# FIRST EDITION

GRANT.

The General's Early Career-A Curious Chapter from the History of the War-The Battles in the Southwest.

The N. Y. Times' Washington correspondent has unearthed some interesting facts from the archives of the War Department relative to General Grant's early command in the Southwest. They have not heretofore been publicly known, and their publication now will prove of interest. Speaking of Grant's operations in the vicinity of Vicksburg, the correspondent says:-

Passing now rapidly forward, we come to the operations that filled up the autumn of 1862, and the early months of 1863—to those numer ons tentatives against Vicksburg, the deeply interesting story of which has so often been told. It is well known that these attempts were, told. It is well known that these attempts were, each in succession, lamentable failures. Well, again pointicians, press, public and mittary superiors grumbled and clamored. McClernand, a vain and ambitious political general, declared he was "tired of furnishing brains for the Army of the Tennessee," and was assigned to an independent command. The old rumors about Grant's personal character, were revived. He was pronounced utterly destitute of genius or energy. Even Lincoln's titute of genius or energy. Even Lincoln's limitless faith did not extend beyond "crying him a little longer." When finally he ran the gauntlet of the batteries and turned castward to invest Vicksburg from the rear, the audacious co invest Vicksburg from the rear, the addictions enterprise called forth condemnation from head quarters. The kindly President afterwards wrote him that he thought "he had made a mistake." It may be imagined that the dissatis faction was not decreased by the occurrences that attended the early period of the siege.

He was blamed for inaction, and it was sagely

predicted that Joe Johns on would fall on his rear and destroy him. Then he was censured for an attack he made and failed in. Thea came towards the end of May, another assault of the works, which was also a fadure. And then was that done at Washington which has not hitherto been known-au order was sent to General Banks (then investing Port Hudson) directing him to go and take the command of the army from General Grant and to assume it

I have said that this fact has never hitherto been publicly known. It is not only in none of the Lives of General Grant—not even in that of Badeau, who had access to every scrap of known documentary material—but there exists not a written trace of the secret among the archives the War Department or of the office of the General-in-Chief. It remains now to add a still more surprising

fact-the secret of this critical passage in his life was, until within a month, never known to known to General Grant bimself!

The officer who was directed to supersede Grant in command of the army investing Vicksburg was, as I have already said, General Banks.

The order was an imperative one. Nevertheless General Banks did not obey the order. He replied, expostulating against it.

The considerations on which that officer based his expostulation will appear when this

remarkable correspondence sees the light. This much, however, may be said. He pointed out that for him to abandon has position at Port Hudson would be to give up the key of the Misit pi, imperlling not only the tenure of New Orleans, but jeopardizing our possession of any point of vancage on that vital water-line. To this rejoinder came from Washington a

renewed command to supersede Grant, and when the impolicy of the step was again pointed t by Banks, he was severely censured for disobedience of orders.

Well, this remarkable correspondence went on and on, and bade jair to be indefinitely pro-longed, when suddenly Vicksburg fell, and the military gentlemen and politicians, a-hingion had been plotting Grant's destruction, were forced to tune their pipes in pleans and Io Triomphes to the laurel crowned com-

Every scrap of paper bearing on the subject was spirited away from the archives in the departments, while Banks, putting the writings safely by, kept his own counsel. How it came about that a short time since the General-in-Chief got wind of this secret, and, obtaining copies of the correspondence, learnt for the first ime this notable episode in his career, it is not me here to tell. Let us rather follow out one or two of the lines of suggestion that radiate o this pregnant fact.

And, first, one cannot but note the absolute manner in which the destiny of the captain who brought the war to a close depended, in its scenest crisis, on the will and decision of one man. The examples are frequent of generals who were made or marred by what men call shance or fortune. But this is not a case of this pature: it is a thing apart and unique. For, nothing is more man fest than that, had

General Banks carried out his instructions and relieved General Grant at Vicksburg, Grant's historic career would have been abrupily and forever closed. Vicksburg was the knife balance of his fate. Trumphant there, the prestige of his victory gave him command of arger means and ampler opportunities, and so along the entire chain of interdependent events, up to this hour.

But, suppose he had been stripped of his com-

mand a month before the tall of the stronghold on the Mississippi? Would not his have been a carriere manquee-a failure? what has already been set forth -that he had fallen under the displeasure of the military chiefs who ruled at Wa.hingion-chiefs who had before removed him from command, to which, indeed, he seemed to relate merely by hazard—chiefs who had pre-ferred before him, in one case, a second rate politician, in another an obscure quartermaster. That would have been but a beggarly prologue, including Belmont and Shiloh Hames' Bluff, stopped short, and rose not to the swelling themes of Vicksburg and Chattanooga and Five Forks. It staggers the mind to attempt to follow out the lines of conjecture that suggest themselves in the event that Banks had obeyed his orders and displaced Grant; but the inference would certainly seem to be enough that the opportunity for whatever the President elect has grown to, as well in the military as in the political way, he owes directly to that officer who, penng ordered to supersede bio, decined to supers de nim. It is warranta de to assume that Vicksburg would equally have fallen, without reference as to who might have been in command; for the surrender was the result of the plockade, and was an inevita-But, had Vickspurg capitulated to Banks not Grant, what a different history of the war would there have been to write!

# The New Cable.

The London Star says that for the past four months the manufacture of the French Atlantic eable has been actively going on at Greenwich The cable is nearly similar to those laid down in 1865 and 1866, with the exception of the core in the present being larger, and weighing one hundred pounds of copper more per mile. cable is said to be a very strong one, its actual strain being 72 tons, while the strain required for laying need never exceed a ton; and to haul in any laid portion the strain would not be over

point between New York and Boston, is 759 miles long, making a total in miles of cable, 3075. The large core of the cable is to attain greater speed in transmission. Sir James Anderson superintends the whole work for the company. He is of the opinion that by keeping upon the Milne Bank, and around the southern edge of the Grand Bank, there can be no possibility of injury to the cable from icebergs. And it is a well-known fact that the icebergs never "bottom" in over ninety fathoms of water; so, by acting on Sir James Anderson's advice, the line would never be out of five hundred tathoms of water. By June, 1869, the Great Eastern will be under way with her precious cargo.

## WILL MURDER OUT?

The Recent Tragedies in Our Large Cities.

The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser of yesterday blamed for not immediately discovering the murderers of Mr. Rogers. The case is a singular one. Suppose a man standing in the street; suppose two men who do not know him, have no sort of relation to or connection with him of any sort or kind, chance to pass him, and from a sudden impulse stab him, either because they covet his watch and chain, or, what is not impossible, simply from a hideous impulse to kill? Suppose the murderers escape for the moment, and disappear from the sight of those

who chance to see the deed done? What is there in such a story to give a clue to the police? The detective who works up such a case has nowhere to begin. He finds no motive in the murderer, of hatred or cupidity: no traces of a plan; no connection between him and his victim which he could use as a thread to lead him from one to the other. His chief opportunity lies in a general scrutiny of the haunts of the criminal classes, to see where, perchance, some one is suddenly missing, upon whom susplcion might fairly rest, How slight is the chance of discovery under such circum-

stances any one may see.
Some years ago, in Philadelphia, on a rainy day, a man walked into a shop on Chesnut inquired the price of an umbrella, and while the shopkeeper was speaking, stabbed him to the heart; walked out of the snop, before a bewildered clerk could stop him, and disappeared. He was not intent on robbery, for he did not even take away the umbrella. The shopkeeper was a man of blameless life, without enemies; and all the attempts of the police to trace the assassin were fruitless. is it to this day known certainly who did this

Months afterwards two women were murdered in another part of that city, and a wretch named Spring was arrested on suspicion of having committed the crime. At first only slight circumstantial evidence pointed to Spring; and it is doubtful it he could have been convicted, had not his own son, a lad fourteen or fifteen years of age, appeared as a witness against him. This boy, who accompanied his tather in a vagrant and restless life, related the circumstances of the murder. Thereupon the father, a hideous-looking creature, accused his son of being the murderer, and told a circumstantial but incredible tale of juvenile depravity, deciaring himself to have been the unwilling witness of his son's crimes. It so chanced that the boy was a youth of singularly mild features and timid bearing, while the father was a person of repursive features and gross animalism, so that nis tale bore falsehood upon its face. The trial was long and intensely exciting. All through it Spring maintained that his son was the murderer. Spring was found guilty and hanged; but, with singular malice, he would not, even in his last moments, give a sign of repentance of his lie. The police, it is said, found reason to believe during Spring's trial that the Chesnut street murder was also the act of Spring, and he seems to have been a mere brute, given, when perhaps under the influence of spirit, to an uncontrollable or certainly uncontrolled and lendish impulse for murder, or passion for

Will murder out? Who killed Mary Rogers the c gar girl? Who murdered Doctor Bardell Mrs. Burdell is still living in California, and we have heard, frightened an American traveller almost out of his wits, who met her in a lonely shanty in Lower California, where, on a stormy evening, he sought a night's lodging. It was surely a startling apparition to a New Yorker, familiar with the history and character of this woman, as well as with her race, to see suddenly those flerce, pititess eyes gleaming upon him in a lonely California cabin, Major Hall's device to advertise the only

trace of the murderer, the envelope, is certainly bold and original. To offer the companion and of the murderer salety and three thousand dollars was also a shrewd stroke. And yet-suppose the two men were lying concented in the same hiding place? Suppose them both to become aware of this offer? Would the brute who stabbed poor Rogers hesitate to use his knife also upon the luckless wretch who saw him do the deed, and who is now tempted to give him up?

# NEW ZEALAND.

The Maori War Again-Persecutions of the Colonists,

From the London Standard, Jan. 4. We can hardly reflect without a shudder upon the perils to which hundreds of our defenseless countrymen-English men, women, and children-are now exposed in New Zealand -perils which the imagination of those who are homestayers is scarcely able to grasp. This is the worst calamity which we have to fear, in anticipation of the next mall from New Zealand. Disasters in the field, or rather in the forest, are but of comparatively small account in a distant country, where loss of this kind of prestige does not lead directly to loss of power. The Maories are acute enough to know both their strength and their weakness. The never been able to cope with the They have soldiers of England on anything like fair terms, and they are not likely to challenge any more conclusions in the open field. Their rare instinctive capacity for war has taught them, long before this, that they have no hope of prevailing against the superior discipline and organization of European soldiers. They have become aware their only chance of success is soltery system of bush fighting, and they seem to have added, either in their despiir, or in a new access of savage animosity, a kind of tactics which, however it may affect the ultimate issue of the event, they know will be most mischievous to their enemy.

A systematic massacre of the white settlers is a form of wariare which we shall find it difficult to encounter or to provide against. O sing to the pature of the country and the scattered character of the English scattements, which are naturally dispersed slong all me most open and detenseless districts of the island, the Maories, who inhabit the wooded and mountainous interior, will be able to make great havor among the colonists. Our only places of strength are on the sea coast-too far away to afford any real protection to the districts of which they are the nominal capitals. In the art of occu-pying and fortifying detached posts in the interior we seem to be justiful to the Maorie. por have we force sufficient to keep up such garrisons in our inland redoubts as might be effective for purposes of defense. The war precisely one in which the Maories risk nothing, and have every advantage, and in which the Erglish settlers risk all, and which they have to wage under the most unfavorable

circumstances. If left to be conducted by the colonists alone, we must be prepared to hear of many pieces of New Zealand unflattering to our national pride and shocking to our feelings of humanity. We need hardly say why it is that the colony of New Zealand is unable of its own a couple of tons at the most. The first section, the colony of New Zealand is unable of its own trom Brest to St. Pierre, measures 2325 miles, and the second section, from St. Pierre to the United States, direct to New York or some neither warnise nor military. The settlers are

men who have come to the country with a view of pushing their fortunes, some by trade, others | SECOND EDITION by agriculture and by sheep farming. They have neither taste nor aptitude for the business of fighting, and they have naturally a great reluctance to abandon their ordinary pursuits in order to wage, at their own expense, what must be an unprofitable and may be an inglorious war against savage tribes. There has been no time as yet for the growth of a native European population similar to the hardy pioneers of the Western States of America, able to anoth the Maorles in their own gifts, and to fight them in their own way. The Government itself has no money to spend upon a regular army, and such recruits as it is able to get for the militia are mostly the scum and refuse of the towns, and of the older Australian settlements. It is not surprising, therefore, that the insignificant colonial forces have proved themselves incapable even of holding their own against the Maori insur gents. There has been, doubtless, a good deal exceptionable feebleness and mismanagement displayed by the Central Government at Wel lington, in their conduct of this Maori campaiga, but there is more excuse than we in our impa-tience of military disasters, seem inclined to allow for the ill-success of the colonial arms.

The question is, whether the mother country

is prepared to abandon the colonists of New Zealand entirely to their own resources, and whether, if the does so, the has elected, what is a fair corollary to this position, to release the colon sts from their allegiance to England. The colonists themselves are beginning to ask what advantage they derive from the imperial connection, seeing that while, in the event of a war undertaken by England (without their consent) against a European power, they would be ex-posed to the perits of invasion and attack from outside, they get no assistance from England in projecting themselves against their own enemies. They urge, not without reason, that this Maori war is really a foreign war—that the Maories are not enemies of their own making-that they existed when the English came to the Island, believing it to be a British cotony—that the quarrel is rather with the Queen's Government than with the colonists: that there are no specific grievances alleged by the Maori insurgents against the colonial authorities—that the insurrection has for its sole object the throwing off the British supremacy, a thing which it concerns the whole empire to defend, and not only the single colony of New Zealand. And before we adopt the policy of non-interference in New Zealand affairs, it is only just that we should consider, and answer, it possible, the case as submitted on behalf of our New Zealand tellow-country-

#### THE PROSPECTOR.

The Peculiar Man of the Mineral Re-

gions.

There is a class of men peculiar to our new mineral territories to whom the world has not yet done justice. In truth, they are but little known, individually, though in the aggregate they have accomplished wonderful things. I speak of those vagrant spirits commonly called "prospectors," who never make anything for themselves, but are always on the move to make fortunes for other people. Regular miners, tradets, and speculators belong to an entirely different renus. They come in after the way has been opened, but with them the spirit of adventure is not a controlling power. They are no more to be compared with the gennine "prospector" than the motley crowd of merchants and artisans who flocked over to the New World in the tracks of the great Columbus are to be named in the same day with that renowned discoverer.

The prospector is a man of imagination. He is a poet-though not generally aware of the Rasged and unsbaved, ne owns millions, yet seldom has two dimes to jugle in his pocket; for his wealth lies in the undeveloped wilds. The spirit of unrest burns in his blood. He scorns work, but will endure any amount of bardships in his endless search for "rich leads." There is no desert too barren, no tribe of Indians too hostile, no climate too regorous for his researches. From the rugged canons of the Toyabe he roams to the arid wastes of the Great Hunger, thirst, chilling snows, and scorching sands seem to give him new life and inspiration. It matters nothing that he discovers "a good

thing"-a nest of ledges worth say a million apiece-this is well enough, but he wants something better; and after a day or two spent in 'locating his claims," he is off again, nobody knows where, often with scarcely provisions enough to last him back to the settlements. travels on mule-back, when he happens to own a mule; on foot, when he must; with company, when any offers; without, when there is none any way to be driving ahead, discovering new regions and locating claims. He locates so many claims that he forgets where his posses-sions are located. It he discovered a ledge of pure silver, he would die in a week if he had to His industry runs work it on his own account. in another direction. Variety is the spice of his existence, the motive power of his life. -J. Ross Browne.

# CONFLAGRATION.

Destruction of Valuable Paintings.

Shortly after To'clock last evening a fire was discovered in the centre of the second floor of the four story building No. 680 Broadway, occupied by H. W. Derby as a picture galle and bookstore, generally known as the Derby Athensom. The tre was soon extinguished, but not until the pictures were very bauly damaged by heat and smoke. magnificent picture, 'Reception at the White House by President Lincoln," valued at \$30,000, was so badly blistered by the heat as to render it worthless. Several other pictures were also badly damaged, and a few completely destroyed. Mr. Derby estin ates his loss on stock, by hre and water, at \$50,000; tusured for \$90,000, by city companies. The third and fourth doors are occupied by the Saxony Photograph Company, Their damage was slight. The building is owned by the East River National Bank Com pany, and is damaged to the amount of \$300. Insured for \$12,000 by city companies. the careful manner in which the Fire Department was handled by Chief Ecgineer Kings land, and the prompt action of the Fire Patrol in covering up the the remainder of the pictures and stock, the less would have been very much greater. Officer Remisch of the Fire Marshal's Bureau made an examination, but could not discover the origin of the are. There was no gas light or flue near, and how the fire could have originated is quite incomprehensple. - N. Y.

# THE EUROPEAN MARKETS

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

London, Jan. 20—A. M.—Consors, 93 for both money and account. U. S. 5-20s. 75g. Stocks firm; Eric Railroad, 26g; Illinois Central, 93. Liverroot, Jan. 20-A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not higher; middling uplands, 114@11fd.; midoling Orlean-, 114@111d. The sales will proba-

olv reach 10,000 bares. LONDON, Jan. 20-A. M. -Common rosin, 6s.@ HAVRE, Jan. 20-A. M .- Cotton on the spot

133f.; affoat, 134f. This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Jan. 20—P. M.—U. S. 5-20s, 752-Stocks steady; Erie, 262; Illynois Central, 932-Livebrool, Jan. 20—I P. M.—Cotton firmer. midding uplands on the spot, 114d.; affoat, 114d.; midding Orleans, 114d. The saies are now estimated at 15 000 bales. Cheese, 72s. Tur. estimated at 15,000 bales. Cheese, 728. Tur-

pentine, 31s, 6d. LONDON, Jan. 20-P. M .- Tallow, 47s. 9d. HAVRE, Jan. 20—P. M.—Cotton unchanged. Frankfort, Jan. 20.—U. S. 5-20s quiet. ANTWERP, Jan. 20. — Petroleum firmer at

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The American Colonization Fociety -Its Work for 1868-The Regers Murder - The European Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jac. 20. - The report of

The American Colonization Society now in session here, shows that the balance in the treasury January 1, 1868, was \$8425. The receipts for the past twelve months has been as follows:-From donations, \$26,109; from legacies, \$16,794; other sources, \$8381; total, \$51,284. The sum of \$31,766.47 has been expended for the transportation of emigrants, their support on the voyage, and for the first six months after landing in Liberia; \$15,609 has been expended for repairs to and sailing of the ship Golconda, and \$ 7,657 for other purposes. Daring the last three years the treasury has been enriched

with about \$70,000 from the e-tate of one who had long been a generous friend, the late Eben Fairchild, Esq., of Bridgeport, Connecticut; and within a few weeks \$6000 have been received from the estate of Hon. Edward Coles of Pennsylvania. Appreciating the high purposes for which this society and Liberia were founded, and which they promise to fuldi, Robert Arthington, Esq., of Leeds, England, has lately transmitted his contribution of \$6606, to be used in sending persons to Liberia. During the last three years the society's outlays have exceeded the receipts by \$62 000 The excess in the treasury is thereby almost exhausted, and if its income be not speedily and largely augmented, the work must be considerably reduced. The several trips of the ship Gotconda are noticed at length in the report. The total emigration during the year was 453, or 190 less than in 1867, and the total emigration under the auspices of the Colonization Society, and at its expense, numbers 12,995 persons. Reference is made to the large number of applications being received from colored people auxious to emigrate to Lieria. Peace, and agricultural and commercial development, continue to prevail

## THE ROGERS MURDER.

Arrest of a Supposed Accomplice in Connecticut,

Special Desputch to The Roeming Te egraph. WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 20.-The Waterbury American this morning has the following paragraph:-"Monday night a New York detective arrived here and succeded in finding a certain Tom McGivin, who has been in the employ of the Woollen Company here for the past two weeks. The arrest was made upon suspicion that McGivin was the party in whose care the letter was intrusted by the Rogers murderer, which was indorsed 'Tom will give this to you," and which was found upon the ground near the scene of the assassination. McGivin is the convict who escaped to New York from Sing Sing some time since, and succeeded in reaching New York by secreting himself under some lumber on a barge. He was met in New York by friends, who quietly sent him to Waterbury by private conveyance. The detective who made the arrest succeeded in securing the prisoner, and conducted him to New York last evening, and our city officials knew nothing of the matter until after both persons were on their way. A brother of the prisoner arrived here late last evening, from New York, doubtless to put his brother on his guard, but was too late."

# Railroad Accident.

Syracuse, Jan. 20 .- Two men named Cummings and Brown, laborers on the Central Railroad, were killed near this city yesterday afternoon by a train of cars. They both leave

# Fire in Minuesota.

CHICAGO, Jan. 20. - Four of the largest business houses in Leroy. Minnesota, were burned yesterday. Loss, \$50,000.

The New York Money Market. From the Herald.

"An interesting and perhaps important decision was rendered to-day by the United States Supreme Court in connection with the suits brought of the New York banks to est the right of the State accurate. The Chi-f instice read the opinion of the Court to the effect that certificates of indepted.

edness, commo ly known as three per cents and greenbacks are exempt from auch taxaton Heretofore our banks and corporations, in preparing and greenbacks are exempt from such taxation Heretofore our banks and corporations, in preparing their annual statement, have been accustomed to convert their gesources into United States bonds in order to escape this tocal impost; but under the decision just rendered it will be sufficient in future to have their funds in three per cents and greenbacks. "The money marest to-day was extremely well sup, lied, although a rather marp demand was reported at the close, owing to the fact that borrowers, in expeciation or lower rates, had postponed their engagements until the close. The runing rate was 7 per cept on all kinds of collaterals but good houses and favored customers, with prime collaterals, were freely supplied at 6. The banks are glutted with national bank notes which have been supplied here in large amounts from the literior, and particularly from the West, and are beginning to exchange them at the Sub-treatmy for three per cants about seventeen militons of which yet remain unissued. This exchange is beneficial both ways It provides finds for the immediate expenses of the dovernment, and it increases the legal reserve of the banks, enabling the laster to be still more senerous in extending accommodation to those wishing lone without much some such the reserve of the banks, enabling the laster to be still more senerous in extending accommodation to those wishing lace without much somewhate it is beautiful state of this ge by doing away with the present system of quarterly bank statements and the spoams and disturbance which it produces in financial circles."

Prom the Times.

From the Times.

Prom the Times.

"The knoney market was fairly active at 7 per cen among the stock brokers. There was some running round near the close of bank hours for comparatively moderate sums, to make up the bank accounts of the day, but with the prominent stock exchange from and the great dealers in the public funds and the great dealers in the public funds the offerings from lenders at 7 per cent. Were more than equal to their wants

"The public funds were active for the old 5 20s of 1862 at 118½@118½ per cent. and for the new of 1867 at yesterday's advance to 1062, per cent. The other 5 20s were steady at Monday's prices, and the 5 per cent 10-40s again sold at 107% per cent.

"In the Scuthern State bonds there was a recovery in Tet nesses of ½@1 per cent. on the old and new and a further rise of 1 per cent. on the old and new and a further rise of 1 per cent. on the 0 per cent Levee bonds of Louislana and 2@21; per cent on the 5 per cent. Levee bonds. The old State 6 per cent goes to 75@75 per cent, In the 8 per cent. Levee bonds we hear of transactions late this afternoon at 80% per cent. The North Carolinas, Alabamas, and Missouris were steady. Alabamas sold at 93 per cent for the 5 per cents, and the closing quotation was 91 bid and 93 per cents, and the closing quotation was 91 bid and 93 per cents, and the closing quotation was 91 bid and 93 per cents, and the closing quotation was 91 bid and 93 per cents, and the closing quotation was 91 bid and 93 per cents. Saked.

"In the Railway market there was much firmness in price, and some excitement in New York Ce\*trai, which sold at 186@1654@1652@1654@1653.@1654.0016554.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.001654.00165

sudder. The Western Roads were generally firm, and an advance of 16:14 per cent, was had on Michigan Southern, and & per cent on Cieveland an 'Pittaburg. On the misce lancons share list. Pacific Mail was lower than yesterday: Canton, Western Telegraph, Mariposa, and the Express stocks higher,"

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Byrnes Homicide.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER — Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The trial of Samuel Holt for the murder of Christopher Byrnes resulted, last evening, in a verdict of not guilty. During the progress of the trial it was observed that the most intensely interested spectators were members or adherents of the two rival fire companies, the Niagara Hose, to which the deceased belonged, and the Franklin Engine, in favor of which the sympathies of the prisoner were said which the sympathies of the prisoner were said to have been enlisted; and consequently when the prosecution would make a decided hit the Nisgara side of the auditorium would titter gleefully, while, on the other hand, the Frank-liu side gave audible indications of satisfaction at any flourish made by counsel for the defense. When the jury came into court to render their verdict, Judge Allison, anticipating disorderly conduct from these parties, warned them that any demonstration made in the court room would meet with summary uniconant. would meet with summary punishment. Not-wi bstanding this caution, when the verdict was announced the Franklin side clapped their hands and tossed up their hats. Two of the offenders were detected by the officers and brought up before the Court. Judge Allison said he would make an example of them, in said he would make an example of them, in order to teach others that this was a court of justice, and not an ordinary theatre, and that decorum should be observed, under penalty of severe punishment for the breach of it. They

were sent below for forty eight hours.

This morning the prisoner's counsel made a motion for the speedy impanelling of a jury for the trial of the bill charging him with the murder of Edward Byrnes, which motion the Court directed to be filed. Court directed to be filed.

## The Hill Murder-Mrs. Twitchell in Court.

Court.

This morning, before Judges Allison and Peirce, Mrs. Twitchell was brought up for trial, having been conveyed from the prison to the court bouse in a carriage attended by her uncle and the Sheriff's officers. She was attired in black and closely veiled, but talked freely with her counsel and her friends who sat about the dock in which she was placed. The District Attorney called attention to the case, saying:—"May it please your Honors, I hold in my hand the bill of indictment charging George S. Twitchell, Jr., and Camilla E. Twitchell with the murder of Mary E. Hill. To this indictment the prisoners have pleaded not guilty, and the prisoner in the dock has claimed a separate trial. I now move that a jury be called separate trial. I now move that a jury be called to try her case."

Counsel for the prisoner opposing no objec-

counsel for the prisoner opposing no objection, the Court directed the empanelling of the jury to be proceeded with.

Bamuel Coopor called; had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and had formed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, and was challenged for cause by the Commonwealth.

John H. Clayton had formed an opinion, and

was therefore challenged by the Common wealth.
Samuel Haines had formed an opinion, and
was challenged by the Commonwealth.
Lemuel S. Hunt had neither formed an
opinion nor entertained scruples, and was
cnosen as the first.
Leopoid Lawrence was not disqualified by
scruple or opinion and was selected as a layor

Leopoid Lawrence was not disqualified by scruple or opinion, and was selected as a juror. Martin Smith had neither opinion nor scruple, and was not challenged.

Simon Funk had conscientious scruples against capital punishment, and was challenged by the Common wealth.

Hugh Ingram was not disqualified by opinion or scruple, and was not challenged.

or scruple, and was not challenged.

Conrad Michael had neither scruple nor opinion, and was accepted.
Henry Thompson had formed an opinion,
and was therefore challenged by the Common-

wealth.
Thomas Rementer was disqualified because of opinion, and was challenged by the Commonwealth. Charles Pressler was cha Menged by the Com-

monwealth because of opinion.

William Stewart was challenged because of opinion. Upon being examined by the Court, he said he thought ne could judge the case independently of his opinion, but his memory was so defective that he feared he could not recollect the facts as the trial progressed. The Court sustained the challenge

Paul Hallowell had conscientious scruples on he subject of capital punishment, and was Nathaniel Cunningham was challenged because of conscientious scruples against capital punishment. William Hulbert was challenged because of

conscientions scruples. Charles F. Carman was challenged because of onscientions scruples.
William Lensinburger was challenged be-

cause of conscientious scrupies.

Henry T. Fisher was challenged because of A. F. Granier was challenged because of Christian Hopnagle was challenged because of opinion, Eiville L. Granville was challenged because of opinion.
David Wallace was challenged because of

Jacob Weiss was challenged because of his scruples.
Samuel C. Clark was challenged because of his scruples.
Fernando Wood was not disqualified by scruples or opinion, and was accepted, making the George Gilbert was challenged because of

William Bowen was challenged because of his scruples.
Michael Gritner was challenged because of James Robinson was not disqualified, and was accepted.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Brewster.—The prison cases, by the commendable industry of Colonel Dechert, the Judge, and the jury, having so reduced in number as to perattention to bail cases, his Honor morning gave the following notice of the regu-

lation of the business:—
All prosecutors, defendants, and their counsel should take notice that all the ball cases will be taken up, called in their order, and finally disposed of. The call will commence to-morrow morning

at 10 o'clock, and no case will be passed or con-tinued without legal reason assigned. Not more than fifty cases will be disposed of any Where prosecutors in cases of misdemea nor do not attend, they will be liable to have the costs imposed upon them.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Wednesday, Jan. 20 1869. There was rather more disposition to operate

n stocks this morning, and prices generally were steady. Government securities were firmly held. 1073 was bld for 10-40s; 1123 for 6s of 1881; 113 for '62 5-20s; 109\ for '64 5-20s; 110 for '65 5-20s; and 1084 for '67 5 20s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100s. Railroad shares were the most active on the

list. Reading sold at 47@471. a decline of \$; Pennsylvania Railroad at 572@57\$, an advance of 4; Philadelphia and Erie at 27, no change; Lehigh Valley at 554, no change; and Northern Central at 49, an advance of 4, 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 674 for Norristown; 332 for North Pennsylvania; and 334 for Catawissa

City Passenger Railway shares were in fair demand. Second and Third sold at 46, no change; Chesnut and Walnut at 47, no change; change; Chesnut and Walnut at 47, no change; Green and Coates at 37@38, an advance of 1; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 17@17\$, an advance \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 55 was bid for Fifth and Sixth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; and 11\$\frac{1}{2}\$ for Hestoaville.

Bank shares were firmly held at null prices. Girard sold at 59, no change. 235 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; and 123 for Farmers' and Mechanics'.

Canal shares were unchanged. Susquehanna Canal sold at 12, and Lehigh Navigation at 29\$\frac{1}{2}\$. 16 was bid for Schuyikill Navigation common:

10 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; for preferred do.; and 491 for Delaware

-We understand an attempt is to be made in Congress to extend still further protection to the home manufacture by increasing the pre-

sent exorbitant duties on foreign salt. Some idea of the wisdom and justice of this contem-plated measure may be formed by contrasting the relation between the present duties and the cost of importing it into this country. The brig Goodwin, from Cadiz, resulted as follows:— Cost of cargo, 15,340 bushels, gold \$1159.83 Duty on same 1987.36

New York:— Cost of cargo, 16,740 bushels, gold . \$1500.00

not only as a source of revenue and an article of trade, but far higher reasons, and sound policy in the Government, should prompty lead to a reduction of the present tariff on the importa-tion of foreign salt by at least one-half. The income to the Government would probably be larger than at present; or if other wise, the interests of the public would not be sacrificed as now

to greedy monophies. The fact is that the present tariff on the foreign article should be reduced. -Since the death of Philip F. Kelly, banker, Mr. B. K. Jamison, of the late firm of P. F. Kelly & Co., has associated with him in the banking and stock business Mr. William M. Stewart, late of the firm of Sutton & Stewart, bankers, Indiana county, Pa., and will resume business at the old stand, northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets, under the name of B. K. Jamison & Co. Mr. Jamison is well known

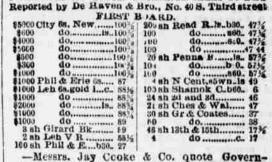
on Third street as an able business man.

The West Jersey Railroad Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, clear of national tax.

—By an advert sement in another column it

will be seen that the Fame Iosurance Company proposes to enlarge its business operations by removing its office to a more favorable location and by an increase of capital. The office of the and by an increase of capital. The office of the company will be removed to the National Bank of the Republic, No. 809 Chesnut street, and the capital stock will be increased, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, to \$200,000, in shares of \$50 each, payable on subscribing, or in instalments of \$10 each on the first days of March, May, July, September, and November next ensuing. The Fame Insurance Company is well known for its religious November next ensuing. The Fame Insurance Company is well known for its reliability and the promptness of its payments of losses. The prudent management of its affairs for twelve years has, without impairing its capital, established it on a firm basis and secured for it an enviable reputation among insurers for reliability and fair dealing. Several well-known business men have recently been elected members of the Board of Directors, and they will doubtless intuse new energy into the management of the affairs of the company. William H. Rhawn, Esq., the Vice-President, is President of the National Bank of the Republic. The well-known secretary of the compan, Williams I. Blanchard, Esq., will continue to hold that office. Applications have already been made for the greater portion of the new stock of the Fame Insurance Company. An allotment, however, of such stock as may not promptly be taken by the stockholders by the first of February will be made to new

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



-Messrs. Jay Ccoke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@112\dagger 5-20s of 1862, 113\dagger 113\dagger 5-20s, 1864, 109\dagger 2010\dagger 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 109\dagger 2010\dagger 20 1104; July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1868, 1084@1094; 10-408, 1074@108, Union Pacific bonds, 101 21014. Gold, 1354. —Messrs. De Haven & Brouer, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 112 @1124; do. 1862, 1124 @1134; do. 1864, 109@1094; do., 1865, 1094@1104; do. 1865, new, 1084@1084; do., 1867, new, 1084 @1084; do., 1867, new, 1084 @1084; do., 1868, 1084 @1084; do., 58, 10-408, 1074 @1074. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354@1354; Silver, 1304@132.

—Messrs. William Painter & Compound Interest Notes, 194; do., 1868, 1084 @1084; do., 1868, 1868, 1864 @1084; do., 1868, 1864 @1084; do., 1868, 1864 @1084; do., 1868, 1864 @1084; do., 1868 -Messrs. De Haven & Bromer, No. 40 South

-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, 112 æ1121; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113@1134; do., 1864, 1094@1091; do., 1865, 109 \$ 2010; do. July, 1865, 108 \$ 2008 \$ : do. July, 1867, 108 \$ 2008 \$ ; do. 1868, 108 \$ 2009; 10-408, 107 \$ Compound Interest Notes, past due,

Philadelphia Trade Report.

119.25. Gold, 135 (@185).

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 20 .- The higher grades of Flour are in small supply and command full figures, but other descriptions are inactive and prices are declining. Sales of 200 barrels including superfine, at \$5@5 25; extras at \$6@ 6.50; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extrafamily at \$7.25@8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$8.50@10.50, and fancy at \$11@13. Rye Flour commands \$7.50@8. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, but the demand is limited. Small sales of red at \$1.80@1.90, and amber at \$2@2.95. Rye is unchanged. We quote Pennsylvania and Western at \$1.60@1.62. In Corn but little movement, 3000 bushels new yellow at sold at 88@91c. for dampand dry. Oats are unchanged. We quote at 72@75c. for Western, and 60@70c, for Pennsylvania. sylvania. Cloverseed continues in good request at the

late advance. Sales of 500 basnels at \$8.75@9. Timothy is firm at \$3.75. Flaxseed is in good request at \$2.62@2.65. Bark is more inquired after, and 80 hhds. No.

Quereltron sold on secret terms. Whisky sells at \$1 02@1 04 per gal, tax paid.

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

New York, Jan. 20.—Arrived, steamship Java, from Liverpool.

(By Atlantic Cable.)

Londonderney, Jan. 20.—The steamship Austrian arrived yesterday. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JANUARY 20. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

7 A. M......28 11 A. M............35 2 P. M...... CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Clara P. Gibbs, Parker. Matanaas, John Mason

& Co. Br. schr R. A. Ford, Carpenter, Calbarieu, C. C. Van Horn. Schr Alex. Young. Young, Charleston, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Wyoming, Teat, 70 hours from Savannah, with cotton, hides, rice, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passang-rs—Mr. E. Heller Mr. R. Sonaffer, miss 6, MoArthur, Mr. G. J. Taggart, Mr. J. Ssan an, Mra Beror, and Mr. Brett. Steamship Whirlwind, Geer, 56 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co. Steamer Bichard Willing, Condiff, 15 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Jan. 18-6 P. M.—The barque Wood-land, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, entered the bay this forenoon, and stood up without communicating with the Breakwater.

Wind N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.
Schr Thes. T. Tasker. Alien, hence, at Savannah

yesterday. Sohr Mary H. Westcott. Handy, from Hingham for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th Inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS,
NEW YORK, Jan. 19.—Arrived, steamship Nebraaka,
Guard, from Liverpool.
Steamship Gen. Bedgwick, Gilderdale, from Gal-Bicamabip Champion, Lockwood, from Charleston, Barque Rattray, Carnegie, from Malaga,