# UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO. FIRST EDITION

VOL. XI -No 19.

# Central Pacific Railroad

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

This great outerprise is approaching completion with a capidity that astonishes the world. Over fifteen (1500) hundred miles have been built by two (2) powerful companies: the Union Pacific Railroad, beginning at Omaha, building west, and the Central Pacific Railroad, begin ning at Sacramento, and building east, unit the two roads shall meet. Less than two hundred and fifty miles remain to be built. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and it is reasonably expected that the through connection between San Francisco and New York will be completed by July 1.

As the amount of Government aid given to each is dependent upon the length of road each shall build, both companies are prompted to great eforts to secure the construction and control of what, when completed, will be one and the only grand Railroad Line connecting the Attentic and Pacific coasts.

One Hundred and Ten Million Dollars (\$110,000,000) in money have already been ex-pended by the two powerful companies enspeed in this great enterprise, and they will speedly complete the portion yet to be built. When the United States Government found it when the United and the Construction of the Pacific Relirond, to develop and protect its own interest, it gave the companies authorized to build it such ample aid as should render its speedy completion beyond a donor. The Government aid may be briefly summed up as collower.

First The right of way and all necessary timber and stone from public denisin.
Second. It makes a donation of 12 800 acres of land to the mile, which, when the road is completed, will amount to twenty three million (23,000,000) acres, and all of it within twenty (20) miles of the railroad.

miles of the railroad.

Third. It loans the companies fifty million dollars (\$50,000,000), for which it takes a second

dollars (\$00,000,000), for which is cased a second i en.

The Government has already loaned the Union Pacific Isalroad twenty-four million and fifty-eight thousand dollars (\$21,055,000), and to the Central Pacific Raticoad seventeen million six hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars (\$17,618,000), amounting in all to forty-one million seven hundred and six thousand dollars (\$41,706,000).

The Companies are permitted to issue their

dollars (\$41,706,000).

The Companies are permitted to issue their own First Mortgage Bonds to the same amount as they receive from the United States, and no more. The companies have sold to permanent investors about (\$40,000,000) forty million dollars of their First Mortgage Bonds. The companies have already paid in (including net earnings not divided, grants from State of California, and Samento city and Sam Francisco) up-S. cramento city and San Francisco) up-wards of (\$25,000,000) twenty-five million dollars of capital stock.

WHAT IS THERE YET TO BE DONE? In considering this question it must be remembered that all the remaining iron to fluish the road is contracted for, and the largest por-tion paid for and now delivered on the line of the Union Pacific Hattroad and the Central the Union Pacific Ratiroad and the Central Pacific Ratiroad, and that the grading is almost

WHAT RESOURCES HAVE THE COMPA-NIES TO FINISH THE ROAD? First. They will receive from the Government

Second. They can issue their own First Mort-

gage Bonds for about \$9,000,000 additional.

Third. The companies now hold almost all the land they have up to this time received from the Government: upon the completion of the road they will have received in all 23,000,000 acres, which at \$1.50 per acre would be worth

In addition to the above the net earnings of the roads and additional capital, if necessary, could be called in to finish the road.

WAY BUSINESS-ACTUAL EARNINGS. No one has ever expressed a doubt that as the road is completed its tarough busiacon as the road is completed its tarconess will be abundantly profitable, Gross earnings of the Union Pa-

cific Railroad Company for sig months, ending January 1st, 1869, 

nterest...... 459,000

Net profit of Central Pacific Rail-

road, after paying all interest and expenses for six months..... \$750,000 gold The present gross camings of the Union and Central Pacific Rattroads are \$1'200,000 monthly HOW LARGE A BUSINESS IS IT SAFE TO

We would give the following facts derived from Shipping Lists. Insurance Companies, Railroads and general intomation:—

Ships going from the Atlantic around Cape Horn, 100...... .. 80,000 tons. Steamships connecting at Panama with California and China, 55...... 120,000

sand tons carried westward, and experience has shown that in the last few years the return passengers from California have been nearly s numerous as those golog.

HOW MANY PASSENGERS ARE THERE We make the following estimate:-110 Steamships (both ways) 70,000 (actual for '68.) 200 Vessels 4 00) estimated " Overland 100,000"

Number per annum....174.000 Present price (averaging half the cost of the steamships), for both passengers and tonnage,

Basing calculations upon the above figures, without allowing for the large increase of bus which can safely be looked for, then esti mate the running expenses at one half and have a net income of \$16,520,000; which, at Bonds and the sdvauces made by the Govern-ment, would leave a net annual income of \$0,000,000 over and above all expenses and the interest on the First Mortgage

The First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railrord Company and the First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Pacific Railread Co. are both, principal and interest, payable in gold coin; they pay six per cent. interest in gold coin, and iun for thirty years, and they cannot be paid before that

time without the consent of the holder. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad for sale at par and accrued Interest, and First Mortgage Gold Bonds of Central Pacific Railroad at 103 and accrued interest.

## DE HAVEN & BRO..

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, Etc.,

No. 40 South THIRD Street,

PHILADELPHIA:

#### GRANT.

The Facts in Regard to the Vicksburg Campaign-Another Story.

A day or two since we published an article, authenticated by the N. Y. Times' correspondent, relative to a curious episode in the career of General Grant while before Vicksburg. The N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent this morning gives "the other side" of the story, as

A correspondent of a New York morning paper, whose communication was published yesterday in regard to the orders of Banks to supersede Grant before the fall of Vicksburg, is nguiarly misled in his statements. The simple facts are these:- The President, Secretary Stan ton, Halleck, and Grant, all agreed that the armies of Grant and Banks should be combined. the more efficiently to operate against Vicksburg and Port Hudson. Banks was the senior officer. For that reason, when the armies were com-bined, the command would necessarily have levelved upon Banks. On the 21 of April, 1863 Halleck telegraphed to Grant:-"What is most desired, and your attention is again called to this object, is, that your forces and those of General Banks shall be brought into co-operation as early as possible. If he cannot get up to co-operate with you on Vicksburg, cannot you get troops down to help him on Port Hud-son?" On the 11th of May, after Grant had captured Grand Guif and Port Gibson, Halleck telegraphed him as follows; -"If possible, the lorces of yourself and Banks should be united between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, so as to attack these places separately with the com-bined forces. The same thing has been urged on Banks." On the 15th of May Grant tele-graphed to Halleck, from Jackson, Miss., as follows: -"I sent a special messenger to Banks giving him the substance of the information I nad, and asking him to join me as soon as possible," This message was sent on the 10th, On the 3d of June Hatleck telegraphed to Grant as follows:—"I have sent despatch

after despatch to Banks to join you. Why he does not I do not understand. His separate operations on Port Hudson is in direct violation of his instructions. It possible send him this despatch." On the same day President Lincoln telegraphed to Grant as follows:—"Are you in communication with General Banks? Is coming towards you or going further off? there, or has there been, anything to hinder his coming directly to you by water?" On the 8th of June Grant telegraphed to President Lincour: - I send by mail a letter from General Banks. This letter from General Banks stated his reasons for not proceeding with his army to combine it with Grant's army and assume the command to which his rank entitled him. When Banks remonstrated against the orders rom Wa-hington and Grant's own request that he (Banks) should join him (Grant), which necessarily would give Banks the command, "un-less there was express designation by the

President to the contrary," Grant sent a member of his staff to urge upon Banks to bring his army up the river. Grant further instructed this staff officer to say to Banks that he hoped no feeling of delicacy in regard to the matter of rank would deter him; that he (Grant) would cheerfully surrender the command. Both Generals acted nobly in the matter-Grant infsinking all personal considerations for the supposed good of the service, and Banks in declining to step in and take the fruit which Grant had shaken until it was ready to fall. You will see, therefore, that the correspondent is grossly mistaken in supposing that General Grant has eccived any new light on the subject within the past month. I am assured by a gentleman who was there with General Grant, that it

was well understood at Grant's headquarters

relieve Grant, but to unite the two armles; which would have resulted in his superselling Frant, because he (Banks) was the sentor officer. I am further assured by the same authority that there was no time during the siege of Vicksburg when General Grant did not possess the entire confidence and receive the arnest co-operation of the President, the Secre tary of War, and the General-in Chiet, Mr. Dans, the Assistant Secretary of War, was with Grant, and was fully advised of all his pians and operations during the entire siege of Vicksburg. He made full and frequent reports to Stanton, and approved and applauded Grant's conduct.

The fact that this matter is not discussed in the text of Badeau's book is probably because he was not aware that Banks, at that time, ranked Grant, and therefore did not appreciate the effect of the orders and telegrams which are sublished in the appendix to his book. was not, till long afterwards, a member of Grant's staff, and had no personal knowledge of his most important period of Grant's history, Frant's whole conduct during this period dis-

PREDICT FOR THE GREAT PACIFIC BAILROAD? plays the remarkable fact that in all his campaigns and in all his reports be never seemed to to anything for his own personal distinction. He was ready to yield command on the eye of apparent victory to make the success of the cause

mote certain. with California and Chila, Stages, Horses, Overland Trains, Stages, Horses, 30,000 Grant and the Conservative Mavement in Virginia. Washington Jan. 18 Editorial Correspondence of

the Richmond Whig.

The Virginia Conservative Committee, accompanied by several other gentlemen from Virginia, made a second visit to General Grant this morning, also visiting President Johnson and G neral Schodeld. Their conversation and G neral Schofield. Their conversation with G neral Grant related principally to the Virgina movement, and his remarks on the subject were in the highest degree encouraging. seen ed to desire no secrecy as to his views, but spoke out with perfect openness and free I feel that no confidence is violated when I say that he "sincerely hoped this whole subject would soon be settled," He has

evidently studied our Verginia affairs, and fully understands the Underwood Constitution. expressed himself as being warmly favor of striking out the disfran-sing clauses of that instrument, the homestead clause, and the provisions re-lating to county organizations, which last he seems to regard as more objectionable even than He said that if permitted to stand as a part of the constitution they would necessitate the election of hegro judges, sheriffs, magis-trates, clerks, commonwealth's attorneys, con-stables, etc., and that the condition of affairs

would be so intolerable that in those localities where there is a preponderance of blacks whites would be compelled to remove and seek homes in other portions of the State. He expressed the wish that the provosed arrangement may be speedily carried out, and indicated his confidence in such a result.

The conversation with President Johnson was more general, bearing but slightly on the subject above referred to. He thanked the committee for calling, and talked pleasantly General Schoueld's views are so well under stood that it is needless to refer particularly to

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their 

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

#### THE HILL MURDER.

The Trial of Camilla E. Twitchell.

TO-DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER - Judges Allison and Peirce. -Since the close of our re-port of yesterday the Commonwealth, though number of witnesses were examined, having elicited nothing more than the general bloody appearance of the premises at Tenth and Pine streets on the night of the murder, this morning returned their case. There was of course a large concourse of women in the court-room, but the prisoner did not favor them with a view of her pale face, which she continued to keep closely vailed.

Detective Warnock was put upon the stand

and testified that he made a search of Mrs. Hill's house and found a poker and caudic; took off the knobs of the diaing room door with blood upon them; cut out a piece of olicioth from the dining-room and entry floor; a piece of blanket from the blanket on Mrs. Twitchell's bed with blood upon it; found some money and lowelry in Mrs. Hill's room and other articles; the spot of blood in the entry merely indicated that some one dripping with blood had gone from the dining room, but not that the person went either up or down states.

The deed for the house at Tenth and Pine treets, in Mrs. Twitchell's name, was here put

in evidence. Joseph Henderson sworn-I knew Mrs Hil In her lifetime about twenty-six years, and I had a slight acquaintance with the prisoner; I called upon Mrs. Hill in July last in reference to the title of the neuse, Mrs. Twitchell being to the title of the nouse, Mrs. Twitchell being present; Mrs. Twitchell then said, "We will convey the property to you, Mrs. Hill, if that is what you want;" I don't think that I had said anything in her presence about the property previously to that remark; this conversation occurred in the dining room at Tenth and Pine streets; I suppose I had been there about half an hour or three quarters before this remark was made; Mrs. Twitchell had not been in the room during all that time. Mrs. Hill had left the room and Mrs. Twitchell had not been in the room during all that time; Mrs. Hill had left the room and returned before Mrs. Twitchell came in; Mrs. Twitchell had gone out of the house before she came into the room where I was; she had gone out after Mrs. Hill and I had had the interview, and then returned in company with Mr. Twitchell: she was out of the house, I suppose, half an hour; I remained there all that time; when they came into the room Mr. Mr. Twitchell: she was out of the house, I sup-pose, half an hour; I remained there all that time; when they came into the room Mr. Twitchell spoke first; Mrs. Hill had very little to but she spoke about the tible to

to say, but she spoke about the tile to this property; that was all that was said at that time about the property. Catharine McNally, the servant girl at Mr. Catharine McNally, the servant girl at Mr. Montgomery's, next door to Mrs. Hill's, testified that on the night of the murder she heard no other noise in Mrs. Hill's except the ringing of the bell five or six times, between 9 and 10 o'clock, and the noise in the kitchen following the ringing the discourse of the bedy and the this ringing—the discovery of the body and the gathering of the people; she had not heard the dogs at all this night.

Officer James White testified that he had officer James white testified that he had charge of the house at Teuth and Pine streets, from about 12 o'clock Sunday night, of the murder, until 10 o'clock next morning; Mrs. Twitchell passed the night there; occupying the the second story back room, from building; old Mr. Twitchell and these ryant girl remained there all night; he was directed to keep Sarah there all night; he was directed to keep Sarah Campbell and Mrs. Twitchell in their room all night; he did not see them from the time they were given into his charge until 5 o'clock next

morning.

Ebenezer Cobb was called to prove that he went to the house of Joseph Gilbert to serve a subporna upon him, and was told that he was in Chicago.
Officer McCullough, who was in charge of the house with Officer White, reiterated that

officer's statement. Mr. Sheppard here arose and sald: —
May it please your Honors—The case for the
Commonwealth is now closed. We have submitted all the testimony that was in our possession, or of which we have been informed, or that has in any way come to our knowledge, and we have used all possible diligence in ex-hausting the sources of information that have

been communicated to us, or have been brought That evidence is now before the Court. The consideration of it, in my judgment, imposes a very grave responsibility upon the prosecuting officer, and although it may be the duty of counsel who represent a defendant to avail themselves of all legal means to secure the ac-quittal of their client, I do not regard it, on the ther hand, as the duty of a prosecuting officer not that Banks was specially ordered to in every case, or in any case, to press a convic tion when in his judgment the law and the

facts do not warrant it.

I feel bound to say that, upon the testimony before the Court, I do not consider that this defendant can be convicted without straining the law and the doctrine of circumstantial evidence beyond a safe, reasonable, legal, and proper limit, and as I entertain that conviction. proper limit, and as I entertain that conviction, I consequently regard it as my official duty to submit this bill to the jury without asking them to find a verdict of guilty against the defendant, trusting that in this respect, as in all others, I may receive the approval and all others, I may re sanction of the Court,

Mr. Mann replied—It is certainly very grati-fying to the prisoner and to the counsel for the risoner to know that at this hour, after every effort has been made, the Commonwealth has been unable to find anything to warrant a jury

n convicting her.

They abandon the case, admitting that there is not even a prima facie case. We honestly be-lieved, when we applied for the writ of habeas corpus, that there was nothing against the prisoner, and that a half hour's patient, honest, and careful examination of the case would establish that fact. But the clamor of the public was such that the way was not seen clear to elve that half hour.

This woman, broken-hearted and suffering and crushed down, was entitled to her discharge long ago, and if there had been a sufficient amount of courage to perform a duty, the prison doors of this woman would have been opened

nine weeks ago.

Judge Allison. Gentlemen of the Jury:—You have Just heard what has been said by the District Attorney. It is the duty of the officer representing the Commonwealth to go through the proper legal investigation of the charge contained in this bill of indictment. They have contained in this bill of indictment. They have resecuted the investigation under the evidence which they have been able to procure, and which they have been able to procure, and which in their judgment bears against the We have now the official statement that all

the evidence which the Commonwealth was able to obtain-all the information has been submitted in support of the charge against the prisoner. Therepresentatives of the Common wealth, acting with all due fidelity to them-selves, to the Court, and to the jury, have felt themselves compelled to say that they cannot ask for a verdict of guilty against the prisoner

It remains for us to say, both agreeing enthely upon the points, that there is no evidence upon which the Commonwealth would be warranted in asking a verdice, and therefore the course just announced by the District At-torney meets with our entire approval and

We think it would be straining the law to go through the form of arguing the case upon the evidence as it now stands. We think the circomstances would not warrant the District Attorney in asking you to render a verdict of guilty of any form of felonious homicide as

gainst the defendant. Therefore, agreeing entirely with the District Attorney, we submit the bill to you, and say that under this evidence we do not think there is anything to warrant a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, of murder in the

murder in the first degree, or murder in the second degree, or manslaughter.

The indictment was given to the jury, and while the foreman was taking the sentiments of his fellows, Judge Allison announced to the audience that if, upon the rendition, any demonstration was made the offenders would be immediately arrested by the officers, and severely punished by the Court.

## Verdict of Not Guilty:

The Clerk then asked, "Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?"
Foreman—"We have."
Clerk—"How say you, do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of the felony of murder in manner and form as she stands indicted, or not guilty?"

Foreman—"Not guilty."

The prisoner stood with her yell raised but aer face bowed, and a death-like stillness prevailed throughout the room.

The prisoner, upon motion of General Collis, was discharged, and she left the court in company with her compact.

# SECOND EDITION

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Doings at Harrisburg-The Democratic Senators Bolt-Efforts to Defeat the Bill Continning Receiverof-Taxes Peltz.

Congressional Legislation The Tax on Tobacco-Excitement in Tennessee -The Rogers Murderer-Affairs in South America.

#### FROM HARRISBURG.

The Democratic Senators Bolt to Prevent the Transaction of Business. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 22 .- All the Democrats have left the Senate chamber, and there is, conequently, no quorum to do any business. The Democrats did their best to defeat the bill extending the term of the Receiver of Taxes. Unless this bill is passed and approved before next Monday, Mr. Melloy will take his place. The Democrats assert positively that they will defeat the bill at all bazards.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

Despatch to the Associated Press. Washington, Jan. 22 .- The American branch

The Universal Peace Union is holding its session in this city. The following resolution has been passed;-"That all idea of punishment, both in human and divine government, shou d be done away with, as at war with the law of love. The present system of discipline in the family, the school, and the prison, founded on this idea, is unworthy of the civilization of the day, to say nothing of Christianity. Representatives men and women were present from various States. The Presi dent stated, amid great applause, that he had learned from Governor Geary that Hester Vaughan would not be executed, and that Jay Cooke would pay her passage home.

The Tobacco Convention, sitting here, has appointed an Executive Committee to present Congress with their views. They want tax paid goods relieved from pay ment of another tax; that stamps be furnished free for all tax paid tobacco, snuff, and cigars, and that no tobacco, snuff, or cigars be sold after the passage of a law granting stamps, unless such tobacco. such cigars, and snuff shall be properly stamped; that it shall be lawful to allow retailers to sell snuff in jars and bladders, provided the same are duly stamped according to law; that the law should be so amended as not to require the name of the manufacturer to appear on the brand and label, now required by the Government, but that the numbering of the factory, district, and State be retained.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Derpatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Jan. 22.

## General Grant

has been receiving some private visitors this morning, and is now in attendance at the Educational Fund meeting. This afternoon he visits the different public institutions, and this evening will have an entertainment at the Hop. William J. Albert's. To morrow he receives citizens generally at Barnum's, from 10 o'clock in the morning until noon, then returns to Washington. He thus far has had a most cordial reception, and has been highly pleased. A resolution was passed in the

City Conneil vesterday, asking Governor Bowie to convene the Legislature regarding the proposed improvement at Jones' Falls.

## FROM MISSOURI.

#### Affairs in the Legislature-Protestations from the Merchants. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Sr. Louis, Jan. 22.-A resolution was proposed in the Legislature looking to the holding of a State Convention on the revision of the constiution, and was lost yesterday. A meeting of the merchants at the Southern

Hotel last evening passed the following preamble and resolution:-Whereas, It has long been a self-evident and

mortifying fact to the merchants of St. Louis that in the matter of their westward bound freight from Eastern cities they are made to pay, greatly to their detriment, much higher proportionate rates then those to Onicago and Cincinnati; therefore

Resolved, That we are at a loss to conjecture the motives which dictate this feeling of unjust discrimination against us and in favor of rival cities, and are determined to compel by every honorable means in our power such a radical change as shall place us on an equal footing with other Western cities, A committee was then appointed to carry out the purpose of the meeting, in connection with ending an agent to New York.

## FROM TENNESSEE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,

A War of Words Between High Officials -Recruiting Militia.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 22 -The wordy war between Governor Brownlow and Secretary Fietcher waxes fiercer. The Knoxville Whig of Wednesday contains a flery article from Brownlow against Fletcher, reading the latter out of the Republican party, and warning the loyal people of the State against what he calls an ingrate backslider. Fletcher, who has pretty strong belligerent propensities, is bound to hit back, so that an uncompromising and exciting

conflict may be anticipated. The question of the franchise extension will undoubtedly be the issue in the canvass.

Recruiting is going on at different points for the militia; eighty-seven mounted troops from De Kalb county have been reported to General Cooper. A recruiting office has been opened this cliy, but recruits are coming in very

slowly.

In the Senate yesterday a resolution was adopted declaring that no proposition looking to the extension of the franchise should entertained this session. This disposes of the suffrege question for some time to come.

# THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Convict McGibney-Some Interesting Information.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 22.-The Waterbury American this morning gives the following as the real facts in relation to the McGibney arrest: -"We have obtained the following particulars from reliable sources, and are confident the facts are as represented. McGibney is a young man, about 27, who escaped from Sing Sing some two months since, where he was serving out a sentence for stealing a watch. Soon after his escape his friends in New York, thinking that place too warm for him, sent him to an old acquaintance in this city. He here assumed the name of Tom Blake, and after remaining idle a week was employed in the woollen mill. There he led a quiet life, boarding at Mrs. Renard's, and being rather a favorite with his fellow-workmen. He was paid up and left work at the mill last Friday. All this time there were two persons in town to whom he confided the secret that his real name was

McGibney, and that he was an escaped convict. "Last Monday a man calling himself J. Barrettone of Tom's New York friends, came to town and spent the night with him. He persuaded him to go back to New York, where he is to be concealed until official promise has been given that his past offenses shall be forgiven, when he will deliver himself up, claim the offered reward, and, it is said, give information which will lead to the identification of the real murderer. Tom himself had nothing to do with the murder, as he has been in town since last November, but it is stated that he knows the real Logan, and that the person who gave himself up a day or two after the murder is the guilty man. For this last statement, however, we cannot youch.

"It is certain that McGibney and the man Barrett left this city on the 8 o'clock passenger train for New York on Tuesday morning, During Manday evening, while Barrett and McGibney were in the company of one of our informants the former said he came to Waterbury at the request of Captain Jourdan, of the New York detective force, and that said Jourdan was to obtain McGibney's pardon in return for his information,"

#### FROM JAPAN.

Proclamation of Peace-Arrival of the Tycoon's Brother from Parls-Breaches of Neutrality-Financial Troubles. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 21. - The Mikado of

Japan had issued a proclamation announcing that peace reigns throughout the land, and justifies his opposition to Satsuma and the Southern provinces. All seems progressing favorably for the Southern cause. The Northern princes openly disayow the conduct of Admiral Ennomatto in storming Hakodadi and seizing several of the Mikado's vessels of war. There is no Northern army now in the field, and the Southerners are disbanding their troops, The capture of Hakodadi was under the supervision of European officers, the Southerners

offering but little opposition. Admiral Ennematto had issued stringent orders to seize and confiscate fore gu vessels for conveying troops and stores, as there had been many breaches of neutrality by foreign

The Tycoon's brother, Menbositayo, arrived from Paris Dec. 16th, and soon after had an interview with the Mikado, and it is reported that he was entrusted with a mission of peace to his brother.

ships.

The financial troubles of the Government of Japan are great. Paper currency is treely issued. The foreign merchants at Yokohama had requested their respective minister tos protest against the issue of paper money, unless the Government keeps bullion sufficient on hand to redeem it at sight.

The United States Asiatic flagship Pisataqua and the Iroquois were at Hong Kong; the Unadilla and Aroostock were cruising in South China waters, and the Ashuelot and Oneida were at Kobe.

## FROM CENTRAL AMERICA. Half a Million of Specie and Dates to the 13th of January.

New York, Jun. 22 .- The steamship Arizona brings Panama dates to January 13 and \$532,419 in specie. John Smith, alias H. V. Clinton, and three other prisoners, one a murderer, escaped from the Panama jail and succeeded in getting out of the country. A child of United States Paymaster Spalding died on the 9th inst., and on the 12th inst. Mrs. Spalding died. They had been in the country but five weeks. There is no South or Central American news by this arrival.

Australian dates to December 8 had reached Panama, but contained no news of importance. The Paraguayan War.

The steamship South America brings Rio Janeiro advices to December 23. The Times says on December 5 the Marquis Caxias performed a flank movement by which he threw a force of 20,000 of the allied armies above Villeta. A battle near Angostura ensued, which resulted in driving the Paraguayans out of their works defending this place, and their losing many prisoners. The atties suffered severely. The operations were immediately continued, and an attack on Villeta was made on the 11th, when the Paraguayans were again routed, and only 200 men escaped. The ailtes occupied Villeia and their fleet was reported on its way to Asqu-

## FROM THE FAR WEST.

Progress of the Central Pacific Railroad. San Francisco, Jan. 21 .- The Central Pacific Railroad is completed to twenty-one miles beyond Elko, four hundred and eighty-one miles east of Sacramento, within one hundred and eighty miles of Monument Point, the head of Salt Lake. The track is being laid at the rate of two miles a day.

Epidemie in Arizona. Late Arizona advices report that a sickness of a malignant type prevailed at Turson, and almost every person in the place had been attacked. Many people had died.

## Held for Murder

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Curcago, Jan. 22 .- Bailey, who killed his wife's paramour at Naplerville, Iil., a few days ago, has been held to batt in \$10,000.

Markets by Welegraph. EAN FRANCISCO Jan. 21.—Flour market quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and heavy; good shipping falls to find buyers at \$176. Legal-tenders, 74%.

# THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, Jan. 22—A. M.—Consols for money 93;; for account, 93;@93;. 5-20s, 75;. .wailways steady; Eric 26; 111 nois Central, 93.
Liverpool, Jan. 22—A. M.—Cotton firmer, but not quotably higher; uplands, 114d.; Orleans, 11id. The sales to-day will reach 15,000 bales; sales of the week, 87,000 bales; of which part were—for export, 13,000 bales, and to speculators 1818 bales. Stock, 295,000, of which 82 000 are American. Corn, 35@36s. for old, and 33s.

Panis, Jun. 22. - The specie in the Bank of France has increased 1,300,000f. The Bourse is firm; Rentes, 70f, 12c.

This Afternoon's Quotations. London, Jan. 22-P. M -Stocks steady and

inchanged. Inventoon, Jan. 22-P. M.-Cotion active; uplands, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d.; Orleans, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\)d. Stock affort, 291,000 bules, of which 130,000 are American. Cheese, 74s. Tallow, 46-, 9d.

London, Jan. 22-P. M.-Refined Petroleum 1-, 9d., new test; Linsced Cakes £11\(\varphi\)1 5s.;

Tallow, 48s, 6d.; Cotton at Havre opened active, both on the spot and affoat; sales of the latter

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 22-Afternoon.-Yarns and Jabrics at Manchester quiet but firm. California wheat, 11s. 9d. No. 2 red Western, 9s. 9d. @ 9s. 11d. Old Corn, 35s. Peas firmer but not higher. FINANCE, AND COMMERCE.

## OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }

There is no material change to notice in the Money market. Cali loans are quoted at 6@8 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges from 8@10 per cent. per annum. There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, and prices were firmer. Government secu-rities were in steady demand. City loans were a fraction lower; the new issue sold at 1004, a decline of i.
Rallroad shares were the most active on the

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 473@47 94-100, an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\); and Pennsylvania Railroad at 56\(\frac{1}{2}\), a slight decline. 123\(\frac{1}{2}\) was bid for Camden and Amboy, ex-dividend; 67 for Norristown; 34 for North Pennsylvania; 56 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for Elmira preferred; 33\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Catawissa preferred; 26\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Philadelphia and Eric; and 48 for Northern Central. and Erie; and 48 for Northern Central. In City Passenger Railway shares there was less doing. Second and Third sold at 45% a

decline of 4; and Germantown at 27, no change; 17 was bid for Thirtcenth and Fifteenth; 24 for Spruce and Pine: 10f for Hestonville; and 39 for Green and Coates. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, 237 was bid for North America; 157 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers and Mechanics; 57 for Commercial; 584 for Penn Township; 734 for

ity; 43 for Consolidation; and 123 for Central National. Canal shares were firmer. Lehigh Navigation sold at 31\$@31\$, an advance of \$\delta\$. 10 was bid for Schuyikiii Navigation common; 20\$ for preferred do.; 124 for Susquehanna Canal; and 494

for Delaware Division. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Paira street do 473 do 5:0, 475 do 5:0, 475 do 5:0, 475 do 5:0, 473 do 539m.473 do 18,530, 473 do 473 do 473 

-Messrs, Jay Cooke & Co. quote ment securities, etc., as follows:—U. 1881, 1124@1124; 5-20s of 1862, 1 1881, 1124@1124; 5-20s of 1882, 113@113. 5-20s, 1864, 1094@1094; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1094@ 1104; July, 1865, 1084@1084; do., 1867, 1084@ 1084; do. 1868, 1084@1094; 10-40s, 1074@1084. Union Pacific bonds, 1004@101. Gold, 1354. Mossra, De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South

Union Pacific bonds, 1004 g 101. Gold, 1354.
—Messrs, De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 112 @1124; do. 1862, 1124@1134; do., 1864, 1094@1096; do., 1865, 1094@110; do. 1865, new, 1084@1086; do., 1867, new, 1084@1086; do., 1868, 1084@109; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1074@108. Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1354@1354; Silver, 1304@132. Silver, 1304@132.

-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, 111/2012; U. S. 5-208, 1862, 1124@1134; do. 1864, 1094@1094; do. 1865, 1094@1104; do. July, 1865, 1084@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1084; do. July, 1867, 1084@1084; do. 1868, 1084@109; 10-40s, 1072@108. Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 1354@1354.

## Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 22,-The Flour market continpes duil, and prices are weak. The inquiry is confined to the wants of the local trade, and only a few hundred barrels were taken at \$500 5 50 for superfine; \$6@6 50 for extras; \$7@7 75 for lows and Wisconsin extra family; \$7.50@8 for good and fancy Minnesota do. do.; \$8 75@10 50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do.; and \$11@13 for fancy brands according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7.50@7.75 per bbl. No change to notice in Corn Meal. Wheat market is unsettled, and it is

The Wheat market is unsettled, and it is difficult to make reliable quotations. Sales of red at \$1 80@1 92, and 500 bushels Indiana amber at \$1.50. Rve is steady, with sales of 500 ou shels Western at \$1.60@1.60. Corn is quiet and steady. Sales of 20,000 bushels weilow at 57@92 cents, according to dryness. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 3000 bushels Western at 72@75 cents. 1000 bushels Barley Mait sold at \$2.15 cash. Seeds—Cloverseed is active at a further advance. Bales of 200 bushess at 80-25@9-59. Pimothy may be quoted at \$3.75; Flaxseed commands

Whisky is dull at \$1.01@1.03 per gallon, tax

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

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
SAN FRANCISCO. Jan 21.—Arrived, ship Governor Morion, from New York; ship Arches, from Sydney. Cleared, ship Cultivator, for Liverpool, with 39 000 sacks of wheat; ship Alumna for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat. Satisd, ship Laurens, for Liverpool, with 24,000 sacks of wheat. erpcol.

New York, Jan. 22—Arrived steamships Arizona, from Aspinwall, S oth America, from Rio and Kangaroo, from Liverpool via Halifax, (By Allantic Orbic.)

London, Jan. 21.—Arrived, steamship Bellons, from New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......JANUARY 23. 

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Stars and Striper, Holmes, 5 days from Havana, with mose, to Thomas Wattson & Sous At 5 P. M. yesterday, saw a large deeply loaded British barque, with round stern, coming in the Capes; off New Cavile, barque Ann Elizabeth, from West Indies, Passengers, From Havana— augustin Castellanes, Edward Ctero, Lawrence Jemines, J. R. Uaviro, Eleardo Pimentel, Francisco Fernandes, Mignet boda, J. R. Bastemente, J. B. Noda Carlos Britanas, Carlos Juinones, Manano Hermandez, and Gonzato Paez. Paez.
Brig Louis C, Madelra, Moalander, 28 days from Palern O, with truit, etc., to Isaac Jeanes & Co. Fohr Setagawa, Bryant S days from New York, with wheat to S. J. Christian & Co. Schr John Atwood, trum New York, wheat to Christian & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, hence, at Providence 20th inst. E. Russell. Mehaffey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday,

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—Arrived, steamship Virgo, Boikley, from New Orleans.

Barque Amaila, Oldjens, from Bremen.

Barque Pipila, Hansen, from Rio Grande.