FIRST EDITION

HYACINTHE.

The Great Come-Outer-His Views apon Charity and the Movement Cure-The Letter and the Spirit of Religion.

The New York Academy of Music was erowded last evening by one of the largest and most brilliant audiences ever assembled therein, attracted to hear the lecture or oration of the Rev. Father Hyacinthe on "Charity." Every seat in the building was occupied, while hundreds were compelled to content themselves with standing room. The stage was occupied by a number of distinguished gentlemen, among whom were noticed the Consular representatives of Italy, Belgium, Holland, Spain, and other nations; several Judges of the Supreme Court, Horace Greeley, and editors of French and Italian journals of this city; a number of well-known lawyers, and several members of the French Benevolent Society, for whose benefit the Reverend Father delivered the oration. In the absence of M. Coudaire, the President of the Society, Pere Hyacinthe was introduced by Mr. Caylus, formerly a journalist in France, and for many years a prominent merchant in this city. Mons. Caylus, in introducing the speaker, said that he (Mr. Caylus) came to represent, and not to re-place, Mons. Coudaire, the President of the French Benevolent Society. He said that the Americans, and Germans, and Irish had each heard their great orators in the Academy of Music, and it was now the turn of the French. With a few more graceful remarks he formally introduced the reverend lecturer. On rising to speak, as on entering, a perfect storm of applause greeted Father Hyacinthe. He seemed sensibly affected by the warmth of this greeting. After surveying the immense audience before him, he delivered the following

LECTURE ON CHARITY.

Ladies and Gentlemen:—I came here to listen, and not to speak. It happened, however, that in this cosmopolitan city I found France, and was appealed to by charitable men in behalf of suffering France. The members of the Societe Francats de Bienfalsance asked me to come to aid (now that a severe winter is about to set in) my suffering compatriots in New York. The French population in this great city is not numerous, but its memories are many and glorious. Since the time of Washington and Lafayette no cloud has darkened the friendship of the two countries they respectively represent. I should have shown but a slender sympathy for France had I not responded to the appeal made to me on behalf of its suffering children. This will account for my presence before you this evening. I have to claim your indulgence on account of my voice. That I have to do so is to some extent your fault, or at least that of your climate. There are very excellent things here, but the sudden changes of weather are not among them. The temperature of this day is a case in point. Providence, however, has restored to me a streamlet of voice. I would gladly, had I been shie, placed all of it at your disposal.

The question I would speak on to-night is one of the most important, yet one of the least understood. I speak of charity. The government of life is, however, the real subject of my lecture, and charity a subsidiary element. In this practical age science is studied for its application to the practical purposes of life, rather than for its own excellence. The fact par excellence is truth, and from this comes the great question:—Of what use is it for man to con-LECTURE ON CHARITY.

par excellence is truth, and from this comes the great question:—Of what use is it for man to conquer the universe if he loses his soul—his life? It is a grand thing for this great continent to be governed by the people, but it is a greater thing for man to be governed by his conscience. But before proceeding further let me define the meaning I attach to the

THE MOVEMENT OF LIFE. The old scholastics, after Aristotle, referred to life as a movement—vita in meta. In each movement three parts are discernible—the point of departure, the line traversed, and the point of arrival. It is thus in life. The motive power in life is the heart a more imperative, impulsive power than the con-science, from which, however, it is not to be separated. I have the right so to speak—I, a priest of Jesus Christ addressing you. Guard thine own heart; every man hath his own heart in his keeping. heart: every man hath his own heart in his keeping. The three principal powers of the soul and the body are the reason, the senses, and the heart. Neither of the first two mentioned are real powers. By the senses man is assimilated to the brute creation and sometimes degraded below its level. By reason he is assimilated to the process. angels. He reasons on truth under a dim shadow, while the heavenly host behold it in all its full radiance. Nothing, however, is more exclusively, more essentially human than the heart, for man cannot live or find any permanent principle that will inspire him in life without its aid. I have that will inspire him in life without its aid. I have loved, and still love, ideas, but I have never found in them absolute certainties, or consolations and joys. What is the heart? It is the flesh; it is an organ that commands blood and life. Moses said:—"The soul is the blood." The heart is almost the man, for in it all motion in life commences and ends. It is the first organ awaking to life in the infect in the methods. fant in the mother's womb; it is the last that beats on the death bed. The material heart is the image of the moral heart. And the heart is love, the power Man is not a thought, a sentiment, but he weight of which will decide his after life. St. Angus-tine has said:—"My love is my weight; where it bears me, thither I go." I may recite to you a Ger-man legend I have heard: It deals with a young man in love. He is sketching an admirable land scape. Behind him is the fiend in human semblance tching his every movement. Satan, after watchwatching his every movement. Satan, after watching him for a while, cries to the youth:—"You are in love." "And how do you know that?" replies the youth. "I can see it." The fiend was right. Love expresses itself by means the most foreign to it. In man it is as I have before said—at the root of every act—the heart is at the foundation of all. Let us then be men of heart. Let us bear four hearts into social life, into domestic. civil life, into social life, luto domestic life. Let us be men of heart in city and in State. Let us love country, family, loyalty, probity. Let us love the Church of Christ, but not as probity. Let us love the Church of Christ, but not as the church of any particular sect. Let us respect the letter, but not as an extinguisher—the letter kills, the spirit gives life. (Loud applause.) Let us then, I repeat, start as men of heart. Your great poet I repeat, start as men of heart. Your great poet Longiellow, whose acquaintance it was my great privilege to make a few days ago, has written in one of his verses—the force of which is but poorly rendered in French—lines which have been my

> Let us then be up and doing, With a heart for any fate. Still achieving, still pursuing, Learn to labor and to wait."

(Tremendous applause.) Now I would speak of the direction to be given to life, and of the region it should traverse. We have often heard of two roads opening before man, each diverging from the other. Humanity has hesitated between the two for cen-turies. Shall heaven or earth be chosen? Shall man turies. Shall heaven or earth be chosen? Shall man give to his existence an impule that will separate him from the world that bears him and tear it from all that the Creator has made its basis—family, affections, interests, sufferings, or shall he cast away all idea of loving heaven, and concentrate upon earth his faith, his hope, his love? Man, I say, hesitates between the two roads, and the most rash rush to except the other. Materialists say that heaven in one or the other. Materialists say that heaven is no thing, and see but the earth, giving themselves to that dust which forms our planet, and to that troublous and fleeting hour, life. Mystical minds (and no one respects earnest minds more than I do), false mystical minds set aside all earthly duties and enjoyments—change life into an aspirat towards heaven, instead of striving to merit t towards heaven, instead of striving to merit that heaven. They seek to scale their way into heaven in hot haste. Now, my experience has convinced me that between these two roads there is a third opened for the greatest moral and religious progress man can make, and trodden by men who can reconcile heaven and earth—the present life with a future existence—a task to be accomplished in these times as it was accomplished by Christ dying on the cross to reconcile the things of heaven to the things of earth. I open the Bible, and I read in it that God nate man out of the dust, and placed him is a beauteous garden, which, by material toil, he was to care for and cultivate. Then he led before him the animals—(that inferior race which is intended to supply slaves to man)—man, then, the work of God, was the king, the owner, the manager of the universe. The part we have to act now is unchanged. We have to continue in these ages the work of Adam. Instead of a small part of Asia Minor, though, we have a whole planet. Cod has given us steam and electricity, and distance part of Asia Minor, though, we have a whole planet. God has given us steam and electricity, and distance is annihilated. This globe, say, is our Eden, and by our labors on it we gat and earth. (Ap-

plause.) After the first man came family and society. Adam was alone, and God thought it not good that he should be, for He knew what Adam only felt he lacked. "Let there be light," God said, "and light was made, and He beheld it and said it was good; and He created stars and animals and plants, and saw that all very good. But when He made what He adjudged His masterpiece, and the edifice was crowned by man, He perceived his work was incomplete. So God made Adam a companion, and saved him from egotism." Thus was the organization of the family perfected.

the family perfected.

In modern society celibacy exists for the sake of In modern society celibacy exists for the sake of God; but this exception, if you make it a rule, is against God and against nature. Celibacy is cowardice if it does not glorify marriage. The Apostless have said mirriage is honorable, marriage is spotless before God and men. The great object in view is the reconciliation of heaven and earth, and of the present life with the future, and to secure union on earth. Union in the city, in the nation, and in humanity with the thought of Jesus Christ, who first proclaimed that which the prophets but dimly saw and the Jews never did see. The centuries that will realize this great union of nations have begin. The labor has commenced. Steam and electricity remove all obstacles. Agassiz says the American continent was the first created; it will be the last in the fulfilment of the designs of the Creator. A cosmopolitan land—cosmopolitan in the intentions of its founders, in the bloody struggle of its defenders—God has in store for you who peopled it the accomplishment of admirable results. Northward are the Esquimaux; southward is Africa. You summon from walled China the unmoving people to detail the accompanion of the stationary to minward are the Esquimaux; southward is Africa. You summon from walled China the unmoving people to dwell amid the moving nation, the stationary to mingle with the progressive; all impelled by the breath of you, the great humanitarian people. (Great applause.) The foundation of your people is the Bible, the book that speaks of God, the living word of Jesus Christ. In an admirable manifesto from your President there shines through his words the Christian faith. A belief in Jesus is at the root of this nation. May Jesus Christ protect your country, and develop old Europe preparing, amid strife, unity and religious and material prosperity. And when I return I shall tell Europe that I have found here liberty associated with Christianity, and have been among a people who do not thiok that to be free they must be parted from God. (Great applause.)

EXPLOSION.

Total Destruction of Powder Mills in San Francisco-Ten Men Kliled and Wounded. Intelligence was received a few days since by telegraph of a terrific gunpowder explosion in California. The San Francisco Alta of the 30th ult., just received, gives the following particulars of the sad affair:—

affair:—
A terrible accident occurred about 645 o'clock last evening, at the Grant Powder Works situated about five miles from the City Hall. The works, of which Bandmann, Nielson & Co. are the agents, were started over a year since. The grounds, lying between two hills, consist of about an acre of land, around the whole of which was an eight-foot fence. On the place were five frame buildings. The factory, a building about 25x60 feet, was on the east side, on level ground. In the centre was a building in which a building about 25x60 feet, was on the east side, on level ground. In the centre was a building in which the three white men employed at the works lived. On the west side was the large stable; above this was a shanty, occupied by eight Chinamen employed there, and, at an elevation of about forty feet, was the depository for the nitro-glycerine and acids used in manufacturing the powder.

Yesterday afternoon a truck load of acids was brought to the ground and placed on the elevator. At 6 o'clock last evening work was suspended as nsual. After supper the foreman, driver, and laborer, who were in their building, sat down to play a game of cards. About a quarter before 7 one of them looked out of the window and noticed a fire on the hill where the acids were stored. He had just called

the attention of the window and noticed a fire on the hill where the acids were stored. He had just called the attention of the other two to the fact, when a sudden explosion took place on the hill, at once shattering all the buildings, setting fire to the building in which the three men were, and the foreman. Mr. Parsenius, and the driver, whose name could not be executived. be ascertained, were burned to a crisp, while the laborer, Mr. Wallerweiller, was knocked senseless on the floor. After lying there for several minutes he the floor. After lying there for several minutes he sufficiently recovered himself to be able to crawl out of the burning building. Of eight Chinamen in their shanty six were seriously injured, one of them having his eyes nearly burned out. Every one of the buildings on the place was torn to pieces, the whole fence surrounding the premises was torn down, not a plank being left on the place. In short, the entire works are a wreck. The sudden crash of the explosion fairly shook the hills in the vicinity, and was plainly heard a distance of several miles. About 800 yards distant from the wreck is the ranche of Jacob Rick. distant from the wreck is the ranche of Jacob Rick. Every pane of glass in the house was broken. All rushed out excitedly, not knowing at first the cause of the violent shaking of the house, as though it was being raised from its foundation by electricity. The first one out of the house was Mrs. Rick, who saw the house on fire at the works. She was soon followed by the men, who at once ran up to the place, rendering such assistance as they could to Mr. Wallerweiller, who was lying groaning on the ground. On examination it was found that he had three severe cuts on the left hip and two on the head. The six injured Chinamen, who also managed to crawl out of their building was a satisfactory. building, were next attended to, and as soon as pas

sible an express wagon was procured, in which they were conveyed to town.

When the building in which the white men were had burned down, the hands from the ranche hooked out from the cinders the two dead bodies, which were burned to a crisp, the legs and heads being entirely taken off, and the only way they could be distinguished from each other was by a portion of Mr. Parsenius' watch chain, which was still hanging

to his body.

The windows of a house 200 yards to the west of the windows of a nouse 200 yards to the west of the works were also smashed, and the inmates of St. Mary's College, nearly a mile off, were also startled, the building shaking from top to bottom. Whether the accident resulted from the explosion of nitro-glycerine or some acid could not be ascer tained last evening, as the only one of those em ployed at the works (the laborer) who could give any information was in such a state that he was hardly

BLAIR.

On the Rampage Again-His Views on Grant-The Country Warned Against His Dictatorini Aspirations. Frank Blair, Jr., in a speech before a Democratic

Jub in New York city, relieved himself of his views on President Grant in the following edifying style:— During the Presidential canvass it was my fortune to speak of General Grant in the various addresses which I was required to make throughout the country; and I said about him what I knew of him—that e was a capable and courageous man, but ambitious and unscrupulous; and whose alm it was to fix him-self on the country and make his dictatorship per-petual. I see in this recommendation which he has made in regard to Georgia, a something which, if acted on by Congress, is the forerunner of other measures of the same character, and in perfect consonance with the character which I sketched for Gen. Grant in speeches I had the honor to make before the country. He is ambitious and he is fearless, and although some of our Democratic friends are in the habit of speaking in a very disparaging way of him, all I have to say is this, that anybody who thinks General Grant is a fool is more likely to be a fool timself. He is a man of stubborn character; he may not be very broad in his views; he may be narrow and obstinate; but he is resolute and unflinching and the most dangerous man that this country con-tains at this hour. He has a will that knows no swerving from any plan that he has entered upon. His courage is most determined; and though he may not have great capacity, or a very great intellect, yet when he has once entered upon the pursuit of an object, he maintains it with invinciole courage and man at whom we ought to scoff, and whom we may treat with contempt, he is a man who ought to be carefully watched—a man of whom we should fear the worst things. Of course, it is not always the greatest infellectual man who achieves the greatest infellectual man who achieves the greatest things in this world. A man who has a nurross and the worst things. Of course, it is not always the greatest intellectual man who achieves the greatest things in this world. A man who has a purpose and who has power to back him very frequently exceeds in his achievements a man of far larger comprehensive capacity. This man, in my judgment, is one of that class of men. I consider him a man of suggish nature; he is fond of pleasure and devoted to enjoyment; and will occupy himself with those things to the exclusion of business—as he has shown a disposition to do. But when a crisis in our affairs occurs you will find he will apply himself to business with far more industry than is agreeable to the country. (Applause.) Just such business, I mean, as this in reference to Georgia; and which he may next advise with reference to some other State. And it may happen that he will gain such power, and be enabled by combinations of army power and the negroes in the South to overcome the Northern people. I do not, therefore, think the Democratic party has any light duty in the coming campaign. You have not pledged yourself to any light duty in that which you have undertaken; you will have sufficient to occupy yourselves from this time forth. that which you have undertaken; you will have sufficient to occupy yourselves from this time forth. You will not, perhaps, have to content yourselves with these resolutions which have been read, but you will have to frame resolutions of a far different character.

-Cincinnati having now a milk inspector, the gealers tak of raising their price.

"CRUELTIES AT SEA."

Card from the Master of the Sonora-A First-Class Sensation Spoiled.

The New York Tribune has had placed in its ear the accompanying large-sized flea. THE TELEGRAPH yesterday very innocently published the Tribune's account. After this, of course, we shall know better :-

To the Editor of the Tribune-Sir:-Perhaps no man ever experienced a more genuine surprise than Captain Samuel Hutchinson, Jr., master of the ship Sonora, as he opened your paper this morning, and found that he had been the subject of an item and an editorial headed as above.

The statement which some one has paimed of

upon your paper is simply ridiculous, and is used to compel the settlement of one of those miserable cases of wages, and assault and battery, with which

every ship-master is afflicted, who from time to time comes into the port of New York.

The facts in this case are simply these:—The sall-ors mentioned in your article, having received their advance and other money so that they were indebted to the ship, deserted from her at Yiotlo, Philippine Islands.

Her master, as in duty bound, arrested them for descrition, had them placed by the anthorities of the island in the fort, without close confinement, where island in the fort, without close confinement, where they remained till the vessel was ready for sea, when the master went to the fort to take them aboard. The men refused to go, repeatedly and openly threatening that if they were taken aboard they would murder the master and officers, in consequence of which the authorities of the island sent six of them aboard in irons. There being no United States Consul at Ylollo, the ship proceeded to Manilla, where the men were handed over to the United States Consul, who put them in jail and kept them there until they consented to go aboard and them there until they consented to go aboard and attend to their duties in an orderly manner. Three days before the ship sailed from Manilla three of them came aboard, promising repentance and obedience, and came with the vessel to New York. The others were paid off and discharged by orders of the

As to confinement on the ship, we have only to say hat the men were ironed in as easy a manner as hey could be and be securely kept, so that the lives of the officers whom they had threatened might be

Sesure.

They were confined in the between decks, which is a space 200 feet long, 35 feet wide, 8½ feet high, with nothing in it except a few cases of camphor, which occupied not over one-fortieth part of the between decks. This roomy place was well ventilated, having a scuttle opening from it into the cabin. The hatches were not closed in the day time, except once in a violent hurricane. Five handred men could have occupied the place with comfort. As to chading of ankles and wrists, and rotton flesh, and fifth in the hold, Captain Hutchinson received the first knowledge or intimation of all these things through

knowledge or intimation of all these things through your paper to-day.

The story of the putrid meat at Hiolo is disposed of by the fact that all the meat used aboard the ship, in port, was fresh from the shore every day, and paris of the same animal were used by master, officers, and crew. Captain Hutchinson is a resident of Salem, Massachusatte, has been a shipmantar. Salem, Massachusetts, has been a shipmaster for twenty years, sailing for the best houses in the States; never has been suspected, much less charged with abuse of any sailor, and alleges that the story in your paper was made up out of whole cloth for the purpose of compelling the settlement of the suit

for wages.

He has retained us to defend the case, and we shall show the exact truth of every statement we shall show the exact have made. Respectfully, Goodrich & Wheren, No. 59 Wall street.

New York, Dec. 9, 1869.

A KITCHEN ROW.

War Between a Boarding-House Keeper and ZHis Help-What It Costs to Pummel a Biddy.

War Melween a Boardon-trouse Reservant
Whis Help—What It Costs to Pummel a Biddy.

The burly proprietor of a fashionable boardinghouse in West Sixteenth street, who unblushingly
confesses that his name is Poppy, had the misfortune to meet in one of his "help" a girl who refused
to accept the opinion of himself and housewives in
general touching the characteristics of her class as
pure gospel. She was something of a lawyer; her
name was Mary Morris.

It does appear that there was any fault in her
manner of procedure, and it is not stated anywhere
that her salary was high or her fees exorbitant.
Poppy, however, calculated that if Mary could do
chamberwork and yet make the house ring with
laughter and blithe songs, she could also do the
laundry work of the establishment. Whether she
could be jolly in the latter circumstances was
nothing to him. Visions of a maiden weeping over
a washtub never disturbed his dreams. He was a
philosopher and she was a "help;" he was an employer and she a servant; ergo, Mary must do double
work for the same pay.

But Poppy was diplomatic as well as philosophic.

ployer and she a servant; ergo, Mary must do double work for the same pay.

But Poppy was diplomatic as well as philosophic, and broached the subject to the wondering Mary in a speech as smooth as soft soap. When he had finished he twirled his fingers and paused for a reply. He got it. Mary claimed belligerent rights, twitted about wages, sneered at the mangling business and vociferated such a loud "No!" in his astonished cars that his eyebrows went up, the corners of his mouth went down, and he stood the picture of de-

A smile stole over the thin features of the victori ous Mary as with arms akimbo and her chignon as a fender she leaned against the kitchen wall. But Poppy was not driven from his fell purpose anent the mangle by the demonstrative negative. Not at all. He merely called his eyebrows down again and whistled up his mouth. What he said need not be published; what he did is worthy of record.

published; what he did is worthy of record.

Somebody, who had nothing better to do, has given to the world his opinion that acts of heroism done in domestic life deserve public applause much more than feats of daring on the battle-field. Poppy felt the full force of the observation, and prepared to cover eimself with glory. Squaring himself before the now thoroughly alarmed domestic, and calling upon the shades of the departed Poppies to witness his achievement, he struck out from the shoulder, and smashed Mary in the right eye. Down went the chambermald, over went Poppy. The boarders declared the blow a foul. Poppy retired smiling, and poor Mary had "a head" on her.

The injured woman went, as soon as she was able to go out, to a lawyer and put the case in his hands. The result was an action for damages against Poppy. The case came up before Judge Curtiss in the Marine Court yesterday. The defen-dant did not appear. After testimony had been taken Judge Curtiss remarked that a man who would strike a woman was not entitled to the mercy or consideration of the Court, but should receive the penalty merited by his brutal instincts, and that it never was cowardice to fly from a woman, and that the hero in the "Honeymoon" spoke truly in saying, "The man who lays his hand upon a woman, save in the way of kindness, is a wretch whom it were base flattery to call a villain." Poppy not having shown the least regard for

What lost a world and made a bero fly—
The timid tear in Cleopatra's eye—
the Court gave judgment for the plaintiff in \$250 damages and costs.— N. Y. Herald this morning.

"YOUNG ROMEO."

All for Love-An Elephant on a Tear. Forepaugh's Menagerie, at Connersville, Indiana a few days since, was the scene of terrible excite ment, caused by the wicked old elephant "Romeo" having concluded to free himself from the contr of man. It will be remembered that Forepaugh pur chased of Sheriff Weber "Lalla Rookh," the femal elephant formerly belonging to Dr. Thayer's circus Miss "Lalla" was taken out to the winter quarter at Connersville, where she behaved herself with be coming propriety until last Monday evening, when coming propriety until last Monday evening, when she happened to remember that according to elephant chronology this is leap year, so she very deliberately freed herself of her chains and strolled to where "dear 'Romeo'" was standing, medicating over his happy days in the jungles of Africa.

When morning dawned the keeper concluded to send the handsome maden back to her quarters,

which was very much against the wishes of her main friend, who showed his resentment by throwing the keeper a distance of thirty feet against the side of the house. A dog came next, and in the twinklin of an eye he was crushed into a mere pulp, ready to be boiled down in the tank of the Fertilizing Com

of an eye he was cruished into a mere pulp, ready to be boiled down in the tank of the Fertilizing Company. The attendants finding that "Romeo" was in just such a state of excitement as he experienced at Hatboro, Penn., three years since, when he killed his keeper, the famous showman Tom Williams determined to put him through a course of sprouts. But how to do it was for some time the question, for whenever any one would approach with the necessary chains, "Romeo" would make such terrible demonstrations as to cause a hasty retreat.

As a last resort a few loads of shot were poured against his trunk, which caused him to how! with pain, and while he was weeping over the great abuse shown him, a strong cable was quickly slipped around one of his beautiful ankles, the guys were pulled, and against his most earnest protests Romeo was forced to lie down on his side. Then the order was given for all hands to belabor him with clubs, which was done with a hearty good will, as many were anxious to pay off old scores, but so stuoborn was the beast that eight hours passed before he crited "Heid, enough!" but when he did, he was as thoroughly conquered as an army mule, and pro-

mised never even to look at Lalla Rookh, or any other of his race, as long as he lived, which promise appearing to have been made in earnest, he was allowed to resume the even tenor of his way.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

U. S. District Court-Judge Cadwalader. In the case of John Kelly, charged with passing a counterfeit twenty-dollar note, before reported, the jury failed to agree and were this morning dis-

Nisi Prius-Judge Williams. In the case of Richards vs. The Sewing Machine Company, to recover for shares of stock transferred to defendants, before reported, the defense denied that the stock belonged to plaintiffs, or that they derived any benefit from the use of it. On trial.

rived any benefit from the use of it. On trial.

Conrt of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

Assistant District Attorney Dwight prosecuting.
Both prison docks were crowded this morning.
George Washington, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing a barrel of cider, which he was seen to steal from the front of a store.

Joseph Mootly pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny as balice of money. The proof was that lifteen collars were placed in his hands by the prosecutor, with which to buy apples for him, and he spent only a portion of it for this purpose and retained the balance for his own use. Mr. Dwight frankly said to the Court that these facts did not sustain the indictment charging larceny as balies, and as a poor man in the dock was as much entitled to protection as the wealthir defendant who could employ counsel, he would ask that the plea of guilty be allowed to be withdrawn, and one of not guilty entered, and a nolla procequi and one of not guilty entered, and a nolls prowquentered. This was permitted, and the prisoner was still retained in custody, in order to see if a bill of indictment could not be framed to meet this state of

Thomas Carr and James Griffin were tried for robbing Officer Kuhn, of the Harbor Police. Mr. Kuhn testified that between 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning of November 28, being off duty, he was going home from a beer saloon at Third and Vine streets, being from a beer saloon at Third and Vine streets, being dressed in citizen's clothing, and at Callowhili and New Market streets he met four or five men, who were walking, as he was, up New Market street.

An alarm of fire then sounded, and one of the party asked him where the fire was, and was answered. They walked on a few steps, and again one of the men approached him and asked him where was the fire and how the officer could tell. While the officer was explaining the signals, this man put one arm to his chin, and pushing him violently back tripped him to the ground. Another

man put one arm to his cain, and pussing him violently back, tripped him to the ground. Another
man came up, and the two beat him
cruelly, and took his watch from
him. When he got up, one of
them said that if he made any alarm he would blow
his brains out, and put his hand to his breast, as if to
draw a weapon. This man was Carr. Immediately his brains out, and put his hand to his breast, as if to draw a weapon. This man was Carr. Immediately, as if to anticipate any alarm, Griffin knocked him down and both kicked him about the head and shoulders. When he got up the second time he drew his pistol and shot Griffin, who attempted to escape, but was caught by another officer, who at that moment came up. Kunn, being attired in citizen's dress, was also arrested and escorted to the station house; but on the way Carr joined the crowd, as if surprised at what had occurred, but Mr. Kuhn, recognizing him, seized him and took him along.

and took him along.

In answer to this it was maintained that though Carr was with the party that Kuhn met at Callowhill and New Market streets, he took no part in the attack upon the policeman, and also a good character was testified to. Griffin not being represented by counsel, no defense was made in his behalf. On

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce. Assistant District Attorney Pratt prosecuting.

This morning the court was engaged with the trial
of a case in whica Charles Roberts, a teacher at the grammar school in Bridesburg, was charged with assault and battery in whipping with a switch one of his pupils for calling him opprobrious names in the street. The boy was about fourteen years old, and said he had not done what the teacher whipped him for. The case is yet on trial.

GENERALITIES.

DeBow's Review gives the following figures concerning the Confederate armies during the war:—
Confederate forces actively engaged, 61-65... 690,000
Total deaths in C. S. A... 200,000
Losses of C. S. A., in prisoners, 1861-65, which may be considered as total losses, on account of the policy of non-exchange by the United States... 200,000

United States. 200,000
Losses of C. S. A., by discharges, disability, and desertion. 100,000
If this calculation, which is given only as an approximation, be correct, one-third of all the men actively engaged on the Confederate side were killed outright upon the field, or died of disease and wounds; another third of the entire number were captured and held for an indefinite period in Northern prisons, and of the remaining 200 000 at least ern prisons, and of the remaining 200,000, at least one-half were lost to the service by discharges and desertion. At the close of the war, the available force of the Confederate States numbered scarce 100,000 effective men.

The Base-Ball Market. The market for base-ball players is considerably agitated just now. During the last ten days the transactions have been very heavy for Chicago. Considerable of a local demand has sprung up lately, and there is a disposition to "hear" the market. The latest quotations are as follows:—

Catchers.....\$2,000 Pitchers. 2,000
First base . 1,500
Second base (good general players) 2,500
Third base (great demand and few in market) 3,000
Short stop (good general players) 2,000

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the Herald.

"The day was one of realizations in the Stock and Gold markets where, under the disposition to take profits, prices fell off. Gold opened at 123, and gradually declined to 123. The Government sold a million to-day at the Sub-Treasury. The bids were for a total of nearly three millions, at prices ranging from 12231 to 123. It will be seen by our Washington reports that Mr. Ingresoll introduced a bill to provide for the issue of forty four millions additional currency, but subsequently withdrew it. Either the fact had not become generally known on the street or class the withdrawal of the bill checked any speculative action based upon it, for gold did not seem to advance upon what is rather a starting proposition. Mr. Ingresoll in taking this step has indicated the agitation which the West intends making on the currency question. A resolution for the appointment of a select committee to investigate the circumstances attending the gold panie in September was lost. This is perhaps the best fact that could attend the matter. The chief actors in that nefarious speculation are perfectly well known and publicly centenned. Any investigation would only add to the anneyance of President Grant, who is unfortunate in baying, like Toodles, a brother-in-law—in fact, several of them.

"Holders of gold paid from 7 to 8 per cent, to have their halmness carried. In exceptional instances the rate was flat? for borrowing. The European steamer took out \$20,000 in specie.

"There was considerable animation and great activity in the various issues of Government bonds, not comprised in the kind known as five-twenties, on account of a sudden direction of the foreign investment demand to them, which led to heavy purchases by the German bankers in particular. Of course this movement is the result of the institution of measures for funding the five twenties as pronosed by Secretary Bontwell and contemplated in the bill of Senator Sammer. Some professional figuring has been done to show that the new loan can be easily exch

-A young man in North Adams, Mass., who last week learned that the woman whom he had looked upon as his wife for four years was the lawful wife of another man, immediately left her for his father's house, and then soon sickened and died of grief.

-The Auburn News declares that the time has come when the interests of both city and conntry demand a division of New York State. It thinks that State boundaries are mere matters of convenience, and that when they become sources of annoyance and trouble they should

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Slaughter of the Innocents-Children Burned to Death in Boston and in Scranton, Pennsylvania.

Seamen Drowned-Capture of an Escaped Criminal-The Murderer Messner Respited-Today's Market Re-

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Saleide in Boston Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston, Dec. 10 .- Granville D. Merritt, a photographer, a native of Durham, N. H., committed suicide at No. 20 Lagrange street, last evening, by taking poison. Intemperance was Tenement House Burned.

A tenement house on Chapel place was burned this morning, turning out into the cold a dozen

of families. Two children were burned to death. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 10 .- Calvin Chesholm, of Nova Scotia, and Lars Nillson, a native of Norway, were lost between this place and the Isle of Shoals during the recent storm, while in a fishing smack.

Rallway Opening. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 10 .- The opening of the Sunook Valley Railroad will be celebrated to-morrow. Capture of an Old Offender.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Boston, Dec. 10 .- Colonel Edward Humphries, the confidence man who was sent to the Insane Hospital from the Charle town State Prison, where he played the maniac and escaped from the former place last June, was recaptured in Baltimore yesterday. He represented himself as a man of wealth and influence from the South, but new developments show him to be an old offender.

FROM THE STATE.

Shocking Accident at Scranton.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

SCRANTON, Pa., Dec. 10.-Last evening, about dusk, a sad accident occurred to three children of Matthias Noll, residing on Washington avenue, who were playing in the cinders dumped from the Rolling Mill. By some means the little ones got into the burning cinders, and before the arrival of assistance one of them was burned to death and the other two were badly burned about the feet and fegs. At every step of the children in trying to extricate themselves, their little feet sank almost to the knees in the burn-

FROM BALTIMORE.

An Embezzling Postmaster-The Inebriate Fair. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10 .- William B. Phillips, former postmaster at Cambridge, Md., was conicted yesterday in the United /States District Court of embezzling about three thousand five hundred dollars. He will be sent to the Peni-

The late Inebriate Fair yielded twelve thousand dollars profit.

FROM NEW YORK. Murderer Respited.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 10 .- Judge Grover. of Angelica, has granted a stay of execution in the case of Joseph Messner, and if the papers arrive by 2 P. M., he will not be executed. Messner passed a very restless night, and this morning took leave of his friends and several of the inmates of the prison.

FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable. By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 10—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92%; and for account, 92%@92%. United States five-twenties of 1862, 86; of 1865, old, 84%; of 1867, 86%; 10-40s, 82. Eric Railroad, 20%; Illinois Central, 99%; Great Western, 26%.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 10—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 12d. The sales of the week have been 54,000 bales, including 10 000 in expert and 8000 for accounting 10 000 in expert and 8000 for accounting the sales. cluding 10,000 in export and 5000 for speculation, leaving \$9,000 bales to the trade. The stock in port is 319,000, of which 21,000 bales are American. Receipts of the week 34,000, of which 16,000 were American.

Wheat, 9s. 9d. for California white, and 8s. 5d for red Western.

LONDON, Dec. 10.—Sugar firm, both on the spot and affoat. Common Rosin, 68–3d.

Parts, Dec. 10.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes,

131. 12c. BREMEN, Dec. 10.—Petroleum opened quiet yester-day, and closed quiet at 7 thalers 6 groats. HAMBURG, Dec. 10.—Petroleum opened quiet yester-day, and closed firm at 15 marc bancos 8 schillings. ANYWERF, Dec. 10.—Opened firm to-day at 61f. 75c.

This Afternoon's Quotations.
London, Dec. 10.—1'30 P.M.—Consols, 92½ for both money and account; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 85½; of 1865, old, 84½; of 1867, 86½, Ten-fortles, 82½.
Livebrool, Dec. 10.—1'30 P. M.—Cotton firmer; the sales are estimated at 12,000 bales. The stock of Cotton at sea is estimated at 329,000 bales, of which 178,000 bales are from the United States.

Varns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester are quiet

California Wheat, 9s. Sd. 609s. 9d.; red Western, 8s. 4d., and winter, 8s. 10d. Receipts of Wheat for three days 35,000 quarters, of which 27,500 quarters

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-IP. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New

Market steady.

Accident on the Eric Railway. T On Monday evening the Buffalo express train left Long Dock at the usual hour, 6:30, drawn by two locomotives in consequence of the severe snow storm. Just as the train had crossed the bridge over the Passaic river, near Paterson, a piece of the rall was broken out of place, and the second engine and was broken out of place, and the second engine and three cars were thrown from the track. Great confusion prevailed for a while, but it was soon discovered that no one was injured, nor were the cars much damaged, although thrown across the rails in a manner to completely blockade both up and down tracks. It was 3 o'clock yesterday morning before the train was lifted upon the track again, and all travel in both directions was impeded for several hours. In a position exposed to the full blast of the furious storm, the employes had an arduous task, and the passengers had some difficulty in keeping comfortable. The rail is supposed to have been broken by the frest. Had the accident occurred on the bridge itself the result is horrible to imagine.

OBITUARY.

Brigadier-General Henry K. Craig.

Brigadier-General Henry K. Craig, for several years past on the retired list of the army, died in Washington on Wednesday. General Craig held the third oldest commission in the army, having been commissioned a first lieutenant in the 24 Artillery on the 17th of March, 1812. He was a native of Pennsylvania, and was upon the active list until the ist of June, 1863. His seniors are General Sylvanus Thayer, who was commissioned in 1808, and General Gustavus Loomis, who was commissioned in 1811, both of whom are now on the retired list. General Craig served in the war of 1812-'14 and during the Mexican war with distinction, having been brevetted twice during the former and once during the latter. In May, 1833, he was assigned to duty in the Ordnance Department, with the rank of Major, and on the 10th of July he was assigned to duty as Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, with the rank of Colonel, in which position he remained until June, 1861. He was universally esteemed by all of his brother officers, and respected by all who knew him.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Ded. Io, 1869.

There is a steady feeling pervading financial cir-cles to-day, and the symptoms continue to indicate an easier market for the balance of the month and year. On call loans the rate is generally 506 per cent, according to circumstances. The discount market moves briskly, and the demand for time accommodations appears to be the result of maturing obligations rather than of the pressing wants of business. The range is generally from 869 per cent, with occasional demands above the latter figure to cover ordinary risks

with occasional demands above the latter agare to cover ordinary risks.

There is considerable speculative feeling in the gold market, but every effort to force up the premium is checked by the heavy supply in the market and the coin interest failing due on the 1st proximo. Gold opened weak at 123, dropped to 123%, and closed at 1900 at 123.

closed at noon at 123.
Government bonds are steady at last quotations.
The Stock Board was lively this morning, and prices generally advanced. State and city securities appear to be temporarily shelved, and no sales are reported.

eported.

Reading Railroad sold rather freely at 50:356 1-16. Reading Railroad sold rather freely at 50,656 1-16. Catawissa Railroad preferred was in good demand, and sold largely at 54%, and Philadelphia and Brie was equally active and strong at 28% cash, closing at 28% bid on short buyers' option. Sales of Camden and Amboy Railroad at 119%; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 55%; and Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad at 40%.

Canal stocks continue out of favor, as usual. Morris Canal preferred sold at 60%, with 33% offered for

Bank and Coal shares were not wanted.

Sales of Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railway
were made at 1834. The balance of the list was

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

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

FHRST BOARD.

\$2000 Pa 58, 1 ser. 109 % 10 sh O C & AR. 40

\$1000 C & A m 68,89, 93 % 18 sh Mor Cl Pf.18, 66 % 18 sh Mor Cl Pf.18, 66 % 100 sh Phil & E R. 6. 28 % 2000 Harrisburg be.

\$5. 91 % 100 sh Phil & E R. 6. 28 % 25 sh 18th & 15th. 18 % 25 sh 18 sh Mor Cl Pf.18 60 % 25 sh 18th & 15th. 18 % 25 sh 18 sh Mor Cl Pf.18 60 % 25 sh 18th & 15th. 18 % 25 sh 18 sh Mor Cl Pf.18 60 % 25 sh 18th & 15th. 18 % 25 sh 18 sh Mor Cl Pf.18 60 % 25 sh 18th & 15th. 18 % 25 sh 18 sh Mor Cl Pf.18 60 % 25 sh 18 % 18 % 100 sh Read . 35 wn. 50 loo do. ... 50 loo

frm.

MESSRS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 68 of 1881, 120% @121; do 1862, 115% @116%; do, 1865, 116% [115%]; do, 1866, 118% @116; do, 1865, 114% [114%; do, 1865, new, 116@116%; do, 1867, do, 116% @116%; do, 1868, do, 116% [110%; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 108% @109%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 122% @123%; Silver, 121@127.

—NARE & LANNER BRIGHTS FROM

-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Dec. 10 .- There is no improvement to notice in the demand for Flour, which is confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased 600 barrels in lots at \$4.57%@5 for superfine; \$5.25@ 5.37% for extras; \$5.75@6.25 for lowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5.75@6 for Pennsyl-vania do. do.; \$6@6.50 for Ohio and Indiana do. do.;

and fancy brands at \$6.75@7.50, according to quality. Rye flour is steady at \$5.50. Nothing doing in Corn The inactivity noted in the Wheat market for some The inactivity noted in the wheat market for some time past still continues, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels fair and prime Pennsylvania red at \$1-27@1-30; 1000 bushels fair Indiana white at \$1-38@1-30; and 500 bushels fair Indiana white at \$1-40. Rye is offered at \$1-40.@1-10 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is without essentiated and primary transfer of the second statement of the tial change. Sales of old yellow at \$1.08@1.09; new do at \$6@92c, the latter rate for prime dry, and 1200 bushels high Western mixed at \$1.08. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania and Delaware at 596461c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt; 2400 bushels New York two-rowed Barley sold at

Whiskey is quiet. Sales of Western at \$1 03@1-05

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE, for the SCHUYLKILL NAVIDATION COLUMN 9, 1869:Week ending Thursday, December 9, 1869:Tons. Col. From Port Carbon..... From Pottsville..... From Port Clinton..... To same time last year..... 986,444 02 LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, Dec. 10.—Arrived, steamship Allemanni PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 10. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Sebr Thomas G. Smith, Lake, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Sebr Alice B., Alley, Boston,
do.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland,
do.

Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Portland,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 2st hours from New York, with make, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer B. Meinder, Fasswater, from New York, Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 8 days from Portland, with make, to Knight & Sons.

Schr Dart, Calloway, 4 days from Choptank river, with railroad ties to Colline & Co.

Schr John Kennedy, Long, 4 days from Choptank river, with railroad ties to Colline & Co.

Schr John Kennedy, Long, 4 days from Choptank river, with railroad ties to Colline & Co.

Schr John Kennedy, Long, 4 days from Taunton, with makes to Crowell & Colline.

Schr Hazleton, Gardner, 6 days from Taunton, with makes to Crowell & Colline.

Schr Alice B., Alley from New York.

Schr Alice B., Martin, Weeks, from Boston.

Schr Annie E. Martin, Weeks, from Boston.

Schr Annie E. Martin, Weeks, from How Haven.

Schr L. K. Cogswell, Swest, from New Haven.

Schr R. Miller, Corson, from Providence.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston yesterday.
Steamship Yazoo, Catherine, hence for New Orleans, at Havana yesterday, and sailed again.
Steamship Juniate, Hoxie, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana yesterday.
Steamship Brunette, Brooks, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamship Brastee, Boace, at Bremerhaven 24th ult.
Barque Maivina Degnar, Sprenger, hence, at Gibraltar
18th ult., and cleared same day for Genoa.
Brig Circassian, hence for Boston, was spoken 8th inst.,
30 miles E.SE. of Barnegat

Schr Adeliza, from Baranquilla, with hides, coffee, etc.,
for Philadelphia, put into Key West 2d inst., with loss of
salls. She has also on board the crew of the steamship
Baranquilla, sold at that place.