VOL. XI -- No. 18.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 21, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

# EUROPE.

IRST EDITION

The Cretan Insurrection Ended-The Press Prosecutions in France-Troubles in Ireland and Italy.

General Continental News

By the arrival of the steamship Java at Now York yesterday, we have European advices to January 9.

FRANCE.

The Press Presecutions - A Very Sharp Letter.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times, under date of January 7, writes:—
The manager and printer of the Em incipation of Toulouse are not the only persons who have of Tonlouse are not the only persons who have suffered by the proceedings justifuted against that journal which I mentioned yesterday. The Procureur Imperial, or Crown Prosecutor, of Tonlouse has sent in his resignation. Why he is obliged to do so his own letters to the journal in question and to his immediate superior, the Procureur-General, will fully explain. To the

Procureur-General, will fully explain. To the Emancipation he says:—
Sir:—The Keeper of the Seals (Minister of Justice) has accepted my resignation as Procureur Imperial of Joulouse. I am the victim of my leniency towards the press. My cause is your own, and I ask you to make known to my fellow-citizens the circumstances that have led me to adopt that resolution. The subjoined letter, which I address to the Procureur General, leaves no doubt on the subject:-

leaves no doubt on the subject:—

M. is Procureur-General—I have the honor to thank you for having communicated to me the fresh reproaches addressed to me by the Keeper of the Seals, and I pray you to excuse the trouble I occasion you at this moment. It appears from the letter of the Keeper of the Seals, dated the 30th of December—First, that have address, proposureed on the 24th against in my address, propounced on the 24th against the Emancipation, I desired to commit you to the singular engagement I am said to have taken to accept the indulgence of the tribunsl. I never uttered a word of the kind, and this proves to me what in point of fact I already knew-that the persons who are charged with watching me during the proceedings in the court and with repeating my words have been ill selected. You inform me, second, that the Keeper of the Seals does not think he can any longer tolerate my addresses as public procutor, on the ground of their being too weak as

cutor, on the ground of their being too weak as regards the press.

Now, to address a court under the supervision of a secret police and to adopt conclusions im posed beforehand by the Keeper of the Scals are two things which, for my part, I cannot accept; and therefore I pray you, M. le Procureur-General, to be so good as to place my resignation as Procureur Imperial of Toulouse in the hands of the Keeper of the Scals, The resignation I offer is not a voluntary act. It is forced upon me by the unjust and offensive represences which have been lavished upon me for some time past for my attitude towards the for some time past for my attitude towards the press; and it is a real disgrace I am subjected to at this moment for my desire to serve the Emperor with the moderation and dignity which the Keeper of the Seals himself recom-mended to us in his circular of the 4th of June, 1868. I remain respectfully yours,

SEGUIER, Procureur Imperial. Grand Ball at the Tuilcries. The first ball for the present year at the fuleries, the night of the 4th instant, was exceedingly brilliant. The arrivals began at nine, and upwards of 3000 persons were present. The splended totlets of the laties, the rich ostumes of the marshals, ministers, ambassa dors, and high official personages, and a great variety of foreign uniforms, produced a magnificent coup d'wil. At ten o'clock their Majestie entered the Salle des Marechaux, accompanied by the Princesses Mathilde and Julia and Charlotte Bonaparte, and attended by the dignituries of the Court. the Empress wore a dress of exceedingly hin white silk, embroidered with flowers in siver and trimmed with lace to match. Auguilas of brilliants were arranged on the shoulders, nd her Majesty wore magnifictnt diamonds on he head and neck. After going through the coms the Emperor and Empress took their elace in the throne room, conversing with the guests and seemed in high spirits. At half-past I supper was acnounced, and their Majestics to the Galerie d'Apollon, accomranied by the ambassadors and some other quests specially favored. The imperial party

ITALY. The Pope and the Convicts Ajani and Luzzi.

continued until four in the morning.

withdrew at a quarter past twelve, but dancing

The Pope was highly incensed at receiving the letter from Victor Emanuel praying tor a commutation of the capital sentence recorded against Ajant and Luzzi, The men, it is beleved, have been respited at the intercession of the French Government, but the Pope has not neglected the opportunity of rebuking Vic-ter Emanuel. In reply to the King's letter "he expresses brat, his profound regret that the King should make such an appeal, which the pope declares to be an intervention in the phicial affairs of a neighboring State shelly without parallel. By showing himconcerned for Ajani and Letz, condemned as traitors, the 'King of sadinia' avows that the rebellion got up by lose men commanded his sympathy. loges have always been promot to exercise comency, the most precious of their sovereign perogatives; but they have acted from the metates of their own hearts, not by the recommedation or under the influence of others, and his Holiness will never depart from the example of his predecessors. Nor can be retrain from espoatulating with the King of Sardinla for leading himself to the designs of the revolution, and even prejudicing his own authority by stereeding for two rebeis, especially obtaining so many concessions from the Holy

mysterious Disappearance of a Viscount, We find in the Figure the following:-"The materious disappearance of Viscount d'Archiac, ofessor of Pateontology at the Museum of stural History, continues unexplained. On he 15th of December he left his residence, after bring told the servant he would be back by time, and wore an old office cap, with the object, pullage, as much of avoiding recognition as of couraging the idea that he was not going to distance. He carried under his arm a nap-containing letters and paners, which he brew into the letter box of the legislative body. were farewells to different friends, as well the Minister of Public Instruction, to the ctor of the museum, and to his notary, to om he sent his last instructions. He inesired that his departure should be shrouded as much mystery as possible. The proba which leave the St. Lazare terminus. trace has been found as to his movements, and there is hope that sure information as to his receabouts may shortly be acquired."

Tax Riots in Upper Italy. non Die London News, January 7. the disturbances in Italy, consequent upon heapplication of the new granding tax, are not

yet at an end, and a royal decree was issued yesterday entrusting to General Cadora the duty of restoring order. In the Southern provinces the impost has met with no opposition, and the Correspondance I attenue mentions that in that of Lecce, where it is customary to stop the mills on New Year's Day, they were kept at work to show that there was no hostility to the measure. Unfortunately the same feeling was not exhibited in Opper Italy, At Pavis, Pacenza, Vicenza, Bo-logua and Parma disturbances took place, while at Mail Dates to Jan, O. Campeggine a really severe conflict occurred between the peasants and the troops, in which several persons were wounded and others killed. The Florence Nazione, denouncing the exultation with which the news of these disturbances had been received by a Piccimontese paper, expresses the opinion that no tax could be more equally distributed or less conversion. be more equally distributed or less oppressive and inconvenient to the community. Oppo-nents of the imposts, however, call it a detestsole one, and say that the Italian Government would have done much better to reduce its military expenditures instead of taxing one of the first necessaries of life, the daily bread of

> CRETE. Surrender of Petropoulakes to the Otto-man Empire.

Athens Correspondence of the London Times. The news that reached Athens yesterday from Crete makes delay dangerous. The last dying words of the insurrection have reached Athens in the form of Petropoulakes' capitulation. A thousand Sportans are on their way home borne on their shields, to Greece in good health at the expense of the Turks. Even the Central Committee must now give up telling the world every Tuesday morning that the insurrection at the height of prosperity. Disgrace preceded disaster. Last week the correspondence from Crete mentioned the desertion of one of the brigand chiefs sent by the committees with a scanty supply of money and liberal promises of wealth to be won from the Greek Mussulmaus. The Turks sent this patriot to Canea with his band of 40 followers, and while there he boasted that he would revenge himself for the manner in which he had been deceived by the Greek Government, for he was on his way to Acarnania to resume his old protession. In my letter of the 17th instant, I mentioned that the Enosis had landed Leonidas Petropoulakes with 600 men in the province of Mylopotamo and the old colonel with 300 near Hierapetra. Nine hundred Spartans, with only five days' provisions, foreboded learful famine to the districts they entered. The dying embers of an unsuccessful revolt were not likely to be fanued into a flame by such a hungry expedition. The Octoman troops prevented their occupying any place where they could find supplies, the Christians fied before them as well as the Mussulmans, and they were driven from one position to another, prevented from getting into the recesses of Mount Ida, and chased along the rugged ridge of Aghio Vasili until they fled in despair to the inaccessible strongholds of Sphakus. The Sobaktots could give them no provisions, and the Ottoman troops surrounced them in what was once called the impregnable camp of Askypho, where, cut off from the sea, they laid down their arms. The Governor-General of Crete thought he could have no better preachers of peace and no truer exponents of the real state of things in the island than these Spartans; so he embarked them im-mediately on board a line-of-battle ship, and Hobart Pacha sent yesterday to ask where Mr. Bulgares wishes his volunteers to be landed. The Prime Minister, not wishing them, under these altered circumstances, to parade the streets of Athens, is rather embarrassed to find a fit manner of disposing of this new class of emigrants from Crete.

IRELAND. The Latest Agrarian Outrage.

A correspondent of the Irish Times gives the colowing particulars of the attack on Mr. I regret having to record an atrocious attempt assassination in this hitherto peaceable On last night about six o'clock, as Mr.

William H. Pierce, of Clones cowan, was returning home from Trim, where he had been attendance at the Quarter Sessions, and when he was within a short distance of his own house, about a mile and a balf from Balliyor, he passed two men on the road, who went one on each of the gig he was driving. Immediately after he passed by them two shots were fired at him in quick succession, one of them taking effect in his left arm, through which three slugor bullets passed near the shoulder, not breaking the bone, however, His breast also was grazed by some of the shot. Mr. Pierce had with him in the gig at the time his nephew, a boy about twelve years old, who sat in the front seaf with nim, and a farmer named Andrew Keefe, one of Mr. Pierce's tenants, who sat behind. The night was pretty dark at the time, and the would be murderers got clear away. Mr. Pierce was brought into his own house and Dr. Nolan, of Athboy, was sent for, and dressed the wounds, which are not of a very dangerous nature. Mr. Pierce had a very narrow escape. As the men before separating on the road walked in front of the horse, the latter was at the time going at an easy pace. The Ballivor constabulary, under Constable O'Donnell, baving been informed of the occurrence, proceeded at once to the place, where the resident magistrate (E. J. Banon, Esq., D. L.), P. St. Clair Ruthven and — Murphy, Esqs., sub-Clair Ruthven and — Murphy, Esqs., sub-inspectors, were promptly in attendance to investigate the matter. No arrests have up to the present time been made.

# HORACE GREELEY.

A Caustic Criticism on the Tribune Editor.

For what rottenness was ever revealed in the re-cent political history of the State that Hastings was not implicated in?—Tribune. Like a true-blue Yankee, we answer the above

interrogatory propounded by Mr. Greeley, by asking, "What rottenness, either in Congress or at Albany, was ever revealed that Greeiey was not implicated in?" Take the revelations of the Investigating [Committee on "The Tariff and Wool Question." A thousand dollars was traced to the pocketbook of one Horace Greeley, which he has been endeavoring to explain away for the last fifteen years, but which he has so muddled on every occasion as to leave the impresssion that he was somewhat embarrassed. We do not charge that Mr. Greeley was corrupted; we only show that he was "implicated" in rottenness at Washington.

Mr. Greeley has been charged with having contributed money to corrup; members of Congress to secure the election of a Speaker. Now we do not believe he ever contributed a dollar, t nevertneless he is "implicated."

Mr. Greeley has been charged with knowing the fact that money was used to bribe members of the Legislature nine years age to vote for him for United States Senator. We do know that a ring of rascals in the Legislature, who the Tribune a year before denounced as "the most corrupt acoundrels out of the State Prison," were secured to vote for him in caucus for United States Senator. Of course Mr. Greeley knew nothing about money being used, as just about that time he found it convenient to leave for the West, fearing that something might leak out. Here again is another instance where an innocent man is "implicated" in a dirty job.

These very same tascals that the Tribune denounced as venal became the most rampant radicals and the active tools of Mr. Greeley, and the vilest calumniator, of Messrs, Weed and Seward. Mr. Greeley has ever since cuddled under the same dirty bed-clothes with these venal rascals. Here is a case where there are strong grounds for "implication."

been repeatedly stated that the New York Central Railroad, the monster that has done more to demoralize legislation than all other monsters, has had Mr. Greeley's service to aid them on all occasions, the notorious agent of the late Dean Richmond being the go-between and negotiator. We do not say Mr. Greeley received pay for his services, we only say he is "implicated" in rottenness at Albany.

Mr. Greeley went to Albany last winter in the Vanderoilt interest, as a lobby agent to defeat the so called Eric Railroad Bill. Mr. Greeley was not very successful. It was intimated by some of the Western papers that he was there for pay. This may be slander; still he is "im-

There are persons who believe Mr. Greeley hase enough to have so imposed upon Marshall O. Boberts as to make him a candidate for United States Senator, in order that Mr. Roberts' money might be used to corrupt members of the Legislature, and defeat Mr. Morgan; and that, as soon as Mr. Roberts discovered the object of Greeley and other friends of Feetley he gave the crew the cord has a of Fenton, he gave the crew "a cold shake," and left Albany in a hurry. Now, these suspl-eions may be unfounded; still Greeler is "impli-cated" revertbeless notwithstanding.

In conclusion, Mr. Greeley may continue to proclaim "I am holier than thou." He may putter and swagger, rave and swear, and spit through his teeth "har" and "villain." He may go on hum bugging the unsophisticated that he is an honest man and a political saint, but he will never be able to make the writer of this article believe he is anything else than a first class fraud and hypocrite. N. Y. Commercia

### DIVORCES.

The Process of Disuniting in the West, A correspondent of the Chicago Advance in discussing the question of divorce and its evil results, claims that if the ability to again marry was removed, and a disability made permanent as to both, there would be very few divorces.

He adds:-Let us examine for one moment the manner in which the law operates. Mr. A. sues for a divorce. Mrs. A. does not appear, default is entered against her, the case is sworn through, and both parties are turned loose upon society, with no better reason existing in many cases than "cold teet," or a desire which is expressed in Dryden's response to his wife, when she wished that she was a book, so that she might enjoy more of his company; "Or be an almaiae, that I can change you every year." The following case lately came under my observation:-A young man married, and residing in one section of the country, removed to another, leaving his wite behind him. Watte away he proposed to a young lady, and was by her accepted, and the marriage day announced He returned to his wife, spent a few weeks with her, and tenderly base her adies, sought the house of his expectant bride, and married her. A few weeks after the marriage he obtained a divorce from his absent wife, which, being discovered by the newly-made one, was made the occasion of a new marriage ceremony, after which the now repudiated husband went to the home of his divorced wite, who, ignorant of his conduct, still lives with him, while the other sought her redress in a court of equity.

I think I hear some lawyers say that that could

have been remedied by personal service of the notice. A friend of mine relates the following instance as illustrative of the trands which may be practised in this precaution, even. A poor gnorant girl unfortunately married to a scounorel, was served with a notice informing her that her husband would apply for a divorce for adultery—the word adultery was "thumbed" in the reading. Too ignorant to demand a copy of the notice, or to seek legal counsel, she asked her husband what it meant, and rested satisfied with his assurance that it was nothing dishonorable to her anyhow, until he ordered her to leave his house, assuring her that she was no longer his wife. "A mother, but not a wife," means something not only to the ruined woman, but to the divorced one also. Divorce laws are a bid to perjury, and a constant offer to both parties that they can marry again at pleasure, but with a deal more of "red tape" than at first. There are not many instances of divorce in which the plaintiff or defendant have not found out that they could marry happier, and are only waiting for a decree of court to do so A case somewhat notorious is reported as follows:-A young man married a young woman, and after residing with her some time concluded that he had made a mistake, and pro-posed another marriage. Having means, he sent his wife away on a visit, and while she was gone obtained a divorce. She came back only to find him the husband of another. Oh what trivial causes are alleged for the dissolu tion of an institution ordained by the Almighty as the first important event after the creation

# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE HILL MURDER.

The Trial of Mrs. Twitchell. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER - Judges

Allison and Pierce. After the examination of a few jurors in addition to those noticed in our columns yesterday, a complete jury was obtained and sworn to try Camilla E. Twitchell for the mur-der of her mother, Mary E. Hill, which jury consisted of the following gentlemen:-Emlin S. Hunter, hatter, No. 802 Parrish

Michael Blynn, merchant, Ridge road Leopold Lawrence, musician, No. 437 Spruce

Robinson, tinsmith, No. 770 S. Fifth street. J. Robinson, tinsmith, No. 110 S. Frita.
Martin Smith, grocer, No. 3136 Market street,
T. Wiley, coachmaker, east side Charlotte st.
A. English, accountant, No. 215 N.Fifteenth st.
A. English, accountant, No. 2140 Soruce David Borland, cordwainer, No. 2140 Spruce

A. Aaronhelmer, storekeeper, No. 222 North J. A. Swain, printer, Girard avenue, south

Julius Herman, dealer, No. 21 Thompson st. B McArthur, tailor, No. 625 South Sixth st. The case of the Commonwealth was opened by Richard Ludlow, Esq., who confined him-self to a brief narrative of the facts as known in connection with the trial of Mr. Twitchell, Dr. Shapleigh and Dr. Levis gave their professional testimony in regard to the wounds of the deceased and the blood upon various articles found in the house, and the Court adjourned

until this morning.

This morning the court-room was crowded before the hour of business had arrived, a large portion of the audience being of the fair sex who seemed never to tire of gazing on the durk form of the prisoner in the dock. Mrs. Twitchell was attended by her relatives, whom she held in almost constant conversation; though when not talking she kept her hand to her eyes and appeared to be weeping. After considerable delay the examination of the Common wealth:

witnesses was resumed.

Daniel Doster sworn-Testified that on the night of the murder he was going down Tentu street, and his attention was directed to the house at the corner of Pine street by a man saying that something wrong was going on there; he went to the door and was admitted by Mrs. Twitchell, who was standing in the door; he passed back into the kitchen where the body of Mrs. Hill was lying upon a settee, and George Twitcheil was sitting by it; the hall was trung and the ball was then dark; the bell was rung and he went to the front door to answer it; the gas wes then lighted by a lady, who immediately ran up stairs, exclaiming, "Oh, my God!" Officer up stairs, exclaiming, "Oh, my God!" Officer Howard and Mr. Leidy came in and passed back to the kitchen. The search of the premises was then made, and was attended which were described in the trial of Mr. Twitch-The blood and poker in the yard, and the blood in the dining-room up stairs leading from the sofa to the window from which the body was thrown, were discovered. The gas in the dhing-room was burning low; he went with Twitchell to the Station House, returned to Mrs. Hill's house, and after remaining there a short time went home; when he entered the boyee no one was there except he entered the house no one was there except Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell and the body of Mrs. and Mrs. Twitchell and the body of Mrs.

[Continued in our later editions,]

-Polish boys must grow up with an affectionate attachment to the paternal Russian Government. Hitherto they enjoyed only those holidays which were marked as Roman Catholic saint days in the calendar. Now, however, a ukase enforces the celebration also of the innumerable Greek saints' days, so that the days that remain for tuition may be counted on the fingers.

# LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Troubles in Tennessee-The Militia to be Called Out-New Congressional Measures.

Financial and Commercial

#### FROM TENNESSEE.

Preparations for War Against the Ku-Klux-A Judge to be Impeached. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 21 .- The militia business remains in statu quo, awaiting the preparation of the Governor's proclamation, which will be officially published to-day. General Cooper is still here, quiet and pas-

sive, waiting for something to turn up.

There are no militia organized in any part of the State as yet.

In the House yesterday a resolution was introduced looking to the impeachment of Judge Hank, Judge of the Seventeenth Judicial Circuit. The resolution was accompanied by a petition from the leading citizens of that circuit, stating that the Judge was a habitual drunkard of bad conduct, besides being an infidel. Judge Hank bails from East Tenne-se.

A resolution was introduced in the House yesterday, and laid over under the rulesrequesting the Governor to enforce the sedition law against the Memphis Avalanche, which, it is alleged, indulged in threats against the State Government in case the militia was called out.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Schenck's New Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 - The following bill was introduced in the House recently by Mr. Scheuck:-

Be it enacted, etc., That after the passage of this act it shall be the duty of the Secretaries of State, War, Navy, Treasury, and Interior, the Postmaster and Attorney-Generals, Commissioner of Agriculture, Supermendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, and the officers of the House and Senate, to severally cause to be made alphabetical lists of all the employes in their respective departments or forces, and to correct the same as changes shall be made, and to keen said list in their several offices respectively,

blown up; took my team away and alarmed the firemen.

John Madden sworn—Corroborated the testimony of the preceding witness.

Fred. A. Davis sworn—Am cashier for Mr. Caldwell; slept in the building; slept in the front second story-room; went to bed about half-past 11 o'clock; was awakened by a sudden sound; sprang from bed; heard the crashing of glass, and what appeared to be falling timbers; Mr. Hagan was with me; ran from the room upon the gallery, for the purpose of investigating the cause of the explosion; groped my way far back into the building towards Sansom street; the walls I touched, in some places, were so hot as to blister my hands; the smoke was suffocating; six persons slept in the building; Mr. Hagan and myself slept in the same room; I missed him about the vicinity of the skylight—15 feet from our room; missled him in the dense smoke; asked for him—he answered—he asked me to give subject to inspection.
Section 2, That said lists shall contain the name, rank, and pay of the employes of the respective departments or forces, date of employment, and residence, giving town, county, State or Territory, designating those who have served in the army or navy of the United States. Section 3. That the several Congressional districts and organized Territories, and the District of Columbia, shall be entitled to equal numbers and ranks of employes in the said several departments and forces. No District or Territory shall have more than one of any rank until every District and Territory, as herein provided for, shall have at least one of the same rank, and all appointments in said departments and forces hereafter shall be to equalize the and rank of employes as above provided for; said equalization of numbers and rank of employes from the several Districts and Perritories atoresaid shall be made by the 4th of March, 1871: Provided that nothing berein contained shall be construed to regulate the employment and service of day laborers and boys under the age of 16 years.

# WESTON.

Another Five Thousand-Mile Walk, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HALLOWELL, Me., Jan. 21.-Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, on his five thousandmile journey, arrived here this morning about half-past 5 o'clock. He will resume his tramp about noon. The travelling is very hard and slippery, and the walking difficult.

From New York.

PORT HENRY, Jan. 21 .- The examination of Charles H. Feote, charged with shooting Dautel McDonough, resulted yesterday in his being bound over in \$15,000 bail to awalt the action of the Grand Jury.

## THE EUROPEAN MARKETS. By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Jan. 21-A. M .- Consols for money, for account, 934@934. U. S. 5-20s easier 54. American stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 26a; Illinois Central, 931.
Liverroot, Jan. 21—A. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 111d.; Orleans, 112d. Sales estimated

at 12,000 baies. Breadstuffs firmer.

LONDON, Jan. 21-A. M.-Tallow, 7s. 6d. This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Jan. 21-P. M -Consols, 931 for money and account; U. S. 5-20s quiet; rallways quiet and steady; Erie, 201; Illinois Central, 93. Liveraroot. Jan. 21—1 P. M.—Cotton active; uplands, 11id.; Orleans, 11id. The sales to day probably reach 18,000 bales. Cheese, 72s. Tallow, 46:, 6d.

London, Jan. 21-P. M .- Calcutta Linsced, 58s.; Turpentine, 32s. 6d. Cotton at Havre opened active; on the spot, 133%f.; and affoat, 136f.

# THE GREAT FIRE.

Coroner's Inquest Upon the Burnt Body of the Man Found in the Ruius.

This morning at 10 o'clock Coroner Daniels, atting in his office at Fifth and Chesnut streets, held an investigation into the causes of the death of the man who was found in the debris of the fire in Caldwell & Co.'s store, at Ninth

and Chesnut streets.
The following testimony was elicited:—
William Hartley affirmed—Live No. 800
Locust street; had turned into Ninth street from Chesnut on the night of the fire; and had gone half the distance of the square when I saw steam, about three feet above the pavement; it caused me to quicken my steps, and just as I reached Sanson street the explosion occurred, and was followed by a dense cloud of smoke; couldn't tell from which building the smoke came; the flames followed; called fire, and saw two officers hurrying up; Caldwell's building was almost immediately wrapped in flames; the sound of the explosion was a "thudding sound: I heard the crash of the glass; the appearance of steam which I saw was creeping around the corner of Sansom street: I heard but

one report.

James Noien sworn—About twenty minutes after 12 o'clock on the night in question I left the corner of Fifth and Chesnut streets; went to several places and finally reached the corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets; heard an explo-sion; saw what looked like mist; the Caldwell building was soon wrapped in flames; the report was a sharp one; saw the mist or dust arising from under the iron shutters which protect the store in front; ran to the rear and saw the fire; the fire at the rear appeared to go from the first floor upwards; heard two distinct reports; heard the breaking of glass; the explosion was like the report of a pistol or the bursting of air from some tight vessel; it was very loud; I heard it at Eighth and Chesnut streets; the sound was

not like the sudden escape or setting free of gaseous matter.

Sheriff Peter Lyle sworn—Was at Ninth and Sansem streets after 12 o'clock on the nigut of the fire; was in Donohue's saloon, at the southwest corner of the streets named; heard a heavy noise; saw the building speedily clothed in fiames; the heat was intense; the glass in the windows of Caldwell's store was melting and running down; saw no persons in the street; the sound was long and heavy; it was like the falling of an inside wall; I ran to the door of the saloon and saw the fire; the light attracted our attention, not the noise; saw no persons leave the building; the fire seemed to me to be all on the first floor; the first story was one mass of fire; one of the iron shutters which enciose the second-story windows of Caldwell's store was evidently unbarred, for a fireman opened it with comparative case to put a stream of water through, and neither the bar nor the staples were broken; the sound I heard was like the falling of some heavy mass.

Police Officer Gillespie sworn—Left the station house at 12 o'clock and walked slowly lo Ninth and Chesnut streets; heard a crash like the blowing of a safe; thought, too, that timbers were falling, and jumped into a doorway to protect myself ran out again and saw the fire. not like the sudden escape or setting free of FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, }

The Money market continues quiet, and the rates are without any material change. Call loans are quoted at 528 per cent., the former rate on Government collateral. First-class mercantile paper ranges from 8:010 per cent, per annum. The banks are in an easy condition, and meet most of the demands made on them by their customers,

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices generally

were steady. Government securities were firmly held. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 100%, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 474@47%, no change; Lehigh Valley at 55%, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57@574, a decline of 4; Catawissa preferred at 33%, no change; Northern Central at 48, no change, and Canden and Amboy at 129. 49, so change, and Camden and Amboy at 129, a decline of 2.

City Passenger Rallway shares were firmly held at full prices.

Bank shares were in demand at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 31%, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$. 237 was bid for North America; 123 for Farmers and Mechanics'; 108 for Southwark; 57 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 734 for City; 69 for Corn Exchange; and 123 for Central National.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Ninth and Chesnut streets; heard a crash like the blowing of a safe; thought, too, that timbers were falling, and jumped into a doorway to protect myself; rau out again and saw the fire; sprang my rattle; saw three men at Ninth and Chesnut streets; the report was a heavy, dull one; I heard something like the hissing of steam; rau at once to Sansom street; the fire was terrible; it rose up from the first floor, and the flames issued between the iron slats of the portculls or shutters; the explosion seemed to me like steam blowing off; the report was the first thing which startled me; did not smell anything like smoke before; the fire at first was unusually bright, like the burning of gas. Police Officer Little sworn—Passed the rear of the building about twenty-five minutes after 12 o'clock; examined the doors and everything was then all right; went away on my beat; when returning—I had reached Caldwell's old store—heard a report like the firing off of a large pistol; heard a second report, and I think a third one; ran down Ninth street and saw the rear of the place one sheet of flame; gave the alarm; procured an axe and broke my way through the metal door; got inside of the inner door also, but was then driven back by the smoke; called upon the parties in the building to alarm them; other efforts were made to get in by other persons, but they all falled; myself and other officers kept the crowd back; perceived no unusual odor or smell; first heard the report about twenty minutes of 1 o'clock; in

coived no unusual odor or smell; first heard the report about twenty minutes of lo'clock; in lifteen minutes from that time had the door broken open; when I first passed the rear of the premises saw no indications of fire, nor smelt any smoke; the fire appeared to come from the back part of the store.

any smoke; the fire appeared to come from the back part of the store.

Joseph Roberts sworn—Am private watchman on Chesnut street; was standing on Chesnut street, between Ninth and Tenth; heard the report; sprang my rattle; hurried to the place, and saw the fire; it was intense; it appeared to rise up from the cellar; sent hackmen for the parties who occupied the buildings in the block; in Orne's store the plaster of the celling had fallen off for some thirty or forty feet; the report was a dead, heavy one, like the sound of a cannon; an positive that the flames came up from the basement.

Watter Long sworn—Am hackman at the cor-

Water Long sworn—Am hackman at the cor-ner of Ninth and Chesnut streets; was stand-ing there at the time of the explosion; saw an appearance of steam before the explosion; thought the people is the building were blow-ing off steam; then neard the report—a sort of crash; heard but one; thought it was a boller blown up; took my team away and alarmetter.

blown up; took my team away and alarmed the

-he answered - he asked me to give him my hand; couldn't find him; don't know whether the recovered body is

Hagan's or not; two men out of the six were

missing; the smoke had no unusual smell: It was very dense; the report was heavy-like rearing wind; I dually found my way back to

was very dense; the report was heavy-like roaring wind; I finally found my way back to my roem, and escaped through the front win

dow; Poulk slept in the counting-room—on the back part of the first floor; he could only get out through the iron door; think the smoke was so

dense as to at once suffocate Mr. Poulk; I got down stairs into the \*moke; going back I \*taggered; was nearly suffocated; the wind

rushed into our room like a tornado; when I first got out of bed smelt nothing unusual; on leaving my room, together with Hagan, en-

light burning in my room; when awakened by

the explosion; my gas was burning; smelt nothing like escaped gas before going to bed

Charles H. Gillespie sworn-I found the re-

covered body; am a member of the Phoenix

Hose Company; was in the building, together with some other of our members, searching for

the bodies; went into the building for that pur-

pose; while looking around, came upon a body towards the front of the store, rather near the wall; it seemed like the body of a small man; Hagan was a small man; the body was burnt to

rrisp; had it picked out and conveyed away, Willam E. A. Bird sworn—Was sitting at the

tites of 1 o'clock; a policeman came and gave the alarm; ran the carriage out; when we reached the place the flames were reaching up from the basement and the first floor; the stea-diness of the flames leads me to believe that

gaseous matter was burning; the volume of flame was immense; there had evidently been

an explosion; there was not sufficient combusti-ble matter at the locality of the fire when it

first broke out to support the fiame which ex-isted; the heat was intense; think if the gas had been promptly turned off the violence of the fire might have been met and rapidly abated; have had a great deal of experience as a fire-

James Andrews sworn-Am a member of the

on's boiler; on this boiler the satety-valve

firm of Andrews, Harrison & Co.; placed a heat-ing apparatus in Caldwell's store; for heating private buildings and other places we use Har-

blows off steam at eight nounds: the botter

always under control; when examined the boiler was found uninjured; steam is not raised

in them above ten pounds; the boiler can stand much more; had one of the balls been exploded the fire would have been,

put out; in my experience there is no explosion of the boiler; the balls can be broken, but the boiler cannot explode; many experiments have been made; the water in Caldwell's boiler was found after the fire at the proper height; heat is conveyed throughout the buildings sufficient with this boiler by steam pipe connections; when the buildings was an experience.

connections; when the bollers were uncovered

no evidence was found of any breakage or explosion; the fuel in the furnace was there, presenting the appearance of having been allowed to die out.

allowed to die out.

Herman W. Luders sworn—Am foreman at Harrison's boiler's works, Gray's Ferry; examined the boiler at Caidwell's store; found a fracture of the coupling pipe: it had been crushed down by the falling timbers; found the fire-door ajar about six inches; the fuel was inside—some not even burnt—new coals; the water in the boiler, on turning the guage, flowed out freely, showing that it was up to the

correct height; nothing inside was disturbed; am satisfied that there was neither any explo-

sion or accident to the boiler; so far as my examination went, the boilers are in perfect condition; caunot make a full examination without taking the boilers apart or raising steam in them.

William H. Harrison sworn—Am connected with the manufacture of Harrison's boilers; made an examination of the boilers in Caldwell's place.

well's place.

(Corroborated the foregoing witness.)

Joseph Harrison affirmed—I am the builder
of the Harrison boilers; did not make an examination of the bollers in Caldwell's building

until after they had been examined by the pre vious witness; the flues which carry off the

gases, etc., are very frail; they have been blown out; they might have been so blown out by gun-

Inquest adjourned until Monday next at

-The year 1870 has been decided upon as

the time for the international exhibition at

on or accident to the boiler; so far as

America Hose house; it was about twenty

ountered the volume of smoke; always kee

was in the building from 8 o'clock

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Read Rl \$2800 City 6s, New 1s. 100 55 sh L 53 sh Leh N Stk... 

-Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-ment securities, etc., as follows:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 112@1124; 5-20s of 1862, 113@1134; 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 110@ 1104; July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@ 1084; do. 1868, 1084@109; 10-40s, 1074@1084, Union Pacific bouds, 1004@1014. Gold, 1354. -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following No. 36 South Third Street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—United States 6a, 1891. 111[@112; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 1122[@113; do., 1864, 1004@100]; do., 1865, 1004@110]; do. July, 1867, 1084@108;; do. July, 1867, 1084@108;; do. 1868, 1004@109; 10-40s, 1074 @108, Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119·25. Gold, 1354@1354.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 21 .- Tue Flour market is exceedingly quiet, and prices favor buyers. There is no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased 500 barrels at \$5@5.25, extras at \$6@650, spring wheat extra family at \$7@7.75, and fancy at \$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do: at \$8.75@10.50, and fancy brands at \$11@13, acat \$8.75@10.50, and fancy brands at \$11@13, according to quality. Rye Flour commands \$7.50 @7.55 per barrel, Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and the demand is confined to prime lots, which are in small supply. Sales of \$00 bushels red at \$1.80@187%, and some amber at \$2@2.05. Rye is unchanged. Sales of \$0 bushels Western at \$1.62. Corn meets with a moderate inquiry, and 2000 bushels yellow sold at \$7@91c, according to dryness, to the control of the control here is quite an active demand for

Cloverseed, and 600 pushels sold at \$9. Timothy may be quoted at \$3.75. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at \$2.65.

Bark.—In the absence of sales we quote No. Quereitron at \$40 per ton. Whisky is dull at \$101@104 per gailon, tax

-M. Victor Hugo has changed the title of his new story, "Par Ordre du Roi" (by the king's command), into "L'Homme qui rit." The difficulty of translating this title will probably induce the English translator to retain the original title, which it is stated, applies to three out of the four volumes of which the story consists. The story will be divided into two parts. The first, consisting of a single volume, will be published in Paris under the name of "The Sea and Night;" the second, consisting of three volumes, will be published in Paris about a fortnight after the first volume, and will bear the name originally intended for the entire work of "Par Ordre du

-Tennyson is the only English poet who is much read in France. His visits to Paris always attract a great deal of attention.

-A subscription is being raised in Germany to erect a monument to Gluck, in his native town of Weldenwann, in Bohemia.

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

NEW YORK, Jas. 21. — Arrived, steamship Caledonia, from Chargew,
Foavease Monages, Jan. 21.—Passed up, barque
Lailia, 05 days from London, for Baltimore. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JANUARY 21.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, J. P. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MONNING.

Steamship Fanita, Freeman, 24 hours from New York, with mose, to John F. Out.

Br. barque Woodland, Hagens, from Liverpool Nov. 19, with mose, to John E. Penrose, sin inst., lat. 25 23, long, 63 25, spoke brig W. R. Crowell, from Porto Rico for Benerara.

Brig Samuel Lindsay, Wilson, from Liverpool Nov. 5, via Halliax 10th linst, with mose, to Peler Wright & Sone. Brig Ocean Belle, Hallett. 55 days from Messius, with fruit and brimatone to issue Jeanes & O. Ex-perienced heavy weather, spring foremast and lost

BELOW. One barque and one full-rigged brig.

Correspondence of the Philad-sphia Exchange, Lewes, Del., Jan. 19-6 P. M.-Brig Resolute, from Philadelphia, for Sr. Mary's, Ga., went to use this atternace. Schr Saxton, from Virginia, with ship timber for Boston, in coming into the harbor during a thick for last night, ran on the brach and is full of water, she will have to discharge before getting on JONEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New York Steamship Brunette, Howe, hence, at New 1972, yesterday.

Barque Sampo, Huovinen, for Philadelphia, cicared at Liverpool sin last.

Barque J. L. Pye, Pye, for Philadelphia, sailed from Gravesend sth last.

Barque Waido, Baker, from Ardrossan for Philadelphia, put lint the Roads at Fishguiard 7th last. on delphia, put lint the Roads at Fishguiard 7th last. on account of swess of weather, and with tiller broken, account of swess of weather, and with tiller broken, account of swess of weather, and with tiller broken, account of swess of weather, and with tiller broken, or Barque Spes and Fides, Oisen, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, put linto Falmeoin 6th inst., with loss of bulwarks, sails foreionsally ards, etc.

Brig Dalay, Philips, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 7th linst.

Brig Paragon, Shute, hence, at New York yester-day.

DOMESTIC PORTS,

NEW YORK, Jan. 30.—Arrived, steamship Hammonta Meler, from Hamburg.

Steamship Tille, Partridge, from New Orleans,
Barque Havelock, Madden, from Foo Chow,
Barque Albert, Maxwell, from Cardiff,
Brig Lucy, Gray, from Newport, Eng.