VOL. XI No 9.

EUROPE.

Mail Dates to Dec. 26.

Turco-Grecian Difficulty-Naval Engagement-Terrific Storms at Sea-Loss of Life.

By an arrival at New York yesterday we have Burepean advices to the 26th ult.

TURKEY AND GREECE.

Reply to the Turkish Ultimatum. 'The Times' correspondent, under date Dec. 17, writes from Athens:—"Yesterday the Greek Minister for Foreign Affairs read to the chamber he answer of the Greek Government to the Turkish demands and the ultimatum of the Porte to the House. He also informed the deputies that the ambassadors of Russia, France, and England at Constantiuople sup-peried the Turkish pretensions that the Greek Government ought to put a stop to open recraiting for the purpose of invading provinces of the Ottoman empire, that it ought to disarm the blockade-runners fitted out in the port of Syra, and protect the Cretan retugees who desired to return bome from the mobs that opposed their embarkation. But the Minister of Foreign Affairs boasted that he had replied to the protecting powers in the same terms of decined refusal as in his written answer to the Ottoman Minister. Other friendly powers had given their advice that a rupture could and ought to be avoided, but the answer of the Government was that nothing could be yielded to a demand of Turkey without dishonor to Greece. The nation would be degraded by any concession to a Turkish ultimatum. The Minister concluded his speech to the Chamber by abjur-ing Greeks to unite armly in the present critical position of their national pilairs in order to bring the contest with the Otto nau empire to a victorious end. Most of the members evidently believe that a rupture with Turkey will, on the whole, be rather benedicial to Greece than otherwise. It will bring the Cretan difficulty to a termination, and, they believe, will basten the annexation of the island to the Hellenic king-

Naval Engagement between the Enosis and two Turkish Frigates. Athens (Dec. 17) Correspondence London Times, The blockade-runner Enosis, with her Armstrong gans mounted, left Syra for her grand expedition the week before last. Having transported 900 of the troops atted out for the invasion of Crete by the patriots at Athens, from Maina to Kimolos, a small island to the north of Candia, 600 of these troops were landed with their arms, ammunition, and provisions for five days, at a bay near Ball, in the mountains be-tween Rethymnes and Caudia, on Sunday evening December 6. On the following Thursday, the remaining 300, commanded by D. Petropoulakes, a colonel in the Greek army, with two rifled gans and ammunition, were carried from Kimolos to Prassonesi, near the southeastern cape of Crete. And on Saturday, December 12, a large quantity of ammunition was landed at Psatephorda, further west in the province of Rhizokastron. Extraordinary exertions have been made and money has been employed, and apparently very judiciously lavished, to afford a pretext for asserting that the insurrection has again become general.

dom. The enthusiasm of the people is awakened, and the smothered batted of the Orthodox to

the Mussulmans is bursting forth vigorously.'

Last Monday, the 14th, the Enosis returned to Byra, baving succeeded in all her operations with great skill and daring. Her entrance into port was attended by an engagement with two Torkish ships, of which the captain gives the following report: - As he approached Syra, at a distance of half a mile from land, he was pursued by a frigate bearing the flag of an Ottoman Admiral, attended by the corvette Izzelin, and was fired at with heavy guns, revolvers, and muskets, for the pursuing ships came, he says, within musket shot. The enthusiasm of the crew of the Enosis was worthy of the patriotism of Greece. They returned the fire of the Turks with great effect. One shot from their well pointed guns disabled the corvette by striking a paddle wheel and another raked the flagship from bow to stern.
Shortly after the Enosis was anchored in the

rece sor the port the Ottoman frigate cast anchor at the mouth. The frigate bore the flag of the Hon. Captain Hobert, R. N., who has taken service with the Turks, as Colonel Petropoulakes has taken service with the Cretan Committee, Captain Hobart has received the rank of Vice-Admiral, and assumed the command of the Ottoman squadron blockading the insurgents in Crete. Hobart Pasha sent a communication to the nomarch (prefect) of which states the facts of engagement somewhat differently from the report of the cantain of the Enosis. He informs the nomarch than about 8 A. M. he observed that the Enosis, after having been publicly fifed out with Armstrong gaps in the port of Syra, was, he believed, returning from landing a large body of armed Greeks to assist the insurrection in Crete. When he was six miles distant from land he ordered the Izzediu to fire a gun without shot as an order to the Euosis to bring to, but at the first blank fire of the Izzedir the Enosis replied with a shorted gun. The bal! struck the Admiral's ship and shattered two boats. The Izzedin then fired shotted guas, and pursued the Enosis to within four miles of the port. The flagship followed, anchored, and the Admiral sent a letter to the nomarch demanding that the Enosis should be sequestered as a pirate and her process made, and that the nomarch should act energetically and without delay. Hobart Pasha observes that the Enosis has, during the last two years, while engaged in blockade-running, repeatedly violated the law of nations, and is now caught in an act of piracy which calls for legal punishment. He concludes by demanding a strict judicial investigation in the presence of the European consuls at Syra. The nomarch and the consuls immediately sent off an express steamer to Athens for instructions, and in the meantime the Ottoman Vice-Admiral remains auchored at the mouth of the port, to prevent the armed blockade-runners, Eno-is and Crete. from escaping to sea. At Athens King George had already accepted the alternative of a rap ture as unavoidable.

ENGLAND.

English Comments on American Fi-

nances. The Times of the 24th ult., in a long editorial reviewing the financial condition of the United States, concludes as follows:-

There is another fact of the gravest importance to be considered by the incoming administration, which, indeed, nuderiles almost every other financial question. An inconvertible currency, amounting to nearly \$400,000,000, warps more or less the judgment of every man in the United States. It is impossible to study the expressions of public opinion in the Union without seeing how the appreciation of every financial question which arises for discussion is clouded by this atmosphere of confusion which envelopes all. It enables noisy ignorance to be loud voiced without the fear of detection. It prevents the success of the sincere attempts of honest men to seek out the It cloaks the inherent wrongfulness of a hundred schemes of defrauding the public ereditor, which are started and occupy atten-tion without apparently a suspicion that the flaw reappears in different forms in each. Mr. McCulloch, it must be said to his credit, has consistently endeavored to remove this cause of error. He has been, through causes to a great

FIRST EDITION | Extent beyond his own control, unsuccessful; but whoever may be the Secretary of the Treasury under General Grant will be bound to follow him an making this last fact to which we have adverted one of the first to which he must give his attention.

Terrific Storms at Sea - Loss of the Ship John Duncan - Thirteen Lives Lost.

From the London Express, Dec. 23, The chief officer, Mr. Lamb, of the John Duncan, has just arrived in Liverpool from Gibraltar, where he and six of the crew had been landed from the American brig Dirigo.

Mr. Lamb tells a terrible tale. The ship John Duncan, Captain Randall, sailed from St. John. N. B. for Liverpool, on the 2d ultimo, with a full cargo and a deck load of deals. Immediately atter leaving port she encountered fearful weather which continued up to the 10th, when it blew a hurricane from N. N. W. At night there was a tremendous sea running, and a heavy storm of rain and bail, almost every sea pooping the ship. The cabin skylight was washed away and the cabin filled with water, the stores being washed about in all directions. The ship was still running before the wind and sea; the cabin was full of water; all the clothing, nautical instruments, etc., were destroyed, and every sea broke over the ship, which was fast becoming water-logged, and steered very baily. An attempt was made to throw the deck-load overboard, and two of the crew were washed away. The remainder of the seamen were then lashed to the standing rigging. At 4 P. M., on the 11th. the ship pooped a tremendous sea, which cleared the prop of everything, carrying away all the boats, hurricane deck-house, the wheel, wheel chains, four of the crew from the wheel, the captain, his wife, infant son, and a male passendeck torn up. The ship then broached to, split three lower topsails, and lay on her port beam ends, the sea breaking over and washing a way the deck load. The surviving crew took to the fore-rigging, and afterwards to the top-gallant torecastle. At 7 P. M. the ship fell over on her broadside, with her masts and yards in the water. The fore and main topmast were carried away, as was also the mizzenmast, with all the yards; the decks were swept of everything, and the port side torn up. The ship then righted having her foremast and mainmast standin; but three of the crew were drowned. The weather continued fearful until the 12th, when it moderated, and some of the wreck was cut away from alongside to prevent to ship from breaking up. It was then found that all the provisions were destroyed, but a pig was found, and at once killed. The remainder of

The Iron Steamer Marmora in the Gale During Four Days-Suffering of the

the crew suffered very much from want of fresh

water and the eating of the raw pork, until the 17th, when a brig hove in sight, but bore away

without offering any assistance. On the 23d, the brigs Dirigo and Radboni fell in with the

ship, and rescued the unfortunate survivors. Among those who perished were captain and Mrs. Randall and Mr. Reed, son of the owner of

From the London Sun December 24. Captain Robinson, of the iron steamer Marmora, of Hartlepool, bound from Cardiff to Bangor, United States, with 1000 tons railway iron, arrived in the Shannon on Monday. Four of the crew were in a deplorable condition, being dreadfully wounded, arising from injuries custained at sea in the gale of the 14th instant and following days, when the steamer was seriously damaged, and had a narrow escape of going down, owing to the daugerous nature of the cargo. The Marmora left Cardiff on the 5th leating and expendenced years weather. instant, and expenienced very severe weather up to the 14th, when, as far west as twenty degrees, she encountered the full force of one of the most violent storms ever ex-perionced. The gale was territic in the extreme, and raged with fury for some days, the ship, crew, and cargo being completely at its mercy, while the sca washed over her to such a beight as to float the lifeboats lashed to the daylts. The bows of the steamer were stove in, and the bulwarks shivered to atoms; the bridge and deck-house were totally carried away, and everything on the deck fell a prey to the violence of wind and water. The plate bows baving given way, it was feared the Marmora would have gone to pieces, but she was kept well before the wind as the only chance left. The sufferings endured by the seamen upon the occasion were extreme. As the steamer dipped and tossed on the ocean the railway iron was heaved against the decks, completely driving them up, and the steamer was looked upon as ail but lost. She was driven from a distance of seven hundred miles into the Shannon, and came to anchor at Tarbert Roads,

THE KEYSTONE STATE.

A Great Subterranean Conflagration. Says the Louisville Courter-Jouenal of Jan. 7:-We learn from parties in whom we believe we may place the most implicit confidence that great configuration is now at the height of its progress in the celebrated Miller coal mines, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of the Youghlogheny, fifteen miles southeast of Pittsburg. The fire began some time since, and great efforts have been made to extinguish it, but to no purpose. An attempt to check its fierce career was made by the erection of mud walls and the pumping in of large quantities of water, and by this means the fire was partially smothered, but the heat became so in ense and the pressure of gas so great that the walls were burst, and the flames are now sweeping onward with greater force than ever. The fire is spreading through the old mines at the rate of sixty yards per day, and it is leared the entire field may be destroyed. So much progress has been made by the flames that it is estimated that the cost of extinguishng them before they have spread over a space of 1000 acres will not be less than \$150,000. Twenty-two loaded wagons and all the tools of the miners have been lost thus far. The Miller mines are carried on by A. Miller & Co., of which firm Mr. Charles Miller, of this city, was formerly a member. The coal field over which this great subterranean deluge of fire is sweeping is one of the most valuable on the Monongahela, and extends a distance of eight or ten miles. It is aifficult to say what will be the result of this underground conflagration if it is not checked very soon. Wherever a vein of coal extends the fire must follow it, and the whole Pittsburg coal region may yet be endangered.

FAILURES.

The Case of Overend, Surney & Co. From the London Times, Dec 21,

During the last week or more a rumor, which We have now reason to know is well founded, has been in circulation to the effect that six of the directors of this company were about to be cited before the Right Honorable the Lord Mayor, at the justice room of the Mansion House, to answer a criminal charge arising out their connection with this company Hitherto its affairs have been the subjects of commercial liquidation and of a pro-tracted litigation in Chancery. There have been occasional threats of resorting to a criminal tribunal for redress, but they have come to nothing until now. At length summonses have been issued against six of the principal directors, charging them with having, in July, 1865, and at other times, unlawfull conspired together, by various pretenses and representations alleged to be talse and fraudulent, and by divers subtle devices and means, to induce persons to become, and by which it is alleged they did become, shareholders in the company, with intent to cheat and deiraud them of certain valuable securities, bankers' checks and sums of money, and by which they were, in fact, defrauded to the amount of £3,000,000. The chief complainant is Mr. Adam Thom, LL. D., and at his instance the summonses have been obtained upon a voluminous and circumstantial information and deposition made by Mr. Oswald Howell, accountant to the shareholders,

Before they were issued the Lord Mayor feeling, no doubt, all the importance of the proceeding, and the grave responsibility attaching to it, is understood to have given the matter bis long and anxious con aderation. The summonses are returnable at the justice-room on the 1st of January, and the investigation is likely to be exceedingly protracted, and to be adjourned from time to time. In the constitution of the bench on the occasion the public and all parties concerned with have a complete guarantee that the charge, with all the attendant circumstances, will be sifted to the utmost, and that even-handed justice will be done. The present Lord Mayor (Mr. James Lawrence) has had many years' experience 22 a magnistrate. had many years' experience as a magistrate, and has, as such, a high reputation for impartiality and dignity. He will probably be assisted, it is said, on the occasion, by Sir Thomas Gabriel, than whom there is not a more rainstaking or astate man in the whole Court of Aldermen. The prosecution will be conducted by Mr. George Lewis, solicitor, of Ely place, and the interests of the defendants will be consided to some of the most eminent counse; at the criminal bar.

STATE STOCKS.

The Interest of the Commonwealth in Certain Corporations-The Cost of Our Public Improvements.

Appended to the Auditor-General's recent eport is the following statement, showing the amount of stocks held by the Commonwealth in sundry incorporated companies on December 1.

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal, Bald Eagle and Spring Creek Naviga-Tioga Navigation, now railroat com-81,647 Bristol Steam Tow-boat and Transportation, Franklin Railroad, 8,000 100,000

Harrisburg, Carlisle and Chambers-burg Turnpike. Stoystown and Greensburg Turnpike, Huntingdon, Cambria and Indiana Turnpike, Perkionen and Reading Turnpike, Gap and Newport Turnpike, 25 690

Downington, Ephrata and Harrisburg Sa quehanna and Tioga Turnpike. Bridgewater and Wilkesparre Tarn Pittsburg and New Alexandria Turnpike, New Alexandria and Conemaugh

Little Conestoga Turnpike,

Mercer and Mesaville Tarapike, Anderson's Ferry, Waterford and New Haven Turnpike, Bethany and Dingman's Choice Turn16.000

15.00

Robbstown and Mount Pleasant Turn-Mount Pleasant and Somerset Turn-Milierstown and Lewistown Turnpike, Lewistown and Huntingdon Turnpike, Indiana and Etensburg Turnpike, Lycoming and Potter Turnpike,

Milesburg and Smethport Turnpike, Sugar Valley and White Deer Turnpike, 23 other turnpike companies, in amounts under \$10,000. Tunkhannock Bridge Company, Williamsport Bridge Company,

rany, still deposited in the State Bonds of Pennsylvania Railroad Com-Bonds of the Sunbury and Eric Rail-Grand total,

"The total cost of constructing the Pennsylvania canals and ratiroads was \$35,099,081. Of this amount about \$18,615,663 belongs to the cost this amount about \$18,615,663 belongs to the cost of the main line of the public improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, which line was sold to the Pennsylvania Rahroad Company under the act of May 16, 1857, for the sum of \$7,500,000-for which amount bonds of said company have been deposited in the State Treasury. The first, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, tenth, and eleventh bonds of \$100,000 each, became due on the 21st July, 1768, 31st July, 1859, 31st July, 1860, 21st July, 1861, 31st July, 1862, 31st July, 1863, 31st July, 1863, 31st July, 1865, 31st July, 1867, and 31st July, 1888, and were redeemed by said company, leaving \$5,500,000 of bonds remaining on deposit.

Of the amount referred to, \$10,985,569 61 belongs to the cost of construction of the Delaware division of canal, Susquehanna division, Old North Branch division, North Branch extension. West Branch division and West Branch extension of the Pennsylvania cauals; which canals were disposed of to the Sunoury and Erie Railroad Company for the sum of \$3,500,000, under the act of April 21, 1858. Bonds for said amount have been deposited in the sinking fund, as above stated.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company, after coming in possession of said canals, disposed of several of the lines as enumerated above, at an excessioner the amount activated.

above, at an excess over the amount estimated by said company of \$281,250, which amount has been paid by the Wyoming Canal Company

into the State Treasury.

The mortgage securing the payment of the S3,500,(100 purchase money of the canals by the Sunbury and Eric Railroad Company was surrendered to said company, agreeably to the act of March 7, 1861, and \$4,000,000 of bonds of said ompany were deposited as collateral security for the payment of the original \$3,500,000 of bonds still in the sinking fund, and a mortgage of \$4,000,000 was also given to the State by said company to secure the payment of the said bonds for \$4,000,000, as required in the third section of said set. tion of said act.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 11—Ootton is sirmer and 500 bales soid at 28½ 629. Flour dult and heavy at a decline of 560 loc; superfine, \$5.9006-55. extra, \$675607 20; choice \$72607.90; fancy, \$.25607.85. Wheat duit and declining. Corn cult, and the market favors buyers; mixed Western, \$256050. for new; saies of 29.000 busceis. Oats dult and quotations are nominal; sales at 77678c., avd 75½c. in store. Beef quiet. Pork duit and lower; new mess. 129.25; old mess. \$2.0025.75. Lard heavy; steam rendered, 10½ 6010/25. Whisky quiet but firts at \$101000 \$11.2. Iree.

NEW YORK, Jan. 11.—Stocks unsettled. Ohicago and Rock Island, 123½; Reading, 9½; Canton Co., 58½; Erle, 39½; Cleveland and Toledo, 13½; Cleveland and Pittsourg, 84; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 120½; Michigan Central, 143½; Michigan Southern, 10½; New York Central, 155½; Illinois Central, 142; Cumberlsond preferred 38½; Virginia 58, 57½; Misspuri 68, 87½; Hudson River, 120; 5-208, 1862 112½; do. 1864, 100½ do. 1866, 100½; do. new, 10.5½ 6010, 1865, 100½; Go. Revedult and nominal at 6 60.72c. Rye duit and nominal at 6 60.72c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

-Some of our women physicians have in comes of over \$10,000 from their profession. -The annual meeting of the American Social Science Association will be held at Albany

in February. —The pecuniary loss by the recent earth-quake at San Francisco will, it is said, exceed three millions of dollars.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Senatorial Contest in Missouri -Schurz's Chances Improving -Chicago Clerical Troubles -The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

FROM MISSOURI.

Sharp Contest for the Scuatorship. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 11 .- The Senatorial question still agitates all minds in Jefferson City, and vigorous efforts are being made for the different candidates by their respective friends. Drake and Loan and Henderson will speak be fore a caucus to-night, but the interest will principally concentrate upon Drake's reply to Schurz, which is expected to be bitter. A large meeting was held in Holt county on Friday, which took strong grounds in favor of Schurz. Another was held on Saturday, in St. Joseph, which pronounced very decidedly for Schurz, and passed resolutions requesting their representatives in both houses to vote for him. Both these places are in General Loan's district.

Governor McClarg will probably be inaugurated to-morrow.

There will probably be a regular radical Senatorial caucus on Wednesday night, for the purpose of nomina ing a candidate for the Senate, but the friends of General Loan seem disposed to put it off if possible.

Presentation to General Kilpatrick. HARTFORD, Jan. 11. - General Kilpatrick was presented with a magnificent silver service, worth \$2000, by the soldiers of Connecticut, before a large audience at Atlyn Hall, in this

city, on Saturday evening. The Catholic Clerical Difficulties. Special Despatch to The Evening Tetegraph. CHICAGO, Jan. 11.-There is a rumor that Bishop Duggan has been cited to Rome to ex-

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

plain certain matters connected with the late

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 11—A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; for account, 92%. United States Five-twenties

Catholic difficulties here.

spot and 1324f. afloat .

quiet and steady at 754. Stocks steady. Erie, 264; Ihinois Central, 954.
LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—A. M.—Cotton is firmer, and the sales will probably reach 15,000 bates.
LONDON, Jav. 11—A. M.—Turpeutiue, 29s. 9d.

Calcutta Linseed is in demand. This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Jan. 11-P. M.-Cousols, 92 for both money and account. Stocks steady. Erre

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 11—P. M.—Lard firm. Bacon, 57s. Tailow, 46s. 6d. Turpentine, 29s. Linseed Oil, £30 10s. LONDON, Jan. 11-P. M .- Calcutta Lin-HAVRE, Jan. 11-P. M.-Cotton is excited for both on the spot and adoat; sales at 1311. on the

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Annual Report of the Directors, The annual report of the Board of Directors of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, presented at the annual meeting of the stockholders, at moon to-day, shows the following as the receipts of the fiscal year ending October 31, 1868:-From Passengers...... \$360,972-64

From	Passengers Coal	228 136 5t 35 249 71 21, 695 36 238, 949 84 110,771 42 3, 215 00 7,414 8t
Thi Octob passe freig The pairs For n For n For n	s showed an increase over the year 31, 1867, of \$123,337 42. The increase over the year 31, 1867, of \$123,337 42. The increase over the year 18, 1867, of \$123,339 63, over the year, were:—naintenance of way—naintenance of way—naintenance of cars—onducting transportation—eneral expenses.	ear ending rease from and from and re- \$160,606 95 155,081 25 75,892 82 157,566 10
Earn	otal	\$577,462 88 1,015,894 29 577,462 88
The	et earnings	\$487,931 41 123,837-42

The expenses show an increase of..... 123,837-42
The expenses show an increase of..... 62.622 04
The charges to interest account, United States and State taxes, ground rents, etc., for the year were \$282,750 Less interest carned 7,013 Net earnings ... Interest, taxes, etc Net profit for the year\$182,792.70 There has been expended within a year on permanent account: -

n construction..... On equipment..... The report says:—The policy adopted of spending the net profits of the company for construction and equipment, and making scrip dividends convertible into bonds; has been adhered to, and has given very general satisfactors.

hered to, and has given very general satisfac-tion to the stockholders. Grading and ballasting for double track be tween Berks street passenger depot and Old York road was commenced early in the sum-mer, the rails have been laid and the work completed a large portion of the way. The double track will be extended to Abington as

fast as circumstances will admit, and when completed to that point, increased accommoda-tion can be extended to the local travel, and the through trains can be run with greate regularity. In accordance with the provisions of the mortgage securing the six per cent, bonds of

mortgage securing the six per cent, bonds of the company, requiring twenty-five thousand dollars of said bonds to be set aside annually as a sinking fund, the full amount required to this date, say two hundred and twenty-five thou sand dollars, has been obtained and cancelled, Since the date of the last annual report the Lehigh and Su-quenanna Raliroad has been opened from Easton to Witkesbarre, and adaily passenger train is now run in connection with one of the trains of this company between Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre and Scranton. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have Philadelphia and Wilkesbarre and Scranton.
The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have also extended their road from Wilkesbarre to Tunkhannock, and are now carrying passengers and ireight, in connection with this company, from Philadelphia through to that point without change of cars.

The whole line from Tuckhannock to the New York State line is being pushed forward with great vigor, and will be opened through daring the coming summer. When completed it will

open a new route via North Pennsylvania Railroad and the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Philadelphia and Northern Pennsylvania and the State of New York, considerably shorter in distance than the lines now in use. The opening and extension of these roads cannot but add to the breiness of this company and will results adousiness of this company, and will require additional outlays for its accommodation. The report of Mr. Solomon W. Roberts, Engineer and Superintendent, with the tabular statements accompanying the same, are herewith respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board, F. A. Comly, President.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

Case of George S. Twitchell, Jr.

Motion for a New Trial.

COURTOF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Brewster.—Before a full bench this morning the counsel for George S. Twitchell, Jr., and the District Attorneys appeared to argue the motion made for a new appeared to argue the motion made for a new trial of his case. The prisoner sat in the dock attended by his father and his friend, Mr. McCully, and appeared to be in rather low spirits. In addition to the reasons already nied in support of the motion, the following were presented this morning:—

13. Because the jury were not empanelled and sworn according to law.

14. Because the Court would not permit the prisoner to withdraw his peremptory challenge as against John Thornton.

15. Because the Court, admitted statements

15. Because the Court admitted statements of witnesses which were not evidence, and subsequently sought to cure the error, the

irregularity, by instructing the jury to disreard them. 16. Because the Court admitted as evidence of defendant being pressed for money the state-ment of Mrs. Hill to Joseph Gilbert that the defendant and his wife had robbed her. 17. Because the Court admitted evidence of

17. Because the Court admitted evidence of the condition of prisoner's balance in bank, to infer motive, etc., upon the assurance that it would be followed by showing his inability to pay his rent, which latter fact the Commonwealth utterly falled to show.

18. Because the Court refused to allow the prisoner to show that on the Monday before the murder he was cheerful, and not despondent, to rebut the presumption that he was pressed.

ent, to rebut the presumption that he was pressed.

19. Because the Court refused to allow the prisoner to ask the witness Lane what he did say, after having permitted the Commonwealth to sak him what he did not say.

20. Because the Court refused to permit the prisoner to prove by Dr. Gross that he had formed an opinion based upon experiments recently made that the poter could not have inflicted the woonds, although asked by the prisoner to state in his answer the thickness of the skulls experimented upon, relatively to the average thickness of the human skull.

21. Because the Court refused to permit the prisoner to show the result of said experiments.

ments,

22. Because the Court admit'ed the evidence
of William J. Post, to show "that at or about
the time spoken of by the defendant's witness
(Aliget), and immediately before, nothing unu-

sual occurred about the premises situated at the northeast corner of Tenth and Pinestreets." which testimony was admitted by a divided Court, and which said testimony threw no light upon the testimony of Altget, but was calculated to mislead the jury.

23. After-discovered testimony.

Mr. O'Byrne commenced the argument in

Mr. O'Byrne commenced the argument in behalf of the prisoner, saying that it could not be dealed that this was a case of great public importance, in which the feeling of the community was, with the aid of the press, worked up to a high pitch, and of the twelve jarors who were sworn to try the prisoner by the evidence alone, nine of them entered the box with presumented committeed in his guilt or conceived opinions of his guilt or innocence. In the presence of these facts, it was highly proper that the Court should have said its strong arm upon the Courtshould have said its strong arm upon the Courtshould wealth's officer and restrained him from warning the jury against disappointing public expectation, and from invoking public opinion to aid him in obtaining a verdict of guitty. He should have been forbidden: to say that eight or nine hundred thousand parsons were eight or nine hundred thousand persons were anxiously awaiting the result of this trial, and if there was a miscarriage of public justice in, it, a heavy responsibility would rest upon some one. When the Description of Attorney spoke of a miscarriage of public justice, every bedy must have known exactly what he meant. And a little incident, which, of course, the District Attorney could not have prevented, was sufficient to satisfy the Court that the most improper influences were brought to bear upon the jury in their consideration of the upon the jury in their consideration of the case; and this incident was the disgraceful out-burst of applause from the audience that greeted the conclusion of Mr. Sheppard's speech. This of itself should induce the Court, speech. This of itself should induce the Court, through mercy to the presoner and a desire to secure to every one a fair and impartial trial, to set aside the verdict in this case

secure to every one a fair and impattlai trial, to set aside the verdict in this case.

"There is no question raised here on either side to warrant me in troubling you with definitions of the various grades of homicide." This was a paragraph in the charge of the Court which should be dismissed, and should work the success of this motion. The learned Judge took it for granted that the prisoner's counsel had agreed that if the killing of Mrs. Hill was any offense at all, it was murder in the first degree, and said to the jury in terms that they were not to consider the degree of crime, but were only to say whether the prisoner was guilty or not guilty, for the rest had been arranged by the Court. But the prisoner's counsel had admitted nothing; they were not in a position to admit anything, and therefore it was error in the Court to Here any admission from them that might work to the prisoner's from them that might work to the prisoner's detriment. It was vain to argue that the Judge was more competent to fix the degree than the jury; it was his duty to instruct the jury as to the nature of the different grades, and leave them to apply the facts and say which had been committed.

As to the specification that in charging the

inty in regard to experiments made to test the transmissibility of sound through Mrs. Hill's house the Judge failed to touch upon that of Officer Thorp in favor of the prisoner, no law was cited, but the fact was of vital importance to the defense, and the Judge's omission to give him the benefit of it was an error.

The Court erredsin charging the jury that a "drop" of blood had been found upon the blanket in defendant's room, for there was no such evidence in the case. There was testimony in regard to a "spot" of blood, the difference between which and a "drop," in view of the peculiar issue in this case respecting coagulated and finid blood, was of vital importance.

The Court erred in charging the jury in language which necessarily left the inference that the decrease wished to account for the blood.

gasge which necessarily left the interence that the defense wished to account for the blood upon the prisoner's shirt and cuffs by the allegation that he got it by carrying in the body from the yard; for the theory of the defense was greatly different from that, they contending that the blood got upon these articles from the other garments worn by the prisoner. other garments worn by the prisoner.

The assignment that the Court fixed the hour for the commission of the murder was dwelt

upon long and earnestly, as a most vital error. Each specification was gone over by the speaker, whose argument had not, at the close of our report, been concluded.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, Jan. 11, 1869.

The Money market is easier. The supply has now become about equal to the demand. Call loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. Prime mercantile paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Govern-ment securities were a fraction higher. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold Railroad shares were the most active on the

hst. Reading sold at 471@47 44-100, a slight decline; Catawissa preferred at 334, an advance of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56,554, no change; and Camden and Amboy at 129, a decline of 4, 434 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 67 for Norristown: 55 for Minehill; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 544 for Lenigh Valley; 40 for

Elmira preferred; 26 i for Philadelphia and Erie; and 48 i for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railway snares were dull.
16 i was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 10 i for Hestonville; and 25 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.
Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 122, no change; 234 was bid for North America; 30 i for Mechanics'; 107 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 70 i for City; 43 for Consolidation; 52 for Union; and 123 for Central National. tral National.

In Caual shares there were nothing doing. 10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 194 for preferred do.; 27 for Morris Canal; 72 for preferred do.; and 12 for Susquehanna Canal. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Silver, 130@1314.

Silver, 130@131½.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112½@112½; 5-20s of 1862, 112½@113; 5-20s, 1864, 109½@109½; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109½@110; July, 1865, 108½@108½; do., 1867, 108½@109; do. 1868, 108½@109½; 10-40s, 106½@107½. Gold. 135½.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—

rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 111½ (2112); U. S. 5-20s,
1862, 112@112½; do., 1864, 108½@109½; do., 1865,
109½@109½; do. July, 1865, 108½@109; 10-40s, 100½
@107. Compound Interest Notes, past due,
119:25. Gold, 1853@1355 119.25. Gold, 1353@1353.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Monday, Jan. 11 .- The Flour Market remains quiet, but prices are without quotable change. In the absence of any demand for shipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers in lots at \$5@5.75 for super-

the home consumers in lots at \$5@5.75 for superfine, \$6@6.50 for extras, \$7.25@8 for Iowa, Wisconsh, and Minnesota extra family, \$8.75@10.50 for Pennsylvania and Obio do. do., and \$11@13 tor fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7.50@8 \$\pi\$ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

The supply of Wheat is quite light, but fully ample for the demand, which is limited to the wants of the local millers. Sales of red at \$1.85 @2, Amber at \$2.63@2.66, and white at \$2.23@2.46. Rye is steady at \$1.60@1.62 \$\pi\$ bush, for Western. Corn is quiet and weak. Sales of 3000 bush, new yellow at \$6@91c. Oats are without important change. Sales of 2000 bushels Western at 70@75c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait,

Whisky sells in a small way at \$1.61@1.03 \$\pi\$ gallon, duty paid.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

Monday, Jan. 11 .- The Cattle market was moderately active this week, but prices were unchanged. 1800 head sold at 91/2011c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 8@9c. for fair to good do; and 5@71/20. B per pound, gross, for common, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

the particulars of the sa'es:—

Hrad.
36. Owen Smith, Western, 8@9\\(^4\), gr.
113, A. Christy & Bro., Western, 7\\(^4\)@9\\(^4\), gr.
28. Dengler & McCleese, Chester co., 6\(^4\)\(^2\) 8\\\(^4\), gr.
100, P. McFillen, Western, 5\(^6\)\(^6\) 1, gr.
100, P. Hathaway, Western, 6\(^4\)\(^6\)\(^6\) gr.
80, Jas. S. Kirk, Chester county, 7\(^6\) 10, gr.
100, James McFillen, Western, 8\(^6\)\(^6\)\(^6\), gr.
100, James McFillen, Western, 8\(^6\)\(^6 160th net. Cows were unchanged. 150 head sold at \$45@ 65 for springers, and \$50@80 per head for cow and

Sucep were firmer. 8000 head sold at 5149714 per lb. gross. -The three colleges in Maine-Bowdoin. Colby University and Bates-contain altogether two hundred and twenty-six students. of whom twenty-eight are from other States.

In other colleges in New England and the Middle States about fifty students are from LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, Jas. 11.—Arrived, steamship Union,

New York, Jan. 11.—Article, steamship Venezulean, from Southampton.

Norvolk, Jan. 11.—The steamship Venezulean, from Mobile for Liverpool, has put in for coal. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA JANUARY 11. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Meaco, Wortinger, Rio Janeiro, Madeira &
Cabada. Cabada. Si'r Miliville, Benear, Miliville, Whitall, Tatum &Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Norman, Crowell, 18 hours from Boston, with mase, to H. Winsor & Co.

Steamship J.W. Everman, Vance, 26 hours from Bichmond, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, 5 days from Jacksonville, with lumber. with lumber.
Schr Ellen Holgats, Golding, from Pantego Mills,
N. C., with lumber to Lathbury, Wickersnam & Uo,
Sleamer Henry L. caw. Her, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mass. to A. Groves, Jr.

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY.

Brig Adeline bichardsos, hence for Matanzas; sohrs
Z. Steelman, do do.; and E. A. Bartie, do, for Cardenas; and Minnie (three-masted), do, for Mobile, went to sea between I and 20 clock P. M. yesterday—reported by W. T. Eldridge pilot.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Lady Stanley, Harrison, hence for Rotterdam, anchored at Deal 22d uit.

Ships Wm. H. Moodle, Durkee, and John Barbour, Chapman, hence, at Antwerp 23d uit.

Barques Argonaut. Steengrafe, and Stella Lodge, Allen, hence, at Antwerp 23d uit, Barques Byrian Star. Crosby, and Maria, Baker, hence, at Antwerp 28th uit.

Barque Tyro, Baker, hence, at Bremerhaven 21st uitimo.

Barque Tyro, Baker, hence, at Bremerhaven 21st ultimo.

Barque Czarowitz, Mohrman, hence, at Falmouth 22d ult., with decks swept, loss of Jibboom, foretop-galiableman, bulwarks, etc.

Barque Marco Polo, Minssen, hence for Bramen, put into Falmouth 22d ult., with less of boats and balwarks and part of cargo thrown overboard.

Brig Martha, Lewin, hence, at Antwerp 23d ult.

Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Carmon, sailed from Matanzas 19th Nov., for Delaware Breakwater, since which time nothing has been heard from her. The Kelley is an A2 vessel, built at Frankfort, Ma., in 1851, and owned in Portland.

Sohr Elvie Davis, Johnson, from Salem for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

Schr J. J. Spencer, Smith, hence, at Mobile 2th Inst., Schr Edwig, Riley, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York 9th inst.

Schr Annie Barton, Frink; Union Flag, Malony; and Mary Riley, Riley, for Philadelphia, were loading at Charleston 7th 16st.

Schr F. G. Russell, Clark, hence, at Mobile 5th inst., Schr F. G. Russell, Clark, hence, at Boston 8th inst., Schr Evergiade, Leland, hence, at Boston 8th inst., Schr S. & E. Corson, Brown, cleared at Boston 8th inst., Schr George Nevinger, a Wareham 8th inst., to wister.

Schr George Nevinger, a Wareham 8th inst., to wister.

Operations will soon be commenced to raise schr, Oper

Operations will soon be commenced to raise schr Lewis Auderried, which was sunk, with a cargo of coal, in the Savannah river, off Fort Pulaski, last summer.