# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### FIRST EDITION

#### THE IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

# Secret History of the War

Napoleon and MacMahon.

The Starton Controversy.

# Chief Justice Chase and Judge Black

Cameron and the Lincoln Cabinet.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

THE IMPERIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Interesting Extracts - Miss Howard - The Prince Imperial's Baptism-Inside History

of the Final Catastrophe. The London Times reviews what has been published of the French Emperor's private cor-respondence, and gives a number of interesting extracts from the letter book of Napoleon and from the private correspondence of his secret

MISS HOWARD.

No. 45 comprises some receipts given by Miss Howard (Countess de Beauregard), a letter writ-ten to her, and a memorandum of sums paid to her between the 24th of March, 1853, and the 1st of January, 1865. The editors of the correspondence state that Miss Howard had devoted her fortune to the success of the coup d'etal, and had several times paid the debts of Prince Louis Napoleon, but whatever may have been her claims on the Prince, one would think they must have been discharged in full and with something to spare by the Emperor. He paid her in two years £217,000, and yet a few months later we find her writing most pitcously for more. She states, in very bad French, that the engage-ments made with her have not been fulfilled, and that her marriage settlements and her child compel her to remind the Emperor of his promise to place £140,000 "with Giles." Beyond this, writes Madame de Beauregard, there is nothing "but to calculate the interest of £50,000 from June 1, 1853, and £50,000 from January to

A PRINCE'S BAPTISM.

No. 24 is a note of the expenses of the birth and baptism of the Prince Imperial. The expenses were £36,000, including wardrobe, £4000; presents to servants, £7000; diamond lockets, £1000; doctors, £2500, and the midwife, £240. Large sums went to poets, actors, painters, and musicians, and last of all comes the cortege of the baptism itself, costing £6400. THE DEFENSES OF PARIS.

No. 31 is a letter giving General Todleben's opinion on the fortifications of Paris. The intrenchments on the borders of the canal of St. Denis and de l'Oureq General Todleben thought of little use, the construction of the fort of Anbervilliers he approved, and judged that of Romainville impregnable, and the position of l'Est well chosen. These works, he said, ought to render Paris invulnerable on one side. Be-tween Fort de la Briche and Mont Valerien he considered, however, that there should be another work. The Russian notices the jealousies of the French marshals. Besides General Todleben's opinions, the proceedings of a certain Colonel Albedinski are reported. He appears to have been a sort of spy sent to Paris in 1856 by the Czar to gain information on French military matters, and bitterly complains that some notes which he had made with great trouble, and by which he set great store, had been stolen from him by a Prussian agent, "the only person capable of this deed!

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

A receipt and some telegrams belonging to the spring and summer of 1867 show us how compatible are royal hospitality and diplomatic suspicion. The Prince Royal of Prassia may be breakfasted at Complegne at a cost of £14; King William may sign himself "Your Majesty's good brother and friend," but these are no reasons why Minister Bismarck should not look very sharply after buying some horses in Hungary on French account. The curious part of it is that the very next day the French Minister telegraphs from Paris to his ambassador (Benedetti) that the Prussians are purchasing horses on all sides in Hungary, Poland, and Ireland.

It will not fail to be remarked, note the editors, that M. Benedetti, at Berlin, receives this account of Prussian transactions from Paris-Another remarkable telegram is that of Le Capitaine Samuel to the Minister of War, dated Forbach, April 9, 1868. Moltke was studying the frontier, watched by Samuel, who reports that his charge has visited Saarbrucken and Saarlouis, and is about to descend the Moselle. Samuel inquires whether it is the wish of the Minister that Moltke should be followed any further, and the answer is "Suivez le."

THE PRESENT WAR.

The first paper referring to the present war is No. 15, which embodies an elaborate set of regulations to come into force when the court shall take the field. On the 7th of August, the day after Woerth, the Empress telegraphs to the Princess Matbilde:-

"I have had bad news from the Emperor. The army is retreating. I return to Paris, where I shall convoke the Council of Ministers."

Then follows a blank, upon the 18th, from the midst of the fighting around Metz. Bazaine sends word to the Emperor that his troops are remaining firm in their positions. The follow-ing letter, even though in the handwriting of M. Rouher, shows that there was a transfer of

"The Emperor to Marshal MacMahon. "Marshal:—Our communications with Marshal Bazaine have been interrupted. Circumstances are Bazaine have been interrupted. Circumstances are becoming difficult and grave. I appeal to your patriotism and to your devotion, and I resign the command in chief of the army of Chalons and of the troops which may be collected round the capital and in Faris. Yours, Marshal, will be the highest giory, that of combating and defeating the foreign invader. For my part, in order that no political preoccupation may interfere with the welfare of the

country, I wish to be your first soldier, to fight and to conquer, or to die by your side in the midst of my Subjoined to the above letter are the draughte of two proclamations, the second in the hand writing of Rouher, intended to be addressed by MacMahon to his soldiers. They are remark-able, as showing that at their date, which is not

able, as showing that at their date, which is not given, but must be about the 23d, the march to Metz had been given up as impossible. They both declare that Paris must be covered. Mac-Malon is still made to say, "I hope to conquer." The two following despatches are without date, and are to the Emperor from the Empress. The first certainly addresses Napoleon as one still in authority, but may be of earlier date than the letter to MacMahon. The second was found torn in pieces at the Tuileries, and indicates that the Emperor after his first two defeats had that the Emperor after his first two defeats had

an idea of returning to Paris:-"At Paris, as at Chalons, the conviction gains ground that General de Failly is not equal to the command sonaded in him. The Council implores the Emperor to take a necessary though painful resolution. I have to inform you that General Wimpfen has been sent for to command the corps

d'armes at Paris. You could, if you thought fit, summon him to you.

"I have received a despatch from Pietri. Have you reflected on all the consequences of a return to Paris immediately after two reverses? For my part, I dare not take upon myself the responsibility of advising you. If you decide to come, it must ostensibly be only for a time; the Emperor returning to Paris to reorganize the second army and entrusting temporarily the command of the army of the Rhine to Bazaine."

On the 4th of September, the "day of the Republic," the following telegrams passed between Conti and others in Paris. The end of all things is in every word of them:-

"To M. Conti, from (name not given).—th. 45m.
"Is the Prefect of Police at the Tuileries in person? answer—He is not at the Tuileries. Do not forward that despatch. There is a stranger in the

"Then do not forward anything. The new Director-General will send some one in half an hour.— "Are you receiving any despatches for the Em-

press? No.
"Is the Palace yet invaded? No.
"Then I will risk sending you the despatch from Madrid." (The despatch is not given, but was from the Countess Montijo to her daughter.) The following is the last message sent from the Tuileries on the 4th, and signed, presumably on behalf of the Empress, by M. Filon, the

#### THE STANTON CONTROVERSY.

Prince Imperial's tutor:-

"2h. 50m.-Filons sur Belgique."

Chief Justice Chase to Judge Binck-Senator Cameron and Mr. Liucoln's Cabinet. NewPORT, R. I., Nov. 9.—The following let-ter of Chief Justice Chase to Judge Black ex-

leaving Washington I received, through your kindness, as I suppose, a number of the Galaxy for June. Your letter to Senator Wilson had already attracted my attention, and I have since read it again. It is marked, as every one who knows you again. It is marked, as every one who knows you would expect, by great power, but there are, as I think, some errors of fact which ought to be corrected. What Senator Wilson said in the Atlantic Monthly for February about remarks made to me by Mr. Stanton nearly tuirty years ago, at Columbus, is, in substance, quite correct. Mr. Stanton did, in 1842, express his concurrence in the views relating to slavery set forth in the address and resolutions of the Ohio State Liberty Convention of December, 1841, of which I was the writer. There was, I think, at that time, no material difference in was, I think, at that time, no material difference in political principle between us. But he was identified in party relations with the old line Democracy, while I thought it my duty to act indedendently of both the then great national organizations. He urged me to join the party with which he was connected, and declared with emphasis his readiness to stand by me in the support of the principles I had pro-claimed. More than once, on subsequent occasions, when withdrawn from active participation in poli-

when withdrawn from active participation in poli-tics, and absorbed in professional labors, he ex-pressed his purpose to act, whenever he should again engage in political action, with those wao, like myself, were then known as Independent Demo-crats, against the nationalization of slavery.

And you are misinformed, also, in respect to the circumstances connected with Mr. Stauton's ap-pointment as Secretary of War in place of General Cameron. I then thought, and still think, I was well acquainted with them. General Cameron had expressed a wish to retire and take the mission to well acquainted with them. General Cameron had expressed a wish to retire and take the mission to St. Petersburg, some time before he actually withdrew, and I believe he was the first to suggest to Mr. Lincoln the name of Mr. Stanton. I held myself several conversations on the subject of General Cameron's retirement, his appointment to St. Petersburg, and the appointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor; and I called on Mr. Stanton to ascertain if he would accent the post of Secretars of War. successor; and I caned on Mr. Stanton to ascertain
if he would accept the post of Secretary of War
if tendered. Ultimately, when, as I supposed, the matter was fully understood, Mr.
Lincoln addressed a note to General Cameron,
tendering the mission to St. Petersburg, and signifying his willingness to accept his resignation. The
note was brief and seemed curt. But Mr. Lincoln note was brief and seemed curt. But Mr. Lincoln on his attention being drawn to its terms, said that he intended to make it everything it should be, and another note was substituted, expressing what he declared to be his real sentiments. This is, I believe, as exact a statement as its brevity admits of General Cameron's retirement from Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet. He was not removed; he resigned because, as he stated at the time, he preferred the mission to the Secretaryship; and he did recommend the ap-pointment of Mr. Stanton as his successor. On one other point I wish to correct your informa-tion, lest not mentioning I may seem to have admit ted its exactitude. You state that "the Cabinet (Mr. Lincoin's) voted six to one in favor of surren-dering Fort Sumter," Mr. Blair being the only dissentient. I never voted for the surrender of Fort Sumter. My grounds of opposition to its surrender

were not, perhaps, the same nor so absolute a those of Mr. Blair, but I was against it and so voted I was in a position to be well informed, and I am sure you would not willingly remain in error. Before all things, justice. Yours very truly,
The Hon. J. S. Black. S. P. Chase.

#### HAGGERTY TO THE FORE.

He Assists in a Desperate Fight in a New York Dance House. About 12:10 this morning, while the floor of the dancing hall of Harry Hill's saloon, at No. 26 East Houston street, was crowded with both sexes, a pistol bullet came crashing through a window on the Orosby street side, and buried itself in the ceiling. But little regard was paid to this demonstration, when about ten minutes afterwards a crowd of men rushed up the stairs of the hall from Houston street rushed up the stairs of the hall from Houston street and attacked Billy Edwards, the "Champion of Light Weights," who, at that time, was leaning against the bar. The roughs were led by Jimmy Haggerty, the notorious Philadelphia bully, and by Billy Tracy, a panel thief. Tracy struck Edwards with his first, a large ring on his finger serving as a brass knuckle, and cutting Edwards badly on the side of his head. Harry Hill coming to the rescue was attacked by Haggerty, who struck him a heavy blow on the head with a chair, injuring the right eye severely. A general fight had in the meanwhile prevailed between the invaders and the in mates of the saloon, with chairs and knives, but without serious result. Finally, at a general cry of "police," Haggerty, Tracy, and their friends fled from the saloon, and the two principals have not as yet been arrested.—N. Y. Tribune to-day.

-Mr. Hughes, of Salt Lake City, went to see what was the matter with a blast, and found out when he went sailing through a tree top, without any eyes to speak of.

-The Norwich (Conn.) Bulletin says that genial little Greenville boys think nothing of playing the national game with a nine-pound Thomas cat as a ball and the open window of a street car as a home base.

-The newly patented pracess for preserving meat slaughtered in Australia fresh for the English market has not been attended with success. The first lots recived in England were found to

be wholly unfit for food.

-Referring to the popular mania for prefixing to all manner of associations the appellative 'young," when the members thereof are approaching the "sere and yellow leaf" of life, a contemporary says:—"We have seen a 'young men's library association' the entire directory of which couldn't furnish hair enough of indigenous growth to stuff a pincushion, and an organization of Christian 'young men' whose heads, when gathered in full conclave, were compared by an irreverent observer to a 'water-

—A thrifty grape grower on Catawba Island, near Sandusky, Ohio, found that some of the pickers he employed would surreptitiously help themselves to the tempting fruit, in spite of his utmost watchfulness. Avaricious ingenuity was not to be baffled, however. The owner provided a lot of gum, ordered the girls to "chaw that while at work," and deducted the price of it from their wages. His neighbors propose to distribute about half a pound of bristles down his back, and enter him at the next county fair

for the first premium on prize hogs.

—A deputy sheriff in Keene, New Hampshire, had a habit, when anything occurred to him which he had forgotten to state, of quickly raising his right hand with the foreinger extended, and prefacing his remarks with the ex-clamation, "By the way!" It being once his duty, as crier, to give notice of the opening of the court, he began:—"Hear ye! all persons having anything to do before the Court of Common Pleas, will draw nigh and hearken to the evidence." Here he sat down, but remem-bering that he had forgotten the sinkhing bering that he had forgotten the finishing touches, instantly rose, and exclaimed,—"By the way, God save the State!"

# SECOND EDITION

# WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

ANOTHER PRUSSIAN VICTORY.

Capture of New Breisach

Garibaldi Reported Defeated.

The Pope's Little Bill.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

### The Philadelphia Spoils.

Recast of the Revenue Districts.

Cameron's Arrangement Upset.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

#### FROM EUROPE.

Surrender of New Bretsach. London, Nov. 11.—Late last evening a report was received here that the garrison at New Breisach had hoisted the white flag. This rumor is confirmed to-day by an official despatch announcing the capitulation of the fortress yesterday afternoon. Five thousand prisoners, including one hundred officers, fell into the hands of the Germans; no guns were

New Breisach is a frontier town of France, department of the Haut-Rhin, near the left bank of the Rhine, eight miles S. E. of Colmar. It has a population, independent of the garrison, of about 2000 persons. It is regularly built, and was strongly fortified by

Rumors of Gartbaldt's Surrender. A roundabout rumor from Berne and Berlin states that Garibaldi has surrendered to the Germans. No particulars received. The report is generally discredited.

The Empress Eugente. The report lately published in the Daily News of this city relative to the attitude of the Empress Eugenie is pronounced false at Berlin. No envoy has been sent to her by the Prussian Government, nor have any such claims as those mentioned been put forward

Austria's Mediation.

The correspondent of the Times, writing from Berlin yesterday, says a sharp reply has been returned to Austria in response to her note offering mediation, on the ground that Austria having armed at the beginning of the war is disqualified now to act as a neutral. It is generally thought that Prussia will prefer the annexation of two provinces, Alsace and Lorraine, to any guarantee that neutral powers may see fit to make. Prussia's relations with Austria and Russia are not such as to render any guarantee of theirs acceptable.

Great Distress

among the poorer classes of the French. owing to the Government having seized all the money in the savings banks, together with the property of corporations and communes which by the French law were placed in the custody of the State.

Breisach Being Dismantled.

ALT BREISACH, Nov. 9 .- The dismantling of the fortifications has already been commenced, now that the French works on the opposite side of the river are all in German hands. A heavy battery at the north of the town has been entirely removed, and the guns in Schlassberg taken to the lower town. The Baden artillery has been thanked by the Prussian Government for its gallantry. The Grand Duke of Baden

is at the headquarters of King William at

Bazaine Denounced. LILLE, Nov. 10 .- The City Council to-day unanimously passed a resolution "that Bazaine, in telling the army which he traitorously surrendered to the enemy that the city of Lille and all Northern France craved peace at any cost, lied signally, and this body indignantly spurns the lie.'

The Pope's Little Bill. FLORENCE, Nov. 11.—The Pope has fixed his compensation for the improvements made by him in Rome at five millions.

# The Situation in Puris-A Universal Cry for

LONDON, Nov. 10— Special to New York Tri-bune. — Letters from the Tribune correspondent at Paris, from the 5th to the 7th instant, have been received. Under date of the 5th he says:— "To-day we are under the impression that the armistice will be signed to morrow, and no one affects even to doubt that an armistice will eventually result in peace. The bourgeoiste are heartily tired of playing soldier, and the game has lost its novelty; besides the nights are too cold to make a pic-nic to the fortifications any

The cry for peace is universal. The soldiers although Trochu is popular among them, have neither faith nor confidence in his generalship. The Gardes Mobiles and peasants, recently from their villages, express openly the wish to go home, and tell the Parisians that they have no intention to remain long out in the cold on salt beef, while the heroic citizens are sleeping quietly in their houses or in barracks. The workingmen are spoiling for a fight either with the Prussians or some other foe. They are, however, so thoroughly enjoy-ing themselves, doing nothing and getting paid for it, that they are in too good a humor to be mischievous,

"The new Prefect of Police has arrested Pyat and other leaders in the riotous demonstrations last Monday, but Flourens and Blauqui are

"The Mayors of the different arrondissements are to be elected to-day, but no one appears to trouble himself about the elections. The rote of Thursday has somewhat astonished the hourgeoisie, in the fact that one-seventh of the p pulation should have registered their deliberthat under which they prefer no Government to that under which they are now living. It is by no means a reassuring fact, more particularly when this one-seventh consists of men of action, armed with muskets, and provided with ammunition. While the troops of the line and the Gardes Mobiles remain true, General Trochu will be able, if he acts with firmness, to put down all tendencies to disorder, but were there to be a fight between the friends of the government and the Gardes Meblles, it is not certain which would have the upper hand. As it is, the Hotel de Ville and the Palace of the Louvre are guarded by a Breton battalion of the Garde Mobile. General Vinoy has approunced that if there is any disturbance he will at once march to the aid of the government at the head of his division.

"Evening.—There is no news yet about the armistice. I hear that it is doubtful whether it will be signed, but no doubt it pleases the Parisians. Their newspapers tell them that the neutral powers are forcing Prussia to be reasonable, at d that Bismarck is struck with awe at the sight of our 'heroic attitude.' One thing, however, is certain, that the capture of Bazaine's army, the disaster at Bourges, the row at the Hotel de Ville, the Prussian cannon on the heights of Meudon, and the inopportune arrival of Thiers, have made this population as peaceful to-day as they were warlike a few

weeks ago.

'The army has been reorganized by that arch organizer, General Trochu. According to this new plan the whole army force is divided into three armies. The first comprising the National Guard; the second, under General Ducrot, is what may be termed the active army, and is what may be termed the active army, and consists of three corps, commanded respectively by Generals Vinoy, D'Exea, and Renault: the third comprises all the troops in the forts and in cottages adjacent. The second army will have four cannon to each 1000 men, and will be used to effect a sortie if possible. Trochu's new organization is severely criticised by military men. He elaborated it, with a personal friend, so secretly that the Minister of War knew nothing about it until it appeared in the Lournal nothing about it until it appeared in the Journal

Both among soldiers and officers General Vinoy is far more popular than any other gene-ral Until now he had co-ordinate command with Ducrot; that he should be called upon to serve under him is regarded as an injusticemore particularly because Ducrot is an intimate personal friend of Trochu, both of whom be-lieve in themselves and believe in each other; but no one else be-lieves in them. Now, however, Trochu will have an opportunity to carry out his famous plan, by which he asserts that he will raise the blockade in fourteen days. He has given the fullest details of this plan in his will. They ridicule formalities in France; and since this eminent general, as an evidence that he had a plan, appealed to the will which he had deposisited with his lawyer, he has lost all influence. "Sunday, 6th inst.—The armistice is declined. The Government deliberated exactly five minutes. The Journal Officiel says that Prussia expressly refused to entertain the question of revietualing, and would only admit under certain reserves the vote of Alsace and Lorraine. No further details were given. Public opinion was disposed to accept the cessation of the siege on almost any terms. Trochu and his colleagues had not the courage to attach their names to a document which would often afterwards have been cast in their teeth. A friend of mine, a military man, saw Trochu late last night, and strongly urged him to accept the armistice, but in vain.

"What do you expect will occur? You must know that the position is hopeless,' said my friend. "I will not sign a capitulation' was all he could get from Trochu. This worthy man is obstinate as only a weak man can be.

leagues are self-seeking as only French politi-

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 11—1130 A. M.—Consols 93% for both money and account. American securities quiet; U. S. 5-208 of 1862, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%; 10-408, 87%. Stocks quiet; Erie Railroad, 19; Blinois Central, 112%; Great Western, 29. Frankfort, Nov. 11—United States bonds, 95%. I.Verrool, Nov. 11—1130 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9d.; middling Orleans, 9d.@9%d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 5000 bales for export and 14,000 for speenlauding 5000 bales for export and 14,000 for specula tion. The stock of cotton in port is 438,000 bales, including 52,0 0 bales of American. Receipts of the week 45,000 bales, including 15,000 bales of American.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONGON, Nov. 11-1 80 P. M.—Consols, 931 @932 for both money and account. American securities LIVERPOOL, Nov. 11-1-30 P. M -California wheat, 10s, 11d.; new Western spring, 9s, 7d @9s, 16d. Receipts of wheat for three days, 5000 quarters, of which 1000 are American. Peas, 37s. 6d. Pork, 105s.

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

The Philadelphia Bevenue Slate-Cameron's Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 .- The announcement in these columns last Monday of the little arrangement for consolidating the four Congressional districts of Philadelphia into two internal revenue districts, and dispensing Ethe patronage thereof, created quite [a flutter in political circles here, and quickly brought to the capital Judge Kelley and other of your Congressmen whom Cameron had entirely ignored in fixing up the slate. The disposition of the a sessorship and collectorship of the first consolidated district especially was obnoxious, and an earnest protest was lodged with the President against it. Stokley, who was put down for Assessor of the rew First District, is

strong O'Neill man, and it was represented to the President that his continuance in office after O'Neill's defeat would cause a great deal of dissatisfaction. The President earnestly desires to please the Philadelphia Congressmen elect in disposing of the offices in their districts, and the whole arrangement made by Simon Cameron has therefore been overturned. The new slate will be fixed up, after a full consultation between Judge Kelley and Mesers, Myers and Creely, the latter being accepted by the President as the true representative of the Republican element in the Second Congressional district. The persons who will be appointed have not been fixed upon as vet. but your readers can rest assured that neither Pollock por Stokley will be retained in office, the latter being especially obnoxious to Mr. Creely and his friends, by the persistent efforts made by him to secure the renomination and alection of O'Neill.

#### FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Ratirand Banditti. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10 .- Two of the Toano Railroad robbers have been captured, and there are prospects of the arrest of the remainder of the banditti. About \$20,000 of the money, taken at the first robbery, have been re-

Wreck of a Schooner. The schooner Alice was totally wrecked on Behring's Island, October 9. The crew were FROM NEW YORK.

ALBANY. Nov. 11.—The Argus claim the elec-tion of 66 Democrats to 62 Republicans in the State Assembly.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York, Nov. 11.—Stocks active. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 111. 5-90s, 1862, coupon, 108½; do. 1964, do., 107½; do. 1865, do. 107½; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 110; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, 63½; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 69; Cumberiand preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92½; Erle, 22½; Reading, 102; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 94½; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 107½; Chicago and Rock Isiand, 113½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 41½.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Nov. 11.—Cotton very quiet at 15%6.

15%c. Flour dull and weak. Wheat dull; Maryland amber, \$1.65@1.70, good to prime, \$1.20@1.60; common to fair, \$1.10@1.25; Ohlo and Indiana, \$1.25@1.28. Corn higher; old white, 78@80c.; new, 72@78c.; old yellow, 85@87c.; new, 80@83c.; Calcutta quiet at 65@75c. Oats better at 48@50c. Whisky quiet at 87@88c.; some retail sales 1c. higher, Mess Pork quiet at \$26. Bacon firm and scarce; ris sides, 18%c.; clear sides, 19c.; shoulders, 15@15%c.; hams, 24c. Lard quiet at 15%c.

#### E LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. The Mary Mohrman Murder-Trial of John Hanlon-Eleventh Day. Court of Oyor and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and

Peirce.
This case was resumed this morning. Last even-

ing the defense was closed, and to-day the prosecu-tion submitted the following evidence in reouttal:— Dr. Shapleigh sworn—"Taylor's Forensic Medi-cine" is a standard work, and so is "Taylor's Medi-

cal Jurisprudence."

Cross-examined—Caspar, Beck, Wharton and Still,
Guy, and a good many other French and German
works are also standard. works are also standard.

John Joyce sworn—I am a carpenter; that was my business last December and January; I was in business with Mr. Darrah; I know the house formerly occupied by Hanlon; Mr. Darrah and I made alterations in that building at that time; we went there to make an estimate for altering the house by turning it into a store and putting up back buildings; I have seen that cellar-window.

ings; I have seen that cellar-window.
Q. At this time was there any wooden sill to the back cellar window? Objected to because the time was later than that at which the defense alleged there was a wooden sill to which the window hood was nailed last.

Question withdrawn for the present.
Q. Can you say from the inspection made of that cellar window at that time whether there had been any wood sill recently removed?
Objected to on the same ground.

Objection sustained.

James M. Fletcher recalled—I have here the Coroner's notes of the testimony of Emma Springer; I took this clothing from the body of the child Detective Taggart recalled to prove that in December, 1869, instead of a wooden sill to this cellar window there was the face of a brick wall with the bricks much broken, indicating that they had been there for a long time.

Objected to as too remote, and objection sus-

tained.
Q. Did you examine the bricks in the rear of that cellar in December, 1869?
Objected to.
Mr Hagert—I propose to show by this witness that he examined the bricks in the cellar. The witnesses for the defense have said that the bricks were put into cellar as late as July, 1869. Now I propose to show that Mr. Taggart found many of the bricks wearing the appearance of having been there a great while, and that underneath the pile of bricks was found the skin of a dead dog, with the entrails and all its insides gone, showing it had been entrails and all its insides gone, showing it had been

Objection sustained.

Alderman Heins recalled to prove that Emma Springer, the witness for the defense, who testified to baving seen a man carrying a child on this Sunday night, did not call upon Alderman Heins to tell him of this until after the hearing at the Coroner's inquest.
Objected to as not being rebuttal.

Judge Ludlow said that he was of opinion that this was competent evidence, but Judge Peirce thought otherwise, and from the division of the Court, the prisoner should derive the benefit accorded him, and the objection was sustained.

Mr. Brewster having, in arguing the objection, made some unplessant comments upon the character of Alderman Heies, as he stood in relation to this case, Judge Ludlow took occasion to say that the witness was under the protection of the Court, and all such comments by counsel must be reserved for

their address to the jury.

heir address to the jury. Here the evidence was concluded. Mr. Hagert then began summing up for the Commonwealth, speaking substantially as follows:

This crime must have been committed in the prisoner's neighborhood. She is seen by Caroline Dinglacker at the alley back of Hanlon's house; the coach they were drawing was taken a few doors where it belonged, and the little girl returned by that spot immediately, there not being an interval of more than two minutes, and then Mary Mohrman was gone; no one saw her go north, no one saw her go south, the ground did not open and swallow her, but she went into John Hanton's alley. On Sunday evening Sept. 6, 1867, Mrs. Mohrman,

a widow lady with five or six children, lived in Orkney street, near Diamond. Mary was her youngest child. That evening she went to church, leaving her little one playing with the children of the neighbor hood; and when she returned her child was gone hood; and when she returned her child was gone; distressed, weeping, and almost distracted, she flew about that locality looking and searching, and at 1 o'c ook exhausted, she went to her house there to await daylight; and while she so sat watching and waiting with a bleeding heart, her inanimate darling was lying within sound of her voice, and it seemed that she must have felt conscious of it, and that the child should have said "Mother;" but alas! alas! the little lips were coid and closed in death and the shadow of an opening grave was on its face. After thirty-three hours of inconceivable agony to the mother, Tuesday morning came, and the violated abused, and mutilated form of the little innocent is placed in the humble house of that broken-hearted mother and prepared for burial. Who did this foul deed? who has to answer to a violated law and a

violated humanity?

In the first place this crime was committed by a man who was no stranger to the child. She went away with him willingly and with trust, as if he was a man she was accusiomed to seeing about there, a neighfor, and one whom she had no reason to fear In the ext place, whoever committed this crime had a sure place of concealment. Had not Ha such a place? Was not his cellar the place? V

not the bricks convenient to cover the body?

Again, this crime must have been committed by man o' considerable physical strength; for the child was a stout, healthy child, and well developed, weighing about forty-five pounds; no boy or mere stripling could have carried that body about as it was carried; but it required a man with a man's

The crime was committed in some place free from The crime was committed in some place free from intrusion, and where the only intruders, if any, could be the members of his own family, who were least likely to be his enemies, and whose suspicions could be most easily diverted. What place more suited to this purpose than John Hanlon's water-closet? Here the only persons who would intrude upon him were his relatives, and how easily he could have said to them that the child had strayed in there!

The crime was committed where the body was concealed, for if there were not some place of cealment very near, what man would have dared to carry the dead body of a child about the streets of this city on a mild evening, at 9 o'clock, when per sens are all at their front doors and windows? No the child, was killed and concealed for some time nst at the same place.
Lastly. The crime was committed near the place

where it was concealed and discovered. For in such a race as the murderer must have run in darting and sneaking between two and three in the morning carrying the body of his victim, he would certainly

carrying the bedy of his victim, he would certainly choose the nearest inviting place to get rid of it. All these point conclusively to the prisoner.

After passing with some minuteness over the evidence in regard to the disappearance of the body, the steatthy flight of the man at 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning of Tuesday, the finding of the body and conduct of Hanlon, Mr. Hagert said, "Now, what becomes of Hanlon, Mr. Hagert said, "Now, what becomes of Hanlon, Does he fly? No. Why? Because he knows that such a course would fasten the guilt of this thing upon him. He knew that he was early suspected by the officers, and he knew that he had to at carefully. He saw that men with whiskers were teing arrested, because the little girl had given that olue, and his face was smooth.

Finally he saw that all this care had been exhausted and the search was abandoned. Now what

Finally he saw that all this care had been ex-bausted and the search was abandoned. Now what does he do? Failing to heed the lesson this case should have taught him, he is in November, 1809, takes before Alderman Flood. He does not say his name is John Hanlon, for that would awaken un-pleasant ideas of Mary Mohrman; but he says his name is Charles H. Harris, and as Charles H. Harris we find him a convict in Moyamensing Prison, and here begins his acquaintance with the witness Michael Dunn.

Here Mr. Hagert argued the confession as detailed by Dusn, maintaining that its intrinsic merit was its accurateness and its reliability.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The money market is still characterized by moderate case and a fair degree of activity

The latter feature, however, is of a decidedly speculative character, thus adding to the activity n call loans and steadying the rates. The active business season of the fall is now well nigh over, and the falling off in the supply of mercantile paper has stimulated the demand for it both at the banks and outside, but we fail to see any change in the rates so long current, or any downward tendency. We still quote on call at 534@634 per cent., and at 7@9 per cent. on reliable paper.

Gold is more active and decidedly stronger.

Sales range from 11036@111.

Government bonds are quiet, but prices show

Government bonds are quiet, but prices show an advance of about \( \frac{1}{2} \).

Stocks are less active, but prices were upheld generally. New City 6s sold at 102%, and Lehigh gold loan at 89%.

Small lots of Reading Railroad sold at 55%.

Camden and Amboy brought 115; Minehill 15%, and Oll Creek and Allegheny 46%@46%.

the latter b. o.
In Canal shares there was an active movement In Lehigh, which sold at 32).
In miscellaneous shares the only sale was in

Mechanics' Bank at 31%. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

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

### BOARD.

### 2000 City 68, N. 18. 1023/
### 2000 C & A m 68, '89

### 1000 N Pa 108... 94¼
### 1000 N Pa 108... 111
### 1000 Leh gold L. c. 89¼
### 1000 Read deb bds. \$2½
### 21000 W Chester R 78 97
### 9 sh Mech Bank... \$1¾
### 46 sh C & A R. 18.115
### 200 sh O C & A R.18
### 100 do... 1530, 48¾
### ### 100 do... 1530, 32¾
### 100 do... 1530, 48¾
### 100 do... 1530, 32¾
### 100 d

160 do....b30. 4634 45 sh Minehil: R.. 5136

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

—U. S. 63 of 1881, 1134 @11335; do. 1862, 10814 @10835; do. 1864, 10714 @10735; do. 1865, 16734 @10135; do. 1865, new, 10936 @10935; do. 1867, do. 10936 @10935; do. 1868, do. 10936 @10935; do. 1864, lottle bonds, 822 @835; Central Pacific Railroad 18t Mort. Bonds, 822 &835; Ce

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11 .- Seeds-Cloverseed is coming forward freely, and sells at \$6.25@6.40. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at \$2.10

Bark-In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$26 % ton.

The Flour market is moderately active at former quotatiops. The demand is entirely from the local trade, whose purchases foot up 1400 barrels, including superfine at \$4 50; City Milis do. at \$5 12 16; extras at \$566 50; City Milis extra family at \$6 50; lows and Wisconsin do. do. at \$5:50@6: Minnesota do. do. at \$6:66:9; Indiana do. do. at \$6:66:0; Odio do. do. at \$6:66:0; Indiana do. do. at \$6:50; Odio do. do. at \$6:50 for ion grade, upito\$ t 25 for Ianey; and St. Louis do. do. fancy at \$8. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$6:65:25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat market is quiet, and prices favor buyers. Sales of 2600 bushels Indiana red at \$1373/@140; and 400 bushels poor Ohio white at \$140. Rye is 1 cent lower, and 400 bushels Western sold at 92c. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of yellow at 90@91c., and Western mixed at \$4@87c. Oats were less active. Sales of 25 000 bushels at 54@55c, for white Western, and 51%c. for dark.

Whisky is dull, and cannot be quoted over 89c, for Western iron-bound.

#### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

New York, Nov. 11. - Arrived, steamship Corinhian, from Liverpool.

SAVANNAB, Ga., Nov. 11.—Arrived, barks Douglass, Castle, Greeneck, and Dakotah, from Liverpool: brig Jose, from Havana; and schr Sparkling Sea, from New York.

Cleared, steamships General Barnes, for New York, and Oriental, for Boston; bark Loga, for Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... NOVEMBER 11 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Schr T. Sinnickson, Dickerson, Providence, Sinnickson & Co Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, Providence, Schr Maria Louisa, Snow, Danversport, Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, Boston, Schr L. C. Hickman, Robinson, Boston, do.
Schr J. Kenyon, Euckingham, Pawtucket, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow
of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a
tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Rattlesnake, Winnett, from Providence, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer W. Whilidin, Riggans, 13 hours from Bal-Steamer W. Walnuth, Regards, is found from Bal-timore, with midse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Schr E. English, Crowell, from Boston, w. Schr A. E. Reynolds, Sippie, do. Schr Hattie Page, Haiey. do. Schr H. Blackman, Blackman, do. Schr Jane N. Baker, Reed, from Salem. E. English, Crowell, from Boston, with mase. Tug Hudson, Nichoisen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Tug Chesapeake, Merrinew, from Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph, HAVEE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 11.—The following boats left this morning in tow :-Yesterday's tow left here at S P. M. Jenny Florence, with lumber to Maule, Bro. & Co.

Apothloholo, with lumber to Taylor & Betts. B. C. Bowman, with lumber to Malone & Sons. MEMORANDA.

N. G. steamer Allemannia, Barends, for Hamburg, and Br. steamer Batavia, Billings, for Liverpool,

cleared at New York yesterday.
Steamers Missouri, Edwards, for Havana; San Francisco, Higgins, for Bermuda; H. Livingston, Cheeseman, for Savannah; and South Carolina, Beckett, for Charleston, cleared at New York yesterday. Steamer Montgomery, Paircloth, from Savannah,

Steamer Montgomery, Faircloth, from Savannah, at New York yesterday.

Steamer Italy, Grace, from New York for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown 9th inst., and proceeded. Br. bark Thomas Swendsen, for Philadelphia, in port at Havana 5th inst.

Nor. brig Catharine, Stuhr, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Havana 2d inst.

Brig Sportsman, Morton, kence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 9th inst., and sailed again same day.

Schrs J. F. Morten, Johnson, from Boston for Philadelphia, and J. McCarthy, Simpson, from Philadelphia for Salem, passed Hell Gate yesterday.

Schrs Trade Wind, Corson; Sarah Watson, Watson; and A. D. Huddell, Lord, hence, at Boston 9th instant.

Schr Thomas Borden, Wrightington, hence, at Fall River 5th Inst.
Schr Thatcher (so reported), hence, at Galveston

Schr Thatcher (so reported), hence, at Gaiveston ist inst.
Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, from Gardiner for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.
Schrs Helen Mar, Nickerson; E. M. Sawyer, Kelley; G. C. Morris, Rickard; L. W. Wheeler, Lewis; Emma Bacon, Bearse; and James Alderdice, Willetts, hence for Hoston; and Maggie Cummins, Smith, do, for Provincetown, at Holmes' Hole 9th instant.