VOL. XI -- No 10.

Official Reports from General Opham-How the Rebeis are Treated. We find the following official reports by General Upham of his recent Arkansas "cam-pargn," in the Memphis Evening Post, Augusta, in Woodruff county, has long been known as the general headquarters of the Ku-Klux for the whole of a large section of country between

the White and Mississippi rivers:—
HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF NORTHEASTERN
ARRANSAS, AUGUSTA, Ark., Dec. 15, 1868.—
Governor Clayton.—Dear Sir:—I have the honor to make the following report:—A large force, bumbering about two hundred, of the citizens of Woodraff county, gathered together, armed, of Woodruff county, gathered together, armed, to resist the State troops, and the citizens of Angusta went out and met them day before pesterday, and caused them to lay down their arms and return to their homes, all except a few outlaws, among which are the men who shot McCiure and myself on the 22d of October last; the others, men of the same character.

Last night, about 10 o'clock, our pickets were

Bred upon by a party of about one hundred,
from Sharp, Lawrence, and Jackson, joined by the ateresaid few outlaws of this county. They ima ediately retired about five miles above here, on my plantation, camped over night, and took my over-cer, Richmond Briscoe, and Capta a

a move in the direction of Augusta.

We have about 120 men, half armed. We can bold the position until Oale and Moak arrive, who are on their way with about 200. Send us, if possible, about 100 or 200 stand of arms and some ammunition. The Beb is will pro-bably get together 600 or 800 men within a week. Colonel Schwarte can give you some in ormation. We are auxious for a fight, and our men will do all they can with what they have to do with. I don't case for reinforce-ments it we have arms. The citizens are under my orders, bringing in some every day. The telegraph operator, Holman, is a Ku-Klux, and made his escape last night, after giving all the information he could to Jacksonport. Send an operator. The good citizens have been here this morning begging for arms to fight with us, but we have none to give. We are in fine spirits, and every man will fight. The citizens have just presented an address to citizens of other counties, praying them to desist and let this county alone, as they are all well satisfied, and wish no interference from any quarter. I will send you a copy by next mad. I have the bonor, Governor, to remain yours, with great

D. P. UPHAM, Brig.-Gen. Commanding. Under date of December 22 the General again

reports as follows:-Governor: My report to you on the 15th contains about all that could be said. Captain Taylor, with a detachment of about fifty men, followed the outlaws from Jackson and other counties two days and nights, and at last drove them into Jackson county. I telegraphed to Captain Brian to arrest Bob Snaver, and notify me, but as yet have received no notice of the arrest of Shaver, who was in command of all the insurgents north of Woodroff county, and a resident of Jacksonport. Under his direction and superintendence were the Ku-Klux, with Colonel A. C. Pickett at the head, and Captain A. W. Robertson and Lieutenant B. Y. Jones, who have furnished me with an original roll of one company. There are several other companies which will be reported in future. The aforesaid Colonel A. C. Pickett was with Bob Shaver, commanding insurgents of this county. He is a lawyer of Augusta, and recently connected with the Augusta Sentinel.

The greater portion of the Ku-Klux of this county are young men, who have been called upon by these "high-toned gentlemen" and "law-abiding citizens," and invited to ride with them at night, and taken out in the woods and sworn in, without knowing what the nature of the organization was until they were in it. The beadquarters of Bob Shaver, vicinity, were at my house on the Jacksonport road, and they stole and destroyed everything, taking away the last thing in the house, and every horse and muse on the place. The citizens now are in favor of the Administration as it is. I can, the last of this week, proceed to Craighead and Green. I would recommend the restoration of civil law in this county at an early day, and that martial law be proclaimed in Jackson county. I have ordered the arrest of Bob Shaver, and report says he is now under arrest. Next mad will convey to you a healthy state of affairs in Woodruff county. I am, Governor, yours, with great Brigadier Geveral Commanding.

SLAVERY.

condition of the Negroes in Kentucky To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune:-

S.r:-I sent you a slip some ten days ago, cut from the Cincinnati Gazene, to the effect that slavery still exists in the State of Kentucky, requesting you to publish it in the Tribune suffer me to direct your attention to this subsect sgain. I reside on the Ohio river, having the Kentucky border constantly in view. I state what I know to be true. Thousands of persons, mostly children, are at the present moment held in the most cruel and abject bondage in the State of Kentucky, having no to care for, protec', or release them. are held under a villatuous law of that State, by which children and youth have been bound out apprentices, in most cases, to the persons whom they or their parents called master previous to emancipation. They are called apprentices, but are treated like slaves. They t only have no schooling, and such humane reatment as apprentices usually get, but in many instances they have not enough food, nor olothing sufficient to cover their nakedness and protect them from the cold. As in the old sysof slavery, the strong and educated are combined against the weak and ignorant. They ste worked and whipped through the day and imprisoned at night. Having no money nor nends, they can obtain no redress by law, courts of that State (with rare exceptions) reusing the testimony of blacks in cases where white persons are parties. The condition of those colored persons in Kentucky is a disgrace to civilization. We send a navy to South been unlawfully imprisoned by Lopez, at the American citizens, on our own soil! Will you direct the attention of members of Congress to this shameful condition of affairs, and demand come measure of relief for those oppressed and confering children? Very truly yours,

A. L. Robinson.

Evansville, Ind., Jan. 5, 1869.

Clubbing a Wild Cat.

From the Troy Times, Jan. 9. Yesterday two boys named Welch and Wanton killed a catamount or wild cat on the very outskirts of the village of Hart's Falls. The animal had been observed the previous day, but sought refoge in a small clump of woods and secaped. Yesterday the lads saw him again, and without any arms in their possession, heroleally made for him. The wild cat attempted to escape by climbing up a tree; but young Welch fellowed him up, and succeeded with a club in driving him down again. The contest between boy and wild beast in the tree is described baving been exciting in the extreme. When he snimal reached terra firma again young wanton went at him with a club, and succeeded ner a severe struggle, in despatching him. The boys brought their trophy into the village, and are to-day the heroes of Hart's Falls. The cat was a very large one, and weighed upwards of

wenty pounds,
we have never known wild cats to be so numerous or bold in approaching the settled haunts of men as they are this winter. The latest report we have is the killing of one in the

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streets of our neighboring city of Hudson, by Samuel Harris, superintendent of the Hon. John A. Griswold's blast furnace in that city. The snimal crossed the river upon the ice from Greene county, after the carcass of a dead horse. Some boys observed him and drove him into the city, where Mr. Harris attacked and the city where Mr. despatched him with a bar of iron. After it had ceased to breathe it was measured, and was found to be of the following dimensions:—Length, from tip of its fore feet to the extreme of its rear foot, four feet four inches; height, twenty-two inches.

SPAIN.

The Struggle for a Republic-Views of the Monarchists,

The New York Tribune's Spanish correspond ent has been talking with General Prim upon the future of Spain, and dots down the result of

that interview as follows:—

There is to be no republic—none by the aid of Prim or his colleagues, none if they carry through the policy on which they are bent. I am sorry to say this, but say it I must, for neither the knowledge nor the sincerity of my informant is to be questioned. Prim left Eugland pickaged to a republic, he is still a Republican, yet he is beyond doubt going to establish a monarchy—if he can. His friends and advisers, some of whom were more flapublican than he, coincide with, or perhaps suggest, his anti-Re jublican policy. They all treat the question as one of necessity, not of expediency. They avow their preference for a republic, but declare it impossible. They insist on Prim's epigram "You cannot have a republic without republicans," as a sober statement of an incontrovertithat interview as follows:cans," as a sober statement of au incontroverti cans," as a sober statement of an incontrovertible fact. But there are Republicans, I replied.
You had to put them down at Cadiz
In many of the municipal elections
last week they have beaten you
It is doubtfut whether they have
not an actual majority of the important owns. Yes, is the rejoinder, but a republic im-plies intelligence. These men have voted from entiment, from instinct, from horror of what sentiment, from instinct, from horror of what they have suffered under a monarchy, from the cliestation of leaders who put into their hands a ballot they could not read. When we say there are no Republicans, we mean no intelligent ones, Not ten in a hundred Spanlards can read. They know nothing of government or politics. They must, above all things, se educated. Give them a republic today, the same votes are likely to upset it to morrow, when the first unpopular but necessary measure is passed. We mean to pass a law that after a fixed time, three or five years, no man over thirty or thirty-rive who cannot read shall retain the franchise. We mean to set up schools, which shall make a republic possible, for we do not admit that in epublic possible, for we do not admit that in postponing the republic we are unfaithful to

Most Americans will have their own answer to this, I naturally said. If we can trust our negroes, just out of slavery, cannot you trust your Spanlards? Reading is not the only scurce or evidence of intelligence. Pressed a little on this point, he betook himself to the other, which is a much graver difficulty. Europe will not tolerate a Spanish republic— there is what Prim and his associates really

there is what Prim and his associates really believe, and they are not ready to throw down their glove in the face of the coalesced monarchs north of the Pyrenees. The assassin of the Tullerles, he who betrayed the French republic, dare not allow a republic in Spain. Would he send 200,000 men to cut lis throat-re-enact in Spain the tragedy of the Bulevards on the 3d of December? Probably not-"if he did we should beat them," exclaimed the haughty Spaniard. But he would open the frontiers to we should beat them, exclaimed the haughty Spaniard. But he would open the frontiers to the partisans of Isabelia. The Carlists, to the agents of Rome, to the relative of every party. With money and arms they would swarm over the Northern Mountains and all across the line of Portugal. There would be an insurrection every week; no province would an insurrection every week; no province would be quiet, commerce would languish, a reform of the finances become impossible. No government, least of all an experimental administration such as a republic must be at first, could be firmly established while they went on with the active assistance or connivance of Napoleon. His means of mischief are incalculable, and he would use every one of them. A republic would be a red flag flared in his face. Spain dare not enter on such a cohlest at this moment. She needs repose, Her finances are in a disorder which nothing Her finances are in a disorder which nothing but a settled government can restore. Any government will be intrigued against, but against a republic all parties would unite. To maintain it in the face of such an opposition, backed by such support from without, is what no man who knows Spain would attempt at this moment. Numerous as the Republicans are, they include few or no men accustomed to affairs, able to administer departments, or whose names would command respect at hom-

That is a sketch of the arguments by which Prim and those who act with him convince each other that Spain must endure one more monarchy. But only one, they say, and they defend their consistency as Republicans by sayng they all accept the monarchy as an evil necessary for the hour; but also as the essential step to a republic. They declare they have no purpose to found a dynasty, or to tolerate an-other royal family. They would build a kind of temporary throne just strong enough to sustain one sovereign, and tumble to pieces when a throne that shall only be a scaffolding for a republic. An ominous suggestion.

A DESPERATE RIDE.

A Boy Followed by a Vigilance Com-mittee.

One of the most exciting occurrences that has happened in this county for some time past transpired at Hickory Grove last evening. They have in that vicinity a regularly organized vigi lance committee for the purpose of protecting themselves against horse-threves, and the bringing them to justice afterwards. These vigilantes are always ready for business; will, in fact, follow a horse-thief on the drop of the hat. Last evening there was a singing-school at the school house. The young people assembled, as was their custom, but in their anxiety to do the gallant, they, like the toolish maidens, had forgotten to fill their lamps with oil. Darkness was a good thing under some circumstances, but it wouldn't do for singing purposes, so it was decided that young Fim. Decamp should take one of his father's horses and go up the road about a mile for oil, while the others waited his return. Taking the oil can, he went directly to the stable, bridling the fastest steed of the lot, he galloped off. A vigitance, seeing this part of the proces ings, hastened to the house with the startling intelligence that some one had just stolen a horse. Madison De Camp, whe, by the way, is a drover of some note, hastened to the stable, and, on seeing that his best horse was gone, quickly untied another, and, without saddle or bridle, and without stopping to get his hat, mounted, and dashed madly up the road after the supposed thief, arousing the vigitantes as he went. Being in a hurry to shed light upon a darkened singing school, young DeCamp, something of a horse-man as well as his sire, didn't let any stray horseman overtake him, and so unconsciously gave his pursuer more distance than he wanted In a few minutes the country was swarming with armed men, and at the head of the bravest band of them all rode Madison DeCamp bareheaded and grasping the leather thong with an iron grasp. Meanwhile, young DeCamp had procured his oil and was riding at a suff gait towards home. He saw several horseman in his way, but, not knowing that they were thirsting for his blood, he rode directly into their midst. They knew the horse, and supposed some of the advanced vigilantes had intercepted the thief and turned his course. So DeCamp, Sr., rode up to the supposed thief, and seeing his own son, could only say, "What in thunder brought you here?" Young DeCamp, seeing his own father bareheaded, and astride of a horse that he had left but a short time before safe in the stable at home, could only return the salutation and in about the same style. All saw the misunderstanding. Couriers were despaiched and the vigilantes called in. Later that evening there was a big time had at the headquarters of the committee, and all at the expense of the bare-headed leader

of the vigilantes. Genuine thieves will do well to keep out of that neighborhood.—Dapenport

LAND GRANTS.

Another Damaging Exposure by a Correspondent.

The Cincinnati Gazette, on the authority of its Washington correspondent, has another damaging exposure of the alleged fraudulent grants of Government lands to railroad corporations and

others. It says:—
Congress up to March last had granted in all to various Western and Southern States over 57,000,000 acres of lands for railroad purposes. It has given besides over 17,000,000 acres to canals and similar improvements. The Pacific Railroads and branches have received 124,000,000 acres, and if to this is added the even numbered sections along these routes, which the Secretary of the Interior decided to be closed for settlement, it will appear that nearly one third of the entire public domain has been made over to the control of railroad companies.

"The quantity of lands conveyed by these grants," says the Commissioner of the General Land Office, "is of empire extent, exceeding in the aggregate, by more than five millions of acres, the entire areas of the six New England States, added to the surface of New York, New Jersey. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Mary-land and Virginia." He says the grants to the Pacific Bailway lines alone "are within about Pacinc Ballway lines alone are within a dark a fourth of being twice the united area of Eng-land, Scotland, Wales, Ireland, Guernsy, Jersey, the Isle of Man, and the islands of the British cas, and less than a tenth of being equal

to the French empire proper."
In 1860 and 1861 the Government sol 1 234 000 acres of Delaware lands to the Leaven vorth, Pawnee and Western Road, In 1868 it sold 92,000 acres of Delaware lands to the Missiari River Road, and in 1859 it disposed of 278,200 acres to only thirty-six purchasers. Among them were the following:—Hon. Hugh McColloch, 7014 acres; Perry Fuller & McDonald, 39.058 acres; John McManus, 142,915 acres; Robert S. Stevens, 51,689 acres, and so on.

In 1865, Senator Pomeroy, being then President and one of the principal owners of the Atchison and Pike's Peak Bailroad Company. a nill was carried through the Senate by which pill was carried through the Senate, by which this road purchased 123 832 acres of as rich

lauds as there are in Kausas.

The above facts and figures were brought to the notice of the House by Mr. Julian, Chairman of the Committee on Public Lands, in March last, and Mr. Clarke, of Kansas, has given direct testimony upon most of the points involved in the attempted Osage and the completed Cuero-

POLITICAL.

The Late Secretary of War on the New York Senatorship.

The Hon. E. M. Stantou recognizes the obligations of the Government, and of the Department of War more especially, to Senaotr Morgan in the following note, which he has addressed to a member of the New York Government. It disposes fully of all calumnies against Senator Morgan which the fervor of the present contest

has thus far developed;— Washington City, Jan. 1.—My Dear Sir—The confidence and respect inspired by your ac quaintance during the war induces me to address you on a subject in relation to which I take some considerable interest, while anxious to abstain from any improper interference--I mean the approaching election of Senator from New York. I am informed that misrepresentations ore actively urged against Governor Morgan's re-election, in respect to his supposed action while Governor in relation to the draft, and also respecting the election of Governor Wadsworth.

In respect to strengthening the army by draft and volunteers, no State Executive was more prompt, active, or harmonious with the Executive Administration at Washington. For his uniform and hearty support to the War Department in the great struggle I shall always feel under obligation to Governor Morgan. Mr. Lincoln, as you doubtless know, had great regard for him.

In respect to Governor Morgan's action re-

o General Wadsworth, the had frequent conversations about that can yass, and the conduct of prominent persons supporting or betraying him. The General always spoke with respect, confidence, and layor towards Governor Morgan, as a true friend who had supported him faithfully in the contest.

The support given to the War Department by Governor Morgan as Executive of the State and Sentator will. I trust, in your judgment excuse me for this explanation, and warrant my desire for his re election to the United States Senste. His defeat would of course gratity his political enemies of the Copperhead Johnson stripe, and e claimed as a sign of Johnson's strengto in New York. For this reason, without any dis-crimination of individuals that could be invidious, I am earnestly desirous to see the Governor re elected as a token of approval of his loyal support of the Government and the Republican party. Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANION.

FRANK P. BLAIR.

His Views on the Political Situation and Grant-He Fears the Future is Franght with Evil.

The New York Heraid's correspondent has been talking with the descated Democrat, Gene-

The conversation turning upon the probable of the Presidential election, General Blair said he was filled with apprehensions for ine ruture. General Grant is an able and sagaclous man and proved himself to be by far the most skilful general in the two armies which fought out the great Rebellion; but he is also a very ambitious man and cunning to the last degree. He has an objective point towards which all his plans and exertions tend, far elevated, in personal aggrandizement, above that ever aimed at by any other American

living or dead He believed that his modest deportment and his apparent aversion to being lauded and leasted as a hero are the effects of deep dissimulation and the snrewd measures of a wily and ambitious man, assumdd for the purpose of gaining the object sought. General Grant is too wise to raise opposition; he reaches the object he has in view by means of masterly strategy He protests against being made the recipent o honor and power, confesses his unworthiness and incompetency to meet the responsibilities sought to be imposed upon him; but he is fully aware of the limit to which he can carry hi modest opposition without incurring the danger of being taken at his word, and graciously per mits himself to be dragged into power. motives in resisting the offer to make him a ruler were similar to those which actuated Julius Cæsar when he thrice refused the Roman

crown. When General Grant commanded in the field he displayed his wisdom and secured success by never happening in the way of other ambitious men who were for the time being his superiors. This was the mistake which proved fatal to the opes of many of our military leaders. When General McClellan was within a few miles o Richmond with a large and well-appointed army, he did not make any attempt to conceal his political aspirations. The radicals saw that if he went into Richmond they would have to evacuate the White House in 1865. He thus excited his opponents into action. His plans were deteated and he was overthrown. He afterwards made a bid for the Republican nomination by writing a letter de-claring it as his opinion that slavery ought to be abolished as a military necessity in his district. This bold stroke was parried by President Lincoln, who appropriated all his thunder, abolished slavery in every district, and cut off General McClellan's official head. General Grant never committed such blunders his management was so skilful that he obliged others to perform, seemingly against his wishes, the very services for the attainment of which

he had been manouvring. Having been asked what act of General Grant's could be selected to furnish a fair proof

of the dangerous ambition that General Blar | SECOND EDITION thought he possessed, he replied that the very | thought he possessed, he replied that the very position he now occupied was an unmistakable indication of it. From an earnest pro-slavery man, has he not permitted himself to be pledged to the support of negro suffrage and domination? General Grant is remarkable for a steadfast adherence to principles, and to his mind it seemed very clear that Grant must have been controlled by an inordinate desire for power to thus abandon his life-long principles and pledge himself to their utter destruction.

GENERAL GRANT.

His Views of Men and Things as Discovered by the "World's" Correspondent. The N. Y. Wor d's Washington (Dec. 9) correspondent publishes something more of his

private interview with the President elect, and

declares that the latter eased his mind with statements as follows:-

WHAT GRANT KNOWS. But I know that the special duty of the Presient is to see that the laws are faith uily executed, and for this purpose the Constitution gives him the appointing power. I know that the almost unanimous verdict of the people is that official corruption is the rule, instead of the exception. I know that the average market price of whisky in the country was one dollar a gallon when the tax was two dollars, and the cost of production thirty cents. I know that imported goods have been sold in our markets for less than their cost in Europe with the duty added. I know that this was not the result of an overstocked market, for the distiller continued to make whisky and the merchant to import goods. I know that there are rings by which combinations have been made, through which corrupt Republicans have been nominated and corrupt Democrats con-named. Since the Tenure-of-Office bill became a law, most of the appointments have been effected through such combinations. I am free o state that I believe I owe my election more to the confidence of the American people in my patriotism and integrity than to any known

WILL BE PRESIDENT OR RESIGN. The people expect me to save them from this wholesale robbery by officials. They expect me to see the laws executed and the revenues faithfully collected. So nelp me God, I will do it or resign. An executive officer who is satisfled of his inability to execute the laws is un-worthy the respect of his fellow-ci izens if he continues to hold on to the office. Neither do I believe that the offices of the Government were to be used for the placing or retaining in power of Sensiors and members of Coursess, I shall never recognize the so-called right to the patropage of their districts, so often asserted by tnese gentlemen.

views of mine on reconstruction, suffrage, or

FIGHTING BEN WADE-NO CABINET OFFICER

VACANT. Old Ben Wade is evidently one of Grant's favorites in a certain sense. He speaks of him in this manner:—Ben Wade shows to best advantage in minorities. He does not know how to avail himself of the fruits of victory. He is a reliable old fellow who fights bravely for and under his own colors, and can't bear peace. He has a cbronic dislike for West Point and West Pointers. He did tell me that West Point was a Pointers. He did tell me that west Foint was a nest of treason, and I could not help retorting that a much larger proportion of the men who had learned loyalty at West Point remained true to the flag than of those who had learned it in the halls of Congress. The public seem to think it a settled matter that Wade will have a place n the Cabinet, because he was unsuccessful in his aspirations for re-election. I cannot appre-ciate the logic by which the repudiation of a man by his State peculiarly fits him as a counsellor to the Executive of the nation. I have learned many things, however, since gentlemen, whose advice I have not asked, began to select my constitutional advisers for me.

THE NEXT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. Of Admiral Porter Grant recently spoke as ollows .- Porter is a man of great ability. The ready and hearty co-operation which he gave me in my operations against Vicksburg placed me under special obligations to him. He is a gentleman of fine culture, and has many acomplishments outside of his pro'ession. I have often thought that the Admiral of the navy and the General of the army should be, ex-officio, the heads of the Navy and War Departments. At least the men elected to fill those places should be men skilled in the art of war. Who would think of appointing a man judge of the Supreme Court who was not a lawyer? MULTUM IN PARVO.

General Schofield, says Grant, has made au unexceptionable war minister and has my entire confidence and warm friendship.

THE WEST INDIES. Will They be Protected by the United

Special Washington Despatch to the Boston Post. By far the most important political movement

now on the tapis here is the proposed protec-torate over the Republics of Hayti and San Domingo, to effect which the following joint resolution will be reported by Mr. Banks on Tuesday next by authority of the House Com-.

Tuesday next by authority of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs:

Be it resolved by the Senare and House of Representatives in Congress assembled. That the President of the United States be, and hereby is, authorized to extend to the government and people of the republics or Haytl and San Domingo the protection of the United States for the purpose of assisting them of cellablish permanent republican institutions whenever these governments or either of them sha'l apply to the United States for its protection, or whenever the President shall be satisfied that the governments and propile of those republics desire or voluntarily consent to the protection of this covernment: Provided, That the President shall communicate to the two nouses of Congress immediate information of any action which the United States shall take upon this subject and provided also, That no action which may call for or require any appropriation or money from the Treasury of the United States shall be authority of this resolution without the previous of this resolution without the previous onsent of Congress.

Although this joint resolution was not adopted by the Committee, but only authority given to Mr. Banks to report it, yet no one has authority for saying it has not the approval of the Com-mittee. The better impression seems to be that it will be opposed by only one member of the Committee, who is in the habit of opposing everything. When the facts come to be known it is believed the resolution will meet the approval of Congress. These governments have asked for this protection, and it is confidently asserted that the presence there of the American flag would be the signal for abandoning all revolutionary projects, and for the rest-less portion of the inhabitants to at less portion once seek industrial pursuits. The passage of the joint resolution would be followed up by conventions between the Govern-ment and the republics named, in which the details as to the manner of exercising the protectorate would be agreed upon. This policy, if carried out, would soon place the two republics completely under the influence of the United States, and with this influence properly exerted, the friends of liberal government in Cuba would have their hands strengthened, and important results would necessarily and speedily follow. It is said that General Butter will move to amend the resolution so as to embrace the who e of the West India Islands, but this is doubtful. The resolution will be reported on Tuesday and called up during the following week for discussion.

-A Missouri thief was mean enough to steal a tombstone from a railroad station.

-The printers of St. Louis celebrate Franklin's birthday with a ball and banquet. -About 100,000 bushels of peanuts have been experted from North Carolina this year.

-A Michigan farmer set a trap for a wolf that had been eating his sheep, and caught a

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Chicago Libel Suits Ruled Out of Court-European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

From Chicago.

Unroaco, Jan. 12 .- Pour libel suits against the Tribune, for a total of \$100,000 damages, were ruled out of the Superior Court yesterday. They are instituted by four merchants, and cialm that the Tribune charged them with arson to avoid failure. They have appealed to the Supreme

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 12-A. M.—Consols 924 for money and account; United States Five-twenties, 764. Railways quiet; Eric, 264; Illinois Central, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12-A. M .- Cotton quiet; sales of 10,000 bales. Linseed cakes firmer but

ot higher. This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Jan. 12-P. M.—Consols, 921@93-Stocks quiet. LIVERPOOL, Jan. 12-P. M. - Cotton easier, but Linseed Oil firmer, but not higher.

Linseed Oil firmer, but not higher.

London, Jan. 11-P. M.—Tailow, 463, 6d.

Spirits Petroleum, 94d.

HAVRE, Jan. 11-P. M.— Cotton is dull both on the spot and affoat; sales at 131f. on the spot and 130f. effoat.

and 130f. affoat.
LIYERPOOL, Jan. 12-2 P. M.-Cotton is firmer, but not higher, the saids will reach

frmer, but not higher, 12 000 bales. Goods and Yarns at Manchester are firmer, Shipment of cotton to Bombay Flour dull at 26s 6d@27s. California Wheat, 11s. 9d.@12s.: red Western, 10s. Old Corn, 36s, 6d.; new, 34s. 6d.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New Yose, Jan 11.—stocks unsettled. Chicago and Rock Island, 128% Reading, 9%; Canton Ch., 54; Eric, 34% Cleveland and Poledo, 153% Cleveland and Poledo, 153% Cleveland and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 189% Michigan Central, 165 Michigan Southern, 90%; New York Central, 185%; Virginia 6s, 57, Missouri 6s, 57%; Hudson River, 13c; 5-20s, 1862, 112%; do. 1864, 105% do. 1868, 105%; do. now. p. 850,198%; 10-40s, 105% do. 1864, 105%; Baltrim Re. Ja. 12.—Cotton steady at 28%; Flourilities in quiry and prices weak, Whese dail and nominal, Coro dull, prime white, 856,388c.; yel'ov. 566,983c. Uata doll at 656,78c. Rye dull at 1506,160. 17%; doll 160. 17%; doll 160. 17%; clear do. 17%; diffe; shoulders, 14%; diffe; hems, 196,26c. Laro, 20c.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

DISASTER.

Persons Buried. From the London Daily News, Dec. 29. A shocking calamity occurred at dochdale on

Sunday. The weather in that town was boisterous, and the wind blew in fearful gusts in the

streets. In a new street off Spotland road, a row of houses has just been completed, and

row of houses has just been completed, and two of them are so constructed as to answer the purposes of a Sunday School. Mr. Beswick, of Manchester, was the contractor, and Mr. Turber, of Yorkshire street, and Mr. Watts, schoolmaster, were the owners, and had opened the school under the sanction of the Wesleyan body, to ascertain if a new school in that part of the town would answer. If not, the building was so constructed answer. If not, the building was so constructed teat at any time it could be attered into two houses. On Sunday the place was opened for service for the first time, and in the afternoon Mr. John Ashworth, author of "Strauge Tales," preached a sermon. There were present about 400 persons. The services began at 2:30, and shortly after one of the windows was blown out by a gust of wind. Little notice was taken of it, and the service proceeded until 3.55, when another violent blast heaved up the roof, the gable fell in, and the two side walls fell inwards, after which the roof crashed in upon the whole. A distressing scene of con-tusion and horror ensued. Some hundreds of the unfortunate persons managed to creep out from under the debris, but a large number were buried beneath, and their cries for help pitcous to hear. Those that had escaped and the neighbors heroically pulled away the fallen timbers and bricks, and gradually released the unfortunate persons. The fire brigade, and Cap-tain Davies, with the Police force, soon appeared at the scene, and exerted themselves in removing the fallen building and liberating the injured persons. Miss Nuttall, Mary's-gate, milliner, for half an hour was imprisoned by a large beam on her feet, and she displayed great fortitude and patience until released. From the time the catastrophe happened to the time when all were taken out, about an hour and a hall clapsed. So far as could be ascertained at no person was killed, the tollowing persons were seriously injured: — Miss Jane Cooler, Hudson street, off Spotland place, fractured forearm; Miss Mary Clegg, Spotland road, fractured thigh; Mrs. Sarah Kay, wife of Mr. James Kay, Mitchell street, tractured leg; Mr. James Taylor, Spotland tond, fractured forearm; Mr. James Sharples, Spotland road, injury to back; Miss Kershaw, Simeon street, injury to leg; Miss Sarab Trickett, injury to leg; Miss Nuttall, St. Mary's gate, compound fracture to leg: Mr. Lomox, Bock Peel street, incised wound back of the head; Mr. Edmund Repley, Molesworth street, two or three scalp wounds; Hev. Mr. Elston, of Yorkshire street, two large scalp wounds; Mr Turner, draper, Yorkshire street, bruises on the head; Alexander Pitts, son of Rev. Mr. Pitts, Fenton street, leg and thigh broken; Mr. L. Lewis. Mitchell street, right foot crushed: Mr. Ratclide, of Small street (who some years ago rendered heroic service at a fire at Mr. Henry Kelsall's mill), injured, but it is thought not seriously; Miss Porter, milliner, Yorkshire street, slightly injured; Mr. Tyson, of Freehold, head injured.
The top part of Messrs. Scott & Pilling's fac-

tory chimney, at Rochdale, was blown down, and the bricks penetrated the roof of a cottage in Dawson square, but fortunately none of the occupants were injured. Fart of the front walls course of erection in John street, Rochdale, was also blown down.

-By the statutes of the State of Kansas, a woman can prosecute any liquor dealer who sells to her life-partner.

-There are no better kept lighthouses on the coast than two in Newport harbor, of which women are the custodians.

—Three hundred lady graduates of medical schools are now in good practice in the United

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Motion for a New Trial.

The Motion for a New Trial.

Court of Oyer and Terminer — Judges Allison, Ludiow, Peirce, and Brewster.—The argument in support of the motion for a new trial in the case of George S. Twitchell, Jr., was concluded by Mr. Mann on behalf of the prisoner. His views were necessarily confined to those that were gone over by his colleague, Mr. O'Byrne, in his opening.

Passing quickly over the points which the Commonwealth had relied upon as going to show that the prisoner was just such a person as would commit this deed, such as his fast living, his limited means, and unfriendly relations with the deceased, he gave his attention to those which he considered the strong points of the prosecution. First, it had been said that the prisoner and his wife were the only persons in the house with the deceased that night, but of this there was not a word of proof; no person bad offered to say that, for no one knew it.

There were many hiding places in this large three-story house, which even those who lived there never visited, and how easy it would have been for shrewd and desperate murderers to have secreted themselves! Sarah Campbell was the main, in fact only, witness to this point, and she was so frantic with terror that she didn't know whether Mrs. Hill was murdered or only had a toothache, for upon running over to Mr. Morrell's, she said the old lady had been alling all evening, and it was desired that some of his family should go to see her.

Then as to the theory of the poker, the evidence in regard to it work out the poker, the evidence in regard to it work out the poker, the evidence in regard to it work out the poker, the evidence in regard to it work out the poker, the evidence in regard to it work out the poker, the evidence in regard to it work out the poker, the evidence in regard to it work out the poker, the evidence in regard to it work out the poker, the evidence in regard to it work out the poker.

desired that some of his family should go to see her.

Then as to the theory of the poker, the evidence in regard to it made out only a contest believen scientific witnesses, one side contending that the wounds might have been inflicted by this poker, the other that they might not, and yet the Commonwealth clung tenaciously to the theory that they were made by it. And that which completed the fallacy of that theory was the entire absence of any sprinkled spot of blood upon the poker.

As to the motives of this murder, it was said that the prisoner had committed it for gain, but this bas been rebutted by proof that all the prisoner was to gain from Mrs. Hill be was to expect from the continuance of her life, and could only lose by her death. The defense had, indeed, offered to prove the true motive, the large sums of money the old lady always carried rolled up in her bosom; but this was objected to and ruled out, and the jury had been left to grope about in the dark searching for the great truth of the case.

Mr. Mann adverted to the blood upon the clothing, enforcing the theory of the defense, as advanced in the course of the trial, and there clothing, enforcing the theory of the defense, as advanced in the course of the trial, and there fully discussed.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }

Money is in fair demand, but the rates are without material change. Call loans are quoted at 6608 per cent. First-class commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. The Stock market was dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government

prices were weak and unsettled. Government securities were a fraction lower. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1004.

Railroad shares were mactive. Reading sold at 46\$@47 44-100, a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56, a slight decline.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull.

45\$\frac{1}{2}\$ was bid for Second and Third; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 17 for Thirteenth and Fitteenth; 23 for Spruce and Pine; and 10\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 234 was bid for North America; 30\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Mehanics'; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 70\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for City; and 62 for Commonwealth. Commonwealth.

Canal shareswere unsettled. Lehigh Navigation sold at 28% 29, a slight decline; and Dela ware Division at 50, no change. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. De Haven &Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 1112 @1114; do. 1362, 1124@1124; do. 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do., 1865, new, 1074@1084; do., 1867, new, 1084@1084; do., 1868, 1084@1084; do., 58, 10-408, 1064@107. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354@1354; Stiver, 130@1314.

pound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354; Gold, 1354; Silver, 130@1314.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1114@1124; 5-20s of 1862, 1124@1124; 5-20s, 1864, 1984@1084; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1091@1094; July, 1865, 108@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1868, 1084@1089; 10-40s, 1064@1064.

Gold. 1352; Union Pacific bond, 1004@1004.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bauxers.

Gold. 135;: Union Pacine bond, 1004@1004.

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:—
United States 6s, 1881, 1114@1112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1124@1124; do., 1864, 1084@1084; do., 1865, 1094@1094; do. July, 1865, 1074@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1868, 1034@1084; 10-40s, 1064 @ 106]. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119 25. Gold, 135 @ 135].

THE winter weather has not stopped the work upon the Union Pacific Railroad, whose advance during the winter months will be constant, although, of course, less rapid than in the better working days of summer and fall. So much will be done, however, that the spring of 1870 will see the closing of the intervening distance between the Union Pacific and the Central or California division. Meanwhile the company gives ample security to the Government that the road will be thoroughly built and equipped in accordance with law. The President has ordered the continued issue of Government bonds upon the road as finished, the recent special examining commission having borne decided testimony to the good character of the work. The first mortgage bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad are for sale by De Haven & Brother, Philadelphia, at par and accrued interest. New illustrated pamphlet furnished by them free of charge.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

QUEENSTOWN. Jac. 12.—Arrived, steamships City of Baitmore and City of Cork. both from New York. Also arrived, steamship Queen, yesterday. PORT OF PHILADELPHIAJANUARY 12.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Whiriwind, Geer, hence for Providence, put into New York yestercay for a harbor.

Barque John Wooster, Knowles, from Foochow, at Bargkok 19th Oct.

Brig Diana, Michaels, hence, at Deal 28th ult., via Queenstown.

Brig Foyle, Ray, hence, at Queenstown 25th nit, Schr Lamartine, Saulsbury, hence, at Giouces 9th 1884. Schr R. W. Godfrey, Garwood, hence, at Boston 10th

Schr R. W. Godfrey. Garwood, hence, at Boston 10th instant.

Schr E J. Heraty, Meredith, at Boston 9th inst., from Delaware City.

Schr Manantico, Ciaypoole, hence, at Boston 9th instant.

Schr Emma D. Finney. Tuttle, for Philadelphia, salied from Georgetown. S. C., 6th inst.

Schr Corneila. Noyes. for Kensington, Philadelphia, Cleared at Battimore 9th inst.

Schr Ann Turner, Edwards, hence, at Washington, D. U., 8th inst.

Schr I., & M. Reed. Steelman, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst.

Schra Stephen C. Morris. Seaman. and Louisa, Nevins. for Philadelphia, were loading at Savannah 8th instant,