VOL. V-No. 10.

THE EVENING TRUEGRAPH.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS ROBBERY

Interesting Particulars-Arrest of Four of the Thieves-Recovery of Over \$250,000, Etc.

From the New York Post, tast evening. Three men were arrested last night, at Norwalk, Conn., on susp.c on of having been concerned in the roblery of the Adams Express Company-amounting, it is reported to half a million doilars-that took place on Saturday night last, on the cars, between this city and Connecticut. Two of them are supposed to be the robbers, and the other is accused of having carried away the stolen funds, which are thought to have been conveyed to his house, not far from Norwalk, by the robbers.

The discovery of the facts which led to the arrests was made in this manner, according to information we have received. Yesterday morning a man named Tristham, living at Flax Hill, near Norwalk, came to the Norwalk Railroad Station, dragging a hand-sled, on which there was a heavy bundle. Tristham wished to go to New York with this bundle. The baggage-master proposed to check it for him, and to convey it with the other baggage; but the man declined and carried the bundle, which was wrapped with paper, into the car, and kept it with him during

e journey. He was suspected at Norwalk, but it appears the detectives knowing him, and understanding that he hall not been away from Norwalk, did no. feel themselves authorized to procure his arrest or did not have time to do so; and he was allowed to come to New York. Word was im mediately sent to the express company on the arrival of the train here; but in the interval Tristham had gone, and before he was ready to return home he had disposed of his bundle.

There was no evidence against him, but his arrest was decided on; and when he went out of the cars at Norwalk last evening he was taken into custody by the Connecticut local authorities, to whom intelligence of his movements had en torwarded.

Tristnam was kept in Norwalk, while two constables, named Bartram and Pinney, went to search his house at Flax Hill. In this house the constables were surprised to find two men, besides Tristham's family. The men were strangers, and gave no satisfactory account of themselves; so the constables arrested them and took them to Norwalk, where they were left under guard at the Norwalk Hotel.

Some facts in regard to these men soon came to light. Frank Bixbee, the keeper of an oyster saloen in Norwalk, identified them as two persons who had come into his place at about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. Both were very hungry and ate oysters very voraclously. They did not, however, come together. One of them having eaten his oysters went away, and was gone about ten minutes when the other appeared. News of the robbery, which was committed a few hours previous to this time, had not reached the house of Bixbee, and the visits of the strangers excited no particular attention. It appeared, on further investigation, that the

night when they made their appearance in Nor-At Stamford the men endeavored to hire a borse and wagon of Mr. Thomas Brown. They wanted no dinner, and he refused to accommo-

men came from Stamford, Connecticut, on the

date them unless they would leave with him the that the men declined to do this, and they walked

According to the statements of a livery stable keeper at that place, one of the men came to him late in the evening, and asked for a horse and wagon to convey him to Stamford—a dis-tance of about eight miles. The bargain had been made, when the other entered the stable, and stated his intention to go to Stamford also. The men did not appear to know each other; but became acquainted and agreed to go together The stable keeper proposed to furnish a driver for them, but one of the men said thar would not be convenient; some ladies were to occupy places in the wagon, and there would be no room for a driver. Finally, the livery man agreed to let the two have their way on payment of \$10. and on promising that the horse should be re tarned to him early in the morning. The men fulfilled their bargain. They are now at the Norwalk House, in

These curious facts have induced the persons who are acquainted with them to believe that a clue to the robbery has certainly been obtained, and that in all probability the two men, who are described as well dressed and intelligent, are the ro ues. This is the theory: Coscob is the place where it is believed the robbers left the train; that is, about three miles from Stamford; and the robbers could, it is urged, have walked that distance with the stolen property. From Stamford, properly the theory is, the money, &c., was taken to Flax Hill.

It is quite possible that all these circumstances will be explained; or if they are not, that this method was taken by the thieves or confederates to direct attention while the men who have the

money effect their escape. The money, notes, bonds, etc., carried away by the robbers, belonged principally, we hear, to bankers and business men of New York, Phiadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and to their correspondents and agents. The largest propor tion of the tunds were in currency notes, and many of these notes, it will be interesting to the public to learn, had just been issued by the Treasury Department, and did not contain the signa tures of the officers of the banks, in one or two of the New England States, to which the notes

The amounts which were in the safes of the Adams Express Company and one other com-pany, on the night of the robbery, are unoffi-cially stated to have been nearly as follows:—

New York sale...... 150,000 All this money was not taken.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The two men who were in Tristham's house are now proved to have been connected with the

Some burglars' tools, a gold watch that was in one of the safes, and other property, of what amount is not reported, was found in their pos

Later-All the Gold Recovered

Since the above has been put in type, we learn that four of the thieves have been arrested, and the sum of \$258,000, including all of the pullion, has been recovered.

The Very Latest.

From the New York Herald. About 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mr. Henry Sanford, connected with Adams' Express Com-pany, accompanied by Officer Rogers, of the pany, accompanied by Officer to residence of Eleventh precinct, proceeded to the residence of Justice Shandley, No. 167 Henry street, and called him out of bed. During a conversation with the magistrate Mr. Sanford stated that he had received information to the effect that a large amount of the money stolen from the Express Company's safes on the Boston train, on Saturday night, was secreted in the house of John B. Barmore, No. 100 Division street. The

THE EVANS

GIFT BOOK SALE,

Judge accordingly dressed himself, and, at that unseasonable hour, proceeded to the Essex Market Court and took Mr. Sanford's affidavit. The latter deposed that on the night of the The latter deposed that on the hight of the 6th instant the following property, belonging to the Express Company, was stolen in the State of Connecticut:—\$40,000 in gold coin; \$50,000 in United States bonds and certificates of indebtedness; \$150,000 in national bank and Treasury notes, and gold watches and chains, and other jewelry, to the value of \$5000. On this affidavit the judge issued a search warrant, and accompanied Mr. Sanford and Officer Rogers to Barmere's house, which and Officer Rogers to Barmere's house, which they searched, and found concealed therein \$375 in gold coin. \$30,000 in seven-thirty bonds, in gold coin, \$30,000 in seven-thirty bonds, \$77,650 in unsized national bank notes, \$5457 in national bank notes, signed, and gold bills valued at \$280—amounting in all to \$113,762. The money was taken in charge, and Barmore arrested by Officer Rogers, Barmore was yesterday taken before Justice Shandley, and committed for examination. From the information at hand it appears that Gus Tristham, as he is familiarly called, who is no stranger to our most experienced officers, has been arrested at Norwalk. experienced officers, has been arrested at Norwalk Conr., as being a principal in the express robbery. He is a brother of Mrs. Barmore, in whose house, in Division street, the money was found. On reaching Norwalk, after the robbery, Gus Tristham employed his cousin, — Tristham, to take charge of a bag of money, and see it safely deposited in the bouse of his (Gus') sister, No. 100 Division street. For this service Tristnam received twenty-five dollars, and on returning to Norwalk was arrested. He was then induced to make a coniession, and told who had employed him to bring the money to New York, and what remuneration he received for doing so. Thomas Clark, also well known to the police, was like-wise arrested in Norwalk, and all the parties are In prison awaiting an examination, Since the robbery occurred, Captain Jourdan

of the Sixth Precinct, and Detectives Elder and Woolridge have been making an investigation which may result in further arrests and the recovery of more of the missing money. ARREST OF TWO OF THE SUPPOSED BOBBERS IN

NORWALK, CONN. From the New Haven Journal, January 10

Yesterday atternoon Assistant Superintendent Spooner, of Bridgeport, accompanied by S. B. Beardsley, Esq., and Sheriff Barnum, of the same place, proceeded to Norwalk and arrested two men on suspicion of being engaged in the robbery of the express sates on the Saturday night train, and found on examination, after the arrest, that they had got the right fellows. The manner in which the arrest came about is as follows:-On Saturday evening three men called at the hotel in Stamford and registered their names, two of them as Lockwood and the other as Clark. Their actions towards each other at first, so far as observed, were those of strangers, and no one supposed that they were acquaint ances. They had been there but a short time when one of them desired to hire a conveyance to go to Norwalk, but he did not wish to have a driver accompany him, saying that he was going to take some ladies, and there would not be room. Being a stranger, the liveryman would not let the fellow have the conveyance unless he sent a driver with it, notwithstanding he was offered ten dollars for it. After the fail-ure to hire a conveyance the fellows were then seen for the first time to hold a conversation with each other. They remained all night at Stamford, and the next morning took the train and went to Norwalk. While at Stamford their presence and appearance were such as to excite the remark from citizens that they "wouldn't wonder if these fellows were the ones that robbed the express." On arriving in Norwalk they hired a conveyance and went upon the hill back of the village to an old shoemaker's, named Tristham, who is an uncle of Clark's. Here they stopped over night, and returned to th village the next day (Monday). On Monday morning the old man Tristham came down with a bundle which appeared to be pretty heavy, and which he refused to have checked, and was also scrupulously careful to keep in his hands all the while on his way to New York, where he took it Norwark also the appearance of the three fellows was such as to excite suspicion. Their presence at Norwalk and the suspicions connected with them coming to the cars of superintendent Spooner yesterday, he went over, with the three gentlemen named above, and reconnected a above, and reconnected a little, and then had the two fellows arrested as Clark, in the meantime, had absented himself and escaped arrest. He was formerly a substitute broker, and a nephew of Tristham who had heretotore been supposed to be a perfeetly upright man. On the persons of the two men were found a gold watch, some money, and few other articles which were in the safes at the time they were robbed, so that their identi-

fication is complete. The two men who were a rested have the ap-pearance of being Englishmen. They were put in the lockup at Norwalk, and will be brought over to Bridgeport this morning and put in jail for safe keeping. The old man Trutham went with Mr. Spooner yesterday afternoon to New York, to show him what he had done with bundle, and to inform him with whom he left it, so that there is a fair probability that some treasure will be recovered, and it also seems most probable that Clark will soon be secured. The bundle which Tristham took to York, from its apparent weight, is sup posed to have contained some of the gold. No further information concerning this remarkable affair has reached us, but we hope in a few days to be able to lay before our readers some particulars as to how the robbery effected, and where the robbers entered and left the train, with other items of interest.

Ship News.

New York, January 11 .- The steamship Santiago de Cuba, from Greytown January 1, with the California passengers of December 15, has ar

Boston, Jan. 11 .- The brig P. R. Cartes, Capt. Atherton, from Philadelphia, for Portland, with coal, went ashore on Duxbury beach, on Monday night. The vessel bilged and filled with water. The crew were all saved.

Bosron, Jan 11.—The Canada arrived here at 10:30 this morning. Her mails will be due in Philadelphia on Friday morning.

Murder near Pottsville.

POTTSVILLE, January 11 .- Henry H. Dunne. coal operator and Superintendent of the New York and Schuylkill Coal Company, was brutally murdered by three men last night, about seven o'clock, while or his way home to Potts. ville. The murder was committed on the public highway, about two miles from Pottsville. No arrests have yet been made. Mr. Dunne was an accomplished gentleman, and a universal favorite with every one. His death causes the most intense excitement all through the country.

Large Fire in Binghamton, N. Y. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., January 11 .- The stores

of Lowell Harding, Howell Brothers, R. H. Hall & Co., and Finch & Roe were burned this morning. Hall's loss is \$18,000, insured for \$13,000; French & Roe's loss, \$0000, insured for \$7000; Horton's loss \$4000, insured for \$2000; Harding's loss \$3500, insured for \$2000. The total loss including buildings, is \$52,000, with an insurance

REOPENED AT

NO. 628 CHESNUT ST.

THE FENIANS

Eighth Day's Proceedings of the Convention-The Charges Against the Senators Sustained, and they Expelled-New Constitution Adopted-Mr. Killian's Remarks on Cen. Sweeney Cried Down-Titles of President and Senator Abolished-Col. John O'Mahony Elected Head Centre for 1866.

From the New York Papers of to-day. Since the meeting of the Feman Convention at Clinton Hall the delegates have effected little until yesterday. Mr. Roberts and his feitow Senators were deposed by a vote of the Conven-tion, and pronounced unworthy of any longer holding a position in the Fenian ranks. A new constitution was introduced by the Committee on Constitution. By it the title of President is aboushed, and that of Head Centre substituted. The bens e was also abotished, and a Central suncti of five men was decreed to aid and assist the Head Centre.

This is bringing the matter back to its original simple state, as all such bodies must be, if they only mean work. The term Congress was retained, but not with the signification we apply to it, but simply meaning a meeting of delegates convened to discuss the affairs of the Feman body. The constitution, with some few amend ments, was adopted, and Colonel John O'Mahony

was appointed Head Centre for the year 1866.

The names of the Senators expelled were:

W. R. Roberts; James Gibbons, Philadelphia;
Michael L. Conlan, Chicago; J. W. Fitzgerald,
Cinconnati; P. O'Rourke, New York city; P.
Bannon, Louisville, Ky.; W. Sullivan, Tiflin, O.;
William Fleming, Patrick J. Meeban, a.,d Edward L. Cary. By a subsequent resolution of the House Mr. Daly, of Indiana, was also ex-pelled from the Brotherhood. The chair was taken at the appointed time by

the Speaker, Mr. Corbett, of Syracuse. After the reading of the journal by the Clerk, the prosecution of the malcontent Senators was proceeded with. Evidence of a most conclusive nature was introduced to prove that the charges that turniture had been recently removed from the headquarters of the F. B. were false. Various other charges were rebutted on the most meon testable evidence, and at 12 o'clock the investigation closed. A resolution was unanimously adopted that the ten malcontent Senators be de posed from their position and expelled from the organization. The thanks of the Convention were voted to B. F. Mullen, S. J. Meany, and P. A. Sinnott, the only Senators who remained true to the interests of the organization to the last. Speeches were made by prominent members upon the past, present, and future prospects and policy of the organization. Several resolutions o

MR. KILLIAN AND GENERAL SWEEREY.

Mr. B. Doran Killian replied at some length, and alluded to General Sweeney's project of in-vading Canada, not Ireland. Mr. Killian made some remarks to . he effect that General Sweeney's

an important nature were referred to the various

reputation rested on an armiess sleeve.

The House received this with disapprobation, and called on Mr. Killian to apolog z., which he did by stating that he meant nothing offensive to General Sweeney; that he simply used the expression in debate. Whatever General Sweeney's standing may be as a Fenian, he has won an honorable military reputation, having lost his arm in Mexico, and in Sherman's remarkable ampaigns heralsed himself to the high position of Brevet Major General.

MR. O'ROURKE REPUSES TO APPEAR. The Committee that waited on Mr. O'Rourke reported that he did not acknowledge the lega lity of the House, and would not appear befor it; and, when asked would be pay over to Colo nel O'Mahony the moneys stated he had on hand he replied, "Yes, with the sanction of Mr.

A REPENTANT DELEGATE.

An Indiana delegate, who at first refused to attend the Convention, requested admittance. The gentleman was fraternally received and wel comed to the House.

COMMITTEE ON CONSTITUTION. Several minor speakers occupied the House after recess until the Committee on Constitution reported. Mr. Billings read the Constitution and by a vote of the House it was decreed that each section be taken seriatim. This occupied the House the whole evening, and the session was protracted until 8 o'clock.

Though there was much hairsplitting on seve ral sections, very few substantial changes were made in the one produced by the Committee. On the whole it was a simple form, and became an unlegalized body much better than the forms of regular constitutional governments. nulled the term President, and decreed that the Fenian Brotherhood should be governed by a Hend Centre, and that five men should be ap pointed as Central Council to aid him in his deli berations and in the discharge of his duties, That the Fenian Congress assembly of delegate hold an annual session, to commence on the Fourth of July in each year. That the Congress alone have the power of impeaching and trying

the Head Centre. Wise provisions were also made regarding financial matters, so that no single individual could have sole control of the funds. The new constitution tended as much as possible to restore the Brotherhood to its original simpli city of action and organization. At the finish ing of the reading of the new constitution it was proposed and seconded that John O'Mahony be appointed Head Centre for the year 1866. He was unanimously elected. The whole House rose and called for three cheers for their old tried, and proved Head Centre. All the members

recorded in the most enthusiastic manner. We subjoin the remarks made by the Commit tee on Finance, which they appended to their

In conclusion, your committee beg leave to say that, after a careful and thorough examica tion of the books and vouchers of the Secretar of the Treasury, they have found them in every respect correct, and systematically and admirably kept. The charge of extravagance made against the President and Secretary of the Trea sury is so silly and unfounded, in the estimation of your committee, that it scarcely deserves to be mentioned in this report. The only amounts not satisfactorily explained and accounted for are \$5600 paid to General Sweeney, and some few special appropriations of small amounts made by the Senate.

EDWARD CARROLL, Chairman of Committee.

D. F. Kelleher, Secretary. Markets by Telegraph.

New York, January II.—Cotton steady at 50c. for Middings Flour is unchanged; State, \$7.28 35; Ohio, \$8.45.2010.25; Western, \$7.27 35; Southen, \$8.70.215; Canadian, \$8.10.211.25. Wheat and Corn dull; sales unimportant. Best quiet. Pork firm; sales of 1200 bbis, at \$29.75, for Mess, Lard quiet at \$1.45.25. sales of 1200 bbis, at \$25 75, 101 at \$114 @ 175c. Whisky steady at \$2.26@2.28

NEW BOOKS, NEW GIFTS,

NEW FRATURES.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court at Niel Priue-Justice Read.—
The Philadeiphia and Erie Railroad Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Western Cen ral Hailroad Company, of Pennsylvania, and the Atlantic and Great Western Eadway Company, of the Sigts of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania. In south

equity.

the is an application for an injunction. The bill sets forth:—

1. That by acts of Assembly, etc., there was created. and now exist, the two corporations, complainants respectively, with all the powers and privileges by law conferred

2 that, in pursuance of lawful nathority, the rail-

road authorized to be built by the Philadeiphia and Eric Railroad Company has been leased by them to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and the said road has been fluished and put in public use from its

read has been finished and put in public use from its terminus at Sunbury to Erie.

3. That in pursuance of an act of Assembly of March 21, 1831, and of the due performance of all things thereby required, there was cleated the corporation whose powers, e.c., are now vested in the Catawissa Railroad Company, with all the powers and privileges by the sail act, and all supplements there, o granted and conferred. And in pulsuance thereof, aid Company constructed and have in public use a railway commencing at Milton, in the State ite use a railway commencing at Milton, in the State of Pennsylvann, and terminating in its junction with the Little Schuylkul Railroad near Tamaqua, and connecting at Milton with the railroad of the

Philadeighia and Erie Railroad Company.

5. That white said roads were so connected, and were conferring upon each other the benefits to be derived from such connection by the mutual interchange of traffic and when they had no more interests whatever, the said Philadeighia and Erie Railroad Company (then called the Suphyra and Erie read Company; then called the Sunbury and Erre Railroad Company), and the Catawissa Railroad Company, upon the 31st of October, 1869, endered into a contract, and that the Catawissa Railroad Company has from that the enloyed all the rights and privileges thereby conferred.

5. That by act of Assembly April 2, 1869, there

was created a corporation now called the Western Central Railroad Company, with all the powers, etc., by said act granted.

by said act granted,
6. That by an act of May 20, 1857, there was
created a corporation called the "Atlantic and Great
Wes ern Railroad Cempany of P-unsylvania," with all the powers, etc., by said acis granted and con-7. that the last mentioned Company pretending to act under some law of Penesylvania, sileres itself to have become consolidated with certain corporations established by the States of New York and Ohio, and claims to be the 'Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company of the States of New York, Penesylvania, and Ohio," but the validity of such consolidation is not admitted by the complainants and the same required to be proved.

ants and the same required to be proved.

8. That the said Atlantic and Great Western Railway Company have constructed and have in public

way Company have constructed and have in public use in Pennsylvania, a railroad extending through Eric Crawford, Morcer, and Warren counties, and connecting with the Eric Railway at Satamanca, in the State of New York, and extending by a continuous railway in the State of Ohio.

9 That the Western Central Railroad Company have not constructed nor have in operation a line of railway whatsoever, within the Commonwealth of Lennsylvania.

of Lennsylvania.

10. That the Atlantic and Great Western Railway

of lennsylvania.

10. That the Atlantic and Great Western Railway beine constructed of six feet gauge, does not and cannot connect with the railroad of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company, or with any railroad connecting with the said Catawissa Railroad, which are of a four feet eight and one-half inches gauge.

11. That the Catawissa Railroad Company, without notice to the complainants, and with a view to the formation of a line of railroad which should be agreat through line, in opposition to the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad, and to divert the trade from Philadelphia to the city of New York, have entered into a lease and contract which they aver to be valid; a copy of which is hereto annexed.

12. That in pursuance of such lease and contract the Catawissa Railroad Company have given public notice that on the first day of December, 1865, the alleged lesses will take possession of and operate said railroed.

13. That the Catawissa Railroad Company and the alleged lesses will take possession of and operate said railroed.

14. That the Catawissa Railroad Company and the Railroad Company, and claim to have, exercise, and enjoy all the rights and privileges which were granted to the said Catawissa Company by the said contract.

14. That the complainants deny that the said contract.

ontract
14 That the complainants deny that the said le-sees can have excise on giving said rights and privileges; and nver besides, that the said contract is at an end, and assign among others the following

easons therefor, the said alleged lease and contract between the Catawissa Railroad Company, The Western Central Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company is invalid and volo. etc.

The Catawisea Baliroad Company, by transfer of the said road to the other parties, if they lawfully can do so, have put an end to the said contract. The said contract having been entered into with the Catawissa Railroad Company alone, for the purposes therein expressed, cannot be transferred without the consent of the complainants.

That the said Western Railroad Company and

the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company have no risht by law to use, excise or giving any of the privileges granted to the Catawissa Railroad

Company.

15. That the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company, as soon as they learned of the said intended preceedings, passed resolutions, which were served on the officers and agents of the defendants, that they are ready to receive and transport on their road persons and freight coming from and going to the Catawissa railroad as business of the Philade.-phia and Erie Railroad Company. 16. That ithe Catawissa Railroad Company has no

rolling stock except by the sale and contractor November 1, 1865, was pretended to be leased to the Western Central Railroad Company, and the Atlantie and Great Western Railway Company of States of Chio, New York, and Pennsylvania.

Complainants ask equitable relief as follows:—

1. That it may be decreed and declared that the said contract and those entered into between the Cafawissa Railroad Company and the Western Central Cafawis Railroad Company and the Western Cafawis Railroad Company and the Cafawis Railroad Cafawis Railroad Company and the Cafawis Railroad C tral Railroad Company and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, of the States of Ohio, New York, and Pennsylvania, dated November 1, 1665, is invalid and void.

2. That the said contract, dated the 3d of October 1868, between the Suubury und Erie and Catawiss Railroad Companies is at an end, and that with the said Catawissa Railroad Company, nor the Western Central Railroad Company, nor the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, or either of them, can claim any right, authority, or privileges by virtue thereof, and tha, said contract be decreed to delivered up. S. An injunction, special trial having progressed

thereafter restricting detendants from exercising or claiming to exercise any right, benefit, or privilege under or by virtue of said contract of the 8th of Oc. ber, 1860, and from using or clammes to use the rali-road of the Philade phia and Eric Railroad Company in any manner whatever, by virtue thereof.

4. An injunction special till hearing and perpetual therafter, restraining the Catawissa Railroad Com-pany from assigning or transferring to any other

person or corporation whatever the said contract of 31st October, 1860, or from authorizing or permitting any person or corporation to use the name of the issa Railroad Company for any purpose con-Since the filing of the bill in this case, petitions of

the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, to be made a party defendants; also, of the East Penn-sylvania Railroad Company to be made a party de-fendants, have been filed. The petitions in these cases having been read, affi-dayits of various parties in interest were read, pro and con, and the argument was opened.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE JOURNEYMEN House Painters' Union.—The annual session of this body was resumed this morning at the half of the Trades' Assembly, Eighth and Walnut streets, Delegates were present from Missouri, N w York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Michigan, Indiana, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maryland, Louisiana, Tennessee, Illinois, and Wisconsin. The Convention organized by the election of Thomas E. Wilson as President, and William E. Fitzgerald, of Missouri, as Secretary. The Convention will be in session several days, during which the Constitution will be remodelled, local Unions established, and the wel fare of the trade generally considered.

TWO GIFTS FOR

THE PRICE OF ONE.

THE GERMANTOWN MURDER. Confession of the Criminal,

PLUNDER HIS SOLE MOTIVE.

He Obtains Only Fifty-five Dollars.

We have heretofore announced in our local columns that Chief Franklin, with three of the detective officers, were out at Germaniown during the greater part of Sunday examining into the Watts murder case thoroughly, and securing such information as might lead to the conviction of the criminal. One man, arrested on Saturday, was discharged after he accounted satisfactorily for his whereabouts during the

morning. Late on Saturday night, however, the officers took into custody Christopher Berger, who reides on School lane, above Main street. The facts implicating this man were not stated, but the officers were of opinion that sufficient had been discovered to implicate him in the deed. He was held for a hearing.

There can no longer be any advantage to the cause of justice in our suppressing the facts of which we have had possession for several days, but which have been published by two of our cotemporaries, that Berger, the man arrested on suspicion of being the murderer of Miss Watts, has at least partially confessed to the crime. Money was his sole object, and he says he obtained about fifty-five dollars. His idle, suspicious habits, together with having been seen in the neighborhood about the time of the murder, and his displaying coins immediately after the crime had been committed, led to his arrest. He left his home early that morning, and returned in a couple of hours, apparently as unconcerned as though nothing had

He was a man of forbidding countenance, much disliked by his acquaintances, though very respectably connected by marriage. He had not been at work for some time and had no money. Thus the bloody deed had scarcely been committed before the heavy hand of the law is upon him.

Since his arrest matters have been developed which will undoubtedly lead to his conviction. If more testimony were wanting, his own confes. sion would add the required evidence. This confession, however, is only partial, and he does not absolutely admit that he murdered the woman. He says that he went to the house, that money was his aim, and that he met Miss Watt in the lower rooms. Beyond that he does not go. He says that he was crazed, that he was not sane, and knows nothing more. If he killed the unfortunate woman it was a murder committed without knowledge or premeditation.

The murderer's weapon was a keen-edged razor. It was found clotted with blood and rusted with) gore a mile and a half from the scene of the tragedy. The policemen found it in working up the case. It has been identified as the property of the prisoner's father-in-law.

To show the coolness with which the deed was committed, it is only necessary to state that the razor was, when found, encased in a paper box, such as are usually used for that purpose. The murderer, after cutting Miss Watts' throat, put the razor into the box, and placed it into his pocket. This accounts for no blood being found upon his clothing.

The weapon and the inside of the box were well stained with blood, and a very small quantity, probably two or three drops, was found on the prisoner's boots. This was the only stain about his person. He confessed having thrown the razor away on Fisher's lane, near York road, where it was found by one of the officers, The razor belonged to his father, and was taken from the house of the latter about three days previous to the horrible tragedy. It was missed from its usual place on the mantelpiece, although nothing unusual was thought of the matter at the time, the prisoner having been in the habit of shaving himself at the house of his father-in law. When he was married his father-in-law presented him \$500.

His wife worked at tailoring and made from four to five dollars per week. She was an economical and saving woman, but Berger spent the money in some way or other, only known to himself. A few days previous to the murder, he was very hard pushed for money. His grocer with whom he had been dealing threatened to stop credit until a bill of twenty-three dollars was paid, and the nurse attending to his wife, who was just recovering from her confinement, was clamoring for heripay, which had reached nine dollars, and threatened to leave if it was not forthcoming at once.

Berger became desperate and left the house about half-past 6 o'clock on the morning of the murder, stating to his wife that he was "going into town" to collect fifty dollars, which he had loaned a party. It was then that he left the house and committed the crime. After having obtained the money he first stopped at the grocer's, paid him his bill, and upon coming home at half-past 8 o'clock settled with the nurse.

Immediately after the murder became known, information was lodged with the police that Berger had been seen loitering on the corner of the street, in the vicinity of Miss Watts' house, and this fact led to his arrest. It was also ascertained that he had been lurking in the neighborhood every morning for two weeks past, showing that he had the design of taking life, but never could muster sufficient courage until the morning in question.

It was then that he watched until he saw Betsey Lippincott, the old lady who staid during the night with Miss Watts, leave for her daily occupation. After she had gone he rushed to

BUY ALL YOUR

HOLIDAY BOOKS

the house and committed the deed. The only reason that can be given for him taking the life of his victim was on account of her being acquainted with him.

If he had committed robbery alone she would have appeared as witness against him in case of arrest, and believing that he could escape enirely by the commission of the double crime, he coolly cut the old lady's throat, after having first felled her to the floor by a blow almost sufficient to have rendered the job complete without the use of the weapon.

On the day following the arrest of Berger, the detective officers visited his house, wishing to make a thorough search for any evidence that might implicate him in the affair. His poor wife was in bed at the time, and hearing the officers in an adjoining room, came rushing in and most earnestly prayed for the release of her husband, whom she stated she knew to be innocent,

She had been made acquainted with the arrest of her husband by the nurse. In regard to the money she told the officers the same story as had been communicated to her by her husband, and protested that it was true.

The officers performed their unpleasant duty of searching the premises, and succeeded in finding one of Berger's boots, upon which was the blood. Berger during this time was secured in the Germantown Station House. Since his confession he has been endeavoring to act insane. He goes through all kinds of queer antics, and is quiet, and has but little to say.

He is a man of dissipated habits, and questionable morality. By trade he is a worsted picker, and has worked in the mills near the village. For the credit of the good name of Germantown be it said that he was not born in that borough, or been long a resident of it. He came there in July last from Port Richmond. He married a daughter of a citizen of Frankford, an officer of the Reading Railroad and a gentleman of undoubted standing and respectability. Berger was out of employment for months before the murder. He was offered work, but refused. His father-in-law procured him an appointment at the weigh-scales of the Reading Railroad, at Port Richmond, at a highly compensative salary. The position was declined. Berger stated that the mills where he had last worked would soon be running, and he would resume his regular occupation. He was improvident, and the money given him by his father-in-law was wasted: The desire for money was the undoubted cause of the visit to the house of Miss Watts and the consequent murder.

His wife has one child, two weeks old. With tears in her eyes she carried the little one to her tather, and for her sake begged him to give the child a home. She is almost heart-broken at the terrible termination of her brief married life, and sits in sorrow by a hearth desolated by a heavier curse than the entrance of death within her own home. Berger is a German, or middle age, and has always appeared sane. He will pro-bably be arraigned for trial before the termination of the present court session—a term that has had more homicide and murder cases to consider than any term in Philadelphia for years.

ABOLD ATTEMPT AT BURGLARY-As an vidence of the fact that the rascals are growing bolder daily, we chronicle the latest attempt at burglary. The restaurant of Andrew J. Severns, in Carter street, is in one of the most prominent positions in the city. The proprietor left the place between ten and eleven o'clock. Between that time and daylight, some industrious individual cut a hole in a back shutter large enough to admit a hand and arm. The work was evidently done with a knite, as there are no cuttings that could possibly be made by boring. The work was well done, but the theory is that he was disturbed by the watch-dog, and either failed to spring the bolt or was frightened away. This is supported by the fact that the burglar left his cigar upon the window-sill, and a number of wires bent evidently for the purpose of turning the bolts of locks inside. There are marks of blood on the shutter, which indicate that the robber received personal injuries in his effort to gain an entrance. Even if he had effected an entrance his errand would be that of a fool, as Mr. Severns is not in the habit of leaving any money the till. He would perhaps have gotten a drink and some cigars, but nothing more. As a speci-men of cool impudence, this is inimitable.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

HARRISBURG, January 11.-Mr. Rogers read a bill incorporating the Potistown Iron Company.
Mr. Connell, a bill incorporating the Fidelity Insurance, Trust, and Safe Deposit Company of Philadelphia; also, one incorporating the Na-tional Silver Mining Company; also, one incorporating the Philadelphia and Arizona Mining Company. Mr. Donovan read a bill allowing passenger

cars to run on Sunday.

Mr. Bigham, a bill repealing an act of 1864 relative to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail-road; also a general railroad act. Mr. Shoemaker, an act incorporating the Sus quehanna and Delaware Railroad Company.

House of Representatives. Numerous petitions were presented from the interior on local subjects. The following resolution was offered by Mr.

Mann:- Resolved, That the Judiciary Committee re port a bill increasing the liability of railroad companies for injuries to life and limb. Agreed to. On motion of Mr. Glass the Governor was re quested to return the bill relative to tolls on the

Wyoming Canal. Mr. Thomas, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported favorably an act urging Congress to equalize bounties.

The following bill was introduced by Mr. Glass, restoring the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad to rights of which it was deprived by act of 1864.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Marriage of Miss Lane to Mr. Johnston-Wedding at Wheatland To-day-Beath of a Distinguished Citizen, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, January 11 .- Henry E. Johnston, one of Baltimore's prominent bankers, left here yesterday with a large party of friends for Wheatland, Lancaster county, where, at one o'clock to-day, he marries Miss Harriet Lane, ex-President Buchanan's niece. It will be a brilliant affair. The bridal party will come to Baltimore. The groom has purchased and is fitting up an elegant residence in Park street.

Levin J. Drummond, a prominent Baltimorean, Vice-President of the Burns Club, died yesterday. Governor Swann's message was dehvered at Annapolis at noon to-day. The harbor is nearly clear of ice.

AT THE EVANS

GIFT STORE