TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

RUSSIA asks that the Sultan shall withdraw his ultimatum to Greece.

FIFTY European families have been murdered by Maories in New Zealand.

IT is believed that the Sublime Porte will not accede to a European conference.

IN Tipperary, Ireland, a justice of the peace was shot dead by parties unknown.

DISTURBANCES have broken out in Malaga, and the Carlist agitation continues in Navarre.

THE Grecian War Minister has gone to Cirigo, to disband the volunteers raised on that island.

THE Turkish Government now exhibits good feeling to the Greeks residing in Constantinople.

THE Dakota House of Representatives has passed a bill allowing women to hold office.

THE office of the Marksville *Register*, a Louisiana paper, has been destroyed by a mob.

THERE have been 3,300 bankruptcies in Virginia to this date.

AARON ABBOTT, father of Senator Abbott, of North Carolina, died at Concord, N. H., yesterday.

A LOADED shell exploded in the furnace of an Iron foundry at Concord, N. H., yesterday, injuring two men, one of them fatally.

A BATTLE with the Indians in the Washita Mountains is reported, with the capture of the chiefs Satanta and Little Raven.

A TERRIBLE colliery explosion has occurred in Lancashire, England. Twenty-two dead bodies have been taken out of the mines.

THE District Attorney at Washington is said to be taking testimony with a view to a new indictment against John H. Surratt.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, in a recent sermon at Salt Lake, threatened to excommunicate the Mormon "sisters" if they did not cease dealing with the "Gentiles."

IN the libel case of Mrs. Wilkinson against the Chicago *Tribune*, the jury has awarded $7,500, the damages claimed being $10,000. A new trial has been asked.

IT is reported that the Emperor Napoleon will to-day compliment the Ambassadors at his Court on their efforts to bring the Eastern question to a peaceful issue.

CAMILLA CAPERA, confined in the Havana prison for political offences, died of consumption on Wednesday, and yesterday his funeral was attended by the largest concourse of citizens ever witnessed in that city.

THE Whalen case came before the Court of Errors and Appeals at Toronto yesterday. A question as to whether the mode of procedure should be on a writ of error or an appeal arising, the Court adjourned until Monday, to decide the point.

THE troubles with the negroes in the Ogeechee District, near Savannah, continue, and all the whites have fled to the city. The roads near the city are picketed by armed negroes. A public meeting in reference to the matter was held yesterday in Savannah.

THE COURTS.

Trial of George S. Twitchell, Jr., for the Murder of Mrs. Hill.

CONCLUSION OF YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Court re-assembled at 3 o'clock.

Milo Lord, sworn.—I am a private watchman, employed in the neighborhood of Tenth and Pine; at nine o'clock the night of the murder I was at Tenth and Clinton streets; saw no crowd of men and women come from Pine street laughing and making a noise; saw no one come over from the opposite corner.

Cross-examined—I was in the house on the night of the murder; saw the prisoner.

Q. Had the prisoner a white shirt on? A. He had not.

The Commonwealth again closed.

The defence again opened.

Officer Thorp, recalled—I was present when Officer Warnock was making experiments at the lock; I did not move the lock and yet Mr. Warnock said he heard it.

The defence closed, and this ending the testimony on both sides, the argument commenced.

Mr. Hagert, for the Commonwealth, opened. After stating the fact of the murder, he urged that, if the courts of law failed to reach the criminal, a reproach would be thrown upon the jury from which they would never hope to recover. The Commonwealth in this case has presented such an array of testimony against this prisoner as was never before seen in this Court. There had been before poor men convicted upon testimony much less than is here presented; but whether the prisoner be rich or poor, the present case is the strongest ever presented, and points unerringly to the guilt of the prisoner. He then proceeded to collate the testimony as it bore upon the case.

First, we have this woman, as the prisoner's mother-in-law, and residing with her in the same house; they had tea at the usual hour, and Mr. and Mrs. Twitchell were the only persons found in the house when the servant girl returned that night; there was, therefore, every facility for the murder by the prisoner. She was found murdered in the dining-room, while on a sofa, with the right side of her face exposed; there was blood on the sofa, on the floor, on the wall, and on the chandelier. There was no evidence of a tussle or wrestle. Next, there was the poker as the instrument, for upon it was found blood, a gray hair, and fragments of some woolen substance. The body was thrown from the back sitting-room because it was dark, and jutting against a blank wall, was the darkest spot in the yard, and where the party engaged would be least likely to attract attention. There is every indication that the murder was committed by some one who was familiar enough to sit there and smoke his cigar while he talked with Mrs. Hill. He could imagine that the defendant and Mrs. Hill talked about a number of subjects, and then determined that it was necessary to murder her. He went to the kitchen for the larger poker, and then dealt repeated blows upon the head of one who was not suspecting violence. Mrs. Hill being economical in the use of gas had put the gas out in the kitchen, and the prisoner was obliged to get the candle in order to secure the poker. The murder was then committed. What is the next thought? The prisoner knows that he must not leave the house and he could not conceal the body, and therefore he concluded to convey the impression that she had fallen out of the window. After he throws the body out he thinks the blood in the dining-room will destroy this theory, and he determines to make it appear that she was murdered in the yard, and by some one else. This was the explanation for placing the poker in the yard under the body. In order not to make a noise he carried the poker down stairs and placed it by the body. If this man carried the body either by himself or with assistance, it was carried with care and required the use of both hands, and hence the poker was not carried then. The woman was thrown out head foremost, and would come down doubled up and in a heap. The fact is that the body had been composed by some one afterwards, and the clothes arranged before Sarah Campbell reached the house, and then it was that the poker was placed there. This accounts for the candle in the kitchen, as the prisoner used it to come down with the poker. He endeavors to divert suspicion from himself, and therefore, he leaves the back door open, in order that those who discover the body shall believe that outside parties entered by that way. He knows that Sarah Campbell is about to return, and he endeavors to impose upon her, by representing that he just came from bed. He, therefore, takes off his white shirt, collar and cuffs. This accounts for the blood on the blanket, for he had just taken off the undercloths and thrown them negligently on the bed. He takes it off in order that it may be believed that he had been abed. When Sarah Campbell returns, and rings the bell five times, the prisoner concludes that he has convinced her that he has been in bed, and he then partially dresses himself to answer the bell. He unlocked the door. There can be no doubt of that, for Sarah Campbell, who had been delayed in her attempt to enter, must have listened attentively to hear some one come. The first thing he says is, "I wonder where mother is?" As Sarah had been *out* all the afternoon, and he had been *in*, the remark had no meaning, except that it was the effort to still throw suspicions from himself. He remarks, "We'll see," but he does not assist, and the girl has to call him twice after she discovers the body. In coming in from the entry, he could not fail to see the light in the kitchen and the doors open, and the air rushing in the house, and as he had just wondered where mother was, should he not naturally have gone into the kitchen to discover the meaning of this light and the open door? Instead of this he goes up stairs. After the body is found he made the feigned expression of anguish, "Will no one help me to carry her in?" and he continues to hold the head long after everybody had pronounced her dead. He does not go for a doctor, as others would, but stands there while strangers go. He did not express any anxiety to know how the murder was committed, how anybody got in the house, and he never suggested any search of the house, leaving to his neighbors to discover how it was done. What first struck Mr. Morrell? That no stranger would have exposed himself by throwing the body out of the window, and he then charged, in the presence of the prisoner and his wife, "One of you two committed this murder." To this the prisoner made no reply. He was then taken into custody. Up to this time all the witnesses agree that the prisoner had on no white shirt. When he went up with the officer to change his clothes, two dogs were in the prisoner's bedroom, and they barked at the officer. He puts on the white shirt and vest, but he leaves the collar and cuffs behind. These were not on when he put on the coat. At the station house he explains the spots on his shirt by saying he got them on by carrying in the body. This was a falsehood, for he then began to realize the dilemma in which he was placed. He then gave up all hope, refusing counsel, and exclaiming, "It is a fatality!" The smeared spots and soaked spots can be accounted for by the carrying in of the body, but the hundreds of minute sprinkles can only be accounted for, as Dr. Levis does, by an open artery or the dash of a weapon upon a bloody surface.

Mr. Hagert, at some length, reviewed the testimony of the medical experts in regard to the blood stains, and suggested that the defence would probably abandon the theory that the sprinkles on the prisoner came from the hair, as it could not be forgotten that this body had been raised and carried *before* it was found in the yard. It was carried through the dining room without sprinkling the floor.

In regard to the motive, Mr. Hagert referred to Mr. Henderson's testimony, that legal proceedings were about to be brought against him, and his financial embarrassments were so great that notes were coming due without a balance in bank sufficient to meet them. On that Sunday night Mrs. Hill, no doubt, threatened to withdraw her support, and throw him upon his own resources. The defence had introduced character. And yet Dr. Webster, a respectable man, killed Dr. Parkman because he held a note of his for $1,200. In the present case the jury would recollect the evidence of one of the witnesses, that Mrs. Hill said that "George and Millie want to live in style." Mr. Hagert at some length amplified this, and referred to the will made by Mrs. Twitchell and deposited with Mr. Gilbert, and the lack of confidence in the prisoner possessed by Gilbert, which induced him to require an order from his wife before he would deliver it up.

Mr. Hagert followed the testimony closely, and met every point and examined it with such minuteness, that space will not permit any further report.

Mr. O'Byrne followed. After an eulogy of trial by jury and a reference to public opinion, he urged the jury to give the most dispassionate judgment to this case, uninfluenced and unaffected by outside rumors or talks. Every man is presumed to be innocent until his guilt is proven. The legal presumption of the prisoner's innocence must be first overthrown before you can even question how far he is guilty. But assuming there is enough in the case of the Commonwealth to destroy this presumption, it must be next shown that a motive existed to induce the prisoner to commit this crime. No such motive has been shown in this case.

Mr. O'Byrne next reviewed circumstantial evidence, urging that it was very unsafe, and quoting a large number of cases where the convictions had been established to be improper. In discussing the question of the prisoner's liabilities, he referred to the fact that, notwithstanding the Commonwealth's allegation of bad feeling, Mrs. Hill took from the prisoner on the 25th of October his due bill for $150.

At half-past ten o'clock the Court adjourned, Mr. O'Byrne having not completed his address to the jury.

CITY BULLETIN.

GENERAL GRANT AT GIRARD COLLEGE.—Yesterday afternoon General Grant paid a visit to Girard College, in company with Augustus Heaton, Esq., a member of the Union League, and one of the Directors of the College. The visit was kept very quiet, and there were but a few members of the Board of Directors at the College when the distinguished visitor arrived, about half-past four o'clock. His visit was the more auspicious and gratifying in character, in consequence of yesterday being the day of awarding premiums to meritorious pupils at the college, which is invariably a marked and joyous event to the pupils.

General Grant was received by the President of the College, William H. Allen, LL. D., by whom he was escorted through the different class rooms, and introduced to the several teachers individually. He inquired as the method of discipline and tuition in the institution, and expressed himself as much gratified therewith. He then entered the chapel of the college, where the pupils were assembled, and was formally introduced to them and welcomed to the institution by President Allen, in the following language:

"Boys, I have the honor to introduce you to our illustrious visitor, General Grant. I am sure there is no man in this broad land of ours whom you would rather see. You have read of his deeds in war, and your hearts swelled with joy at the news of his triumphs; having fought it out on that line, he is now the hero of peace. Give three rousing cheers for the President elect of the United States, the hero of war and peace. [The cheers were given with a hearty will.] And now, General, permit me to welcome you most cordially to this home and school of orphans, many of them made orphans in the late war for the life of the Republic.

"These spacious buildings are their home, and these faithful teachers and officers are the guides of their youth. They are all loyal boys; patriotic to their hearts' core. Hundreds of those who formerly occupied these halls went forth to fight in the armies under your command, and not a few of them laid down their lives for their country. And if the nation should be again exposed to a similar peril, which may God avert, when these boys shall become men, I pledge to you and to the country hundreds more from these benches who will as bravely do, and as nobly die."

General Grant rose amid applause and thanked the boys for the cordial reception they had given him, with which he was much gratified. He was more impressed than he previously had been with the usefulness of the great bequest of Stephen Girard, and hoped that the orphans would in future life do credit to the institution and to the able officers who conduct it, and that they would always evince a patriotic devotion to their country and its free institutions.

The pupils then sang in fine style the song "Rally Round the Flag, Boys," under the direction of their musical preceptor, Professor Geo. V. Bishop, under whose training they are making good progress. The distinguished visitor then took his departure.

The premiums were then awarded to some two hundred meritorious pupils, after which an address was made to them by R. M. Foust, Esq., President of the Board of Directors, and the exercises terminated.

(Translated for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

BY BARON BRISSE.

Tripe—No. 1.

A young lady writes, very correctly, begging me to give her a bill of fare for a repast that shall cost two cents. Buy one cent's worth of chestnuts, eat them, and give the other cent to a beggar. If you have not made a good meal you have at least done a good action.

Several persons, among them a pork-butcher, and other members of the fine arts, ask me how to cook tripe. M. Jouanne, high priest of "tripe *à la mode de* Caen" can alone give certain information. I should also be very grateful to him to correct, if he has leisure, the following recipe, which I borrow from an old Norman cook.

Stewed Tripe. The tripe being washed, blanched, scraped and washed again in several waters, cut it in pieces and put it to cook in a pot with minced pork, carrots, onions, stuck with cloves, a lay leaf, thyme, garlic, whole pepper, parsley, and a little cayenne, or red pepper; moisten with white wine and the skimmings of broth, and let it cook 8 hours over a slow fire.

Warm plates are indispensable with tripe.

Tripe, No. 2.

The question of tripe (see *Tripe à la mode de Caen*), since it first appeared has acquired considerable proportion; they discuss it in all quarters, and for eight days each mail has brought me commendation, refutation or new documents.

I give this new receipe verbatim:

Tripe à la mode de Caen.—Take 3½ pounds of tripe, composed of the flap, honey-comb and tripe proper, half a beef's foot, or in default of that one calf's foot, and upon no pretext admit any liver, heart or sweetbread. Wash all in warm water until perfectly clean; then, an indispensable matter, freshen it in water as cold as possible, take it out, cut it in pieces of half an inch square, and dispose them in an earthen pot, which has been used several times, in the following order: in the bottom put the pieces of beef or calf's foot, pile above it one-half of the tripe; upon that eight or ten middle-sized onions, then the rest of the tripe, and above it a layer of eight or ten onions, all covered entirely with thick slices of fat pork.

The pot being thus prepared, make a gravy slightly browned with half a pound of butter and the necessary flour, moisten it with water, and at the first boil pour it into the pot and add simple water, not white wine, until it is all covered; season with salt and pepper, pot herbs, and "from 10 to 15 juniper berries which give to tripe such a delicate perfume!"

Tripe should be eaten as soon as it comes from the fire; it is spoiled by being warmed up. The best way is to serve it at table in the vessel in which it was cooked.—*Petit Journal.*

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

MESSINA—Brig Clara P Gibbs, Parker—1280 cantars brimstone 200 bxs shelled almonds 400 bags Zo Jiro lead seal sumac 2350 bxs lemons J Jeanes & Co.

WILMINGTON, NC—Steamship Pioneer, Catharine—100 bbls pitch 98 bales cotton 2 do rags 1 bhd 4 bbls 1 bdle lot fron Cochran, Russell & Co; 1 empty bbl 21 do hf bbls Wm Gaul; 171 bbls tar Green & Sweat; 13 bbls dried fruit Jordan & Bro; 4 bales rags Jessup & Moore; 200 bbls turpentine Kettridge & Co; 1 empty bbl 17 do half bbls Massey, Huston & Co; 1 box cigars Morgan & Mayer; 50 bbls wine T C Negus; 529 bbls rosin 113 do tar 51 do turpentine 98,245 feet pitch pine lumber 4 cords light wood E M Rowley; 219 bdls shingles Patterson & Lippincott; 9 bales cotton Prentice & Fitler; 250 bags rough rice Rice & Davis; 2654 shingle blocks D B Taylor & Sons; 18 empty bbls E D Whitney & Son; 8 bbls 1 hhd iron 1 bale rags W S Cunliffe.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DAYS
TO ARRIVE.			
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Dec. 5
Erin	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 9
Celia	London	New York	Dec. 12
Siberia	Liverpool	New York via B.	Dec. 13
Minnesota	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 15
England	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 16
Helvetia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 16
Austrian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec. 17
Russia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 19
City of Washington	Liverpool	N Y via Halifax	Dec. 19
Hermann	Southampton	New York	Dec. 22
City of Boston	Liverpool	New York	Dec. 23
Allemannia	Southampton	New York	Dec. 26
TO DEPART.			
Europa	New York	Glasgow	Jan. 2
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Jan. —
Stars and Stripes	Philad'a	Havana	Jan. 6
Russia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 6
Siberia	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 7
Weser	New York	Bremen	Jan. —
San Francisco	New York	Vera Cruz, &c	Jan. —
Europe	New York	Havre	Jan. —
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Jan. —
City of New York	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 9
Etna	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 12
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Jan. 16
Juniata	Philadelphia	New Orleans	Jan. —

BOARD OF TRADE.

D. C. McCAMMON,
J. PRICE WETHERILL, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.
HENRY WINSOR.

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—JANUARY 1.

SUN RISES, 7 24 | SUN SETS, 4 36 | HIGH WATER, 8 16

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Pioneer, Catharine, 50 hours from Wilmington, NC, with cotton, naval stores, &c. to Philadelphia and Southern Mail SS Co.

Brig Clara P Gibbs, Parker, 70 days from Messina, with fruit, &c. to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Brig Julia E Arey, Babbidge, from Portland, with lumber to T P Galvin & Co.

AT CHESTER.

Schr Watanga, Munroe, from Georgetown, SC, with heading to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Ship Germania, Evers, Bremen, Workman & Co.

Steamer Tonawanda, Jennings, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail SS Co.

Bark Ann & Alice, Messenger, Bilboa, J E Bazley & Co.

Bark St Peter, Goodwin, Antwerp, P Wright & Sons.

Schr Minnie Reppler, Corson, Zaza.

Schr Bertha Sonder, Webster, Boston, J Rommel, Jr.

Schr Trade Wind, Hoffman, Norfolk, do

Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, Cardenas.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Ella Norton, Nichols, sailed from Newport, Eng. 14th ult. for San Francisco.

Ship Grace Darling, Smith, sailed from Hamburg 14th ult. for San Francisco.

Ship Templar, Rogers, from Boston 18th July, at Bombay 29th ult.

Ship Margaret, at Singapore 24th ult. for Boston 20th instant.

Steamer Wilmington, Cole, from Galveston 21st ult. via Key West 25th, at New York yesterday. Dec 25, PM, off Key West, exchanged signals with steamer Vicksburg, from New York for New Orleans.

Steamer City of Dublin, Eynon, cleared at Liverpool 16th ult. for Galveston

Steamer Cortes, Nelson, from New York, at New Orleans 26th ult.

Steamer Minnesota (Br), Price, from Liverpool 15th ult. at New York yesterday.

Steamer Arizona, Maury, cleared at New York yesterday for Aspinwall.

Steamer Granada, Harris, at Havana 25th ult. from New York.

Steamer Volunteer, Gallagher, cleared at N York yesterday for this port.

Steamer Columbia, Van Sice, cleared at New York yesterday for Havana and Nassau.

Steamer Australian (Br), Hoare, from Mobile, sailed from Norfolk yesterday for Liverpool.

Bark Kosmos (NG), Wiechman, cleared at New York yesterday for Bremen via this port.

Bark Haltienne, Morrison, at Table Bay 11th Nov. from Boston.

Schr E A Conant, Brantberg, sailed from Havana 20th ult. for Baltimore.

Schr L A May, Baker, hence at Newburyport 29th ult.

Schr Hiawatha, Read, from Newburyport, at New York 30th ult. for Baltimore.

Schr Shooting Star, sailed from North Haven 16th ult. for San Francisco.

Schr Wake, Gandy, cleared at New York yesterday for this port.

MARINE MISCELLANY.

Bark J E Wentworth (Br), from New York, before reported ashore on Zebe's Island, Cape Fear River, was got off without damage, and arrived up to Wilmington, NC, 27th ult.

Brig L'Merritt, Eaton, from Mobile 7th Nov for Havre, has arrived at Gibraltar dismasted.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is given that the new and Can Buoys in Patapsco, Potomac and James Rivers, have been removed for the winter, and Spar Buoys of the corresponding color substituted in their places.

LUMBER.

MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,

2500 South Street

1869 PATTERN MAKERS. PATTERN MAKERS. CHOICE SELECTION OF MICHIGAN CORK PINE FOR PATTERNS. 1869

1869. SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK SPRUCE AND HEMLOCK LARGE STOCK 1869.

1869. FLORIDA FLOORING. FLORIDA FLOORING. CAROLINA FLOORING. VIRGINIA FLOORING. DELAWARE FLOORING. ASH FLOORING. WALNUT FLOORING 1869

1869. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. FLORIDA STEP BOARDS. RAIL PLANK. RAIL PLANK. 1869.

1869. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK. WALNUT BOARDS. WALNUT PLANK. ASSORTED FOR CABINET MAKERS, BUILDERS, &C. 1869.

1869. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER. UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER RED CEDAR. WALNUT AND PINE. 1869.

1869. SEASONED POPLAR. SEASONED CHERRY. ASH WHITE OAK PLANK AND BOARDS. HICKORY. 1869.

1869. CAROLINA SCANTLING. CAROLINA H. T. SILLS. NORWAY SCANTLING. 1869.

1869. CEDAR SHINGLES. CEDAR SHINGLES. CYPRESS SHINGLES. LARGE ASSORTMENT. FOR SALE LOW. 1869.

1869. PLASTERING LATH. PLASTERING LATH. LATH. 1869.

MAULE BROTHER & CO., 2600 SOUTH STREET.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

ERNEST SOPP, NO. 230 NORTH NINTH STREET, Has on hand a supply of Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, of the finest quality of leather and workmanship; also made to order. de2 2m§

HEATERS AND STOVES.

THOMSON'S LONDON KITCHENER, OR European Ranges, for families, hotels or public institutions, in twenty different sizes. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Low down Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stew-hole Plates, Broilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, no25-w,f,m-6m§ No. 209 North Second street.

THOMAS S. DIXON & SONS, Late Andrews & Dixon, No. 1324 CHESTNUT Street, Philada., Opposite United States Mint, Manufacturers of LOW DOWN, PARLOR, CHAMBER, OFFICE, And other GRATES. For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fire; ALSO, WARM-AIR FURNACES, For Warming Public and Private Buildings, REGISTERS, VENTILATORS, AND CHIMNEY CAPS, COOKING-RANGES, BATH-BOILERS. WHOLESALE and RETAIL.

DRY GOODS.

THE BEST MAKES OF BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
Fancy Silks.
Fashionable Dress Goods.
Lyons Silk Velvets.
Best Velvet Cloths.
Fine Astrachan Cloths.
Desirable Cloakings.
Broche and Blanket Shawls.
Silk Plushes and Velveteens.
Fine Blankets, &c.
Fancy Dress Goods closing out cheap.
EDWIN HALL & CO., 23 South Second street.

THE

UNION PACIFIC

RAILROAD COMPANY

OFFERS A LIMITED AMOUNT OF THEIR

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

AT PAR.

NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY MILES

Of the line West from Omaha are now completed, and the work is going on through the Winter. As the distance between the finished portion of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads is now less than 400 miles, and both companies are pushing forward the work with great energy, employing over 30,000 men, there can be no doubt that the whole

GRAND LINE TO THE PACIFIC

Will be open for Business in the Summer of 1869.

The regular Government Commissioners have pronounced the Union Pacific Railroad to be FIRST CLASS in every respect, and the Special Commission appointed by the President says:

"Taken as a whole, THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD HAS BEEN WELL CONSTRUCTED, AND THE GENERAL ROUTE FOR THE LINE EXCEEDINGLY WELL SELECTED. The energy and perseverance with which the work has been pushed forward, and the rapidity with which it has been executed are without parallel in history, and in grandeur and magnitude of undertaking it has never been equaled." The Report states that any deficiencies that exist are only those incident to all new roads, and that could not have been avoided without materially retarding the progress of the great work. Such deficiencies are supplied by all railroad companies after the completion of the line, when and wherever experience shows them to be necessary. The report concludes by saying that "the country has reason to congratulate itself that this great work of national importance is so rapidly approaching completion under such favorable auspices." The Company now have in use 137 locomotives and nearly 2,000 cars of all descriptions. A large additional equipment is ordered to be ready in the Spring. The grading is nearly completed, and ties distributed for 120 miles in advance of the western end of the track. Fully 120 miles of iron for new track are now delivered west of the Missouri River, and 90 miles more are *en route*. The total expenditures for construction purposes in advance of the completed portion of the road is not less than eight million dollars.

Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $29,000 per mile, according to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government takes a second lien as security. The Company have already received $29,158,000 of this subsidy, of which $1,280,00 was paid Dec. 6th, and $640,000 Dec. 14th.

Government Aid---Security of the Bonds.

By its charter, the Company is permitted to issue its own FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS to the same amount as the Government Bonds, *and no more*. These Bonds are a First Mortgage upon the whole road and all its equipments. Such a mortgage upon what, for a long time, will be the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States, takes the highest rank as a safe security. The earnings from the way or local business for the year ending June 30, 1868, on an average of 472 miles, were over FOUR MILLION DOLLARS, which, after paying all expenses, were much more than sufficient to cover all interest liability upon that distance, and the earnings for the last five months have been $2,386,870. They would have been greater, if the road had not been taxed to its utmost capacity to transport its own materials for construction. The income from the great passenger travel, the China freights, and the supplies for the new Rocky Mountain States and Territories must be ample for all interest and other liabilities. No political action can reduce the rate of interest. It must remain for thirty years—*six per cent. per annum in gold*, now equal to between eight and nine per cent. in currency. *The principal is then payable in gold.* If a bond, with such guarantees, were issued by the Government, its market price would not be less than from 20 to 25 per cent. premium. As these bonds are issued under Government authority and supervision, upon what is very largely a Government work, they must ultimately approach Government prices. No other corporate bonds are made so secure.

The price for the present is PAR, and accrued interest at 6 per cent. from July 1, 1868, in currency.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

No. 40 S. Third Street.

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

No. 36 S. Third Street.

And in New York

At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau St.

AND BY

John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, 59 Wall St.

And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Bonds sent free, but parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP WAS ISSUED OCT. 1st, containing a report of the progress of the work to that date, and a more complete statement in relation to the value of the bonds than can be given in an advertisement, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised agents.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.,

Due January 1st, 1869,

Will be paid on and after that date,

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JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York.

J. Gauss, Jr.
J. Baumann, Jr. } de17 th s tu 1m§

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HEATED WITH STEAM,

IN THE

NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

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The Second, Third and Fourth Floors

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These are very desirable rooms, and the location is unsurpassed for business purposes. Apply to

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TO RENT—ON MARKET STREET, BETWEEN Fourth and Fifth—A fine Second-story Room, running through to back street; well lighted. Possession on the 1st of January. Inquire at 410 Market street. de30-3t*

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FOR RENT—N. W. CORNER OF CHESTNUT and Fourth streets, from April 1st, 1869. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street.

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FOR RENT—THE DESIRABLE STORE PROPERTY, No. 520 Market street, running through to Minor street. Two Fronts. Also, first floor and basement of Store, No. 521 Minor street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street.

TO LET.—9 ROOMED MODERN HOUSE, NO. 2236 Locust street. By M. H. HOFFMAN, de5 tf§ 324 Walnut street.

TO LET.—THE DESIRABLE RESIDENCE, NO. 924 Clinton street; 10 rooms, 2 bath rooms, heater, hot and cold water, and gas to third floor; in complete order; immediate possession. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street.

FOR RENT—LARGE AND SMALL ROOMS well lighted, suitable for Insurance or Company offices or business purposes, in the handsome building, No. 612 and 614 Chestnut street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street.

FOR RENT—THE HANDSOME STORE AND Dwelling, No. 1024 Walnut street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY Residence, 21 feet front, with three-story back buildings, every convenience and in perfect order. No. 1718 Spruce street. Lot running through to a back street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE and Dwelling, No. 16 North Twelfth street, opposite the Farmers' Market. 13 feet 6 inches in front by 50 feet deep. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—A MODERN BRICK DWELLING, with back buildings and every convenience, south side of Delaney street, west of Twenty-first street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street.

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FOR SALE.—THE HANDSOME MODERN three-story brick Residence with three-story double back buildings, two heaters, range, bath, &c.; well built, and in perfect order. No 615 North Eleventh. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—MODERN BUILT HOUSES: SITUate North Fifteenth, N. Sixteenth, N. Thirteenth street, N. Tenth, N. Broad street, West Wallace, W. Green street, West Spring Garden and N. Nineteenth st., M. C. MISKEY, 411 Walnut street.

FOR SALE OR RENT.—THE LARGE STORE, No. 418 Arch street. Apply on the premises, or to D. M. FOX, No. 540 North Fifth street, or the owner may be seen by addressing Box 2207 Philadelphia Post-office. de4 tf

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME DOUBLE 3 story brick Residence, 36 feet front, with back buildings; finished in the best manner, with extra conveniences. No. 400 South Eighth street. Lot 114 feet deep. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 733 Walnut street.

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No. 118 North Nineteenth above Arch street.
No. 568 South Fifth street.
Two Fine Cottages, West Philadelphia.
Fine Dwelling, with Stable, West Philadelphia.
Two three-story Dwellings, Kensington.
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Sales of Furniture at Dwellings attended to on the most reasonable terms.
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HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.
ON SATURDAY MORNING.
January 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 731 North Twelfth street, will be sold, the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, including—Parlor, Chamber, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, Carpets, Beds, &c.
Sale at No. 1531 Spring Garden street.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, VASES, BRONZES, OIL PAINTINGS, BY AMERICAN ARTISTS; FRAMED ENGRAVINGS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING.
January 5, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1531 Spring Garden st., will be sold, the Furniture of a family declining housekeeping, comprising—Rosewood Piano Forte, Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, Velvet Parlor Carpet, Brussels Entry and Stair Carpets, Dining Room Furniture, Large Stone Vases, Bronze Figures, Oil Paintings, by Moran, Faulkner, Nicholson, Sheridan, Young, Baum, Briscoe, Shaw, Dyke and others.
Also, China and Glassware, Kitchen Furniture, &c.
Catalogues will be ready for delivery at the auction store on Saturday.
The Furniture may be examined early on the morning of sale.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS, Late with M. Thomas & Sons, Store Nos. 48 and 50 North SIXTH street. Sale at Nos. 48 and 50 North Sixth street.
ELEGANT FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, LARGE AND SUPERIOR FIREPROOF SAFES, FINE TAPESTRY CARPETS, SHOWCASE, BEDS, MATRESSES, SECRETARY BOOKCASES, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING.
At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, Nos. 48 and 50 North Sixth street, below Arch street, a large assortment, including—Elegant Oiled Walnut and green plush Parlor Suit, hair cloth Parlor Furniture, 4 very handsome Chamber Suits, finished in a superior manner; fine toned Rosewood Piano Forte, 7-octaves; several French Plate Mantel and Pier Mirrors, in gilt, walnut and ornamental frames; large Fireproof, with inside door; also, 2 small Safes, by Evans & Watson; fine Tapestry Carpets, new Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, Upright Showcase, German silver mountings; large and elegant Secret