia, etc.

Homicides—It will be seen that inquests were held in 39 cases of murder during the year. In 1867 the number was 28. The most atrocious case was that of little Mary Mohrmann, who was bruially outraged and killed on the 6th of September. The jury was in session several times, and not withstanding the most strenuous exertions, no clue was obtained to the perpetraler of the horrible deed. Another case which created great excitement was that of Mrs. Mary E. Hill, who was killed in her home, northeast corner Tenth and Pine street, on November 21. Six of the murders were the result of disturbances on the day of the State election.

lection.

Infanticides.—The number of cases of infanti-Infanticides.—The number of cases of infanticides was 84, against 66 in the year 1807. This shows a learful increase in the crime of child-murder, which is sufficient to excite considerable alarm in the community. It is almost impossible to prevent such crime by any laws which could be passed, but some legislative action might tend to considerably lessen the number of "innocenta" who are slaughtered by unnatural mothers.

Excessive Heat.—The "heated term" last July is well remembered by our chilgens and, with

nonatural mothers.

\*\*Rixcessive Heat.\*\*—The "heated term" last July is well remembered by our citizens, and, with the exception of this year 1866, was the cause of the death of more people in the same length of time than ever before in the history of Palladelphia. The number of inquests held was 79, which does not include many cases which were certified by physicians.

\*\*Ripe Oid Age.\*\*—Amorg the inquests held was one on the body of Mrs. Roddy Patterson, a colored woman, who died at her residence, No. 628 Pine street, Nov. 3, and was said to have been 111 years old.

The "Morgue." —The attention of City Councils has been frequently called to the erection of a "Morgue." Such an institution is in successful operation in several other cities, and has been found to be a great convenience to the public. The building should be in a central ireality, so that it can be reached readily from all pacts of the city. The advantages to be derived from a "Morgue" have been so fully and frequently set forth, that a repetition of them here would be useless. City Councils have now appointed a committee to take charge of the subject, and it is to be hoped that the matter will be finally settled in a short time.

\*\*Cifice Accommodations\*\*—Everybody who has business at the office of the Coroner must see the necessity of better accommodations. Many investigations of great importance are made. In numerous instances there are twelve or fifteen witnesses. The Coroner, jury, witnesses, reporters, and other parties interested in a case are huddled together in a small, badly ventilated apartment, in a basement, and frequently kept there for several hours at a time, at much personal it convenience and risk to health. The attention of City Councils is re spectfully called to this subject, with the hope that it will meet with due consideration.

Very respectfully Daniel Coroner.

Very respectfully yours,
SAMUEL DANIELS Coroner,
JAMES M, FLETCHER, Deputy Clerk.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH; Thursday, Dec. 31 1888. Money continues in good demand, and the rates are higher. Call loans are quoted at 7 @9 per cent. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 9@12 per cent. per annum. The Stock market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government ecurities were a fraction lower. 105? was bid for 10 40s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1004.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 48 94-100@ 49½, a decline of ½; Lenign Valley at 55½, no change; Catawissa preferred at 32 a decline of ½; and Camden and Amboy at 129½, an advance of ½; 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 66 for Norristown; and 25 for Philadelphia and Eric.

In City Passenger Railway shares there was nothing doing. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 23 for Spruce and Pine; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 10 for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Commercial sold at 57, no change; 240 was bid for North America; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 110 for Northern Liberties; 30 for Mechanics'; 57 for Peun Township: 58 for Girard; 31 for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 69 for Corn Exchange. Canal theres were dull. 28% was bid for Lebigh Navigation; 12 for Susquehanna Canal;

10 for Schnylkill Navigation common; and 20

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

#1000 Pa 68. 3 series...c. 1051/4

#400 do.2 ser...c. 105

#1000 do.2 ser...c. 105

#1000 do.2 ser...c. 105

#1000 Leh RR l.b5&1.83

#1000 Leh RR l.b5&1.83

#1000 Leh V R cld b.c 92

-Narr & Laduer, Stock Exchange Brokers. No. 30 S. Taird street, quote this morning's gold quotations as follows:-10 00 a. M. 134; 11 0 10 15 " 134; 11 2 1341 11.02 A. M.

1344 11 20 ... -Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, —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% @114%; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 110% @110%; do., 1864, 107% @107%; do., 1865, 107% @107%; do. July, 1865, 110% @110%; do. July, 1867, 110% @111%; 16-40s, 105% @105%. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 134% @134%.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. Ollote Governments.

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 114 @114 : 5-20s of 1862, 110 @110 : 5-20s, 1864, 197 @107 : 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 107 @ 108: July, 1865, 1104@111; do., 1867, 1104@1114; do. 1868, 111@1114; 10-40s, 1054@1054.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. 

### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Dec 31 .- Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No, 1 Quereitron at \$42 % ton. The Flour market is almost at a stand-still, and only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots to supply the immediate wants of the home consumers, including superfine at \$5@5.75; extras at \$6@6.50; Northwestern extra family at \$7.25@8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at \$8.75 @10.50; and fancy brands at \$11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7:50@8 @ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The Wheat market still continues its feature

of dullness, and only 1500 bushels were taken by the local millers, who purchase chiefly of prime lots at \$1 90@\$2 05 for red; \$2:10 for amber; and \$1 80 for No.1 spring. Rye is steady, with sales of 400 bushels Western at \$1.60. Corn remains quiet, but prices are unchanged; sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$5@90c., according to dryness; 1500 bushels old yellow at \$1.10; and 1000 bushels new white at 85@87c. Oats are without improvement; sales of 3000 bushels dark and light Western at 70@75c. 1000 bushels Seltz's Rye Malt sold at \$1.65.

### Markets by Welegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, Dec. 31—Business is almost at a standCotton fire, and unchanged. Flour duil and unchanged. Wheat very dull and neglected; no sales.
Corn firm; prime white, aftoat. 85@900; yellow.
10@860. Oats duil and no sales. Rye—no sales and
duil. Frovisions unchanged. Business will be gene
rally suspended to-morrow.

New York, Dec. 51.—Stocks unsettled, Chicago and
Rock Island, 118: Reading, 98; Canton Co., 49; Erie,
39; Cleveland and Toledo, 101; Cleveland and
Pittaburg, 83%; Pittaburg and Fort Wayne, 113½; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Bouthern, 87½; New York
Central, 180%; Illinois Central, 141½; Cumberland
preferred, 36; Virginia & 56½; Hudson River, 124;
5-30s, 180f. 110½; do. 1804, 107½; do. 1805, 107½; do.
new, 111½; 10-40s. 105½. Geld, 134½. Money, 7 per
cent. Exchange, 160½. Geld, 134½. Money, 7

## SECOND EDITION

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Militia Disturbances in Arkansas-Driving the Savages on the Plains-Bankruptey in St. Louis.

#### FROM ARKANSAS.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Unscitled Condition of Things in the State.

MEMPHIS, Dec. 31 .- Accounts from Augusta, Ark, represent that a portion of the State is still very unsettled, and there is no security for life or property. A Mr. Rutter, a Northernerwho recently arrived there with the intention of opening an extensive dry goods trade in that locality, received notice from the Ku-klux to leave the State within twenty-four hours, and he arrived here yesterday on his return to New York. He had ordered goods very extensively from New York and Philadelphia, which he has been compelled to telegraph to have stopped.

Doings of the Militia. LITTLE ROCK, Dec. 31. - Generals Babcock and Porter had nothing whatever to do with investigating the militia question in this State. Excitement in the counties under martial law is subsiding, but a fearful state of affairs still exists. General Upham rules everything in Woodruff and the surrounding counties with a high hand. The commanding officer of the militia in Drew county was obliged to call on the citizens to prevent his own force from pillaging the town.

Rain has been falling constantly for four days, the roads are in a bad condition, and the river is rising.

#### FROM ST. LOUIS.

More Defaulting-Bankruptey in Missouri-Advices from the Plains. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Dec. 31. -Rumors from the United States District Attorney's office state that a prominent Government official is a defaulter to the Government to the amount of sixty thousand

Dr. Cornelius was seriously injured yesterday by the explosion of a vulcanizing machine that he was experimenting with. The liabilities of Parker H. French, bankrupt,

amount to \$88,345. A number of business men applied to-day for

the benefits of the Bankrupt act, among them the Rosenstein Brothers. Dr. Gill, just arrived from Fort Wallace, states

that there is great indignation there against Captain Butler for falling to capture sixty lodges of Indians at Ackorary creek, as he might easily have done. Colonels Carpenter and Graham have left Fort Wallace in pursuit of the same red-skins. A chief named Santanta was captured and hung.

#### Crime.

New York, Dec. 31 .- The daughter of Abson, the wife poisoner, who escaped the gallows by suicide, only fifteen years of age, is under arrest in Jersey City, on a charge of murdering her illigitimate offspring yesterday. John W. Mix is under arrest in Newark, New

Jersey, on suspicion of having fired William Titus' bakery last Saturday.

### THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

LONION, Dec. 31-A. M.-Consols for money, 92;; and for account, 92;. U.S. Five-twenties, American stocks steady. Erie, 264. Illinois LIVERPOOL, Dec. 31-A.M.-Cotton scrive; the sales of to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales.

The sales of the week have been 87,000 bales, including for export 12,000, and for speculation 16,000 bales. The stock in port is 352,000 bales. of which 82,000 are American. Corn, 37. 6d.@ 37s. 9d. Refined Petroleum quiet and steady. LONDON, Dec. 31.-Whale Oil, £37.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Dec. 31-P. M .- Consols for money, 924; and for account, 927@921. Railways firm.

11tinois Central, 964.
Liverroot, Dec. 31—P. M.—The stock of Cotton afloat is 265,000 bales, of which 105,000 are American. Pork firmer and higher at 99s. Bacon, 53s. 6d. Lard, 65s. Tallow, 48s. Cotton at Havre firmer both on the spot and afloat; quoted on the spot at 126f.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. THE HILL MURDER.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr.—Close of the Testimony—The Arguments.
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'Byrne, and Wm. B. Mann, Esqs., counsel for the prisoner, This morning a large and unruly crowd assembled at the court house door, and so besieged it that entrance required a desperate struggle. The prisoner has changed nothing in manner or look since the first day of the trial. This, the twelfth of this trial, was introduced This, the twelfth of this trial, was introduced by the four little dogs, who were confined in the dock like four little conspirators, and afterwards given in evidence to the jury, and appeared every much as the inanimate objects that preceded them, remaining cronched and spiritiess. They were two very pretty poodles, one Mexican greyhound, and a black terrier.

After an hour's delay the Commonwealth's testimony in reputited was responded.

After an nour's delay the Commonwealth's testimony in rebuttal was resumed.

William Allison, a bullder; Dr. McCretg, Daniel Wolff, Mrs. Hipple, Mr. Henry Garrett, Mr. Stagers, Thomas McGrath, Joseph P. Skedham, Alderman Conrow, and Thomas F. Barger, were examined in regard to Mr. Gilbert's good character.

ham, Alderman Conrow, and Thomas F. Barger, were examined in regard to Mr. Gilbert's good character.

Officer Warnock recalled—I went to the house at Tenth and Pine streets to ascertain whether it was impossible to hear the locking of the door from the inside; Mr. Stephens went outside and I opened the door from the inside, first by the latch alone, and then by unlocking and raising the latch at the same time, and I also unlocked it without turning the handle; Mr. Stephens came in, and Mr. Atkinson, who had been with me, went out, and the same thing was repeated; then I went out, leaving them inside, and I could hear the key turned while I was standing on the step and on the pavement; the lock seems to be perfectly dry, so that I believe it impossible to turn it without producing a creaking sound; I turned it in various ways; it could hardly be heard if carts and cars were passing, and there was a great noise in the street.

Cross-examined—I tried it with Officer Thorpe; I stood on the outside and said I heard it, he did not tell me he hadn't turned it; it was quite the other way.

J. H. Stephens sworn—Testified that he was with Officer Warnock when these experiments were made, and corroborated his testimony in this regard.

Cross-examined—The witness said that when he went there he did not know what the object

Cross-examined—The witness said that when he went there he did not know what the object

was; Officer Thorpe let him in, but not paying particular attention, he did not notice whether the door was unlocked by the officer.

J. L. Atkinson testified to the same point.
Here the defense asked leave to examine Dr. Mitchell in regard to a stain on the jamb of the dining room door, which was not objected to. The Doctor took the stand, and said the spot on the door jam I cut off and examined it microscopically, and I can now swear that it is not blood.

Dr. Levis recalled by the Commonwealth to show that it was not an impossibility to inflict the wounds upon Mrs. Hill's skull with such a poker as the one already introduced, without distorting the latter.

Mr. Mann objected, on the ground that it was not rebuttal.

distorting the latter.

Mr. Mann objected, on the ground that it was not rebuttal.

The Court, however, thought the testimony admissible, and the doctor proceeded:—I saw the wounds that were inflicted upon Mrs. Hill's head; I think those wounds could have been inflicted by the poker without its being misshapen or bent; all that condition of her head, except the complete fracture of the skull, could have been inflicted by the poker; if the tongue of the poker had been driven through the brain the brain need not have remained upon it; the temperal bone of the skull could have been broken by the heel or tongue of the poker witnout distorting that heel or tongue of the poker witnout distorting that heel or tongue.

Cross-examined—I am sure that the poker need not nesessarily have been bruised if it came in contact with some hair or some in tegument before coming to the skull.

Question by a Juror—If a rod will make an impression on a piece of iron, will it not make an impression on a piece of iron, will it not make an impression on a piece of iron, will it not make an impression on a piece of iron, will it not make an impression on a piece of iron, will it not make an impression on a piece of iron, will it not make an impression on a piece of iron, will it not make an impression on a piece of iron, will it not make an impression on sty skull you ever saw?

Answer—I think so, sir.

Conrac Smith sworn—My name is Conrad Smith; I am the man who worked for old Mrs. Hill up to her death; the last time I worked for her was on the Saturday before her death; I went there about 80'clock in the day, rang the bell, and I think was let in by Mrs Hill

Mr. Mann—I would like to know what the object of this man's testinony is.

Mr. Hagert—It is to rebut the presumption rales, by the the defense, proving that this man used to go to Mrs. Hill's house, was known by the dogs, and was perfectly at home there; which inference was that possibly this man may have committed the murder.

Mr. Mann disclaimed any intention to give rise to suc

Mr. Mann disclaimed any intention to give rise to such an inference.

The Court thought the testimony strictly ad-missible, and the witness proceeded:—

I was there on the Saturday before she was murdered; on that Sunday I was sick, and did not leave my house that day; I am married; I met my wife at Mrs. Hill's, where she used to live.

met my wife at Mrs. Hill's, where she used to live.

Cross-examined—I am now sixty-three years old; my wife has been married to me seven months; Mrs. Hill always paid me from her purse or from up stairs, wherever her money was; before old Mr. Hill died she promised to give me a house if he made a good will for her; but the promise was good for nothing.

Mr. Mann—Didn't you court her? Didn't you want her to marry you? you want her to marry you?
Witness-I wouldn't expect such a thing for an old man like me.
Mr. Hagert objected, and the question was

rnled out. [Continued in our later editions.]

### CUB A.

The Condition of Affairs-The Faisity of the Spanish Reports-The Recent

We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written to a gentleman of this city, in Havana on Christmas

Some time ago General Acosta left here for the interior with about 1000 mes, but his doings soon came to an end, thanks to an engineer of the Ste Espiritu and Las Tunas Raliroad. Acosta with his men were in a train going to Las Tunas. The engineer was in league with the Cubans, who were waiting for the train, and who would be signalized by the whistle of the locomotive. While passing through the plantation Markea, the engineer blew the whistle very often, so often that Acosta prehibited any jurther blows. After getting as an excuse that in that part of the road there were always many animals on the track, Acosta placed a sergeant on the locomotive, with orders to kill the engineer if he saw any suspicious move. In a short time the train stopped, the engineer saying that at that place he had to go down hill, and that he was always obliged to stop and signal, to know if there was Some time ago General Acosta left here for stopped, the engineer saying that at that place he had to go down hill, and that he was always obliged to stop and signal, to know if there was anything on the road, and was allowed to blow. He started the train, and made a sign to the fireman, who went back, pretending to go for wood, and detached the engine from the train, leaving it at the top of the nill, while the engine dashed away, blowing the whistle to inform the Cubans it was time. No sooner had the engine gone than the train was attacked, under cover of the night, and captured the whole convoy with very little noise, the Spaniards not being able to fire from inside the cars, and had to surrender. Acosta deserves to be hung for being a traitor, for he is a Cuban fighting for Spaniards, and no doubt will suffer. We shall see what lie the papers make of this; and so far for three weeks they have not said a word about Acosta or his men, among whom were many prisoners pardoned of their time of imprisonment, provided they would be volunteers.

But the worst reverse the Spaniards have met with here has happened on the Canto river. An expedition started to attack Bayamo, the Cuban capital, but fell into an ambuse de that proved very disastrous to the Castilian lions. They were ascending the river in boats and rafts. The Cubans were on both sides of the river, and poured such a fire on them that they had to land, entirely routed, with a loss of over 700 men, many of whom drowned in trying to reach the shore.

700 men, many of whom drowned in trying to The papers here have this just the opposite, and add that the Cubans cried for mercy, and giory themselves that the brave regiment of Spain did not leave a single Cuban escape with

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

NEW YORK, Dec. 31 -Arrived, steamship Bussia, from Liverpool. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ..... DECEMBER 31. 

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita. Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Barque Brazil, Hibbert, Falmouth for orders, Merchant & Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, AtkinseSavannah, Lathbury, Wick-

ersham & Co. ersham & Co. Schr Albert Thomas, Rodgers, Charleston, S. C., do. Schr Bertha Souder, Wooten, Boston, J. Rommel, Jr. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Roman, Baker, 42 hours from Boston, with muse, to H. Winsor & Co.

Ship Lavinia, Douglass, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 15th inst.

Barque Urda. Bjerkaas, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 16th inst.

Barque Diana, Michaels, hence, at Queenstown 15th instant,

Barque Cadet, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 40 days out, was spoken 21st uit. 1st. 22 45. long. 25 68.

Erig Stella Lodge. Allen, hence for Antwerp, sailed from Queenstown 17th inst.

Brig Kate. Craig, hence, at Helvoet 15th inst.

Brig Kate Craig, hence, at Helvoet 15th inst.

Brig Lijs Houghton, Morton, hence, at Portland 25th inst. Sth iost.

Brig Waverly, Terry, hence, at Gibraltar 6th inst.,
ind cleared for Odessa.

Brig John Shay, Nickerson, from Palerma for Phiadelphia, put into Gibraltar with foremast sprung—

Schr R. M. Fianagau, Schr. Baker, H. A. Hawley, Schrs Ann R. Valentine. Baker, H. A. Hawley, Schrs Ann R. Valentine. Baker, H. A. Hawley, Gilbert; Dictator, Rich; and Chas, E. Jackson, Enight, from Boaton; and Jesse W. Knight, Plumb, from Salem, all for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday, Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence, at Charleston.

yesterday.
Schr J. Maxfield, Msy, for Philadelphia, oleared at New York yesterday.
Schr Surprise, Symmes, hence, at Charleston yester-Schrs N. W. Magee, Ketchum, and J. W. Hall, Schrs N. W. Magee, Ketchum, and J. W. Hall, Schrs H. E. Russell, Mehaffey, from Boston for Phi-ladelphia, at New London 28th last, Schrs C. G. Cranmer, of Tuckerton, and James S. Hewits, of Philadelphia, will winter at Providence.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Arrived, attenuable Eagle, from Hayana.
Steamship Gen. Mande, Sampson, fm New Orleana, Ship Hengisi, Brown, from Calcutta, Ship Levanter, Jones. from Calcutta, Barque Ofban Banger, Hillyer, from Patras, Barque Florence, Hale from Zanuibar, Barque Otherane, Melcher, from Marseilles.