THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

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RUSSIA'S DESIGNS.

Russia and Prussia Secretly Allied.

The following statement relative to an existing secret treaty between Russia and Prussia lately appeared in the *Moniteur Universel*, and is vouched for by the editors, who declare in a letter to the London *Times* that "the information is guaranteed in the most undoubted manner, and has the confirmation of one who by his rank and position could not fail to be well informed." Its importance is apparent in view of the announcements made this morning of a rupture between Bismarck and Von Beust, and the demand of Russia for the revision of the Paris treaty which neutralizes the Black Sea:—

When the war broke out between France and Prussia, the Emperor of Russia declared to the French Ambassador at St. Petersburg that it was his intention to preserve the strictest neutrality, provided that Austria did the same. Austria, on her part, had made a formal declaration of neutrality; but, as her armaments were not even adequate to the usual peace footing, she commenced pushing them forward, although with her characteristic slowness, and only so as gradually to attain the normal strength. Russia took umbrage at this, and, a few days after the declaration of the Emperor Alexander to General Fleury, the Russian Charge d'Affaires at Paris received instructions by telegraph to see the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to call his attention to the fact that the neutrality of Russia was conditional upon, and entirely subordinate to, the inaction of Austria. If Austria called out her reserves, Russia would do the same; if Austria increased her artillery, Russia would increase hers.

In a word, Russia would, under all circumstances, regulate her armaments according to those of Austria, and to avoid the two countries entering upon a course which could not but be attended with some danger, the Russian Government appealed to France, so that by causing Austria to desist from arming, Russian neutrality might be insured. The Russian Charge d'Affaires even went so far as to ask the Minister for Foreign Affairs to declare that he would take no steps whatever having for their object to bring Austria into alliance with France. (This occurred at the commencement of the war, before the first reverses of French arms, and when the assistance of Austria was yet possible.) The French Minister replied "that he was not informed of the extraordinary armaments of Austria, which seemed so to alarm the Russian Government; that, moreover if Austria was really arming, he had no pretense to remonstrate with the Cabinet of Vienna with a view of obtaining the cessation of preparations which evidently could in no way be directed against France.

"Besides, he did not see anything objectionable in Russia arming on her part, if she thought fit, nor would he be any the more disposed to make such a course the object of diplomatic representations, for he was persuaded that such would in no case, on a question of this character, conduce to any alteration in the resolutions of the Russian Government. As to the demand that he should declare in advance that in no case would France seek an alliance with Austria, such a declaration at the commencement of a war would be at least inopportune, and could not justify itself sufficiently by the prospective neutrality of Russia." The Russian Charge d'Affaires then added that France would, nevertheless, find such a course her interest and a certain advantage; for the moment that Austria declared against Prussia that same instant would Russia take the field against Austria. "Then," replied the French Minister, "that is because you have a secret treaty with Prussia."

That the armaments of Austria should have provoked similar movements in Russia is a measure of precaution could be regarded as a natural consebuence, but the moment that Russia declared her readiness to attack Austria, if the latter sided against Prussia, it became evident that before the war a treaty had been entered into between Prussia and Russia. And this is what had happened, as has since been made manifest by the course of events. What are the clauses of this treaty? This question will naturally occur to all experienced politicians, and, although the two sovereigns have preserved absolute secrecy upon the reciprocal conventions, it is not impossible to determine what are the principal points.

All who are acquainted with the traditional policy of Russia—of the two currents of opinion which divide that vast empire, all, in fact, who can form an estimate of the various elements which at the same time constitute its power and its weakness, will find no difficulty in foreseeing with what object the Emperor Alexander has bound himself by treaty to the King of Prussia. As its further development proceeds, this question will, doubtless, receive further attention. For the present it may suffice to establish clearly, by information the accuracy of which is guaranteed, that Russia is in the Prussian camp, and that she is there by virtue of a treaty of which England would do well to seek to ascertain the clauses, so as to be able to anticipate their consequences before it is too late to avert them.

METHODIST MISSIONS.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1871 — OLD MISSIONS CONTINUED AND NEW ONES OPENED—INCREASED DEMAND FOR SUBSCRIPTIONS THROUGHOUT THE CHURCH.

The Missionary Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which has been in session at No. 805 Broadway, New York city, for several days past, concluded its business on Saturday evening.

Bishops Morris, Janes, Ames, Simpson, Scott, and Clark were present during the sessions. Bishop Janes presided on Saturday, when the appropriations for mission work at home and abroad were completed. After a recess in the afternoon, the General Committee and Joint Boards of Missions reassembled, and then concurred in the appropriation of the following sums for missions for the year 1871, on the general basis of $700,000, including the sum of $75,000 to meet drafts not yet fully due:—

Africa	$9,000	Norway	$8,710
South America	11,844	India and Turkey	81,302
China	85,800	Bulgaria	9,504
Germany	27,900	Mexico	12,000
Denmark	7,059	Italy	12,000
Sweden	12,700		

Total Foreign Missions	$224,198·64
Domestic Missions—foreign population	$57,150
California Chinese	9,000
Missions among the Indians	4,000
Missions among Americans	281,500
Missions in United States Territories	13,300
Miscellaneous	80,000
Grand total of appropriations	$660,238·54
To which add for indebtedness	10,952·51
Total	$671,121·05

Dr. Curry protested against the new missions to be established in Italy and in Mexico. In the former country the British Wesleyan Society have two missions and ten stations distributed through the kingdom, and he considered it would be both injudicious and discourteous to trench on their domain. In Mexico, the prejudice both against Protestant denominations and against Americans was so strong as almost to preclude the hope or the prospect of success. Indeed, he had grave doubts in his mind for some years in regard to missions in Catholic or nominally Protestant countries at all. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended upon such missions, but there is very little spiritual fruit to show for it. He was in favor of occupying and enlarging the mission fields of India and China, where the Lord is blessing their labors and giving them such wonderful success; and he believed that the discipline and the practice of the M. E. Church heretofore had been to continue only such fields as gave promise of fruit. Except the Swedish, he doubted whether there is a single Methodist mission among Protestant communities that begins to meet the expectations of the Church commensurate with the outlay to sustain them, and in Sweden their success depends very greatly upon the numbers that emigrate to this country, and the friendly intercourse kept up thereafter between the two countries. He hoped the day would soon come when the Missionary Society would direct its money and its labors where the most souls can be gathered into the fold of Christ.

Dr. Holdich dissented from the remarks of Dr. Curry. He thought that there was never so much encouragement for missionary labor in Catholic countries as at present, and in proof of it he cited the success of Rev. Mr. Riley, in Central Mexico, and Miss Randall, in Northern Mexico, both Americans, though the former had been born in Chili and spoke the Spanish language as his vernacular. The Doctor had corresponded with Miss Randall in regard to establishing a Methodist mission in San Luis Potosi for the region around, and she had highly approved of it, and gave every encouragement for her. It was true that some of the missions in South America had been discontinued for a while, but they have been recommenced, and Rev. Mr. Riol, a converted priest, is now preaching with great acceptance and success in Buenos Ayres, whither he has been transferred from Montevideo, and encouraging reports come from other sections of the South American field. He thought there was ample room for the Church to establish missions in both the countries named, and hoped the appropriation made would be indorsed by the joint bonds.

In making the conference missionary appropriations $1500 was taken off the amount allotted to St. Louis last year, and $1000 from Kansas. General Clinton B. Fisk asked therefore for an explanation of this reduction, while an increase had been given to some of the older conferences which did not need it, he thought, so much as these border conferences that are continually covering new territory. Explanations were given that, taking into consideration all that territory west of the Mississippi, and the appropriations made to other conferences there, it was found that these two had received more than what the committee deemed to be a fair proportion. The St. Louis Conference still has $14,000, and the Kansas Conference $9000, which is more than the Des Moines and Iowa Conferences receive for similar territory and similar work.

As the discipline requires the concurrence of the Board of Bishops also in the appropriations, Bishop Janes read their concurrent action, and congratulated the committee, the board and the Church that the old mission fields are not only to be maintained, but that two new ones—Italy and Mexico—are to be established. After the benediction by the venerable Bishop Morris, the society adjourned.

THE MISSOURI BRIDGE ACCIDENT.

Breaking of a Span—Sixteen Men Killed or Wounded.

The St. Louis *Democrat* of the 12th instant says:—

A fearful and fatal accident occurred yesterday morning at the railroad bridge in process of construction across the river at St. Charles.

The laborers took breakfast at 7 o'clock, and resumed work on a span of the bridge on the St. Charles shore. The span is about 100 feet in length. Trestle work had been constructed, and the iron of the superstructure was being fitted to its place. A derrick engine stood upon this trestle work, and was used in hoisting the iron columns, beams, etc., to their positions. A wire rope was used for this purpose, and was supposed to be of ample strength.

Twenty men were on the span, and a heavy iron column was being drawn up by means of the wire rope, when the rope broke and the column fell upon the trestle-work, breaking down about thirty feet of the wood and iron work, and precipitating all the men except one into the river.

One man had presence of mind enough to spring upon the pier just as the rope broke, and he remained isolated on the pier and saw the ruins beneath him.

From what we can learn from persons who were on the spot, sixteen men were killed or drowned. Fourteen bodies were taken from the water, and two are missing. The engineer who ran the derrick engine saved himself and another man.

One man had one of his legs and several of his ribs broken, yet he managed to swim ashore, but died immediately after reaching the bank.

The superintendent of the bridge is said to be among the killed. He went down with the engine upon him.

Among those who perished were Captain Odell; Mr. Thompson, foreman; James Fannin, carpenter, of St. Louis; Daniel L. Carr, of Cleveland, Ohio. A man living at Eighth and Ashley streets had a brother lost.

The wife of Mr. Fannin went to St. Charles last night on the 11·20 train to bring home the body of her husband.

The accident will delay the completion of the bridge, and is a serious loss to the North Missouri Railroad Company. The cause of the breaking of the wire rope is said to have been carelessness on the part of the men in allowing the rope to get twisted into a kink. The iron column which broke it weighed seven or eight tons.

One man was taken out of the ruins alive, but his head was fearfully crushed, and he died in a few minutes.

THE SAN FRANCISCO TRAGEDY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 4.—Judge A. P. Crittenden, one of the ablest lawyers of this city, was shot and killed last evening by Mrs. Laura Fair. Judge Crittenden had crossed over to Oakland to meet his wife and daughters, who had been East for several months, and was returning with them and his two sons to this city in the ferry boat El Capitan when the tragedy occurred. Mr. Crittenden was seated outside of the saloon on the upper deck, with his back against the wheel-house, his wife nestled closely by his side. Close to them was their little son, and a few feet further back was seated Miss Crittenden, a young lady of about eighteen.

To the left, with her back to the saloon, and facing Miss Crittenden, sat a woman alone by herself, dressed in a loose suit of black, with a long cape hung from her shoulders, under which she carefully concealed her hands. There was, besides a thick veil over her face, a large muffler which concealed her mouth and chin. She sat there almost unnoticed and unobserved by any one, although two or three remarked that she must be an invalid from the way she was bundled up, and thought it strange she should be sitting outside in the cold raw air of a November evening. The boat had scarcely reached deep water when

THE SHARP CRACK OF A PISTOL

was heard, which brought everybody to their feet. It was a frightful scene. There on the floor, unconscious of all that surrounded him, lay George Crittenden. His wife had fainted away, and his daughter was on her knees with clasped hands, crying out bitterly, "Papa, speak to me; oh, speak to me once more! You will not die, will you, papa?" But he did not answer; only a low gurgling sound was heard as if the wounded man was gasping for breath. He lingered in an unconscious state until this morning, when he died.

THE MURDERESS,

Mrs. Fair, is a tall, slight woman, and there are traces in her face which indicate that she was once beautiful. She advanced upon Mr. Crittenden with a nerve and coolness worthy of a Wilkes Booth, placed the pistol within two feet of his breast, fired, dropped the pistol upon the deck, and ran, getting into the crowd of passengers.

The ball entered Mr. Crittenden's right breast, under the nipple. He sat for a few seconds as if nothing had happened to him, and then rose and fell senseless to the floor. It was done so suddenly that neither his wife, nor son, nor daughter, who were near him, could realize what had occurred till they saw him prostrate and bleeding before them.

It was fully five minutes before the murderess was discovered, and then she was found standing in a cool and collected manner among the crowd usually on the evening boat. On being charged with the deed, she admitted it immediately, saying:—"I did it, certainly. Yes, I did it. I was looking for the clerk of the boat to give myself up."

Parker Crittenden, the son, who was on the lower deck at the time of the deadly attack, on being informed of it he said immediately, "I know who did it; I knew it would come to this." He was terribly excited, and when he came face to face with Mrs. Fair, it was with difficulty he could be prevented from wreaking his revengeful wrath upon her. Mrs. Fair was arrested, and was conveyed to the City Prison. Here she became so violent it was necessary to send for a medical man to devise some means of quieting her. He administered stimulants, but they rather increased than lessened her ravings. At one time a glass of water was given her, when she took the glass between her teeth and crushed it to pieces. A large piece got into her mouth, and had the physician not been very quick, she would have swallowed it; but he caught her by the throat and forced the glass from her mouth.

THE MURDERED MAN.

Mr. Crittenden is a nephew of the late Hon. J. J. Crittenden, and was one of the most prominent citizens of this city. As a lawyer he had few equals and no superiors among those practising in San Francisco. His opinions upon any question are generally considered to be the law.

WHO IS MRS. FAIR?

The woman whose desperate deed has startled the community is one whose character is well known to Californians. Her maiden name is said to have been Lane, and the first known of her in this State was when she became the wife of Colonel William B. Fair, at one time Sheriff of Sacramento county, a gentleman of acknowledged accomplishments and of considerable wealth. So infatuated was he with her that every caprice and whim of hers was gratified, and in a few years she had squandered his splendid fortune. But when he became a bankrupt she cast him off and took up with another man. Fair was a man of tender sensibilities, and so deeply did his disgrace wear on him that one night in 1858 he entered the office of Dr. Murphy, an intimate friend, and after remaining a few minutes, took out a pistol and shot himself dead. After this Mrs. Fair married again, was divorced, married again, and left the State.

She emigrated to Virginia City in 1861, and opened the Tahoe House, where she first met Crittenden. He became so taken up with her that he for a time forgot all things else.

When the late Rebellion first broke out she was a strong Southern sympathizer; and when the whole Pacific coast was in a state of doubt as to the side it would declare in favor of, she made her appearance in the streets of Virginia with the "stars and bars" in one hand and a cocked revolver in the other, and dared any person to raise the stars and stripes in her presence. It is stated that one patriot was bold enough to face her, and he raised the old flag. She shot at and missed him.

She also raised the Confederate flag over her house, and defied any one to pull it down. Great excitement and ill feeling were caused by this display on her part, but the flag was finally lowered, some persons entering the house during the night and cutting the halliards. When the heat of political excitement had passed away, she was arrested and tried. Crittenden defended, and procured her acquittal.

Then again she was forgotten until yesterday, when she brought herself into more terrible notoriety than ever.

PENNSYLVANIA AND THE CABINET.

Why the President Came to Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—[Despatch to the N. Y. *Sun*.]—There is no doubt that the President went to Philadelphia to get an opportunity to quietly consult his friends as to the selection of a Cabinet officer from Pennsylvania, having made up his mind to appoint one. Senator Cameron has recommended Colonel Forney. To a gentleman who recently spoke of the question of recognizing Pennsylvania in that manner, he replied that he had offered five gentlemen places in his Cabinet, who had all declined, and he had not yet given it up. It is understood that the five he alluded to are George H. Stuart, Lindley Smith, Adolph E. Borie, Judge McKennan, and Judge Strong.

If he now makes a selection from Pennsylvania, either Akerman, Fisher, or Creswell will have to be retired. All three represent States which will in all probability vote for the Democratic candidate in 1872, and the President, being now openly a candidate for re-election, is on the alert to secure Pennsylvania, without whose vote he has within the last week for the first time conceded he could not be re-elected. His faith in Pennsylvania politicians centres almost wholly in Senator Cameron; but nearly all the President's former friends are adverse to his surrendering so completely to the advice of the sage of Lochiel, and this is what now troubles him.

The Post-office Department is Cameron's objective point. He is an old friend of Mr. Creswell, and he has now apparently unlimited influence with him, but he has told the President that he must concentrate all his power in States which he can carry in 1872, and Maryland is not one of them. He says he does not want to be considered as asking Creswell's retirement; but if he is to go he wants Colonel Forney to have the place, and then gives reasons why a change should be made. Were it not for the President's being a candidate for re-election, nothing would be done; but he is growing anxious on this point, and will talk freely with any one upon his prospects for securing delegates and electoral votes.

—James Hopkins is the wealthiest living Baltimorean. He is 75 years old and a bachelor of Quaker descent. He earned all his property of $7,000,000, a million and a half of which is in Baltimore and Ohio Railroad stock, and all this stock together with his magnificent seat of four hundred acres, called "Clifton," will be placed by Mr. Hopkins at the disposal of trustees, already selected, to found the James Hopkins University of the city of Baltimore. The founder has already made his plans and specifications for this institution, and, as he is a man of reading and of observation, great expectations have been formed of the perfectness and enlightenment of the school.

—Since the opening of the present century, eighty-six English patents, and twenty-three French ones, for perpetual motion, have been granted or applied for.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Bombardment of Thionville.

The Battle of Orleans.

French and German Losses.

The Russian Question.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

Extensive Robbery in Cleveland.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM EUROPE.

Bombardment of Thionville.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 13.—Thionville has been bombarded by the Prussians. Fires had broken out there in consequence and on Saturday the entire town seemed to be burning.

German Subscriptions to the French Loan.

BERLIN, Nov. 14.—Herr Gutterbach, a banker of this city, has been arrested for disloyalty. His offense consisted in subscribing for a portion of the new French loan.

The Prussian Government has permitted

Marshal Canrobert

to reside at Stuttgard, in Wurtemberg,

Marshal Lebœuf

at Bonn, in Rhenish Prussia, and

Marshal Bazaine

at Aix-la-Chapelle Aachen, near the Belgian border.

General Von Der Tann's Report.

VERSAILLES, Nov. 14.—General Von Der Tann, in his official report to headquarters here, announces that in the battle before Orleans on the 9th he lost 42 officers and 667 men killed and wounded. The French admit that their loss was 2000.

Dunkirk and the Belgians.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—The Belgian Government is negotiating with the authorities at Tours and Paris to prevent the inundation of the marsh lands around Dunkirk. The military authorities had contemplated taking this step as a means of defense against the Prussians. But Dunkirk is so near the Belgian frontier that Belgium herself would be the greatest sufferer. It is thought the negotiations will be successful.

Effect of the Orleans Battle.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—A *Times* correspondent writing from Tours says the moral effect of the victory near Orleans is incalculable. Reinforcements have gone forward to General Palladines, who now has a large and effective army. Gambetta has returned to Tours from the army. He has expressed his entire satisfaction with affairs at and around Orleans.

Paris Short of Provisions.

The reports that Paris is distressingly short of provisions are confirmed by despatches from various quarters to-day.

Bismarck and Eugenie.

Count Von Bismarck has written a letter formally denying having had any negotiations whatever with the Empress Eugenie.

The German liberals are opposing the proposition for a meeting of the federal parliament at Versailles.

Russia and Prussia.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 14.—The *Independence Belge* of to-day says that while Russia has always felt that the neutrality of the Euxine was insupportable to her, she has never suggested revision of the territorial arrangements of the treaty of 1856.

VIENNA, Nov. 14.—The *Freie Presse* of this city to-day publishes the points of the late Russian circular relative to the prohibition of frigates in the Black Sea. The notes desire equal liberty of action to be accorded to the Sultan, and the remainder of the Paris treaty to remain valid.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 14—11·30 A. M.—Consols 92¾ for both money and account. American securities flat; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 89¾; 10-40s, 86¾. Stocks are flat: Erie Railroad, 18¾; Illinois Central, 110; Great Western, 27.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Refined Petroleum buoyant.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 14—11·30 A. M.—Cotton flat; middling uplands, 9d.; middling Orleans, 9⅛@9⅛d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 14—1·30 P. M.—U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 87¾; of 1865, old, 87¾; of 1867, 89¾. Illinois Central, 109.

LONDON, Nov. 14—1·30 P. M.—Tallow, 43s.

FROM THE WEST.

Robbery in Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 14.—About 10 o'clock las night the jewelry store of N. E. Crittenden & Co. was robbed of from $8000 to $10,000 worth of watches and other valuables.

The robbers entered the store by a rear window during the absence of the person who usually sleeps there. There is no clue to the robbers or valuables as yet. The diamonds were all in the vault, and are safe.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—Stocks heavy. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 112⅛. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 106½; do. 1865, do. 106⅞; do. 1865, new, 109½; do. 1867, 109¾; do. 1868, 109⅝; 10-40s, 106⅛; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 91⅞; Canton Co., 69; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 22¾; Reading, 101¼; Adams Express, 67½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 93⅜; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106⅛; Chicago and Rock Island, 113¼; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93⅜; Western Union Telegraph, 41⅛.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Murder of Mary Mohrman—Trial of John Hanlon—Thirteenth Day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

The trial of this important case was resumed this morning, the court room being crowded as usual. The following testimony was offered by the Commonwealth in rebuttal to that offered by the defense on Saturday:—

Joseph Stewart sworn—I am one of the keepers of the County Prison; it is impossible for a man stationed in cell Roman A speaking through the pipe to be heard in cell Italic A; each cell is nine feet front by 13 feet depth; the thickness of the wall between cells is 18 inches; the number of cells with Roman letters runs the entire alphabet before coming to the Italics, so that between cell Roman A and Italic A are twenty-six cells; they are so arranged on all the floors; this pipe runs along the back of the cells under the floor; it is always filled with water, except at 5 o'clock in the morning, when the watchman throws it off; it then takes it nearly an hour to fill.

Cross-examined—Those pipes are not open in the evening.

George W. Lee sworn—I am plumber and gatekeeper at the prison; I know the arrangement of the cells on the second floor, south side of the prison; between Roman A and Italic A the distance as near as I can judge is 275 feet; it is impossible to hear from one to the other through the pipe; I tried the experiment; there are twenty-six cells between; the connecting pipe is in the corner of the cell and the main pipe is under the floor.

Detective Joshua Taggart recalled—I made an effort to subpœna George Murphy, the witness spoken of in this case; I have been at his residence and place of business, and have not been able to find him; I heard he had left the city.

Samuel Smith sworn—I know Kit Manley and subpœnaed him yesterday morning, and he was to be here to-day; he has not been here; I saw him on Saturday at Sixth and Walnut streets, in company with Michael Noodles (Dowling) and Sam. Tate; I saw them there after recess.

Michael Dowling sworn—(Copy of *Police Gazette* handed to witness); I can't say whether that is the article I referred to as having been read by Dunn; it was something similar to that, if not it; the date of the paper was September 14, 1869 (file of Philadelphia *Inquirer* handed to him); I don't think the articles of September 9 or 10 are the articles I referred to; not the article of Sept. 12 or 14; I couldn't swear positively now if I should see the article; don't think it was the articles of Sept. 15, 16, or 17, nor Sept. 19; I think it was a whole column; nor was it the article of Oct. 1, 1868.

Court Officer James P. Webb sworn—I examined the files of the *Inquirer*; examined the articles containing a reference to the case of Mary Mohrman; all the articles in those papers containing a reference to this case have been marked.

William N. Fenton sworn—I examined the files of the *Police Gazette* from December 1868 to December 1869 inclusive, and also the loose numbers beginning December 5, 1868, and running to December 26, 1868; I marked all the articles containing a reference to this case.

Here the Commonwealth closed.

Mr. Hagert then addressed the jury, saying:—Gentlemen, when I took my seat the other day, I did not think I would again have to trespass upon your time and good nature, but this testimony having been introduced so unexpectedly, renders it necessary for me to say a few words, and very few they shall be. Now then, three men stray out of the court room until the evidence and arguments have closed, and then they walk in and have their say. Who these men are, they themselves have told you; three infamous men, without an honest man at their backs to support them; without the least corroboration to the slightest item of their testimony, and you are asked to believe their impossible story against that of Michael Dunn, which is maintained, held up, and thoroughly substantiated by the most reliable men and women. This is a conspiracy among thieves to break down one of their craft because he told the truth in this case, and went back on another criminal.

Now, look at the stories these men tell. Samuel Tate says he was in cell Italic H, and John Dunn was in cell Italic C, and that he held daily conversation with Dunn through a hole in the wall, but he didn't hear in mind that cell B intervened, and so goes his statement to nothing.

Dowling says this thing occurred, that he heard the *Police Gazette* read in Dunn's cell twelve or fourteen months ago, which brings it to September, 1869, but when cross-examined he tells us that he was separated from Dunn the February preceding, and Noodles can't point out the article, though every article on the subject to which he referred was shown to him.

Thomas Peirce, forgetting his part of the lesson, says he got the paper from Carrol and sent it to Dunn; whereas Tate says he gave it to Dunn through the hole in the wall. Why, gentlemen, at that time there wasn't enough known about this matter to warrant the arrest of anybody, and how could the newspapers give sufficient information for the concoction of such a story as Dunn's?

John P. O'Neil, Esq., now addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner. He spoke feelingly and eloquently of the awful power over the prisoner's life and death with which the jury were clothed, equalled only by the responsibility attached to the exercise of it. He then charged the jury by the oaths they had taken, which were registered in heaven, to decide the case according to the evidence and the law, and these alone, and to do plain and simple justice by this man, who was yet a man, let him be ever so monstrous morally.

He then took up the evidence and argued from it that the Commonwealth's case was not reliable, and that the defense had proved the prisoner not guilty. Emma Busch's testimony showed that there were two persons she saw that evening; one she saw at Eighth and Diamond and did not know, and the other she saw immediately afterwards was John Hanlon sitting on his steps, whom she did know right away. How could it be supposed these were one and the same man?

Caroline Dinglacker saw two men, one with a cap and one with a dark hat. She said here she saw the man take Mary up the alley, and it was said the sight made upon her an indelible impression of terror. But that very night the distracted mother asked her where was the child, and she only said "I don't know," but not a word of her having been taken up the alley.

Martha Conaty was the last person who saw Mary, and she saw her out of the alley. When first examined about this matter, Caroline Dinglacker said Mary went with a man and they went up Dauphin street together. Not a word then about the alley. Which story was to be believed? The one told when the facts were recent, the memory fresh, and circumstances to impress the facts? or the one told two years afterwards, when at least four different detectives had at four different times been to her to train her to the story she was to tell here; and would the jury upon such evidence as this send a fellow-being to the grave and allow these detectives to snatch from the sod upon his grave the reward of $1500?

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Monday, Nov. 14, 1870.

The money market opened this morning with the usual liberal supply of currency, and a still further falling off in the regular business demand for money. Speculative investments, however, are very heavy, and this activity tends to keep the money current in constant motion whilst keeping the market firm. Supply and demand are thus fairly balanced, and employment for all funds available is found without difficulty. The rates for money subject to call are 5½@6½ per cent. Good commercial paper is scarce and in demand at 7@9 per cent. for double names of short date.

The gold market was excited by the political news from Europe, and the market opened at 112⅝, ranging up to noon between that figure and 112¾.

Government bonds are also weak from the same cause, and the market is unsettled.

Reading Railroad was very depressed; sales at 50¾@50⅝. Pennsylvania was steady, with sales at 59½, and Lehigh Valley changed hands at 59½. 115 was bid for Camden and Amboy, and 43½ for Little Schuylkill.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 32¾, an advance. The balance of the list was unsettled and quiet.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$400 Pa 6s, 1 ac	104	100 sh Read R	b10. 50·69
$1000 Pa 6s 2 ac	106	800	do is. s10wn. 50·69
$1500 City 6s New	102¾	300	do c. is. 50·69
$2200 do	102⅝	80	do 50¾
$10000 Am Gold	is. 112¾	100	do b30. 50¾
$2000 do	112¾	200	do s10wn. is 50¾
$1000 O C & A R 7s. c	77¾	1000	do s10wn. 50·69
5 sh Leh V R c	59¾	100	do c. 50·69
60 do c	59¾	100	do b30. 50¾
100 sh Penna RR	59¾	400	do is. 50·69
s60wn	59¾	1000	do s10wn. 50·69
200 do s5.	59¾	1000	do s60wn. 50¾
200 do s60	59¾	100	do b30. 50·81
5 do	59¾	100	do b3. 50¾
200 sh Leh N b60.	32⅞	500	do is. s5&i. 50¾
10 sh 2d & 3d St	53	100	do b5&is. 50¾
100 sh Reading R	50¾		

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; do. 1862, 107¾@107¾; do. 1864, 106⅛@106⅞; do. 1865, 106⅛@106⅞; do. 1865, new, 109⅛@109⅝; do. 1867, do. 109¼@109½; do. 1868, do. 109¾@109¾; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 110⅛@111½; Gold, 112⅛@112⅝; Silver, 106@108; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 82⅝@83; Central Pacific Railroad, 90⅝@91⅞; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 73⅝@74⅞.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅛@113¾; 5-20s of 1862, 107¼@107¾; do. 1864, 106⅛@106⅞; do. 1865, 106⅛@107; do., July, 1865, 109⅛@109⅝; do., July, 1867, 109⅛@109⅝; do. July, 1868, 109⅛@109⅝; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106⅝; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111@111¼. Gold, 112⅛@112⅞.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	112¼	11·57 A. M.	112⅜
10·01 "	112⅜	11·58 "	112⅜
10·02 "	112¼	12·26 P. M.	112¼
10·05 "	112¼	12·30 "	112⅜
10·29 "	112¼	12·31 "	112⅜
11·09 "	112⅜	12·32 "	112⅜
11·37 "	112⅜	12·35 "	112⅜
11·38 "	112⅜		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at $26 ⅌ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet, and ranges from $6·25 to $6·40. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Flaxseed sells in a small way at $2·10@2·12.

There is not much activity in the Flour market, and prices favor buyers. The demand is confined to the wants of the local trade, whose purchases foot up 1200 barrels, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at 5·37½@5·75; Minnesota do. do. at $6@6·25; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25.

There is a fair demand for Wheat from the local millers and prices favor buyers. Sales of 1000 bushels Indiana red at $1·36@1·37, and 1500 bushels Iowa spring at $1·35. Rye may be quoted at 92@93c. for Western. Corn is very dull and prices are weak. Sales of old yellow at 88@90c.; new do. at 75@80c., and old Western mixed at 80@84c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2600 bushels at 54@55c. for white Western, and 53@53½c. for Pennsylvania. 10,000 bushels Canada Barley sold on private terms. Whisky is dull at 89c. for Western iron-bound.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 14.—The market for Beef Cattle was again excessively dull to-day, and prices though quotably unchanged, were weak. A small lot of extra quality brought 9¼c. We quote choice at 8@8¼c.; fair to good at 6@7½c.; and common at 4½@5½c. per pound, gross. Receipts, 2741 head. The following are the particulars of the sales:—

Head.
25 Owen Smith, Virginia, 7@8¼.
85 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6½@7½.
43 Dennis Smyth, W. Pennsylvania, 6@7½.
55 James Christy, Virginia, 6½@8.
41 Dengler & McCleese, Chester county, 7@8½.
28 P. McFillen, Western, 6½@8.
85 P. Hathaway, Chester county, 6½@8.
25 B. F. McFillen, Chester county, 7@7½.
98 James S. Kirk, Western, 7@8.
75 James McFillen, do., 7@8.
52 E. S. McFillen, do., 8@8½.
133 Ullman & Bachman, do., 8@9½.
650 J. J. Martin & Co., do., 5@8.
111 Mooney & Miller, do., 6@9.
60 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 6@7.
55 H. Chain, do., 5½@6½.
50 Joseph Chain, do., 5½@6½.
110 J. & L. Frank, do., 6¾@7¾.
70 Gus. Schamberg, do., 7@8.
125 Hope & Co., do., 6@8.
45 H. Frank, do., 6½@7½.
40 B. Baldwin, Chester co., 5@7.
80 John McArdle, Western, 6@8¼.
190 R. Maynes, do., 6@8.
30 Elcorn, do., 6½@7.
33 Blumenthal, Virginia, 4½@5½.
55 H. Chain, Jr., Western, 6½@7½.
36 James Aull, do., 5@6½.

Cows and calves were in good request at last week's figures. Sales of 200 head at $50@80, as in quality.

Sheep—There was not much demand for this description of stock and prices again declined. Sales of good at 4@5½c. per lb. gross, and common at $2·25 to $3 per head. Receipts 20,000 head at the different yards.

Hogs were much depressed early in the week, but towards the close an active demand sprung up and an advance was realized. Sales of 7000 head at the different yards at $10 50@11 per 100 lbs. net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(*By Telegraph.*)

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Nov. 14.—Arrived, brig Katy, from Turks Island for orders.

Passed in for Baltimore, bark Acquidneck, fm Rio. The ship James Cheston, from Callao, arrived at the Capes, and was ordered to Savannah.

Passed out, barks Maria, from Richmond for Rio, and Ayleston, for Amsterdam; brig Mississippi, for Demarara.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 14

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....49 | 11 A. M.....59 | 2 P. M.....65

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Str Fannie, Fenton, New York, do.
Br. bark Thusnelde, Arrsats, Bremen, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Lucy Isabella, Cook, Salem, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr A. Hammond, Paine, Rockport, do.
Schr H. B. McCauley, Cain, Boston, do.
Schr Alexander, Baker, Bridgeport, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 70, Harraty, Astoria, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Carr, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, from Amesbury, in ballast to J. S. Hilles.
Steamer Panther, Mills, from Boston, in ballast to John S. Hilles.
Steamer F