

VOL. V—No. 22.

# THIRD EDITION EUROPE.

## FIVE DAYS LATER NEWS.

### THE "HIBERNIAN" AT PORTLAND.

### Landing of Armed Fenians at Sligo.

### THE MILITARY OUTBREAK IN SPAIN.

### Gen. Prim Defeats Gen. Concha.

### Latest Commercial and Shipping News.

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

### WASHINGTON.

### Special Despatches to the Evening Telegraph.

### Hon. F. A. Conkling Appointed Collector of New York—Hon. D. S. Dickinson, United States District Attorney.

### Hon. Frederick A. Conkling has been appointed to the New York Collectorship, made vacant by the death of Hon. Preston King.

### The nomination of Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson has been sent to the Senate for confirmation, as United States District Attorney for the Southern District of New York.

### Generals Butler and Banks had an interview with the President to-day.

### Conference with the President—His Views upon Questions now before Congress, Etc.

### A number of prominent Pennsylvanians, including seven members of Congress, had an interview with the President last night. It lasted two hours, and the prominent political questions in Congress were discussed.

### The interview was very cordial. The President reiterated his opinion that Congress should admit the rebellious States to representation. He thought the passage of the Negro Suffrage bill was untimely, but did not intimate any purpose to veto it.

### Upon leaving, a member of the delegation remarked that they were determined to hold on to the President, and he replied that it was his purpose to hold on to them.

### Reciprocity Question before the Ways and Means Committee.

### The Ways and Means Committee have not had the Loan Bill under consideration for three days. This morning the Canadian advocates of a reciprocity treaty were heard. It is considered certain that the treaty cannot be revived, but through reciprocal legislation some of the more important results of a treaty can be reached.

### Personal.

### The resignation of Captain G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to take effect on the 1st of March next. It further states that he resigns in order to accept the Presidency of the new California Steamship Company, recently organized in New York, at a salary of \$15,000.

### General Sherman will be here to-morrow. He was summoned hither from St. Louis by General Grant, for consultation upon the new Army Bill.

### The Rinderpest—Its Alarming Increase.

### The United States Consul at Manchester, England, under date of January 6, informs the Department of State that the cattle disease has made frightful progress, the cases for the week ending the date of his despatch being 7693, an increase of 1167 upon the returns of the previous week. He reports that the authorities are making every exertion possible to restrain the plague, but without the slightest appearance of success.

### The disease, he asserts, has been discovered to bear some striking analogies to smallpox, and many experiments in vaccination are being made. He says that many of the towns prohibit the driving in of heaves for slaughter, and require that they should be killed where fed, and the meat only brought to market. The whole number of cases thus far reported for England alone is 75,549, and of this number 55,422 have either died or been buried.

### Treasury Disbursements.

### The disbursements of the Treasury Department, including transfers, for the week ending the 20th instant, amounted to \$16,132,376.

### Arrival of the "City of Boston."

### New York, January 25, 12 M.—The City of Boston, from Liverpool, has arrived here. Her news is published with the report of that brought by the Hibernian.

### Conviction of a Murderer.

### New York, January 25.—Pellicer, alias Salvador, the accomplice of Gonzales in the murder of Otero, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree, and both will be sentenced to death to-day.

### Ice Bridge Across the St. Lawrence.

### Quebec, January 25.—An ice-bridge has been formed across the St. Lawrence river.

### THE OTERO MURDER.

### Conclusion of the Trial of Salvador, or Pellicer—The Charge—Verdict of the Jury, Etc.

### Judge Gilbert summed up the case in an able and extremely lucid address. He said, though a good deal of time had been consumed in the hearing, the questions of law and fact necessary for the jury to consider, lay in a very small compass. The jury must be satisfied, first, that Otero was really murdered, which point was most conclusive; and next, as to who were his murderers. The evidence on this latter point was entirely circumstantial; but sometimes circumstances are more satisfactory than direct testimony. How many were concerned in this murder? Evidently more than one; and this being so, he must tell them that any one present at the time of the murder, and aiding and abetting the actual assassin, was equally guilty with him, though he might not have been struck a blow. Now the question was, were there a conspiracy between Gonzales and the prisoner to perpetrate this crime? Pointing out to the jury the repeated meetings of Gonzales and Pellicer, their change of lodgings on the day of the murder, the facts that they were in the same room, and that Pellicer was seen in Otero's company, and that they consorted together after the crime had been committed, and together went out to purchase clothes, and Gonzales paid for with the proceeds of the murder, his Honor came to the conclusion that the jury must find the jury to say who could have been there.

### Both the razor and the dagger had been traced into Pellicer's possession, and neither was shown to have been transferred by him to anybody else. The suggestion was made, that if it was Yela who committed the crime; but if the jury believed the evidence of Edward Fan as to the time Yela returned to the Hotel de Cuba, and the testimony of Mills as to the hour at which the body was found, Yela could not have been in Brooklyn when the crime was committed. They had heard the prisoner's explanation given, through his counsel, of the part he took in the affair, and of the manner in which the cuts on his hands were inflicted.

### If in the evidence of the prosecution they could find anything to support this statement it was their duty to take this corroborative evidence into their consideration; but, for himself, he confessed he did not see that there was the slightest evidence to support the prisoner's statement. However, if from the testimony adduced by the prosecution, the jury could construct any theory consistent with the supposition of the prisoner's innocence, it would be their duty to find that they were not concerned in any crime, but based simply on the assumption of his guilt; but it was not their business to travel out of the case to construct a fanciful theory, either to acquit or convict him. Whether there was a third person concerned in the murder or not, whether Yela was guilty or innocent of any participation in this crime—was beside the question. The duty of the jury was simply to inquire whether Pellicer, the prisoner at the bar, was guilty or not guilty of the crime laid to his charge.

### The jury retired to deliberate on their verdict at a quarter-past 5 o'clock, and remained absent until twenty minutes past 6, when they returned to the Court Room.

### When announced that the jury were returning all resumed their seats, and while the jury were being conducted to their places a deep silence prevailed. The prisoner, who was in an adjoining room, was then brought into Court and resumed the seat he had occupied when the trial first commenced. He sat down to the floor, and when he resumed his seat he ventured to make a casual glance at the jury. When the jury had taken their seats the Clerk of the Court called the names of the jury, when the following ceremony of receiving the verdict was then gone through with:

### Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, have you agreed upon a verdict?

### Foreman—We have.

### Clerk—How say you? Do you find the prisoner at the bar guilty of the crime of which he stands charged?

### Foreman—Guilty.

### Clerk—Gentlemen of the jury, you say you find the prisoner guilty of the crime of murder in the first degree, and so say you all?

### The jury was then polled, the Clerk of the Court calling each individual by name, and the verdict was recorded.

### James Bro, Esq., Assistant District Attorney, then made a motion that the prisoner be remanded for sentence.

### The Court—The officers will take the prisoner in charge and remand him to jail.

### The prisoner exhibited no emotion when he was apprised of the verdict, and he was taken to jail in a carriage, under charge of Sheriff McNamee and two officers. Gonzales and Pellicer will be brought up for sentence to-day, at 10 o'clock A. M.—N. Y. Herald.

### EXTENSIVE FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

### Destruction of the Atlantic White Lead Works—Loss Estimated at Between \$200,000 and \$300,000.

### Shortly before 9 o'clock last evening a fire broke out in the Atlantic White Lead Works, occupying nearly the entire block bounded by Gold and Nassau streets, Hudson street, and the river, and resulting in the destruction of an immense amount of property.

### One portion of the premises is occupied for the manufacture of white lead and paints, and the other part for the manufacture of linseed oil. There are a number of buildings of brick, four and five stories in height, all of which were filled with raw and manufactured materials, among which were some 12,000 gallons of oil.

### The fire originated in the vicinity of the smoke stack in the centre building on Nassau street, and the floors being saturated with oil, the flames spread with fearful rapidity until the whole was enveloped. A strong wind from a northerly direction impelled the burning embers a distance of several hundred yards, and it was feared would extend the conflagration, but fortunately the flames were confined to the premises where the fire originated.

### The light from the burning fire could be seen from any portion of the city. After the fire had progressed for about half an hour the walls of the main building fell in, causing a succession of reports like that of heavy artillery, and gave rise to the rumor that there had been an explosion. The main building of the white lead works, the old linseed oil factory, with machinery and contents, were totally destroyed. The new linseed oil factory, being a fire-proof building, on the corner of Hudson avenue and Marshall street, was saved, as were also the buildings containing the white lead "beds" on the Gold street side.

### About one hundred and fifty men are thrown out of employment by this fire. The Brooklyn City Gas Works, Longman's Gold Refinery, and other extensive manufacturers were for a time in great danger, but escaped uninjured.

### The loss is estimated at between \$200,000 and \$300,000, fully covered by insurance in a number of companies, but as the books are kept in the office of the company in New York, the names of the offices could not be ascertained last night.

### The agents of the White Lead Works are Messrs. Robert Colgate & Co.

### The firemen worked faithfully and energetically, succeeding in containing the conflagration to the block in which the flames broke out.—N. Y. Tribune.

### From Louisville.

### LOUISVILLE, JANUARY 24.—The Legislature to-day rejected the proposed amendment to the City Charter of Louisville by a decided vote.

### FROM SAVANNAH.

### THE LATE STORM.

### Total Loss of the British Ship "Mary Blades"—Her Abandonment at Sea—Rescue of the Captain and Crew—Interesting Particulars.

### From the Savannah Republican, 20th.

### The British ship Mary Blades, Captain John Hogg, bound from New York to Cork, Ireland, with a cargo of white oak timber, sprang a leak, and was abandoned at sea, on the 24th December, in latitude 37° N., longitude 64° W.

### We are indebted to Captain Hogg for the following facts regarding the disaster:—"We left New York on the 20th December last, and soon after getting to sea experienced very severe weather—the wind blowing a perfect hurricane—the sea washing completely over the ship at times, causing her to strain and labor heavily. To add to our misfortune, we soon discovered that we had sprung a leak.

### The weather continued unfavorable, and on the 23d the crew were entirely exhausted by their severe labor—three being completely prostrated owing to the severe exposure and exertions. At 7 on the evening of the 21st, all hands came to me and stated that they could do no more to keep the ship afloat, and having at this time five feet of water in her hold. By great persuasion, the men were induced to work the pumps until daylight, the leak still gaining on the pumps. On the morning of Sunday, the 24th, we saw a sail ahead, which proved to be the American schooner Key-Port, Captain W. Elliott, bound from Boston to Jacksonville, Florida.

### "As there was now six feet of water in the ship, the leak gaining rapidly on us, and the crew utterly exhausted, we hailed the Key-Port, to take us all on board, being impossible to keep our ship afloat any longer. Captain Elliott very promptly answered our signals and extended all the assistance in his power, laying his vessel to quickly. Our boats were got out with great difficulty, and after taking what clothing and provisions we could carry, we reluctantly abandoned our ship, there being now seven feet of water in her hold.

### "Three hours after getting aboard the Key-Port, a fearful storm arose, and the vessel was forced to lay to in a tremendous hurricane which raged so furiously that for several hours fears were entertained that the Key-Port would go down with all on board. The weather remained very severe until the 27th, when the Key-Port hoisted colors to a brig, the U. S. George, of Quebec, Captain Elliott, bound to Cuba, and hailed him to take us aboard, as the Key-Port was short of water. After considerable delay, the Captain consented to take four of the crew of the Mary Blades, and the Key-Port accordingly lowered a boat and sent four men to the brig. The weather, instead of moderating, continued very rough until the 10th, when the Key-Port hoisted the colors of distress—union down—which was answered by the Key-Port, and the Key-Port was bound to New York. The Maria took but seven of the Mary Blades' crew on board, as they were short of provisions. We saw no vessel subsequently until the Key-Port arrived off the bar at St. Johns river, Florida, on Sunday morning, January 14th instant—and anchored in the river. On Tuesday last, at 11 o'clock in the morning, myself and the remainder of the officers and crew of the Mary Blades were most kindly received by Captain Elliott, and the Key-Port, and brought to Savannah."

### Captain Hogg and his officers and crew desire to acknowledge the hospitable manner in which they have been treated by Captain Ingraham, who spared no efforts to make them feel perfectly at home while on board his fine steamer. The rescued officers and men also tender their warm thanks to Captain Elliott, of the schooner Key-Port, for his kind treatment—Captain Elliott and his crew were very generous in giving up their own cabin for the use of Captain Hogg and his officers. The Mary Blades was owned by Mr. Charles Blades, of Lancaster, England, and was formerly the Kate Sealord, of Thomaston, Maine. We were unable to learn whether the Mary Blades or her valuable cargo was insured.

### RECOVERY OF THE BODIES OF THE CAPTAIN, PILOT, AND A LADY PASSENGER OF THE BRIG "NEVA"—Bloody Deeds Perpetrated—Arrest of One of the Officers.

### From the same paper.

### The steamer Helen Getty brought the Second Mate of the brig Neva, which was recently lost off St. John's, on Monday last, and placed the bodies of the captain, pilot, and a lady passenger, who were found in the wreck, on board the steamer. The bodies of the captain and pilot were found in the wreck, and the body of the lady passenger was found in a separate place. The captain and pilot were found in the wreck, and the body of the lady passenger was found in a separate place. The captain and pilot were found in the wreck, and the body of the lady passenger was found in a separate place.

### PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

### Senate.

### HARRISBURG, JANUARY 25.—Joint resolutions relative to negro suffrage in the District of Columbia were postponed until Wednesday next.

### The following bills were passed:

### Allowing the Philadelphia Insurance Company to increase its capital; incorporating the Corby Gas and Water Company; a supplement to the act incorporating the Preston Coal and Improvement Company.

### House of Representatives.

### The special order of the day was the consideration of public bills.

### Joint resolutions relative to the reconstruction of the rebellious States, and instructing representatives and senators to apportion members of Congress according to the whole people not disfranchised, were made the special order for Thursday.

### For Thursday allowing military claims to be presented and considered for the period of three years from date was amended so as to extend the time for but one year, and passed to a third reading.

### A bill authorizing the tax upon mortgages to be deducted from the tax upon real estate by which the mortgage is secured, was considered and lost.

### Columbian Marine Insurance Company.

### New York, January 25.—The Columbian Marine Insurance Company has resolved to continue business on a capital of \$2,000,000.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

### OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Thursday, January 25, 1866.

### The Stock Market was very dull this morning, and prices unsettled and lower. In money there is no change to notice. Loans on call are freely supplied at 6 per cent. Prime commercial paper ranges at from 7/8 to 10/11; old do. at 10/12; and 9/10s at 9/11. 92s was bid for 10/10s and 10/11s for 6s of 1881. City loans are rather lower, with sales of the new issue at 9 1/2 to 10.

### Railroad shares have again declined. Catwain preferred sold at 36 1/2 to 37 1/2, the former rate at a decline of 2; Reading at 49 1/2 to 50, a decline of 1; North Pennsylvania at 33 1/2 to 34, an advance of 1; Pennsylvania Railroad, in small lots, at 64 1/2 to 65; and Northern Central at 44 1/2 to 45, a bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norristown; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 26 for Elmira common; and 27 for Catwain common.

### City Passenger Railroad shares are without change. West Philadelphia sold at 67 1/2 to 68; 71 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 36 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; 25 for Girard College; and 10 for Ridge avenue.

### Bank shares are in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 200 was bid for North America; 130 1/2 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 50 for Commercial; 60 for Northern Liberties; 28 1/2 for Mechanics; 62 for Kensington; 50 for Penn Township; 62 for Girard; 70 for Western; 61 1/2 for City; 61 for Corn Exchange; and 54 for Union.

### In Canal shares there is rather more doing. Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 21 1/2 to 22; and Lehigh Navigation at 54. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 8 1/2 for Susquehanna Canal; 30 for Delaware Division; and 50 1/2 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

### Oil shares continue irregular. Complanter sold at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Junction at 1; Ocean at 1 1/2; and Maple Shade at 3/4 to 1, an advance of 1/4.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY.

### Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 408, Third Street.

### FIRST BOARD.

### \$2500 U S 5-20/60s..... 100 sh Catwain pfd. 37 1/2

### \$200 do do..... 100 sh do do..... 37 1/2

### \$100 U S 7 3/8s Aug 98..... 100 sh do do..... 37 1/2

### \$950 do do..... 100 sh do do..... 37 1/2

### \$2200 City of Phila..... 100 sh do do..... 37 1/2

### \$1000 do do..... 100 sh do do..... 37 1/2

### \$5000 Cam & Am..... 60 sh do do..... 37 1/2

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