FIRST EDITION

THE LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

End of the West Point Trial.

Book Concern Frauds.

A Trial with Closed Doors.

Daring Diamond Thieves.

School Houses in the West.

A Singular Land Suit.

Etc., Etc., Etc.,

LOSS OF THE SAGINAW.

The Wreck-Fitting Out the Gig-Terrible The Wreck-Fitting Out the Gig-Terrible Sufferings on the Way-The Disaster to the Beat-Loss of Life When the Beat Ladded. The N.Y. Heraid correspondent at San Francisco sends the following additional particulars relative to the Saginaw's loss:—

San Francisco, Jan. 12.—The United States steamer Saginaw, Commander Sleard, went ashore on Ocean Island at a quarter of three A. M. on the 28th of October. She had left Midway Island on the day previous taking with

Midway Island on the day previous, taking with her the contractors' party of ninety-three men, who were at work attempting to deepen the channel, but who had abandoned it, deciding the operation to be entirely impracticable. All hands were got on shore safely, and a considerable amount of provisions was also landed. The steamer went to pieces on the 14th of No-

The captain's gig was prepared to go to Honolulu for assistance, and was manned by the following volunteers:—Lieutenant Talbot; Peter Francis, quartermaster; John Andrews, James Muir, and William Halford. The gig left Ocean Island on the 18th of November. After five days out the crew experienced the most terrible suf-ferings from want of fire and food and from sickness. On Sunday morning, December 18, they sighted the land, and in attempting to enter Hanalai the boat capsized. Andrews and Francis were washed away and never seen after-

Lieutenant Talbot, after clinging to the boat for a short time, was also washed off and drowned. Mair was kept in the boat and was a raving maniac. Another sea righted the boat, but unfortunately it was again capsized. Halford and Muir succeeded in landing at Kahili, about five miles from Hanalal. Muir soon after died. Halford succeeded in procuring clothes and food from the natives, after he had secured all the papers, chronometer and other instruments from the boat. The bodies of Lieutenant Talbot and Francis were washed ashore, and were buried at Hanalai.

Halford left Kabili on the schooner Wainona December 20, arriving at Honolulu on the 24th, and humediately related the circumstances of the steamer's loss to the United States Minister, who at once chartered a schooner and despatched her with provisions to Ocean Island. Upon the matter being laid before the Government by the United States Minister, and on his intercession, the Hawalian steamer Kelonea was immediately despatched.

Ocean Island, upon which the Saginaw was wrecked, lies about fifty-five miles west by north from Midway Island, and has no connection with the French Frigate Shoals, which are dietant from it fully six hundred miles in a southeasterly direction. From Ocean Island to the nearest of the Sandwich Islands is about one thousand miles.

Hanalal, where the boat was capsized, is a small harbor on the north side of the Island of Kanal, one of the westernmost of the Sandwich group, and Kahili, where Halford and Muir succeeded in getting on shore, is a point on the same island about five miles to the eastward of

The knowledge that over ninety men, in addition to the regular complement of officers and crew of the Saginaw, were on board, renders the possibility of the survivers suffering much from hunger before relieved more probaate They have, however, succeeded in landing con siderable provisions, and with proper economy and the possibility of catching birds and fish they will be able to subsist for a long time. There is hope that if the steamship China calls at Midway Island Commander Sicard may have been able to let her know of the disaster. If such is the case the whole party are doubtless rafe on board of her, and we may hear of them first by way of China.

WEST POINT.

Close of the Trial of Cadet Smith-His Defense-The Probable Result Expulsion or

Suspension. WEST POINT, Jan. 12 .- The seventh and final ession of the court-martial opened at 10 o'clock this morning. A larger number of spectators were in attendance than on any former occasion. Most of these were officers of the Post or Academic staff, and were drawn thither to witness the curious closing scene of the colored cadet's second trial. The accused entered at the last moment, and hastily throwing off his over-coat, drew from his pocket a roll of manuscript containing his written defense. SMITH'S DEFENSE.

At the call of the Judge-Advocate, he arose to recite his defense. All eyes in the room were turned upon him, and white he spoke an intense silence prevailed. His address was as follows: -May it please the Court: I stand here to-day May it please the Court: I stand here to-day charged with a most disgraceful act, one which not only affects my character, but will, if I am found guilty, affect it during my whole life. And I shall attempt, in as few words as possible, show that I am as innocent of this charge as any person in this room. I was reported on the 18th of December, 1878, for a very trivial oftense. For this offense I submitted an explanation to the commandant of cadets. In this explanation I stated the real cause of my committing the offense for which I was reported. But this cause as stated, involved another cadet. committing the offense for which I was reported, But this cause, as stated, involved another cadet, who finding himself charged with an act for which he was liable to punishment, denies all knowledge of it. He tries to establish his denial by giving evidence which I shall attempt to prove the control of t which he was liable to punishment, denies all knowledge of it. He tries to establish his denial by giving evidence which I shall attempt to prove absurd. On the morning of the 1sta of Becemer, 1870, at guard mounting, after the new guard had marched past the old guard, and the command of "Iwos left—hait!" had been given, the new guard was about two or three yards to the front and right of the old guard. Then the command, "Left backward dress," was given to the new guard. "Order arms, place rest," I then turned around towards Cadet Anderson and said to him, "I wish you would not tread on my toes." This was said to him in a moderate tone, quite loud enough for him to hear. He replied, as I understood, "Keep your — toes out of the way." I said nothing more, and he said nothing more. I then heard Cadet Birney say to another cadet (I don't know it was) standing by his side, "it (or the thing) is speaking to Mr. Anderson. If he were to speak to me, I would knock him down." I heard him an metty; but as I knew that he was interfering in an affair which did not concern him. I took no farther notice of him, but torned around again to my original position in ranks. What was said satasequently I do not know, for I paid no further strention to either party. I heard nothing sais at any time about taking my eyes away, or of Cadet Anderson compromising his dignity.

Having thus reviewed the circumstances which gave rise to the charge, may it please the Court, I will say a word as to the witnesses. Each of these cadets testifies to the fact that they have disconsed the case in every particular, both with each other and with the other cadets. That is, they have found out each other's views and feelings in respect to it, compared the evidence which each should give, the probable result of the trial, and one has even testified that h: nas expressed a desire as to the result, and has stated that his testimony should tend to accomplish his desire and bring about that result. Think you that Cadet Birney, with such a desire lurking in his breast, influencing his every thought and word, with such an end in view, could give evidence unbiased, unprejudiced, and free from that desire that "Cadet Smith might be sent away and proved a liar?" Think you that he could give evidence which should be "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help me God?" It seems impossible for me to have justice done me by the evidence of such witnesses, but I will leave that for the court to decide. There is another question here which must be answered by the finding of this court. It is this:—"Shall Cadet Smith be allowed to complain to the commandant of cadets when he considers himself unjustly dealt with?" When the court takes notice of the fact that this charge and these specifications are the result of a complaint made by me, it will agree with me as to the importance its takes notice of the fact that this charge and these specifications are the result of a complaint made by me, it will agree with me as to the importance its finding will have in answering that question. As to what that finding will be I can say nothing, but if the court is convinced that I have lied, then I shall expect a finding and sentence in accordance with such conviction. A lie is as disgraceful to one man as another, be he white or black, and I say here as I said to the commandant of cadets, "If I were guilty of telling a falsehood, I should merit and expect the same punishment as any other cadet," but, as I said before, I am as funceent of this charge as any person in this room. The verdict of an infallible judge—conscience—is "not guilty," and that is the finding I ask of this court.

Respectfully submitted,

Cadet United States Military Academy.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Jan. 12, 1871.

THE PROBABLE RESULT. Reticerce is the rule in regard to the probable verdict in Cadet Smith's case. It is quite evident that the general prognostication tends to either expulsion or suspension. THE OTHER PERSECUTED CADETS.

Cadet Barnes, who was one of the victims of the recent First Class outrage, has resigned his cadetship, and made his final exit from here to-day. Cadets Fleckinger and Baird are attending their class examinations. They are excommunicated as effectually as their colored brother Smith from all communion and fellowship with their comrades. Their resignations have been forwarded to Washington, and friends have gone to intercede for them. gone to intercede for them.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN.

Investigation of the Alleged Frauds-The Doors Closed Against Every One. The most intense interest was manifested yesterday around the Methodist Book Rooms, No. 805 Broadway, in the trial of Rev. Dr. Lanahan, Assistant Agent of the Book Concern, for certain acts alleged to have been committed by him in

his official capacity.

At 9 A. M. the committee met at the Mission Chapel. Besides the committee there were present Bishops Ames, Janes, Scott, and Simppresent Bishops Ames, Janes, Scott, and Simpson, together with the accused agent, his counsel, and two or three stenographers. Dr. Lanaban is represented by Judge Reynolds, of Brooklyn, A. J. Vanderpoel, and Rev. Mr. Buckly, as counsel, and the Book Concern is represented by E. L. Fancher, Esq., General Runyon, and Dr. Pease, P. E., and Rev. George Leving Taylor, who represent the inverse the Lansing Taylor, who represent the signers to the charges against Dr. Lanahan. After the organization of the Court, reading of minutes, etc. the duration of the daily sessions was fixed from 9 A. M. to 12½ Pi M., and from 2 till 5½ or 6 P. M., as business should require. The question then came up as to sitting with open or closed doors, and upon this Dr. Lanahan's counsel requested to be heard. They were therefore admitted, and in presenting their case they argued ably and strongly in favor of open doors, for the reasons, among others, that Dr. Lanahan had been widely traduced in the official press of the M. E. Church, and a great many people even now believe that he is on trial for frauds and peculations committed on the Concern, and the Associated Press has helped forward this impression within the last few days by telegraphing such a statement all over the country. It was deemed, therefore, a matter of justice to Dr. Lanahan that the investigation should be open, and that the public should know the exact facts in the case. Neither he nor his counsel had any desire to cover anything up, but demanded the fallest and freest investigation.

A lively debate followed, in which the members of the committee participated. They took the ground mainly that, with open doors, they could not refuse admission to any one, and that, as a matter of self-protection, it was best to sit with closed doors. The Bishops favored open sessions, and some members of the committee were also in favor of admitting by tickets, but obstacles were presented to this plan also, and it was finally decided by a vote of 8 to 4, as follows, to shut out the public:—Yeas—Messrs. Blades, Kennedy, Maltby, Bannister, Irwin, Bingham, Brooks, and Rothweiler. Nays— Messrs. Slicer, Woodruff, Pike, and Vernon.

At this point a recess was taken until two o'clock, at which time the question came up again, and after considerable debate pro and con, the above decision was reaffirmed by the same vote. It was also decided, after some discussion, to begin at the beginning and to go over the ground that has been traversed already, so that nothing should be left undone that could be done to arrive at the truth, and the whole truth, in the matter.

It was reported, though we could not verify it, that the ministers who had been shut out from the deliberations of the court had presented a written protest and a formal demand for admission. An executive session of the committee was said to have been held over it, during which even the Bishops retired; but it would seem from the final action of the sommittee that the protest was not favorably re-The committee will sit again to-day, and it is expected that the investigation will cover several weeks. New witnesses are to be examined on both sides. - N. Y. Times, to-day.

WESTERN SCHOOLS.

A Novel Way to Support a Family. The real estate business in Iowa has become a matter of so great competition that agents make use of extraordinary exertions to obtain the management of lands of non-residents. One agent gives the following explanation of high

Nearly three-fourths of the taxes in Iowa are for school purposes. How applied? In a very thickly settled township, not more than forty miles from here, a man concludes that he must have a school for his children. He applies to the Board of Sub-Directors of his township to have a new district set off, which will place him about the centre and alone in it. He next elects himself sub-director for his district, and again applies for an appropriation to build a school-house for his district, which is, of course, granted, amounting to from \$600 to \$1000. The money he uses to build himself a two-story house, he uses to build himself a two-story house, faraishing the upper story for a school room. He then uses the contingent fund to buy himself a cook store with which to heat the school-room. He places the store in the lower room, which he occupies for his dwelling, and passes the pipe up through the school-room, where he attaches a large drum. This done, he employs his wife as teacher for probably \$40 or \$50 per month, and as there are no other children in the district his wife has an easy time. Thus the school room fund furnishes him a Thus the school room fund furnishes him a home, fuel, employment for his wite, etc., and the non-resident land-owners pay for it. This case is not alone, but many other localities are afflicted to a greater or less extent.

-The streets of Leuisville, Ky., are posted with bills offering \$500 in gold for volunteers for the French army.

Daring Theit in Albany Exciting Chase and Capture of the Thief. The Albany Journal of Wednesday evening

says:"Last evening our citizens were again startled by the commission of a daring crime.

"A young, smooth-faced, dark-eyed fellow, well dressed and handsome, one well calculated, from frank, ingenuous expression, to disarm all suspicion of the criminal, called at the jewelry store of George L. Steverson, shortly before 7 o'clock last evening, ostensibly for the purpose of selecting a diamond ring. Mr. Stevenson displayed a tray of his choicest dlamond rings, comprising in all a value of over \$2000. The young man closely examined several of the articles shown, and at last pretended to discover aflaw on one of them which he seemed par-ticularly anxious to purchase. Mr. Stevenson turned around for the purpose of getting a microscope to convince him such was not the

fact.

"The robber, seizing the tray, broke for the door, and was out in a second. Mr. Stevenson, seizing a revolver, started around the counter in pursuit. At a point between Columbus and Steuben streets the [decided command to 'halt! or you are a dead man,' speedily brought the villain to a stand-still. The fleet-footed rascal surrendered, and Mr. Stevenson returned to the store with his prisoner in charge who how. surrendered, and Mr. elevenson returned to the store with his prisoner in charge, who, how-ever, had but three of the diamonds in his pos-session, the remainder having been scattered all along the route of his flight.

"The tray contained some twenty rings in all, ranging in value from \$200 down to \$46. A posse of police were sent out to search for the missing valuables. A close scouring of the gutters along the route of flight yielded a satisfactory result, and during the night twelve rings were picked up, leaving, however, some of the most valuable ones still missing."

The Latest Sleight of Hand in a Broadway Singe. We take the following from the N. Y. Mail of

last evening:—
A Brooklyn lady recently left her home to do some shopping in New York. She got into a Broadway stage, and some time after paid her fare. This she remembers, as she does that she

restored her purse to its cosy resting-place again. The stage, as it passed the Astor House, pulled up to admit a passenger who was not of the every-day sort. He was gotten up in the most princely fashion. He might have been a railroad director or an alderman. He sat down opposite the Brooklyn lady. What most attracted her attention was a magnificent solitaire diamond ring which he wore moon of the fingers. her attention was a magnificent solitaire diamond ring which he wore upon one of the fingers of his left hand. The stage soon became crowded, and the gentleman rose to give his seat to a lady. By-and-by a seat became vacant beside our lady friend, which the gentlemanly stranger with the nice clothes and the solitaire took. The lady rode on, and had forgotten all about the embodied elegance and the ring when she arrived at Stewart's. She went into the store, chose what she wanted, put her hand in her pocket for her purse, but found it missing. She borrowed ten cents from the clerk to pay her stage fare home. She told her husband, who langhed at her until she cried, she says, then kissed her, and gave her \$10 to buy a new purse.

she cried, she says, then kissed her, and gave her \$10 to buy a new purse.

A friend dropping in after dinner, she had to tell the story all over again. Strange to say, he suspected the gentleman with the solitaire.

"Was he in when you paid your fare?" "He was." "Could he have seen your purse and where you put it?" "Why, of course he could." "Didn't he get up and then sit down again—the second time beside you?" "He did, but ——" "Where's your pocket?" "Why, here," said the lady, plunging her nervous fingers (for she was excited by the cross questioning) deep into the excited by the cross-questioning) deep into the pocket of the dress which she still wore—"right here. Atd, bless me! 'sald she, as she withdrew her hand again. "As I'm a living woman but here's the rine!"

here's the ring!"
True enough. The exquisite, in abstracting the purse, had left the solitaire behind him. A Broadway jeweller values it at \$1500.

SINGULAR LAND SUIT.

An Immense Amount of Property Involved-Story of a Scattered Estate. The St. Louis Republican of the 10th instant

A case was commenced in the Circuit Court yesterday, in the nature of a proceeding in equity, which involves a large amount of property and is of a singular and interesting character. The bill is filed by Peter Macniff et al. against William and Bennett Currie, and it sets forth substantially that Eleanor Macniff, wife of Peter Macniff and mother of the parties petitioning, died October 9, 1862. On the St. of tioning, died October 9, 1862. On the 8th of May, 1851, said husband and wife executed a power of attorney to one James Currie, for the purpose of recovering certain real and personal estate to which Eleanor Macniff was heir at law, through Daniel Clark, late of New Orleans, or through Mary Clark, late of Germantown, Pa., or through Eleanor O'Beerne, lale of Sligo, Ire-

land, all being deceased.

The sald Eleanor and Peter Macniff further executed an agreement in which it was stated that said Eleanor Macniff was the only child and sole heir at law of the late Eleanor O'Beerne, and that the latter was one of the heirs of the late Mary Clark, and the latter the mother of Daniel Clark, of New Orleans. Eleamother of Daniel Clark, of New Orleans. Eleanor O'Beerne died, leaving Eleanor Macniff and John O'Beerne her only heirs, and the latter died without issue. Jane Green's heirs in 1844 gave a quit claim deed of their shares to Eleanor Macniff, of St. Louis, in July, 1853. This lady, having thus acquired a legal claim to a large amount of scattered property, employed Currie, as is alleged, to accomplish a settlement of the claims. In the course of the transactions between the parties, it is further averred that, for tween the parties, it is further averred that, for the sum of \$1000, Currie received a deed from said Eleanor for the purpose of increasing his powers and facilitating a settlement.

The plaintiffs charge said Currie with not performing his duty as per agreement, and that on October 3, 1853; he conveyed to Edward Creswell a parcel of land situate in Callaway county, Mo., being a portion of the estate, said sale being made without the knowledge of plaintiffs, and was not discovered until after Currie's death. Currie died in 1859, leaving the efendants as his heirs. The latter have, it is alleged, failed to account for the transaction of their father, therefore the plaintiffs ask that the power of attorney be revoked, and that the defendant be required to deliver to the plaintiff the deed given to said Currie, with all other agreements, and invest the plaintiffs with the title of the said property. The land in Callaway county contains seven thousand and fifty-six arpents, and is worth some \$32,000. Large tracts of land are also involved in Jefferson and Warren counties, and the total value of the property concerned directly or indicately with perty concerned directly or indirectly will reach a very large amount, probably several hundred

A New Way of Securing Rallway Damages. A countryman in England happened to be A countryman in England happened to be travelling in a railway train, accompanied by his wife, when a collision happened. His wife received a severe contusion between the eyes, for which the jury awarded £50 damages. Some time after the following was elicited from the plaintiff in a moment of unguarded conviviality:—"Well, you see't collision happened t'ould woman and I wur all feet: but when I got a training I saw a lot o' fellows in a targible." o't' carriage I saw a lot o' fellows in a terrible state. One sings out, 'Eh, lad, I ve gettin' my head cut open, I'll ha't twenty peownd for this.' 'Twenty peownds,' cried another, 'f'se zettin' my shoulder out, I'll have forty for it.' 'When I heard this,' continued the clover business man. 'I jumped at t' onld woman straight out, and druv my head right between her eyes, and we're gettin' fifty peownd for t'."—Railroad Gaselle. o' t' carriage I saw a lot o' fellows in a terribl

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS CABLE

THE PARIS BOMBARDMENT

Range of the German Guns.

Peace Rumors at Versailles.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Outrages in the South.

Advices from the Pacific.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Rite.

FROM EUROPE.

Progress of the Bombardment of Parls—Rauge and Effectiveness of the Prussian Guns.

London, Jan. 13—Morning.—I have just received, by express from Versailles, a despatch from the New York Heraid correspondent, dated on the 10th inst. Your correspondent

PRACE RUMORS. There are rumors of peace at the general headquarters to-day.

RANGE OF THE GERMAN BATTERIES. The German batteries now fire into Paris from St. Cloud, Meudon, Chatillon, and Clamart, all on the southwest lines of the besieging army. The distance includes a maximum range of three miles and three-quarters. Shells from twenty-four pounders reaching Neuily, Porte Maillot, Avenue Imperatrice, Avenue Roi de Rome, the Champs de Mars, Les Invalides, and the garden of the Luxemburg, the Observatory, and down Porte Bicetre. and down Porte Bicetre.

SAFE PARTS OF PARIS. All parts of Paris beyond the points named are safe, being above the range of the German guns. There are no batteries on the southern, eastern, and northern lines yet constructed whose shells can touch the French capital. Nevertheless, some of the artillery officers state that they have followed some shells with their glasses into the Place de la Concorde.

GENERAL PROGRESS. Thus far five hundred shells have been thrown within the line of bastions (the enciente) sur-rounding Paris. Last night (January 9) St. acques was reached, and a number of houses

in the place were set on fire. A new battery has been established by the Germans at Clamart, considerably in advance of their old position, and the artillerists are actively shelling the French from it. Another the state of th other new battery, near Clamart, has been esta-blished within twelve hundred yards of the French line, and is remarkable for the accuracy of its fire. The shelling is necessarily slow an often random. The maximum is ten shells an hour during daylight. Not more than five batteries can touch Paris, and those only at a great IN THE FRENCH LINES.

Fort Issy has been silent since yesterday, but Fort Montrouge haskept up an active fire, while the fire from Fort Vanvres has been drooping. Last night a great conflagration was apparent in the vicinity of the Luxemburg.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Outrages in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Jan. 12.—It is reported that a party of armed masked men yesterday afternoon attacked a party of negroes in Scott county, and killed three of them, and that later in the day, in the same county, the masked party had a fight with a party of armed negroes, in which three of the latter were wounded and one of the masked men killed. The negroes,

FROM THE WEST.

excited and frightened, are flocking into Frank-

Missouri Politics. ST. Louis, Jan. 12 .- The full vote in the Democratic caucus was as follows:- Blair, 52: Glover, 16; Philips, 13; and Woodson, 10. Blair made a brief speech, returning thanks, and announcing himself a Democrat and a liberal, and pledging himself, if elected, to use his utmost ability for the interest of the people of

FROM NEW YORK.

Missouri.

Raid on Whisky Distillers. NEW YORK, Jan. 13 .- The raid on illicit whisky distillers of Brooklyn was continued today. General Vogdes commands the detachment of troops. There ore no symptoms of opposition to the soldiers.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISEURG, Jan. 18.—Mr. Buckslew offered a resolution referring the jetition in the Dechert election case to a committee of five, with instructions to report thereon upon Monday next.

This was opposed by Mr. White, who said the object of the Democrats was to obviate the binding cash administrated to a constitution committee. oath administered to an election committee.

Mr. Buckslew replied at length, citing many authorities and precedents. In 1844 there was one in the case of Mr. Chaptain.

The det ate was continued at length.

House of Representatives. Mr. Fulton offered a resolution giving the use of the hall to several ministers next Tuesday, to lecture on a proposed religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

The House refused to suspend the rules.

The hour of half-past 11 had been previously fixed for the appointment of a committee to try the contested election case of Henry Rowan, Republican, against John Lamon, Republican, the sixting member.

Member.
At twenty-seven minutes past 11 o'clock Mr.
Relnochi, of Lancaster, and Mr. Cloud, of Philadelphia, moved to reconsider the vote by which the
House had agreed to appoint this committee.
Mr. Quigley moved to postpone this motion indefi-The Republicans generally voted against the post

The Democrates, headed by Mr. Schnatterly, now insisted that the House should proceed with the drawing of the committee which it had arready

ordered.

The Speaker heid that the motion to reconsider the vote, by which the House had ordered the committee, took precedence of the special order.

The motion was intended to affect that order.

The motion to reconsider the vote appointing the committee was agreed to by 46 yeas, all Republicans, to 44 nays, all Democrats but Mann, Warner, and Alberts.

and White.

Mr. Reimochl raised a point of order that the petition of Rowan, the contestant, was not in conformity with law, because it contained a certificate exactly similar to the one ruled out of order yesterday, and which was published signed by a city commissioner.

The Speaker decided the certificate not to be in conformity to law. Mr. Ellis and other Democrats appealed from this

THE CALIFORNIA

and Deery 184.

The Dion-Deery Billiard Contest, SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 12 .- In the billiard match playing here to-night bet veen Dion and Deery, at 11 P. M. eighty-seven innings had been played, Dion scoring 361 and Deery 388.

At 10 P. M. Deery gradually crep: up until the second call, at the thirtieth inning, when Dion had scored 144 and Deery 128. At the third call, fortieth inning, Dioa had scored 213

FROM THE STATE.

The Legislative Contested Seats. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Jan. 13 .- An agreement has been entered into not to contest the seats of Senators Nagle and Evans. The petition of Lyndall has been referred to a special committee for examination. This effectually prevents a contest or places it in such a position that Republicans will be unable to show fraud perpetrated at the special election.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York Money and Stocks very strong. Money easy at 667 per cent. Gold, 110%, 5-208 of 1862, coupon, 109; do. 1884, do., 1884; do. 1865, do. 1868, io8%; do. 1868, new, 107%; do. 1867, 108; do. 1868, 108%; do. 1868, new, 107%; do. 1867, los; do. 1868, 108%; lo-408, 107%; Virginia 68, new, 61; Missouri 68, 89; Canton Co., 68; Cumberland preferred, 26; New York Central and Hudson River, 92%; Erie, 22; Reading, 98%; Michigan Central, 117%. Michigan Southern, 93%; Michigan Central, 118%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 104%; Chicago and Rock Island, 107; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93; Western Union Telegraph, 46.

PETROLEUM.

The Production for December—The Decrease in the Yield and its Cause—Stocks of Oil on Hand-Prices, Exports, etc.

Hand-Prices, Experts, etc.

The Titusville Herald of the 11th instant, contains the December petroleum production. We make the following extracts:—

The total production of petroleum for the month of December amounted to 472,855 barrels, making an average daily production of 15,214 barrels, or a daily decrease of about 2700 barrels for the month under review.

The large decrease in the yield for December is mainly due to the excessive cold weather is mainly due to the excessive cold weather prevailing for about ten days during the month,

and which is nearly every part of the month, and which is nearly every part of the producing region served to freeze the water pipes of the smaller wells especially, and thus prevent pumping, a fact which materially cuts off the supply of petroleum for the month. In the larger producing districts of West Hickory, McCray Farm, and Parker's Landing the yield would undoubtedly exhibit a marked decline, even had the cold weather not caused a partial suspension of operations.

suspension of operations.

The principal decrease in December, as in the month previous, occurred upon the McCray farm, near Petroleum Centre, and at West

farm, near Petroleum Centre, and at West Hickory, the decline in the former locality amounting to 738 bbls. daily, and the latter 6/5 bbls. daily.

The farms upon which an increase is reported are the Columbia farm, 85 bbls; A. Buchanan, 35 bbls.; J. McClintock, 25 bbls.; and Pithole and vicinity, 45 bbls.

Since our report for November but little has been done in the line of development, and nearly all operations have been conducted upon territory that had been previously unfavorable weather usually prevalent at this season of the year has served to retard operations in any of the old districts, and even in these the number of drilling wells shows a de-The total number of wells being drilled is less

than it has been since any month of which we have any reliable record, the nearest approach to the present number being in January, 1868, when 182 wells were going down. The amount of lubricating oil produced during the month was about 8000 barrels, or nearly the same as during November.

At the close of the year the entire stock of

the oil region amounted to 537,651 barrels of 43 gallons each, or 16,775 barrels less than at the close of November. The stock in iron tankage was about 24,000 barrels less than at the beginning of the month, the stocks at the wells about 3000 barrels in excess, while the Refiners and Pipe Companies, stocks throughout the region was about 4000 more than on December In a few instances the stocks reported at the verse in iron tanks, but in no case has any duplication occurred, and all stocks of Refiners and Pipe Companies have been classed under that head whether in iron or wooden tankage.

There were no considerable fluctuations in the price of the product upon the creek during the month under review. The market opened at \$3.10 upon the upper, and \$3.30 upon the lower road, and remained at about this figure until about the fifteenth of this month, when

until about the fifteenth of this month, when \$3.30 upon the upper and \$3.60 upon the lower creek were bid, and these were the best prices of the month, which closed at \$3.20 and \$3.40 upon the upper and lower roads, respectively. The speculative movement which was inau-gurated at the 1st of the month continued until the 10th inst., but no advance was effected, and the appreciation on prices mentioned did not prevail until about the 15th inst.

The following table exhibits the total number of kallons of oil exported from the United

From New York.....galls, 86,692,081 From other ports....... 52,578,460 35,482,072 100,780,157 Same time 1967.... 65,727,081

States during the year 1870:-

SHOCKING ACCIDENT. A Young Lady Killed While Consting.

A few evenings ago at Manchester, N. H., s shocking accident occurred. A party of young men and girls were amusing themselves by coasting in moonlight down Stark street, which is quite steep. A young man named Patrick Flenny and a girl named Harriet B. Halleck were together on one sled and passed rapidly across Canal street, and before the track of the Concord Rallroad. Just before they reached the track the northern up express train approached and struck the sled and its occupants. The body of the girl was shockingly mangled, and she was instantly killed. Her head was completely severed from her body and thrown upon one side of the track. The remainder of the body was thrown about three rods further, and the was thrown about three rous further, and the train passed over it. The man was thrown on one side of the track and one of his legs was completely torn from the body. The head and other portions of his body were badly bruised. The girl is the daughter of Mrs. Halleck of New Jarvey She was 14 years of area. Jeriey. She was 14 years of age.

-The Boston Branch of the American Tract Society is said to be winding up its affairs.

Two brothers, John and Ezra Soak, in Chicago, loved the same girl. The girl favored the latter, and the former felt so badly about it that

he committed suicide.

—Recent heavy rains have caused serious floods in Washington Territory. The rivers and streams are higher than they have been before for years. Buildings have been washed away and several lives lost.

-The "little church around the corner" The "fittle church around the corner" is fated to celebrity, "all along of" the Reverend Fabine. No piace of worship—except, perhaps, Mr. Beccher's and Mr. Spurgeon's—was ever so well advertised as this.

The hotel of Ira Percival and the dry goods store of B. S. Johnson & Co., at Walton, Boone county, Ky., were burned on Tuesday. A little dangelor of Mr. Parcival as Verney and little and the county of Mr. Parcival as Verney and little dangelors of Mr. Parcival as Verney and little and the county.

daughter of Mr. Percival, a young girl living in the family, and a colored woman perished in the flames. Percival's wife was seriously

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lest Bends.

Niel Prints—Judge Sharstood.

In the case of the Second Erle National Bank vs. Smith, Randolph & Co., before reported, Judge Sharswood to-day charged the jury. The suit is to recover a loan of 50,000 made by the Ocean Bank of New York, as plaintiff's agents; to the defendants. The defense set forth that they deposited with the Ocean Bank \$60,000 in bonds, which were stolen at the time the bank was robbed in 1869, and therefore they are not liable.

The Court instructed the jury that if the Ocean Bank acted in this matter as the agents of the Erie Bank, the latter was liable to all the equities in the transaction that would exist against the former; in fact, the case was to be treated as if the Ocean Bank was the plaintiff here. These bonds were pledged as security for the payment of the loan, and the pledge being for the mutual benefit of both borrower and lender, the pledgee was bound to exercise ordinary diligence in keeping them safe, and it was for the jury to say whether this burgiary by which the bends were lost was occasioned by a lack of ordinary care on the part of the bank, or whether it was committed in spite of such ordinary care.

Theft per se of the property pledged neither makes the depositary responsible norirresponsible for its loss; the liability must be determined from the circumstances attending the theft. Did or did not the Ocean Bank exercise ordinary care in this case? For if they did not they could not recover. The building was of brown-stone, and appeared to be strong and secure, and the bonds were enclosed in an envelope, and placed in a five-inch vault, fastened by a patent lock and combination key. A man who was porter and measenger for the bank slept in the third story of the building, but there was no one whose duty it was to keep wakeful watch during the time it was closed.

It had been urged that it was the duty of the bank to keep a watchman inside the building all night; also that they should have had uncovered glass windows about the building, with gas burning

—John Morrow, the builder of the "avitor," or machine for aerial navigation, which failed to work in San Francisco last year, has invented a new one, with modifications, and if his model proves successful, he will build a larger, 150 feet long, to cost \$25,000, which shall go ten miles an hour, He says he himself disabled the first machine, by removing some pieces of machinery, because he knew the men who were trying it intended to swindle him if he did eneceed. Shortly afterwards it was burned.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The city money market continues in a very comfortable condition, with a fair prospect of unusual ease for several weeks to come. Good borrowers find no difficulty in filling all their wants both for speculation and business purposes on the usual conditions as to collaterals and securities. The banks generally report themselves able to discount all the paper offered by their customers, and have considerable surplus, which they are disposed to lend on exceptionally low rates. We quote call loans at 5@6 per cent., and first-class paper at 7@71/2 per cent.

Gold is quiet and very steady, with sales ranging from 110% to 111.

Government bonds continue to attract the at-

tention of operators and capitalists, and prices are about ½ higher.

A good business was done at the Stock Board at about yesterday's prices. City 6s, new bonds, sold at 1001/4 @ 1000%, and Lehigh gold loan

at 87.

Reading Railroad sold moderately at 49 56-100;

Pennsylvania at 62@62½; Camden and Amboy at 121@121½, the latter b. o.; Norristown at 79;

Oil Creek and Allegheny at 46½; North Pennsylvania at 45; and Little Schuylkill at 44, b. o. 37½ was bid for Catawlesa preferred and 27 for Philadelphia and Erie. In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at

33%; Schuylkill at 83%, and preferred do. at 17. Second and Third Streets Railroad sold at 45 and Ridge Avenue at 71/2. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 408, Third street,

FIRST BOARD.

2000 City 68 N. is.100½
2000 do. is.2d.100½
2000 do. is.300½
2000 do. is.300½
2000 do. is.300½
2000 do. is.300½
200 do. 66
21000 Phila & E7s. 873
200 Sch N 68, 72. 80
21000 Leh Gold L.
200 do. 62½
200 do. 62½
200 do. 62½
200 do. 649 56
200 do. 649 56
200 sh C & Am R. is. 121
2 do. 121½
300 sh C & AR R. 45
300 sh Leh N. is. 560 33½
47 sh Norrist'n R. is. 79
24 sh Minehill. 1s. 52
8 sh Sch N Pf. 58 17

MESSRE. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO. No. 36 S. Third FIRST BOARD.

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

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

10-00 A. M. 111 | 11-05 A. M: . . . | 110 ½ | 10-15 " | 110 ½ | 11-33 " | 110 ½ | 11-35 " | 110 ½ | 11-47 " | 111 ½ | 11-35 " | 110 ½ | 11-54 " | 110 ½ | 11-36 " | 110 ½ | 11-54 " | 110 ½ | 11-36 " | 110 ½ | 12-15 P. M. | 110 ½ | 12-15 P. M. | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 12-15 P. M. | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110 ½ | 110

FRIDAY, Jan. 18 .- There is no Quercitron Bark here, and No. 1 is in demand at \$28@30 \$2 ton. Tanner's Bark ranges from \$18@\$22 % cord. The offerings of Cloverseed are small, and it commands 10%c. Timothy is held at \$6 and Flaxseed

Philadelphia Trade Report.

at \$2@2:10 @ bushel. The Flour market is as firm as ever, and there is a good home consumptive demand. Sales of 1100 barrels, including superfine at \$4.50 \$ bbl.; extras at \$5.25; spring wheat extra family at \$6.50@7; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.62%@7.25; and fancy brands at \$7.50@8. No change in Rye Flour or Corn Meal.

Corn Meal.

There is not much good Wheat offering, and this description is wanted at full prices. Sales of 1000 bushels Western red at \$1.55 and some Obio amber at \$1.57. Rye sells at \$5 cents. Corn is dull and 1c. off. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at 75c, and mixed Western at 74c, Oats are firm, and 2000 bushels Ohissold at 57@58c. 2000 bushels Western Barley sold Whisky-The demand is limited. We quote Western iron bound at 980.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Telegraph.)

New York, Jan. 18. — Arrived, steamships Nebraska, fm Liverpool, and More Castle, fm Ravana. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......JANUARY 18 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPE

8 A. M...... 48 | 11 A. M...... 56 | 9 P. M..... 56 CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Bark Thomas Swendson, Cork for orders, Warren

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamer Benefactor, Sherwood, 34 hours from New York, with moise to John F. Ohl.
Schr Annie May, Baker, from New York, with bariey to captain.
Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Read, fm James River, with the for Reading Railroad Co.
Schr Pyrola, Spatrow, from Danvers, Mass., with moise, to Warrington & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Steamer Yasoo, Catharine, hence for Havana and New Orleans, was spoken Jan. 8, off Savannah.

Bark Capella, Hubert, from Leith for Philadelphia, was spoken Dec. 20, lat. 52, lopg. 2 E.