CITY INTELLIGENCE.

GENERAL GRANT.

He Visits Girard College - His Reception This Afternoon - The Programme of the Committee on Recep-

Yesterday afternoon General Grant paid a visit to Girard College, in company with Augustus Heaton, Esq., a member of the Union League, and one of the Directors of the College. The visit was kept very quiet, and there were but a few members of the Board of Directors at the College when the distinguished visitor arrived, about half-past to clock. His visit was the more auspicious and gratifying in character in consequence of yesterday being the day of awarding premiums to meritorious pupils at the College, which is invariably a marked and joyous event with the pupils.

General Grant was received by the President of the College, William H. Allen, LL. D., by whom he was escorted through the different class-rooms and introduced to the several teachers individually. He inquired as to the method of discipline and tuition in the institution, and expressed himself as much gratified therewith. He then entered the chapel of the College, where the pupils were assembled, and was formally introduced to them and well-comed to the institution by President Allon, L. D., in the following language:

the following language:-

SPEECH OF PP DENT ALLEN.

President and on introducing the General, said nows, you have read of the deeds of the distinguished man now before y and dring the war, and your hearts have swolled with emotion at his glorious trium ns. There is no living man you would rather see than him—he who fought it out on that line during the war, and he who has become a hero in peace. (Turee cheers were now given for General Grant.) President Allen, addressing the little hero, said:—General Grant, allow me to extend to you a hearty well one to this, the home of orphans—many who were made so by the late war. many who were made so by the late war. This is the home of the officers, teachers, and of the boys, all of whom are patriotic. More the a hundred boys whose homes were within these precincts, and who received their educaunder your command, and not a few of them whed their life-blood. When these boys who are now before you become men. I pledge yea, General, that they will fight as bravely as the hundred did who were in the army, and die as nobly as many of them died.

GENERAL GRANT'S REPLY. "Mr. President Alien:—I am very much pleased to have the opportunity of visiting the work over which you preside, I feel that it is deing a good that I can scarcely appreciate. When I was a boy I read with pleasure of Stephen Girard and of the munificant bequest made in his will, and am delighted to see that his wisees have been fulfilled. Boys, I hope

you may always have as able a President as you The General then took his seat, and the juve niles sang "We'll Rally Round the Flag, Boys," at the conclusion of whick the cistinguished title conclusion of which the distinguished visitor bade the assembiage adieu, and, in company with Mr. Heaten, left the college building and drove down Corinthian avenue, amidst the huzzas of a large number of persons who had congregated around the carriage. THE GENERAL TAKES A LOOK AT FLORA

In company with two or three friends, the General visited Chesnut Hill during the day, for the purpose of taking a look at the celebrated trotting mare Flora Temple and colt, they being stabled at that place.

AT THE CONTINENTAL. In the evening General Grant remained in his rooms at the Continental Hotel, exchanging congratuations with the numerous friends who continued to call upon him to a late hour. who continued to call upon that to a late hour.
Among those who paid him their respects were
General and Mrs. George G. Meade, General
and Mrs. D. H. Rucker, Commodore Steedman,
United States Navy, Mr. John Rice, Mr. and
Mrs. Aubrey Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Montgomery.
Msyor Morion Michael, and others. THE COMMITTEE OF RECEPTION.

Last evening the sub-committee on reception proved by the general committee this morning, at which R. P. Gddingham, Esq., presided. A. M. Fox, Esq., chairman of the sub-committee, reported that that committee had fixed 2 o'diget this effective on at the committee. met and adopted a programme which was apreported that that committee had naved 2 o'clock this afternoon as the time-for the reception in Independence Hall, by General Grant, of the people of Philadelphia, that special arrangements had been parfected for the admission and exit of the visitors; that the reception would committee, Mr. Guilingham, should at half-past I o'clock proceed to the Continental Hotel and receive and conduct the distinguished guest to Independence Hall; that there would be a private sollation between these would would continue one be a private collation between three and four o'clock, given in Common Council chamber, at which none but Councilmen will be present.

OTHER ARRANGEMENTS. At 4 o'clock the General will leave Councils and proceed to the residence of George H. Stuart. Esq., where he will take dinner and receive the friends and family of Mr. Stuart.

The evening will be spent at the residence of Jehn Rice, Esq., where the next President will

take supper. To-morrow the General will devote the entire to his family, in visiting friends and places

On Sunday he will honor one of our churches, but which it is not yet definitely known; Holy Trinity, at West Rittenhouse Square, is spoken of.

THE APPEARANCE OF INDEPENDENCE HALL. Independence Hall this morning presented a neat and inviting appearance. The repairs which it has been undergoing for some time had been completed. Steps have been piaced at the rear widow on Independence Square, so that the file of visitors can pass out. The General will occupy a position in the centre of the room, and will stand facing south, so that make the file of the room, and will stand facing south, so that each of the multitude can have a chance to easily see him and shake his hand. A special detail of police will be on hand to preserve order and keep up the line.

THE MAYORALTY.

The Inauguration of Daniel M. Fox, Esq.-The Proceedings of the Joint Convention of Councils - The New Mayor's Address.

THE PRELIMINARIES. Shortly before 12 to-day, the members of Select Council assembled for organization pre-paratory for their meeting in joint convention with the members of Common Council, in the chamber of the latter branch, to instal the Mayor-elect, Daniel M. Fox, Esq. There was a full attendance of the members, and the plea sant New-Year's-Day humor and good feeling which prevailed was in no wise affected by the

which prevailed was in no wise anected by the gloomy disagreeableness without. The chamber was called to order by President Wiffiam S. Stokeley, and the roll being called, Mr. Hutchinson Kay presented a message from Mayor McMichael. In which certain ordi-

nances were approved.

There being a dearth of business, Messenger
Johnson occupied himself solely with keeping
out the crowd which pressed the door, until

journment of the members into the other THE JOINT CONVENTION.

THE JOINT CONVENTION.

Common Council having been organized, President Marcer in the chair, some untinished business was taken up, and mechanically gone through with. The gallery and lobby of the chamber were jammed with spectators, many persons being unable to gain entrance.

The committee appointed to wait upon the Mayor, and Mayor elect, reporting, Common Council received Select Council, the members of the Common Branch standing.

President Stokley, taking his seat at the side of President Marcer, called the joint assembly to order, and announced that in conformity with the acts of Assembly the Mayor elect would take the oath of office prescribed by law in the presence of Councils, and administered by one of the Judges of the Court.

The members of the Joint Convention arose as Judges Allison and Ludlow, Mayor McMichael and Mayor-elect, Daniel M. Fox, and the Committee of Councils entered.

The Rev. Dr. Kunkleman then read a passage from the Beriptures, commencing, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," after

from the Beriptures, commencing, "The earth is the Lord's and the fullness thereof," after which he delivered the following PRAYER.

Thou art the Lord, the High and Lorty One that tababilish eteruity, and whose name is holy. Before the mountains were brought forth Thou hadst formed the earth. From everiasting to everiasting Thou art God. The beavens deciare Thy glory, and the firmament showeth Thy handiwork. Day after day sitereth speech, and night showeth knowledge. Thou art the universal sovereigh, and they power extendeth its the remotest parts of heaven and among the inhabitants of the sarth. The earth is Thine, the fullness thereof and they that do dwell therein. Thou art our Creater and Preserver, and is Thee do all living creatures in heaven, or on the earth, or in the seas, live and pave their being. Thou art the source of all wisdom,

goodness and mercy. Thou art the Father of our Lord that thou hast given for the propitiation of our sing that not for this only, but for the sine of the waris world.

Lord that thou hast given for the propitiation of our sine; but not for this only, but for the sine of the wacie world.

Thou hast bestowed upon us great blessings for which we call upon our sous to praise and magnity. Thy name. We tanak Thee that Thou didst make this a land of liberty, and that Thou didst afford here a home for the oppressed of all nations; that Thou didst give prefection to our fathers and bring them sale to this Western shore, and secure to them, their wives and children, in this aforious land, liberty forever. We thank Thee that Thou didst carry our fathers sale and sustained them through the severe struggle of the Revolution; that Thou didst give them windom in counsel and power in the day of battle, and the courage to declare and the ability to maintain their independence. We thank Thee for a lithe blessings Thou hast granted in our early history, and for saving us from dangers within and without and that Thou didst make for us a place lof influence and power among the sations of the earth. May we be a nation whose God is the Lord, and may all our resources, influence, and power be devoted to I are givey an earth, to be eligibliment, Christianization, and civilization of all the States and to the Presut United States and to his Cabinet to the Covernors of all the States and to all who set in an end justice. By the capture of the property of the carty and to the presure of the capture o

Inhabitanta thereof.

To this end give wisdom to the Presidual States and to his Capinet, to the Governors of all the States and thereof, to the chief master of the Lagislator, a pudges of all our courter at the begins of all our courters, and to all who see in an and justice. By end to all who see in an and justice, the property of the country of the country of the courter of the country of t

THE DATH OF OFFICE was then administed to the Mayor elect by the Hon. Jeseph Allison, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, after which Mayor Fox proceeded to deliver his inaugural address,

MASSON FOX'S INAUGURAL.

Gentlemen of the select and Common Councit-having taken the oath of office, I deem it due to you and to my fellow citizens that I should avail myself of this occasion to state some of the features which I intend shall mark my admirestration. Being myself determined to devote all my ability and energy to the faithful discharge of the duties of the Mayor-alty, I shall expect from every person occupy-ing official position under me a rigid and faithful discharge of the duties of their respec-tive positions. Crime seems to be on the in-crease and to be assuming frightful propor-tions; the divisor has a right to look to crease and to be assuming frightful proportions; the citizen has a right to look to a wedi-organized and efficient police for the sefety of his person and protection of his property. To ensure this shall be my object in the selection and government of the police force. Strict obelience to orders, right sobriety, a polite and courteous department, and unremitting vigitance in the discharge of duty, shall be required by me from every one holding police appointment. If any officer fail in either of these requirements he officer fail in either of these requirements he will immediately give place to a better man. The peace of the city shall be preserved; and, as fer as in melies, every citizen shall be made to feel that he is living in a community where life and property are secure. The financial condition of the city shall receive my careful consideration. Our debt is large, and with the public improvements already projected, it is takely to be greatly increased. The interest on this debt, with the current expenditures of the city government, makes such an aggregate that Councils have been deterred on more than one occasion from levying a sufficient tax to meet the outlay. Deficiencies are of yearly occurrence, and the authori les have had recourse to the suicidal policy of funding these deficiencies. This state of things, so contrary to all our ideas of good government, ought not to continue. Our current yearly expenditures of all kinds should be met by a sufficient yearly income, and to do this the city government must be administered on the strictest principles of retreatment and secremy. To effect ples of retrenchment and economy. To effect these objects shall be my constant aim, and when the tax-payer knows that the money collected from him is wisely and judiciously ex-pended, and for purpoles beneficial to our great city and conducive to its welfare, his contribution will be more cheerfully paid. As a matter of justice to those who have administered the municipal affairs, as well as to those elected to succeed them, I would suggest that a careful examination of the financial condition of th city should be at once directed by Councils.
Whatever measures will promote the various

manufacturing, commercial and other interests of our city shall receive my cordial support. I will unite with Councils in all judicious measures for opening new thoroughfares, in grading and paving those already opened, and in securing for the invabitants of the new districts an abundant supply of gas and water. I this way the building interests of our city will be properly festered and our rapidly increasing population have an ample supply of comfortable

homes.

The cleansing of the streets of our city is a matter of the deepest consideration, for upon it may depend the health of our citizens, and there is no object to which the tax-payer more willingly contributes. The present arrangement, it is obvious to every one, falls far short of the public necessities, and to whatever cause this failure may be owing, whether to defects of system or to the inefficiency of those who have undertaken the contract, it is necessary have undertaken the contract, it is necessary that a remedy shall be promptly applied, and that this work, so indispensable to the health and comfort of our people, shall be thoroughly

performed.
With you, gentlemen of the Select and Common Councils, it is my desire to cultivate the most kindly relations. We are mutually charged with great and important duties, upon the performance of which will materially de-pend the public welfare. Let us so work to-gether in our respective spheres that the people of Philadelphia may have no occasion to regret their selections, and so that when we retire from our respective positions we may feel that we have conscientiously discharged our trusts. Having adverted to matters of paramount consideration, I shall not attempt, at this time, to call your attention to particular cojects of municipal legislation. It is made the duty of the Mayor to communicate to Councils, from time to time, such matters as he may deem of value for their consideration, and this duty I will, at all times, cheerfully perform.

And now humbly looking to an All-wise Providence for His sid and guidance, and feel-

ing deeply grateful to my fellow-citizens for the high trust they have reposed in me, I will only further add that I snall faithfully devote myself during my term of office to the public service, with the hope that I will have the aid and moral support of every good citizen, irrespective of party difference, in making my administration beneficial to our beloved city.

After the delivery the Mayor was congratulated by the members of Select and Common

Council, after which the Convention adjourned Each body met in its own chamber and passe concurrent resolution of thanks to the Rev J. A. Kunkelman, when both adjourned sine die

LARCENY OF A DEED AND MONEY .- Yester LARCENY OF A DEED AND MONEY.—Yesterday a man named Henry Beemer, accompanied by a woman, called at the house of a German lady, at Cherry street and the Frankford road, and solicited boarding. They were accommodated, and shown to a room on one of the upper floors. Subsequently Deemer came down stairs and represented that he was going out to make a purchase for his wife. In a few moments the woman went out, and the occupant of the house, on repairing to her room, found the bureau-drawer broken open and ransacked. A deed of a property, \$400 in bonds, and \$450 in greenbacks were stolen. Information of the robbery was left at the Nineteenth Ward Station House, and Deemer was soon after taken tion House, and Deemer was soon after taken into custody. He had a hearing before Alder-man Nelli, and was held to ball to answer.

DEATH OF A MANUFACTURER AND BUILDER .-Mr. Allen J. Hubbs, for many years a manufacturer and dealer in furniture on N. Second facturer and dealer in furniture on N. Second street, near Coates, died on Sunday, 27th inst, at his residence, near Frankford, aged fifty-three years. He not only had attained a high reputation in his business, but had greatability for building, and his means and talents so applied can be traced back to the pioneers of handsome improvements upon North Fifth, Seventh, Franklin, Broad, and West Arch streets, where now stand the results of his conceptions and successful undertakings. His close attention to business impaired his health a few years back, and from the effects of which he never recovered.

THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON have been tendered us by the managers of the German Hospital, in the shape of a beautiful bouquet, We commend this institution to all our readers at this time of the year.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Old Hospital at Broad and Cherry Streets and Contents Destroyed-Loss

About a quarter past 11 o'clock last night smoke was discovered issuing from the extensive grain and produce forwarding warehouse at the corner of Broad and Cherry streets. The alarm was promptly sounded and the firemen were soon on the ground, but in consequence of the dense smoke occasioned by the burning of tar, which was stored in a portion of the cellar, they labored under great disadvantage.

The structure had a front of 116 feet on street and 128 feet on Cherry are conditioned by the stories high, and prine of the was with the exception of the pailty of brick, which was partly and on Broad street, cotted by the Beauty and Railroad Company years ago, and Quarter of a Million.

treet and 128 feet on Cherry and Act of three stories high, and prine. At It was with the exception of the pally of briok, which was partly and on Broad street, and on Broad Company years ago, sud as used as their depot. It subsequently into the hands of commission being the war it was leased by the United States Government and occupied as an army hospital. It had especial advantages for this service, being considered by many surfor this service, being considered by many sur-geons superior to some of the buildings erected expressly for that purpose. After serving its term of usefulness as an hospital it was again turned over to the merchant service.

The interior of the building is completely

The interior of the building is completely burned out, and nothing remains but the walls. It cost \$65,000 to build, and the railroad company estimate their loss at about \$50,000, which is fully insured in their own funds set apart for the insurance of their properties. James R. Moornead & Co. lessed the building and sub-let to other firms, as follows:—Etting & Co., J. P., Perot & Brother, M. Geissiman, Jr., & Co., D. Snelmire & Co., Steen & Cookman, A. J. Andrews, Mr. Steel, and General Botine, the Flour Inspector. These gentlemen, who are all engaged. drews, Mr. Steel, and General Bolline, the Flour Inspector. These gentlemen, who are all en-gaged in the commission business, occupied offices on the first and second floors front, while the rear portion was used as the warehouse. In the cellar were stored grain, oats, wheat, and a small number of kegs of tar. The fire originated near where the tar was stored, at the extreme rear end of the building on Onerry street, and burned very rapidity. Had it not

street, and burned very rapidity. Had it not been for the storage of 1000 barrels of whisay on the third floor, the fire might have been ex-tinguished before such a great loss had been incurred. The intense heat took effect on the barrels of liquors, and the fluid ran down the barrels of reduces, and the finit ran down the hatchways, thus adding vigor to the fire below.

On the first floor was stored flour and feed, second floor feed and hops, and third floor the whisky. The contents might be summed up as follows:—1960 barrels of whisky, 1500 barrels of flour, 500 tons of feed, 5000 busnels of oats, 1000 bushels of wheat, 250 bales of hops, and a lot of convergence fruit, and other produces. bushels of wheat, 250 bales of hops, and a lot of cloverseed, fruit, and other produce. Tais property belonged, in some instances, to the occupants, while a great portion of it was on consignment. The stock is a total loss. The safes in the building were opened this morning, and the contents, valuable books and papers, were found secure. Messrs. J. R. Moornea & Co. suffer a loss of \$15,000, which is fully insured in the Agency of Samuel R. Hitt. Etting & Co. lose \$30,000, insured in the Agency of Sami

Co. lose \$30,000, insured ...
& Newbold,
Perot & Bro. were fortunate enough not to
Perot & Bro. were fortunate enough not to have any stock on hand, and their loss will consequently be light. The office furniture, of course, is a total wreck. Geiselman & Co.'s loss is put down at \$12,000; sured for \$10,000 in the agency of Mr. John Shelmire & Co. sustain a loss of about \$5000,

which is partially insured.

Mr. Andrews' loss is estimated at \$8000; insured for \$6000 in the agency of Boswell & Son.

Steen & Cookman's loss is \$3000; insured for \$2500 in the Home, of New York.

The whisky belonged to Mr. Steel, and his loss is estimated at \$55,000; fully insured.

The companies suffering the heaviest losses are:—Royal, \$20,000; Liverpool and London, \$15,000; North America, \$15,000; North British, \$15,000; North America, \$15,000; North British, \$15,000 The other losses fail upon city, New York, New England, and other companies. Theorigin of the fire is a mystery, but it is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. The last parties to leave the structure were the superintendent, warehouseman, and two draymen. They left at 7 o'clock, and at that time there were no indications whatever of fire. When the firemen arrived the building was perfectly secure. The total loss, including building, is estimated at a quarter of a millon

dollars.
The surrounding property was for a time in imminent danger of destruction, but the herculean labors of the firemen prevented the spread of the flames. A row of dwellings in a small court in the rear of the burning building

was at times on fire, but the flames were speedily extinguished.
Great distress was occasioned among the residents upon Juniper street and other small streets in the neighborhood. Numbers of the people moved their furniture and effects into the street. The people had generally relired for the night when the fire broke out, and the for the night when the life broke out, and the excitement and alarm at being roused by such a summons may be left to the imagination.

The Columbia House, belonging to John Hertzler, it was feared at one time would be devoured by the flames, but the firemen having gained admission to the roof, thus prevented the fire from communicating.

The unfortunate residents of the vicinity who had moved t eir furniture, etc., out of

doors, received no further damage than their severe wetting and fright. The Columbia House was greatly damaged by water. It is insured in the Fire Association.
The light from the burning building illumined the heavens in every direction, and could be

seen for miles around. seen for miles around. This morning the ruins were still smoulder-ing, and several fire companies were in attend-

The Empire Hook and Ladder Company, while working at the fire, lost two of its ladders. They were crushed by the falling of

THE RECEPTION -At half-past one o'clock R. P. Gillingham, Esq. repaired to the Conti-nental Hotel, and having sent his card to the General, was admitted to his apartments. General signified his readiness to accompany him, an both then went to the carriage in

waiting, which immediately drove opposite the main entrance to Independence half.

Here an immense throng of people, notwithstanding the inclement state of the weather, was congregated. An aisle from the street to the Hall was formed by the police, and up this the General and Mr. Gillingbam passed, the crowd cheering lustily for the distinguished

hero.

Entering the hall, he was received by the members of Councils with hat in hand. He was was assigned a position in the centre of the room, when Mr. Gillingham introduced General Grant to ex-Mayor McMjenael, and he, in turn, introduced the hero to Mayor Fox, who, in a few words, tendered to General Grant the beautifulies of the city. hospitallities of the city.

The concourse were then admitted, and as they passed through the hall shook the General by the hand.

RESIGNATIONS .- Chief of Detectives John Lamon, Aiderman Beitler, magistrate at the Central Station, and William C. Haines, Clerk to the Mayor, tendered their resignations this

STOLE A WATCH.—A young man named James Shaw, has been committed by Alderman Godbou for the larceny of a watch from a store

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Jan. 1, 1869,

There was no meeting at the Stock Board this morning, and business was almost entirely suspended, the Commercial Exchange, banks, banking houses, and most of the stores being closed.

The New York Herald this morning says:—
"The interest of the day centred in the Money market and funds were again dealt in like the ordinary according rate followed the line of curve, with its greatest depression at the close of banking hours. In the forenoen money was stringent. Horrowers went upon the street early through an apprehension that it would be dangerous to posto me getting what they needed. Money being freely effered at high rates, the demand was satisfied toward noon, while others, deeming it more prudent to wait, omitted their asarch until the afternoon. The market was thus very deceptive about the middle of the day between two and three o'clock there was a decided 'equeeze,' and many secounts were not made'up until to'clock. The thanks refered to lead beyond what they could possibly help, and the heavier stock houses contributed all they could to make their balances large for the close of the year. Outside of the ordinary business pride which attimulate these firms to have a piethoric bank account on the last day, they were solicited by the banks themselves to make their stroluses as large as possible—a request which they could not very well refuse in view of the fact that the banks are accustomed to certify their checks daily for sums far above what are on deposit. Many again were under the impression that the causes above enumerated, united to make the stringency very severe just about three o'clock. The -The New York Herald this morning says:-

more anxions derivers were bidding from three eighths to one-han of one per cent, per day in this period, but the demand the demand one-quarter of one per cent."

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION one-quarter of one per cent."

COLFAX.

The Speaker and Mr. Samuel Bowles. To the Editor of the N. Y. Times: -I have just seen in your paper of Tuesday a lover, signed by George H. arrest of the seen to the seen the see

1, have neverseed him, or even heard of him, except as a man who had been following Hon. Sobuyler Colfax about for two or three years,"

It may be in accordance with Mr. Butler's idea of gentlemanly propriety to drag my name into his article, that he might pervert the friendship known to exist between Mr. Bowles and myself into a fling to be thrown into his face. But the fact that he has done so justifies face. But the fact that he has done so justifies me in asking this brief space in your columns, to say that Mr. Bowles accompanied me to the Pacific slope and to the Rocky Mountains, on my urgent and repeated invitations, tendered to him because I desired to enjoy his company as a gentleman and a friend. Respectfully BCHUYLER COLFAX. No. 14 West Twenty-first street, New York, Dec. 30, 1868

TERRORISM.

The Truth About the Troubles in Ar-kansas—The Union Men Driven to Arms.

The New York Tribune of this morning says

The Hon. Thomas Boles, Representative from the Third district of Arganese, says that the reports which Eastern newspapers have puoreports which Eastern newspapers have published, have been sent by agents of the Associated Press, who are either tabels or working in the Rebei interest, and that the Associated Press would not transmit a telegram in the interest of Union men. These reports faisely represent the militia as predatory, prowiing bands, composed of negroes, and governed by irresponsible persons, whose business it is to devastate the State, plundering and murler-ing as they go. This is all Rebel falsehood. The truth is as follows:—In August, Septem The truth is as follows:—In August, Septem ber, and October last, about twenty leading Republicans of the State were either murdered or severely wounded. Among the victims were the Hon. James Hinds, the Hon. A. M. Johnson, Caplain Mason, the Hon. Joseph Brooks, and the Hon. Stephen Wheeler. In addition to these, over 200 colored men were brutally murdered for political reasons. Notwithstan ling these outrages were known throughout the State, the agents of the Associated Press did State, the agents of the Associated Press did not give the facts to the public, nor did the special correspondent of the Memphis Avalanche have a word to say on the subject, except in the case of the murder of the Hcn. Joseph Hinds and the wound ing of the Hon. Joseph Brooks, which was grossly misrepresented. Let it be remembered that previous to calling out the militia not a single case of retailation on the part of the Union men had even been charged. The murderers in many cases were known, and were allowed to live in perfect security in the communities in which the conference were sent and the communities in which the conference were sent and the communities in which the conference were sent and t munities in which the outrages were com-mitted. If attempts were made to deal with them by the civil law the officers were overpowered, killed, or driven off by the Rebel Democracy. The most notorious of these assas-sins rode over the country making speeches by invitation, in which they boasted of their out-rages. In every part of the State leading Rebels were continually counselling opposition to the State government and the laws made under it. Governor Clayton's office was daily besieged by refugees begging protection from the State in their rights under its laws. Thus besieged, Governor Clayton made use of the means in his hands to ascertain the truth, and when fally convinced that civil law could not be enforced in these countries he declared marial laws and convinced that civil law could not be enforced in these counties, he declared mar lat law and called out the militia, in which he was sustained by the unanimous vote of the Legislature. The militia first sent to the field into actual service were all white men, most of whom had seen service in the United-States volunteer army. These were attacked by an organized band in Sevier county, one of their number was killed, and several wounded. After this occurrence, if Governor Clayton had not organized the colored refugees into the militia force, Mr. Boles would, he says, have been surprised. Governor Clayton was unwilling to call out the militia during the canvass, fearing that it might be misconstrued into an electioneering scheme, and therefore he long bore the discredit of a government which did not protect its citizens, and consented only when all other citizens, and consented only when all other hope of good order had failed. After having been thus goaded to desperation, the Union men have finally resolved to have peace at all men have hearly resolved to have peace at all hazards. They propose to go just far enough with the militia to attain this end, and will withdraw the militia as soon as they can be safe in so doing. The Union men are not influenced in this move by malice. Their only aim is the enforcement of the laws which guarantee equal protection to all persons.

BARBARISM.

The "Young Christians" of Wilmington Endorse the Whipping Post. The Wilmington, Del., Commercial of last

evening says:The question "Should the Whipping Post be The question "Should the Whipping Post be Abolished?" was debated by the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's M. E. Church, last evening. William T. Airleh and Joseph L. Topham (the latter from Baltimore) took the affirmative, and Lewis H. Foulk and John Hare, Jr., the negative. It was thought that the best arguments had been made in favor of the negative, and the question was thus decided. The same disputants will debate the question again three weeks from now. the question again three weeks from now.

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

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 1. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. Foreign and coastwise arrivals for the month of Dec., 1868, as compared with the same period in 1867;—



MEMORANDA. Ship Tantivy, Pinckney, hence, at Liverpool 18th altimo. Steamship Zodiac, Hobart, hence, at New York yes-Steamship Zodiac, Hobart, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamship Volunteer, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Rosmos, Wferlchs, for Bremen via Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Barque Poseidon, Knudson, from London for Philadelphia, at Deal 17th 18st.

Barque Rachel, Mitchell, salled from Cardenas 18th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Homaine. Card, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 17th 18t.

Brig Starlight, Reynolds, hence at Trieste 14th ult. Schr Eliza B, Emery, Young, hence for Mobile, was spoken 21st ult., off Key West.

Both Glengary, Yates, for Philadelphia, salled from Yessing 8th ult.

Schr B, Hotchkiss, Hodsdon, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schr Wake, Garret, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. New York yesterday. Schr L. A. May, Baker, hence, at Newburyport 29th Schrs Ida F. Wheeler. Dyer. and Joseph Long. Os-good, hence at Portland 29th uit. Steaming Yankee, Hennessy. hence, at New York soth uit, having a double ender in tow.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 31.—Arrived, steamship Minneteta, Price, from Liverpool.

Steamship San Francisco, Deaken, from Vera Cruz,

Steamship Wilmington, Cole, from Galveston.

Barque Maria Heydorn, Traulaen, fm Rio Janeiro,

Brig Bravo, Johnson, from Rio Janeiro. WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN

LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1023 CHESNUT Street, 9 15 1869. PORTY DIFFERENT 1869 STYLES OF DIARIES. NOVELTIES IN WHO.

DING AND PARTY INVITATIONS. PAPER and ENVELOP already stamped, in J. LINERD, boxes. No. 21 SPRING GARDEN Street.

TWITCHELL.

Ex-District Attorney Mann's Argument for the Defense.

Continued from Second Edition.

The prisoner is stunned, paralyzed, confored, He is arrested and taken off by the officers of the law. Then comes the great point of the Commonwealth, "How came that blood upon your shirt?" "Got it in carrying in the body," "Oh, no! you didn't have it on then!" "I can't tell you how it came there, then." There seems to be a strange fatality about this," Counsel cannot explain to me how that blood got on my shirt; they cannot account for the murder of my mother-in-law; I can be of no aid to myself; therefore I do not want them." He knew nothing of scientific theories; he was be wildered. Now, gentlemen, this is the prisoner's story; is there anything in the Commonwealth's case to contradict it? I think I can show you that this is perfectly consistent with the facts and with the theory of his innocence. Now it is well known that Mrs, fill carried large soms of money about her person. There is the motive for the murder. No money is found upon or about the prisoner, and he concent it had Continued from Second Edition. found upon or about the prisoner, and he co opportunity to conceal it had he had it. Then no opportunity to conceal it he had it. Then they say poker did the deed, and they coing to that theory, for if it is true some one who must have been familiar with the house found the poker, and that man must have been George Pwit-

chell. This is the greatest mistake the Com-monwealth has made. We have shown you that and this poker been used upon Mrs. Hit's skull it would have been battered and bent, and would have borne unmistakable evidence of it. Do we find any such upon it? We find a smear of blood upon it, Is that strange? The poker was found sying under her head in the pool of blood. Is that strange there should be blood upon it? There is one gray hair upon it. Is it upon it? There is one gray hair upon it. Is it not perfectly natural that it should have got there by its being thrust under her head. Tals there by its being thrust under her head. Tais is nonsense to argue away a man's life from such trifles as these. The murderer took his weapon away with him, and, as "Lady Macbeth" with the steeping grooms, they left George Twitchell's weapon stained with blood beneath their victim, in order to throw the suspicion upon him. I wondered in this trial if I hadn't lost my senses. It was thrown into my teeth that I had convicted four men upon evidence l'ke this, and therefore this prisoner should be hung. I did not convict them—infallible facts, a just Court, and wise jury convicted them—I did not. But in each one of those cases there was one all-important, one of those cases there was one all-important, vital fact; but here there is the absence of that, there is no motive, and therefore you must You are told that I had that head taken up I did so to see these wounds, to study them, for I had to get at the facts and truths of this case.

On that head I found stratgut outs, running

this way and that way, as though the man making them were changing position and going all about her. But it occurred to me that a man would not move thus about her booy, but that a swinging justrument like a dipsy, with a conical weight, could have made these different wounds without the striker changing his position. I found that the poker did not do it, that something else must have done it, and some one must have been there who took it away with him. But I found neither it nor the proper upon the prisoner and theref the money upon the prisoner, and theref turned from George Twitenell, for he did not answer. Gentlemen, to try this case upon the theory that the poker did this is to try it upon a falsehood. I have studied this closely. I have s falsehood. I have studied this closely. I have experimented, and I have proven to you that it could not have been done by the poker, and if you do not so find you show that you have not hearkened to the evidence. But the Commonwealth loves its pet theory and clings to it, pertinaciously clings to error and trample upon the truth. You may east off truth, out it will surely come back to you; you may crush truth, bury it, but most surely in three days an angel will come and will roll the stone from the mouth of its sepulchre. Now a great cry is made over the supposition that the dogs were locked up, and therefore could not make an alarm. Who tells you that the dogs were in Mrs. Hill's room? Oh! but the Commonwealth argues that it was their custom to be there at that time, and, therefore, they were there; but they also argue that it was the there; but they also argue that it was the custom of Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell to be in bed at half-past eight or nine o'clock, and therefore on this night they were not there. Take from a man the chance you would give a dog, and what becomes of your reasoning?

In regard to this door of the dining-room, In regard to this door of the dining-room, that little tell-tale spot of blood snows beyond a doubt that the door was fastened, and that it had been fastened to prevent George S. Twitchell from hearing the noise they were about to make, as they anticipated. And the prisoner tells you this was done while he was in bed; and is this not possible? Is it not probable? And you are asked to set aside these facts, and sacrifice this man because somebody must be convicted when a murder is committed. convicted when a murder is committed.

Now, gentlemen, another fact from which
the Commonweaith's officers ask you to draw
an inference, is that the prisoner made threats
against the deceased. It is a very important
thing for me to sit in judgment upon my fellow-beings, and I shall dwell upon the character
of Joseph Gilbert but briefly; but I say that convicted when a murder is committed. when men come forward and swear they would not believe a witness under oath, it is ex-tremely daugerous to rely upon evidence com-ing tainied through such a channel. I bonor hu-man friendship; I love the man who will stand by his friend in the darkest hour of his trial and spony. The man who offered himself as a and agony. The man who offered himself as a pledge, even unto death, that his friend might be allowed to see his wife before his execution; that man has left a holy name that will live in that man has left a holy name that will live in the human heart for ages after the name of the tyrant who slew his friend has been forgotten. And I could not help making this comparison as I looked upon Gilbert at the elbow of the District Attorney, and then upon young McCully beside the prisoner in the dock. For Goo's sake let us leave Gilbert. If George Twitchell is to be destroyed, let it be through honest evidence, and not by Gilbert's treachery to Twitchell, which means truthfulness to no Now, then, the last remaining and great point upon which the Commonwealth will linger, is upon which the relationer's clothing. If it

upon which the Commonwealth will linger, is the blood upon the prisoner's clothing. If it was not for this there would be no evidence whatever against him. These sprinkles are the things; they tell, it is said. Why, gentlemen, if you take drops of ink on the end of your finger and flirt half of it on a piece of paper you will make two hundred and thirty-six sprinkled spots visible to the naked eye. Then may not the prisoner have got forty-five upon him without having come in contact with the discharce from a severed artery? We must discharge from a severed artery? Whang upon such evidence as that! human life is more valuable than that. they say his vest was bloody, and he hadn't it on when he carried the body in. He did have it on. The vest was a low-cut one, buttoned low down, and the Commonwealth's witnesses say his coat was buttoned up close. Then they could not have seen it. The officer did not see it until he put on his coat up stairs, and therefore he concludes he did not have it on before this. As to this shirt, men from our colleges, men from the highest places, tell you that inst such spots may have got upon it by the flirting of bloody fingers or of bloody garments. Here the Court took an hour's recess.

PHILLIPS.

A Blast on Fisk and Bowles. Erom the Anti-Slavery Standard.

Erom the Anti-Slavery Standard.

The New York journals are wasting a great deal of excellent indignation on Mr. Fisk, for the course he took in the matter of Howies, of the Springfield Republican. When we remember the abuse and insolence lavished by Mr. Bowies, from his coward's castle, on every true man for the last fifteen years, we think such an effender has nothing to complain of. He has only been paid in his own coin. The combatants seem about equally matched; though, to be sure, Mr. Fisk, a new beginner, cannot expect fully to equal Mr. Bowies, who is a veteran in this fine art.

If Mr. Bowles had recalled George Thomson's faithful dealing with him, when that gentleman and his friends were mobbed in Springfield seventeen years ago—and the scores of times since that he has done his utmost to poison the mind of Western Massachusetts against the best men in the State, he might have used his prison hours in profitable, if penitential meditations—a much better employment than whimpering.

The Springfield Republican, like the Boston

whimpering.
The Springfield Republican, like the Boston Advertiser, has belonged, in times past, to a men whose personal unpopularity made it safe, and sometimes profitable, to abuse them. For once it has miscalculated.

W. P.

STROUDSBURG.

The Trial of the Alleged Brodhead Murderers.

The Brodhead Murder.

STROUDSBURG, Dec. 31,-Samuel Oreker de. livered his closing plea for the Commonwealth last evening, before an immene e crowd of spectators. It was a masterly plea, and was listened to with close attention th. rough the three hours and a balf of its delivery. This morning, for the defense, D. H. I see delivered a plea of short duration, followed on the same side by J. B. Storm, who defended his points ably. The court-room was crowded but quiet. Hon. C. Barnett followed, still on the prisoper's side, in a very able argument for the defense, till the Court adjourned at 1 o'clock. Mr. Barnett closed his plea in the afternoon, and was followed by Mr. William Davis, who closed for the Commonwealth. The prisoners have held up their heads thus far through the trial with a boldness that seems to indicate a depth of depravity that shocks the sensibilities of the bumane. That they are guilty of murder there can be no doubt. The case will be given to the jury to-night.

A CONVENT CASE.

Interesting Trial in Italy. The Florence correspondent of the London

"The Florence journals have quite overloomed a curious trial which took place ten days ago before the Tribunal of Carrectional Police in their own city, and which had for result to con demn to twenty days' imprisonment Leopoldo Fabbioni, the agent of the Bible Society in Florence, his two brothers in law to the same term of imprisenment, a hackney coachman to eight days' imprisonment, and the wife of Fab-broni to one day's imprisonment. The offense for which these sentences were awarded consisted in the fact of the whole party having gone on the lôth of last May to the Convent of Monti Celli, and attempted to remove thence the eldest daughter of the wife by a former husband. It is allogether a very sad story, and illustrates in a too isstructive way the proceed-ings of the old Grand Ducal rule in Tuscany in matters affecting liberty of conscience, and the consequences which these proceedings have en-

"As long ago as 1856 there died in Florence a certain Domenico Berreut. As both he and his wife had become Protestants, the priests determined that the two little girls whom he left should be separated from their mother. This was done and that were consigned in write of was done, and they were consigned, in spite of all the supplications and remonstrances of their mother, to the nuns of Monti Celii. In the I velve years that have passed since the separation they have, of course, been trained up to believe that their motuer is a monster of heretical iniquity, and that their return to stay under her roof would be incurring the risk of eternal misery. On the 16th of last May the poor mother went to the convent to entreat her eldest daughter to leave the nuns and come and eldest daughter to leave the nuns and come and stay with her. The daughter refused; then they bade each other farowell; but at the last moment, as if seized by an uncontrollable maternal impulse, the mother made s rush at her daughter, caught her up in her arms, put her in the hackney coach which was waiting at the convent door, and attempted to drive off. The nuns, with their cries, roused the neighborhood, and the girl was brought back to the convent. Such are the circumstances which convent. Such are the circumstances which led to the trial of the 28th uitimo. All the parties condemned have made their appeal to the higher tribunals."

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