THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV-NO. 137.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1870.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

HRISTMAS DRESENTS UHRISTMAS I RESENTS.

A Substantial Coat for father to be got of

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRESENTS

HRISTMAS I RESENTS. HRISTMAS

A Suit for the little boy can be had cheap of JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

DRESENTS. HRISTMAS HRISTMAS 1 RESENTS.

Overcoats for poor relations. Prices moderate.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

HRISTMAS DRESENTS. PRISTMAS I RESENTS. Gents' Wrappers, Cravats, Umbrellas, Gloves, Hand-

kerchiefs, etc., in great variety.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 830 CHESNUT Street.

HRISTMAS DRESENTS. UHRISTMAS I RESENTS.

HINT .- We have on the order book of both our stores the measures of a great many of our friends, so that garments can easily be made to your order for Christmas

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. \$18 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

HRISTMAS DRESENTS. I RESENTS.

Any garment or article bought for Christmas may be exchanged at any time if the party is not fitted or suited.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

Nos. 818 and 828 CHESNUT Street.

FIRST EDITION

HANLON'S DOOM!

A New Trial Refused.

His Fate Sealed.

Penalty. the Death

The Opinion of the Court.

All Quibbles Overruled.

The Culprit's Speech.

No Denial of Guilt.

Sentence Pronounced. The

Btc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce, Paxson, and Finleter. It being generally known that the Court would this morning finally dispose of the case of John Hanion, the building was densely crowded from an early hour in the morning. The prisoner's appearance and manner indicated no change; he was as stubbornly indifferent as ever. His sisters and wife were with him a few moments at the dock, and in their exchange of salutation it. their exchange of salutation it was sup-posed by some observers that something was handed him. The women were ordered away and left the room, and at the command of Jadge Paxson the prisoner was taken out and searched, but the object was found only to be a ring, which he wished to give his sister, but which she declined to

At 11 o'clock the five judges took their places upon the bench, and Judge Ludiow, who is looking well and seems to have entirely recovered from his recent indisposition, proceeded to read ah able opinion overruling the motion for a new trial. Opinion of the Court.

Seven reasons have been filed for a new trial in this case. We shall discuss the first three in the order in which they are placed upon our record after we have disposed of the fourth, fifth, sixth,

and seventh.

We shall, then, in our own order, consider— First, The fourth reason assigned, which asserts that "the Assistant District Attorney, in his opening the case of the commonwealth, and the District Attorney in concluding it, in argument, stated to the jury, in prejudice of the prisoner's case, that he,

the prisoner, was then a convict on a charge similar to the one on trial. In considering the fourth reason, it is to be re-marked that, as a matter of fact, the former conviction of Hanlon was in terms not referred to from the beginning to the end of the trial.

The fact that he had been a prisoner was brought out in the preliminary examination of Duon, and that he had been arrested and had given the name that he had been arrested and had given the name of Charles H. Hairls was proved by the Common-wealth without an objection by the counsel for the prisoner, but 'the nature of the charge did not in any way appear, while by the bill of indictment the prisoner was named John Hanion, alias Charles H. Harris. Mr. Hageri, in his opening to the jury, as we remember it, did say:—"A year passed by, and this man stood in the dock on a serious charge, and this led to a suspicion." The District Attorney. In this led to a suspicion." The District Attorney, in his argument, briefly remarked in substance that the prisoner, emboldened by former acts, did not hesitate to commit this brutal murder; while the nearest approach to anything like a reference to the crime which Hanlon had committed, was made by one of the counsel for the prisoner, when in argument he put an hypothetical soner, when in argument he put an hypothetical soner, when in argument he put an hypothetical case to the jury, saying in substance, suppose he (the prisoner) had been guilty of crimes, is that a reason why, with the testimony now before the court, he ought to be convicted of a brutal murder.

Having thus stated, as accurately as we can, that which did take place, ought we for this reason to creat a new trial.

grant a new trial.

If the Assistant District Attorney had formally offered in evidence the record of Hanlon's former conviction, and thus expressed to the jury the true state of the facts, would any tribunal (much as it might desire the offer to be made in writing) for this reason alone either discharge the jury, and thus release a prisoner charged with murder, or after weeks spent in the investigation of the case annul the verdict and retry the prisoner? Such a case can not be found in the books, and upon the reason of the thing cannot be sustained. A moment's reflection will convince any ene that the general and qualified remarks of the District

Attorney and his Assistant ought not to be per-

mitted to disturb this verdict.

Apart from the fact that the counsel for the pri-

soner had the right at any time to call the attention of the Court to any improper argument or remark, and request the Court to direct the jury to take no notice of it, and that a party cannot take his chance of a verdict and hold in reserve a motion for a new trial, 5 Binn, 340, how would it be possible ever to try and successfully convict a prisoner, charged with murder, if during the trial the Common wealth's counsel, or even the prisoner's, should in the heat counsel, or even the prisoner's, should in the heat of an argument refer to some thing which indirectly and by some possibility might affect the prisoner's case? The same principle would destroy the possibility of obtaining a jury to try a cause which had excited public notice. A citizen would not be incompetent to act as a juror simply because he had read in a newspaper that Hanlon had been convicted of an assault with intent to commit a rape; and this principle would apply even if he had, as a spectator, witnessed the trial or even if he had, as a spectator, witnessed the trial, or acted as a juror in that very case, provided he de-clared, upon being challenged for cause, that he could impartially try this case, and would be guided alone by the law and the evidence as it applied to this prisoner upon this trial. In Earl's case, tried by Judge Lewis, afterward Chief Justice, a motion for a new trial was refused, although one of the jurors had made a bet on the week before the court that the defendant would be convicted. Open the door to the successful introduction of such a reason as this, and it is easy to under-

stand how, in desperate cases, a convenient witness might volunteer to inject into a case a case a brief answer, which would at once destroy the a brief answer, which would at once destroy the most carefully guarded trial; and the counsel upon both sides of a cause would be obliged to weigh their words by a standard measure heretofore unknown in our courts. We do not believe that the prisoner was prejudiced or injured by anything said of the nature referred to in the reason flied, and we know that the jury were sworn to try the case, not by the arguments or assertions of consent but by the arguments or assertions of counsel but by the law and the evidence, and to this last fact attention was called in the charge of the Court We once before decided a point similar to the present, and in the same way, but as some years have clapsed since that decision was made, we thought it but right again to reconsider it and set-

thought it but right again to reconsider it and settie the question.

Second. The fifth and sixth reasons, as filed, relate to the admission of Dunn as a witness, and of
the confession to which he testified.

That Dunn, although recently a convict, could
testify, cannot be doubted; the moment the parlon
was placed in his hands, and by him accepted, his
competency was legally restored; that his character
by his own admissions had been bad, very bad, was
a fact which touched his credibility alone, and of
this the jury had abundant notice. Having thus disposed of witness, the question of the admissibility of
the confession is now to be considered. Upon this

posed of witness, the question of the admissibility of the confession is now to be considered. Upon this point we ought to remark, that the Court being made acquainted with the former character of Dunn, watched with anxions and jealous care every development of the evidence so far as it could bear upon the competency of the witness or the question of the final admission of the confession.

We discovered in the preliminary examination the total absence of any hope, threat, or even inducement being held out, made or offered to the prisoner by either Dunn, the detectives, officers of the prison, or by any other person or persons. The detectives selected a cool and intelligent convict;

into his cell Hanlon was placed to work, and human nature did the rest. For fourtern or sixteen days not a word escaped the lips of the prisoner concerning this murder; we can only imagine how Dunn related his own crimes, or how Hanlon (as Dunn declares) fearing that he was suspected, began to counsel with his fellow prisoner how to protest himself, and thus by an absolutely voluntary act divulged his guilt. If the confession is not competent legal evidence, it must be either because a person in custody cannot make a confession, or because the prisoner was in fact entrapped into making it. That the first proposition cannot be legally maintained is evident, for the Supreme Court has decided the quostion. In Common wealth vs. Mosler, 4 Barr, 265, the point arose and was expressly adjudicated, when the objection to the confession was that the prisoner was in custody: in Howser vs. the Commonwealth, 1 P. F. S., 332, the Court decided that "the conversations of prisoners among themselves about "points" the Common of the conversations of prisoners among themselves about "points" the conversations of prisoners among themselves about "points" the Commonwealthy the conversations of prisoners among themselves about "points" ions of prisoners among themselves about "points' to be made when they get out " "the Commonwealth was entitled to say before the jury," and again, says the Court, "the credibility of this witness was fairly submitted to the jury." Many other American and English decisions might be cited to the same point, for, in fact, we can not remember, nor con we find a single authority which denies the soundness of this principle. Was the prisoner entrapped into making this confession?

entrapped into making this confession?

Apart from the facts as developed in this case, to which we shall hereafter refer, it is a principle, settled over and over again, that though it is necessary to the admissibility of a confession, that it should have been voluntarily made, that is, without the appliances of hope or fear, from persons having authority, yet "it will be received, though it were induced by any deception practised on the prisoner, or false representation made to him for that purpose, provided there is no reason to suppose that the inducement held out was calculated to produce an untrue confession, which is the main point to be considered." I Green-

which is the main point to be considered? I Green-ieaf, section 229, and numerous cases cited by him. Bennett and Heard, in the Leading Crim. Ca., ed. of 1869, vol. 2d, p. 570, et. seq., in a learned and ex-haustive note review the numerous cases in which confessions have been received. Ab sec. Iv the pro-position is stated that "a confession is admissible although it is elicited in answer to a question which although it is elicited in answer to a question which assumes the prisoner's guilt, or is obtained by artifice and deception." Case after case is cited to sustain the legal proposition, and but one holds another doctrine, [and that was decided], it is said, without reference to the adjudged cases.

In Reed's Rep., p. 142, cited by the prisoner's coursel, the admissibility of a confession "free from any threat of experity or promise of favor even the

counsel, the admissibility of a confession "free from any threat of severity, or promise of favor, even the minutest," is admitted.

Henderson vs. Adams et al, 5 Cushing, 610; State vs. Walker, 34 Verm. Rep., 302; State vs. York, 37 New Hampshire, 184; each cited by the prisoner's counsel, all maintain the same doctrine. The courts have, acting upon the principle that there was no reason to suppose that an inducement held out was calculated to produce an unitrue confession. was no reason to suppose that an inducement held out was calculated to produce an untrue confession, which is the test, admitted confessions not the spontaneous act of the prisoner, or when induced by spiritual exhortations, or by promise of secrecy, confirmed by an oath, or by promise of a collateral benefit, or boon, not connected with the criminal charge under investigation. When all this is remembered what shall or can be said against the criminal charge under investigation. When all this is remembered, what shall or can be said against the act of this court? When it declared this confession legally competent, with full proof, not only that no hope was held out, threat made, or inducement offered, but that the prisoner, even if placed by the officers of the prison in Dunn's cell for a purpose, held his peace for two weeks, and then voluntarily of his own free will made this confession. To have rejected it

will made this confession. To have rejected it would have been to have declared that the voice of nature should be silenced when either a tortured conscience sought relief in words, or a deprayed and wicked heart took counsel even in a prison and and wicked heart took counsel even in a prison and with a bad man to discover in what way a diabolical crime should forever go unwhipt of justice.

3d. We notice the seventh reason assigned, and which relates to the admission of David McVey, as a witness, simply to say that it was not pressed at the argument and could not be successfully.

A witness for the prisoner had testified that she

saw a man carrying a child along and across a cer-tain street, and that she was then standing talking to McVey; he was called by the Commonwealth to prove that he did not see any such man and child, although he was with the prisoner's witness at the time she testified she saw the child and man. Clearly this evidence was properly admitted, and the Court did not then fall into error.

4th. The first three reasons assigned upon the record in support of this motion may be considered together; they assert that the verdict ought not to stand, because it was against the law, the weight of the evidence, and the evidence. We see many reasons why we should agree with the remarks of the learned judge who decided Vaughn et al. vs. Hann, B. Mon. Kenty R., p. 341, when he said, "That the evidence of confessions at best is the weakest and least to be relied upon of any known in law to and least to be relied upon of any known in law to be competent," and just because the con-fession in this case was of an extraordi-nsry nature and of vital importance, we have, with caution, in a prolonged examina-tion, extending over many hours, gone over the whole of the material evidence in this cause. In this labor the judges who tried the cause have been most materially assisted by our learned colleagues, the President of the Court, Judge Allison, and our brother Judge Paxson. Our brother Finletter was not then a member of the Court. Step by step have we looked at each item of corroboration of the confession to be found in the commonwealth's testi-mony, having determined that without such corroboration the evidence of Dunn was not entitled to In addition to this we have looked into the alleged contradiction between the testimony of Caroline Dinglacker, before the Coroner, and in Court, and any corroboration of her testimony here by other witnesses, and we have endeavored to satisfy curselves of the real strength of the com-monwealth's case from all the evidence produced

by the District-Attorney.
With equal care have we examined the testimony upon each point of defense produced by the prisoner and we have been very careful to look into the evi dence upon the question of time, with special reference to the precise period when Hanlon went late his house. We have remembered that in the charge of the court to the jury explanations most explicit of the nature of confessions were given; that, to test its truth, the jury were instructed not to be satisfied with the confession until each fact intended as cor-roborative proof should be established by competent evidence, and should be consistent with every other such fact proved, and with the main fact to be proved, to wit, the truth of the confession. We know that th testimony in the causewas impartially laid before the jury, and that throughout the trial every doubtful question was solved in favor of the prisoner, while to the charge of the Court no exception was

After such an examination of all that took place throughout the trial, we are unanimously constrained to say that the Court did not err in point of law, and that we are satisfied with the verdict.

This motion is therefore overruled. Hanlon's Speech.

Mr. Sheppard took the indiciment in his hand and addressed the Court, reciting the finding of the bill, the trial and verdict, the motion for new trial, and the opinion upon it, and then said, "It now devoives upon me, as representing the Commonwealth, to move, as I now do move, for the judgment of the law of Pennsylvania upon the verdict of guilty of murder

of Pennsylvania upon the verdict of guilty of murder of the first degree."

By the direction of the Court, Mr. Galton, the clerk, said to the prisoner:—"John Hanlon, have you anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon you?"

Hanlon, rising and flourishing his hand in a dramatic manner, said:—"I have, and with the privilege of a book (a Bible), I will introduce it."

A Bible being passed him by Mr. Brewster, Han-

A Bible being passed him by Mr. Brewster, Han-lon proceeded:—"By this book I will now introduce to your lordships what I have to say and show you what has been done and prove how my life has been sworn away by perjur d witnesses. Oh, look at George Smith! How did he and Howard Perkins George Smith! How did he and Howard Perkins treat me! How was I beset by these men, who tried to draw me into a trap. On the 6th of January George Smith came into my cell, and what did he say:—"Jehn, how are you? I'll tell you who I am. I might sass of for an inspector, but I won't. I am George Smith. Do you kno w me?" Said J., "No, I don't, nor do I want to know you." He looked at an don't, nor do I want to know you. He looked at an Episcopal Bible that's in every man's cell, and said, "What book is that, John?" I said, "One you'd better take with you and make good use of." He said, "No, John, you'd better make use of it." He asked me about you'd better make use of it." He asked me about making shoes, and asked me what kind of partner I had, and said, "I know as much about him as you do." He said, 'Do you think I'd hold such a book as this in my hand and say I didn't know a man I did know?" O! George Smith! He was seeking my ruin. What were the oranges, the pipe, and tobacco for? Oh! the perjurer! to swear away my life for fifteen hundred dollars, as Josh Taggart said, and Howard Perkins!"

And here followed a tirade of abuse against Mr. Perkins and others, who are accused of censpiring to murder this man.

to murder this man.

In closing Hanlon said, "And I will die by murder, leaving behind me a broken hearted mother. I may say it has sent her to her grave. And my poor wife, what did she know? She; could say nothing. And now I have one request to make your lordship, and it's a dying man's request; if ever another such case should come to light, lay

before the jury John Hanlon's last words, and let no more blood be split by perjury." Then he sat down. During this harangue his manner was wild and passionate; he nourished the Bible shou in the most insune strie, striking it violently against the fron raising of the dock, and at times fairly bellowing out his words. In no part of his speech did he assert his innocence or deny his

He was directed to stand up again, and Ju'ge Ludlow prenounced the judgment of the law, as fellows:

The Septence of Death.

John Hanlon, by our record it appears that the Grand Jury of this county indicted you for the murder of Mary Mohrman upon the 6th day of September, A. D. 1863. Your case was tried with deliberaber, A. D. 1863. Your case was tried with deliberation, and after eighteen days' consideration, a jury,
notwithstanding the able and carnest efforts of
your counsel, found you guilty. A motion made for
a new trial has been overruled. Thus human justice has followed you, and you stand now a condemned felon, the proved perpetrator of this most
brutal murder, about to hear the dreadful judgment which we most pronounce. So enormous and aggrevated is the offense
of which you have been convicted, that the Legislature of this Commonwealth, in obedience to a diving
sanction, have declared death to be the only adequate punishment. Our duty, though inexpressibly quate punishment. Our duty, though inexpressibly painful, must be performed, for the judgment which consigns you to the tomb protects innocent and defenceless children from entrage and death. If you ask by what authority we act, learn that we as your judges represent here to-day the sovereignty of this Commonwealth. Through us she speaks to

of this Commonwealth. Through us see speaks to you.

We do not desire to protract this sad scene further than to call upon you to measure the depth of your guilt; thus, if possible, would we move you to seek for and obtain forgiveness. Upon a quiet Sunday evening, while as an humble worshipper the widowed mother of your victim sent up her prayers to God, her infant daughter, through your accursed lust, was put to death. Your liendish passion heeded not the tears, the pitcons means, the last beseeching glance, the awful terror of that defensely see thid.

beseeching glance, the awful terror of that defenseless child.

She exchanged the agony of earth for the glory
of heaven; the divine Master took her and folded
her to His bosom. Walle we abhor your crime we
pity you. Your earthly hopes must now perish, for
hun an forbearance has reached its limit.

Our faith teaches us to believe that divine mercy
is alone limitless, and covered all over as you are
with the blood of all the blood of the transparence.

with the blood of a little child, to that mercy you must

As the rays of the morning sun penetrate your cell, remember that the business of your short life will be to repent. As the hours of each day swiftly glide along, and thus shorten your passage to the grave, earnestly study how to be forgiven.

When the gloon of right sattless graved to the When the gloom of night settles around you, remember that the blackness of darkness will soon shroud you forever from mortal vision in the grave.

We beseech, we implore you, henceforth to live,
and breathe, and have your being, as though each week, and day, and moment, with articulate voice, rang into your ear this solemn sentence—"Prepare

to meet thy God." And now nothing remains for us to do but to pro-nounce the judgment of the law, which judgment is that John Hanlon, alias Charles Hanlon, alias Charles E. Harris, the prisoner at the bar, be taxen from hence to the jall of the county of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that he be there hanged by the neck until he is dead. And may God, of His infinite good-ness, have mercy upon his soul.

"Murdered to Cold Blood." Hanlon, with a wave of the hand, exclaimed, "Murdered in cold blood!" and then sat down, as if much relieved.

The next moment he was seated in the van and on his way to the doomed man's cell. The Shooting of John C. Nolan-Discharge of Crawlord.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pirce.

In the case of Alexander Crawford, who was arrested for shooting John C. Nolar at the meeting of the return judges, his Honor Judge Peirce this morning delivered a lengthy and able opinion discharging Caawford, on the ground that the evidence presented a case of self-delanse, and upon trial a verdict of guilty could not be sustained by the thurt. The crowded condition of our columns to-day prevents us from giving the opinion in full. vents us from giving the opinion in full.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1870. I and, with a moderate supply, the market may be characterized as easy, but money is by no means a drug, as full employment can be readily obtained for all that lenders control at the rates current during the week. Next week will be an active one, and the following week more so, owing to the approach of the holidays, so that lenders may be tempted to exact an advance on the present rates of interest and discount, but all indications point towards a very easy market after the first week of the new year, when the usual settlements will have been made. Gold continues steady and quiet at 110%@

110%, closing at the latter. In the Government bond market there is a very firm tone in view of the interest falling due in January, and prices advanced from %@ % all through the list as compared with last

night's closing figures.

At the Stock Board there was continued activity at very full prices. Sales of the Pennsylvania 6s, registered, at 104½; City 6s, new, Reading Railroad was active and stronger.

Sales at 51% s. o.@51% short b. o. Lenigh Valley was taken at 60%, and there was an active demand for Philadelphia and Erie, with sales up to 27% b. o. 11834 was bid for Camden and Amboy and 3734 for Catawissa preferred. In Canal shares there was considerable activity in Lehigh, which sold at 3414@3414. A few shares of Schuylk#l preferred were taken at

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

BEFORE BOARDS. 100 do... b60, 62% 100 sh Ph & E R. c. 27% 5 do... ls. 62% 100 do... b60, 27% 5 do... ls. 62% 200 do... b60, 27% 7 do... 62 7 sh Cen Traus ls 51% 7 do... 62 9 sh Sch Nav Pf. 16% 100 do... c&p. 60% 200 do... b80, 34% 100 do... c&p. 60% 100 do... s50, 34% 10 sh Nat Bk Ger'n 90 100 do... s60, 34% S3 sh C & A R. ls. 119% MESSER, WILLIAM PAINTER & Co... No. 36 S. Third

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Dec. 10.—Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$25 % ton. Seeds—Cloverseed continues in demand, and 15000 bushels sold to go out of the market, at 11c. Timo-

\$2.62 15. The Flour market is less active, but we continue The Flour market is less active, but we continue former quotatione. The domand is principally from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1500 barrels, including superfine at \$450@475; extras at \$50@525; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at \$575@65; Minnesota do. do. at \$62\$50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$575@650; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$625@7; and fancy brands at \$725@8, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$56512%. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is a firmer feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of \$000 bushels at \$1.345 for Indiana red; \$1.48 for do. amber; and \$1.34@138 for Pennsylvania red. Rye may be quoted at \$23@34c. for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is quiet but steady. Sales of \$000 bushels new Pennsylvania, Jersep, and Delaware yellow at 72c., and 400 bushels new Western do. at \$900. Oat are unchanged. 3009 busquels sold at 54@56c. for Pennsylvania and Western.

Whisky is firm, and 25 barrels Western iron-

thy may be quoted at \$5@5.25, and Flaxseed at

Whisky is firm, and 25 barrels Western iron-

SECOND EDITION THIRD EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

Activity of the Prussians.

The March on Havre.

An Advance on Tours.

The Army of the Lo!re Pursued.

Startling from China. Fears of Further Outrage,

The New Census of Thiladelphia.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prueslans Marching on Havre. LONDON, Dec. 8 .- Many Englishmen are arriving here from Havre. They report that the Germans were marching on that city and were hourly expected to invest it.

HAVRE, Dec. 7 .- The Prussians are advancing on this city. The French gave them battle about four miles distant, in which the loss was about equal. Demand of Indemnity.

London, Dec. 8 .- The Prussians have exacted seven hundred and fifty thousand francs indemnity in Burgundy for the expulsion of the Germans. The Advance on Tours.

DARMSTADT, Dec. 7 .- Louis sent the following telegraphic despatch from Orleans to-day to the Grand Duke in this city:-"We march forward for Tours to-day." French Protest Against Napoleon.
BERLIN, Dec 8.—The French military officers

now prisoners of war in Germany protest against the restoration of the Emperor Bona-Pursuit of the Army of the Loire. VERSAILLES, Dec. 8 .- The Germans are vigor-

onely pursuing the French army of the Loire. Ocean Steamer Dienster. LONDON, Dec. 8 .- A despatch from Aberdeen states that the steamship Union, of the North German line, has parted amidships off Rattsay Head, and that little of the cargo can be saved.

The Eastern Difficulty-Russia Ordering Arms from the United States. London, Dec. 8 .- It is reaffirmed to-day that the Russian Government has ordered from America one hundred mitrailleuses and one million of metallic cartridges.

The European Markets. LONDON, Dec. 8-11'80 A. M.-Consols opened at 92 for money and 92% for account. American securities are quiet; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 90%; 10-498, 87%. Stocks are quiet; Eric Railroad, 20%; Illinois, 111; Great Western, 28 LONDON, Dec. 8,—Tallow firmer. HAMBURG, Dec. 9 .- Petroleum, 13 marc bancos, 4

1 IVENTOOL, Dec. 9.—Cotton opened quiet; uplands, 8 % @8 % d.; Orleans, 9 @ 9 % d. Sales to-day are estimated at '0,000 bales.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Revised Census of Philadelphia-Another Unsatisfactory Exhibit. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Dec. 10.—The supplemental census of Philadelphia, taken by Marshal Gregory, by express orders of the President, is about complete, and nearly all the documents connected with the renumeration have been received at the Census Bureau in this city. Their examination is not yet complete, but as far as it has progressed it shows that the aggregate will be about 20,000 in excess of the first enumeration, making the population of the city not more than 677,000.

FROM THE WEST.

A Suit for Taxes Decided in Favor of the Government.

St. Louis, Dec. 10.—A long-standing suit against the Old Paschal House Louise Lottery Association for Government tax and penalties was decided yesterday, by judgment in favor of the Government for \$12.000.

The Lapine Murderers. John Armstrong and Charles Jolly, the alleged murderers of the Lapine family, near Potosi, last month, and who were sent to St. Louis some days ago to protect them against lynchers, will be sent to Potosi to-day for trial, in charge of a posse of militia ordered out by Governor McClarg as an armed posse commitates to aid Sheriff Clark, of Washington county, to preserve order and protect the pri-

FROM CHINA.

Further Hostile Demonstrations against LONDON, Dec. 8 .- Later advices from China have been received to-day at the Foreign Office. The news is serious. The Government is informed that more hostile demonstrations have been made against the Christians at Tientsin.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Dec. 10.—Stocks very strong. Money 566 per cent. 5-208, 1862, coupon. 108; do. 1864, do., 107%; do. 1865, do. 107%; do. 1865, new, 109%; do. 1867, 110; do. 1868, 110%; lo-408, 106%; Virginia 68, new, 63; Missouri 68, 92%; Canton Co., 66%; Cumberland preferred, 25; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91%; Erie, 24%; Reading, 163%; Adams Express Co., 65%; Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 92%; Illinois Central, 182; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 163%; Chicago and Rock Island, 108%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 94%; West-ern Union Telegraph, 45%. graph, 45%.

New York Produce Starket. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—Cotton duli and lower; sales 1000 bales upland at 15%;c. Orleans at 15%;c. Flour dull and without decided change; sales of 10,000 dull and without decided change; sales of 10,000 barrels. Wheat quiet and dull; sales of 42,000 bushels new spring at \$1.8; red Western at \$1.42 @1.45. Corn firm and scaror; sales of 54,000 bushels new mixed Western at 78,280c. Oats quiet; sales of 56,000 bushels Ohio at 60,262c.; Western at 60,261c. Beef quiet and unchanged. Pork quiet and weak; new mess, \$20.25,2.20.50; old, \$22,2.250 Land heavy; steam, 12,21.24; kettic, 13.4c. Whisky quiet at 99c.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Dec. 10.—Cotton dull; middling uplands, 144,615c.; low middlings, 144,c. Flour quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Wheat higher for better grades; choice white, \$1.70@1.35; fair to prime, \$1.30@1.60; prime to choice red, 1.55@1.56; fair to good, \$1.30@1.50; common, \$1.15@1.25; Ohio and Indians, \$1.38@1.40. Corn advanced and closed quiet; white, 72@73c.; yellow, 73c. Oats nominally 50@50c. Provisions unsettled, with the teniency downward; stock scarce and demand trifling. Whisky higher at 91@92c.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Philadelphia Census Revision.

Another Unsatisfactory Result.

Pacific Railroad Bonds.

Weekly Treasury Statement.

LATER FROM EUROPE

The Movement on Havre.

FROM EUROPE.

The Prussian Movement on Havre. HAVRE, Dec. 8.—Iron-clads have been ordered by the French Government to repair imme diately to Havre to assist in the defense of the

city. The Proposed Conference.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Times' special from Berlin says invitations have been issued for a London conference on the Eastern question.

Rejoicings in Germany Over the Victories. A Berlin special reports that there are great public rejoicings every where over the recent victories. It is believed the war is near its end. An address is proposed to the King from the inhabitants, to be presented at Versailles, asking for the immediate bombardment of Paris.

Grant's Message in Germany Great disappointment is felt that President Grant's position is not stronger on the Alabama claims and fishery question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Income Tax.

Special Despatch to The Brenning Tolegraph.

Washington, Dec. 10.—The action of the Ways and Mesns Committee, not to report any general tariff or tax bill at the present session, does not include the income tax. Several members of the committee are in faver of a total repeal of that tax, and will proget on all occasions. will urge it on all occasions.

Newspaper Change. The announcement in the Chronicis newspaper of this morning by Colonel Forney, that the paper is for sale, has caused much comment in political circles. It is understood that he does not agree with the administration concerning certain matters.

Funeral of General Walbridge. The President and all the members of the Cabinet attended the funeral of General Walbridge.

Pacific Rallroad Bonds. Several leading financial gentlemen from New York and Philadelphia had a conference with Secre-tary Boutwell to-day for the purpose of urging the Secretary to allow the national banks to substitute Pacific Railroad bonds in place of Pive-twenties. to such substitution, as it would be likely to throw upon the market a large number of Five-twenty bonds and tend to depreciate them.

The Fourth of March. Notwithstanding the fact that the House Judiciary Committee are almost unanimously in favor of the repeal of the law requiring Congress to organize on the 4th of March, it is ascertained that a large majority of the members are opposed to its repeal.

FROM HEART'S CONTENT.

Heavy Storm-The Cable Break HEART'S CONTENT, Dec. 10.—A heavy northeast stoim prevails, the wind blowing a gale, with fog and rain. The sea is running high, and there is no prospect for grappling the cables to-day.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Dec. 10.—The buildings Nos. 44 and 46 State street, Brooklyn, occupied by the Lock Shank Button Manufactory and Messrs. Leese & Cramp, were burned this morning, and several adjoining buildings were damaged. Loss, \$25,000. Insured. LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 10 STATE OF THERMOMSTER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M. 57 | 11 A. M. 43 | 2 P. M. 50 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, Dighton, Sinnickson

& Co. Schr Ocean Wave, Bryant, Newport, do. Schr Raven's Wing, York, New Bedford, do. Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, Portsmouth, do. Schr Louis F. Smith, Crie, Charlestown, J. C. Scott & Sons.

& Sons.
Schr R. Peterson, English, Wash'ton, D.C., do.
Schr Jas. S. Shindler, Lee, do.
do.
Schr Sydney C. Tyler, Barrett, Boston, do.
Schr E. S. Heeves, Jones, Port Elizabeth, do.
Schr E. W. Godfrey, Brown, do. do.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer R. Willing, Wood, 13 hours from Balti-more, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

more, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Fanita, Doane, 24 hours from New York,
with radse, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and
Alexandria, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Waliace, 24 hours from New York,
with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Davis, 24 hours from New
York, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr J. H. Whitmore, Greenlaw, fm Darien, Me.,
with guano to Knight & Sons.
Schr Port Royal, Hagan, from Georgetown, with Schr Port Royal, Hagan, from Georgetown, with

Schr J. H. Huddell, Jr., Clark, from Boston.

Schr J. H. Huddell, Jr., Clark, from Boston.
Schr Lizzie Maui, Wheeler, do.
Schr Ann E. Martin, Weeks, do.
Schr Thos. Sinnickson, Dickinson, fm Providence.
Schr Alex. H. Cain, Simpson, from New London.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a
tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Davis, from Havre-de-Grace,
with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.
Steamers Ashland, Ingram, for Charleston, and Volunteer, Jones, for Wilmington, N. C., cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamers Lee, Dearborn, from Savannah, and Charleston, Berry, from Charleston, at New York

Charleston, Berry, from Charleston, at New York yesterday.

Steamer William P. Clyde, Sherwood, hence, at New York yesterday.

Steamers Tacody, Nichols, and Monitor, Jones, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamer Leoperd, Hoghes, hence for hoston, at Holmes' Hole A. M oth list.

Br. brig Nancy Ross, McClellan, from Halifax, N. S., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 8th list.

Schrs M. V. Cook, Falkenburg, E. A. Safford, Powers; and J. J. Worthington, Young, hence for Providence; Fannie Hanmer, Brooks, do. for Pawtucket; Golden Esgle, Howes, do. for New Bedford; and G. W. Pratt, Nickerson, do. for Boston, at New York yesterday.

York yesterday.

Schrs Searsville, Chase, from Boston; Lady Ellen, Sampson, from Providence; and Maggie Vandusen, Tompkins, from New Haven, all for Philadelphia; and L. & A. Babcock, Lane. hence for Boston, passed

Hell Gate yesterday.
Schr Foam, Homan, from Providence for Trenton,
passed Hell Gate yesterday.