THE JUMEL WILL CASE.

A Compromise Effected, and a Three Weeks' Triat Reduced to One Day-The Executors of the Will make no Opposition, and Let the Contestants have it All their Own Way-The Jury Render a Verdict that M'me Jumel, at the Time of the Execution of the Will, was of Unsound Mind- A Lucky Thing for Mr. Nelson Chace-The Delusions of the Deceased.

SUPBERE COURT, November 12—Before Judge J. F. Barnard, Nelson Chacevs, Rev. J. Howard Sm.th, et al.—The long-talked-or "Jumei Will Case," which, after several postponements, was set down positively for to-day in this Court, was called promptly at 10 o'clock, and the parties on both sides announced themselves "ready." Plaintif was represented by Charles O'Conor, Aaron Vanderpoel, and Martin Smith as counsel, and the decendants by E. W. Stoughton, H. L. Clinton, ex-Sur-rogate Bradford, and others. It had been rumored for several days past that a sort of compromise has been effected between the contestant of the will and the executors, which would materially simplify the case and shorten the triat; and this proved to be so. What the terms of this compromise are were not distinctly brought to light during the trial, and neither party appear to be anxious to give the particulars, of what is nobody's business but their own. From what could be ascertained, however, it appears that the executors, distrusting their ability to maintain the validity of the will before a jury, accepted the offer of Mr. Chace to pay out of the proceeds of M'me Jume's property all the specific bequests of the will, consisting of \$70,000 to the Church of the Intercession at Carmansville, besides a lot of land on which to erect a building; \$5000 to the pastor, Rev. J. Howard Smith; \$1000 each, more or less, to some hatf-a-dozen charitable institutions, besides all the expenses of the suit thus far, they remuquishing their claim to the residuary portion of the estate in which, by the terms of the will, they were to share equally in proportion to the amount of the several bequests. This "residuary" portion of the estate comprises toree-fourths or more of the whole property, so that in reality it was equivalent to giving up the entire contest. Half a lost, however, or even a tenth of a loaf, is better than no bread, and they will probably get as much as the eccentric Mime Jumel in her sound mind ever intended to bestow upon religious or charitable institutions. The remainder of the estate, comprising probably a quarter of a million of dollars, will, therefore, go to the contestant, Neison Chace, who, as appeared from the evisence, has purchased for the petty sum of \$30,000 all the right, title, and interest of the other heirs. So that Mr. Chace has made a

No difficulty was found in empannelling a jury, only one man having made up his mind on the subject, and after the jury was sworn, Mr. O'Conor opened the case in behalt of the contestant, briefly stating the object of the suit, and rehearsing the leading points in the life of the testator, M'me Jumel. He said she was of numble origin, being the daughter of a common sailor, of Newport, R. J. In her youth she came to the city with her sister, during the beginning of this century, where both of them were mar-ned—the former to M. Jamel, and the latter to a Mr. Jones. The four children of Mrs. Jones were the heirs-at-law, and were among the plaintitis in this action.

aime Jumel herself, the counsel said, never

had any children, but she adopted one of the children of her sister, who subsequently married Nelson Chace, the other in this action. The createst affection for the children of her sister and of Mrs. Chace was always manifested by M'me Jumel up to the year 1859. In the winter of 1854 and 1865 the decline of her mental powers commenced. She had just returned from France, where a marriage was contracted between one of her nieces, a daughter of Mrs. Chace, and a Mr. Perry, of good family; and in a letter to this family she announced her intention to bequeath the whole of her property to ber sister's children. After 1855 she become monomaniac on the subject of her apprenended assassination, and organized what she called 'legion" for her protection. Her best friends and relatives, Mr. Chace among the rest, she believed were engaged in a conspiracy to poison her. She was afflicted with a variety of delusions, among which was one that she had the power of miraculous cure by the laying-on of hands, etc. While she was in this condition of mental delusion, amounting to complete insanity, the will now in question was made. The will gives, first, sixteen lots of land to build a church on, and \$70,000 for building the church and parsonage. The pastor of the church was John Howard Smith, who also received a legacy of \$5000. Mrs. Perry, her niecc, was left merely the income of \$10,000, the principal to go to her heirs at her death, in case she left any.

Various other bequesis were made to divers charitable societies, all of which were to receive their pro rata share of the residue of the estate after the bequests were paid. Mr. Chace and the other plaintiffs in this action were willing and had offered to pay these various bequests, meluding the \$5000 to Mr. Smith, but the defendants, in case the will was maintained, would have their share of the residue, excluding the lawful heirs from all participation of the pro-

Nelson Chace sworn—Am one of the plaintiffs in this action; was acquainted with M'me Jamel for many years; became acquainted with her in 1831, at Otsego, and subsequently married her daughter, and lived in her family thirty-four years; Mons. Jumel, her husband died in May, 1832; am tamiliar with all of M'me Jumel's property; her property in New York, all except some lots on the Seventh avenue, was Mr. Jumel's property; my wite died on the 5th May, 1843; I married her in January, 1832; two of my children. Eliza and William, are living; Maria Jones was the momer of my wife; she was born in 1801 or 1802; a more strong affection never existed between human beings than between my wife and M'me Jomel; on her death M'me Jumel took to her bed and remained there a week; after my wite's death M'me Jumel took my children into her tamily, and nurtured them like a mother until my daughter got married, and until she became infirm and msane; M'me Jumel went to Europe in 1853, taking with her my children, and re-turning when my daughter married Mr. Perry in France; while travelling abroad she bore name of Eliza B. Burr, having formerly been married to Aaron Burr.

Counsel here read a letter from M'me Jumel to the father of Mrs. Perry, the man who mar-ried her niece, dated Paris, May, 1854. In this letter she states that her property is worth about ten million tranes, and that she could

assure to her niece five million francs.
Witness was shown a letter from M'me Jumel to himself, dated at Nice, in Italy, which be said he recognized as the one received by him from its author. The letter states M'me Jumel's intention to go to Rome; that she will be under the necessity of spending large amounts of money for his daughter, in purchasing court oresees, et cetera, and asking for a letter of credit to the Rothschilds for \$2000. She also relates her narrow escape from shipwreck, and evinces very friendly tone throughout towards Chace and his family. The letters exhibited to the witness Foster were also read, and exhibited the most tender affection on the part of M'me Jumel towards her niece, who at that time had been married to Paul Perry, and was living in Boston. One of the letters is written to her nlece's husband, exhorting him to take good his wife, and prophesying all sorts of happiness from the union. Another, written to Mr. Perry's father, congratulates him and herself on the auspicious union of their children.

Another letter from M'me Jumel to Mrs. Chaoc, when she was a school girl, dated in 1817, ex-hibits all the affection of a mother for her child.

Witness continued—After M'me Jumei's re-turn from France, in 1854, I noticed a remark-able change in her demeanor; she got up a com-pany, which she called her "legion," number-ing about twenty boys, and dressed them in fantastic uniform, and marched them about the house like a military company; my son William, about 14 years of age, was the commander of the company; I had a uniform, but never wore it; guards were stationed at night, alarms were given, and the whole "garrison" was frequently aroused in the night, and a general disturbance created; while at the dinner-table in Saratoga, in the summer of 1855, I noticed a shock to M'me Jumel, and she put her hand to her head, and complained of pain and of seeing things floating before her vision; while returning with her to the city in the cars, she sprang from my side in the car and ran up to a party of strangers, and, putting her mouth to their ears, gave a learful shrick; after we got home sne still labored under this same mental excitement; she accused my son of having un-screwed a wardrobe so that it might fall and kill ber; she finally insisted that he should leave the house; when he left she placed a black patch on the face of a picture of my son which she had ordered painted in Rome; my son which she had ordered painted in Rome; my son frequently called to see her after that, and was freated kindly by her; she even set him up in business after that, but always insisted that he intended to kill her; she often charged myself and daughter and others with an intended to kill her; she often charged myself and daughter and others. with an intent to poison her by putting drugs in her tea and her food; I frequently had to eat or drink the food first, in order to convince her that there was no foundation for her suspicions; there was not the shadow of foundation for these charges; there never was a person treated more kindly and affectionately than she was by all of my tamily; she also for three or four years previous to her death charged three or four of her neighbors of the highest respectability with robbing her; among her other delusions she imagined she had been in Heaven, and described the wonderful sights she had seen there; she also engaged men to dig and blast rocks to recover treasure which she said had been secreted in the earth by wealthy citizens during the American Revo-lution, after General Washington took possession of New York; she claimed that she had repeatedly cured diseases by the laying-on of hands, and was a victim to various other delusions; in my judgment she was not at any time during the year 1863 of sound mind; she took enormous quantities of sweet-oil for years, being under the delusion that this was a sovereign remedy for all her ills, including the effects of the poison which she imagined was a sovereign property.

given her. John J. Crane sworn—Am a physician in this city: attended M'me Junel from June, 186), until the time of her death; the first time I called on her she was suffering from eating strawberries; she said she had eaten twelve baskers, but that she usually ate twenty-four baskers, but she said she had taken a tumbler full of sweet-oil, and that would cure her; the next day I called, and she did not recollect that I had been there before; she often expressed to u.e her power of curing disease by the laying-on of hands; she frequently spoke about the conspiracy that was organized to kill her, and mentioned that the wardrobe had been so placed as to fall on and crush her; her mind, in my indement, was much impaired by age and disease; Dr. Clark and my-self consulted together regarding her condition, and both of us concluded that no will see might make would stand; she was undoubtedly of unsound mind; she suffered from gastric derangement and from disease of the kioneys.

Alonzo Ctark sworn-I visited M'me Jumel in company with Dr. Crane, as consulting physi-cian, in March 20, 1863; she was in feedle health, suffering from gastric disturbance and disease of the kidneys; she talked at random, and labored under various forms of hailucingtion; she was perpetually under the induence of some delusion; her reasoning was good enough from her premises, but her premises were gene talse; Dr. Crane sooke to me of her desire to make a will, and I stated to him that, in my judgment, she was not capable of performing

Counsel here read the will of M'me Jume! made in July, 1851, when she is claimed to have been in sound mind, in which, after several small bequests to various individual friends and charitable institutions, she bequeaths the bulk of her property, in trust, for the wife of Mr. Chace, and after her death to be distributed equally between the children of Mrs. Chace and the children of her sister, Mrs. Jones. will appoints Francis F. Berge and Charles O'Conor as executors.

Nelson Chace recalled-Mrs. Jones, mentioned in the will just read, was the sister of M'me Jumel; the other persons mentioned (naming them) were children of Mrs. Jones and other relations.

Eliza Jumel Perry sworn-Am the wife of Paul R. Perry; was a niece and adopted daugh-ter of M'me Jumel; my mother was the wife of Chace; I was born in M'me Jumel's house, and lived with her till I was married; I remember the last season sne was at Saratora, in the summer of 1859; after my return from France, 1854, I noticed a great change in M'me Jumel's mental capacity; when she returned from her last visit to Saratoga she showed symptoms of insanity; she accused us all of attempting to poison her; she said I carried arsenic in my pocket to put in her tea; after making those charges she would treat me with the greatest affection, and say how much she loved me; yet she continued to recur to these charges up to the time of her death.

R. Perry sworn-(Witness shows two letters from M'me Jumel, dated Paris, 1854.) These letters were received by my father while he marriage negotiations between myself and M'me Jumel's niece were going on. No cross-

examination. William G. Chace sworn-Am the son of Nelson Chace; was brought up by M'me Jumel; ceased to live with her in 1859, when I compelled to leave the house on account of her charging me with attempting to assussinate her; previous to that time she was very affectionate towards me; I was her favorite; night she came down stairs while I was sitting at the supper table, and accused me of unserewing the wardrobe so that it would fall on her she was in a turious passion about it; I attempted

reason with her, but to no purpose. Benjamin Sheller sworn-I lived with M'me Jumel three years from 1857; in 1859 she charged myself and William Chace with taking the cove off the wardrobe so that it would fall and kill her; there was no truth at all in the charge; she directed me to dig for gold on the premises while I hved with her; I didn't find any gold. (Laughter in Court.)

Eliza J. Frankell sworn-M'me Jumel was my aunt: Wilham and Maria Jones were my father and mother; I knew M'me Jumel from the time I was five years of age; I was born in 1808; my tather died in 1849, and my mother in 1856; up to the death of my father and mother there was always a friendly intercourse between M'me Jumel and our family; there never was any dispute about the relationship; M'me Jumel sent my sister and youngest brother and myself to Connecticut to school; my oldest brother was sent to Paris by her for his education; before she went to Paris the last time i was with her at Saratoga and was introduced by her as her niece; Mrs. Chace was the daughter of my mother by another man to whom, I suppose, she was married.

Stephen Jumel Jones sworn—Am a brother of the last witness; my brother-in-law, Mr. Mad-dock, died in 1864 (paper shown to witness); this paper is in Mr. Maddock's handwriting (this is the paper found by the witness Walgrove among Judge Inglis' papers, attached to a draft of M'me Jumel's will, made by him);

in which, in consideration of \$30,000, they re-linquish to Nelson Chace all their right and in

ferest in the property of M'me Jumel. William C. Wetmore sworn — M'me Jumel was a client of mine from 1826 to the time of her death; I saw her at Saratoga on her last visit there; she spoke to me then about making her will; subsequently saw her frequently at her house on Washington Heights, when she spoke about making her will, and asked me to select some of the suitable institutions to which she cush to give a portion of her property; she some of the suitable institutions to which she ought to give a portion of her property; she said she did not want to give anything to religious societies, but to institutions of charity; in 1860 I had a long talk with her about her will, but could not get out of her what she wished to do with her property; she was continually talking about her life in France, her driving a coach and four on the Boulevards, her acquaintance with the Duchess de Berry and others, and I could not pin her mind down to others, and I could not pin her mind down to the subject of the will, and gave it up; since 1857 I did not consider her capable of executing a will, and I always wrote down whatever she wished at the moment with regard to the disposition of her property, knowing very well that it could never be confirmed as her will; my object, as a friend of the family, was to keep control of the old lady, lest, if I refused to do as she wished, she might go to some other lawyer. who, not knowing her as well I did, would permit her to do worse with her property. The plaintins here rested their case.

THE DEVENSE. Without any opening address to the jury, the

delense called as the first witness

John M. Holland, who testined that he was one of the witnesses to the last will of M'mu Jumel, I have looked over the copy of my deposition in this case, made before I went to Strope last summer, and it is correct.

Rev. John Howard Smith sworn-I am a deiendant in this cause; first went to Carmansville in the spring of 1854, as the rector of the Church of the Intercession there; M'me Jumel owned a pew in the church at that time; in 1859 I found her new occupied by another party; I did not see M'me Jumel from 1859 till 1862; at that time she sent for me and I went; she told me she bad been sick, and should not probably live long, and wished me to dispose of her pro-perty; she said she wished to give something perty; see said she wished to give something for building a church, and asked me if \$100.000 would be enough; she also said she wished to bequeath me a legacy, and desired to will her property to charitable individuals and societies; I told her I should decline any personal legacy, and also declined, until I had time to fully consider the matter, to advise her in any way with reference to her will; she afterwards sent for me again, when she asked me to bring her a lawyer to make her will, which i declined to do, as I did not wish to be mixed up in the matter; subsequently I saw her again, when I told her I would withdraw my opposition to her leaving me a personal legacy; the way attached leaving me a personal legacy; this was after I had consulted Rev. Pr. Tyng, and had also spoken to Mr. (Conor and Mr. Bradford (witness shows a paper); that is a copy of a letter I

sent to M'me Jumel. A new copy of the will was made, at her request, and no change in the will was made from that time till the will was executed; no person took hold of M'me Jumel's hand or guided her in any way on the occasion of executing the will; I had never heard any suggestion of the incompetency of M'me Jumel at that time to make a like the suggestion of the make and the suggestion of the time to make a will; I had never seen anything to indicate such incompetency, and had I sup-posed her in any way incompetent I would have scorned to have had anything to do with it; I believe her now to have been fully compe-tent; at the time of the execution of the will I supposed that Mr. Chace and Mrs. Perry were interested never heard to the contrary until after M'me

Jumel's death. The evidence for both sides closed here, and, consent of counsel, the case was submitted to the Court without argument on either side. Judge Barnard briefly charged the jury, telling them the simple and only question for them to determine was whether M'me Jumel, at the time of the execution of the will, was or sound mind. On this question the only evidences was favor of the plaintiffs, who were seeking to break the will. That evidence consisted of the testimony of the relatives and intimate friends of the deceased, and of skilful and accomplished

physicians. It was for the jury to determine whether, on this evidence, the will in question could be considered the act of a person of sound mind, such as would legally qualify her for the execution of such an instrument.

After an absence of five minutes the jury returned with a verdect for the plaintiffs, that M'me Jumel was of unsound mind at the time of the execution of the will.

NEW SENATOR FROM NEW JERSEY.

Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, Atorney-General of the State, has been appointed by Governor Ward United States Senator protem. from New Jersey, vice the Hon. William Wright, deceased. The appointment was absolately required by the Constitution, though it holds only till the second Tuesday tollowing the meeting of the new Legislature, when a Senator will be regularly chosen to serve chosen to serve thenceforward till March 4, 1869. Mr. Frelinghuysen is still a young man, but of eminent ability, sound priociples, and great personal worth. The Newark Daily Advertiser says:-"This is the third Freeinghuysen who has the position of Senator from the State of

New Jersey The first was Frederick Freling-hnysen, of Revolutionary fame, who is believed to have killed the Hessian commander, Colonel Rahl, at the battle of Trenton, who was made a Major-General by Washington in 1790, and was lected a United States Senator in 1793; holding the office for three years only, when he rethe name was Theodore Frelinghuysen, who was Senator from New Jersey from 1826 to 1835; vas subsequently Chancellor of the University of New York: was a candidate for the Vice Presidency in 1844, with Henry Clay; was for many years President of the American Bibl-Society, and finally ended his public life as President of Rutgers' College. II, as Longielow says,

titives of great men all remind us We can make our lives sublime-

here are very few sons of great men who profit by the lesson. The dignity of family name-alse, when not honorably sustained—and the dleness begorten by family fortune are obstacles rather than helps in the race of life. Our new Senator is one of the few instances where he ambitions and dignities of the scion are not buried in the graves of his fathers. He who has encestors, in this country, must rise in spite of

"To meet the menacing incidents of our transition period, we need not only a Congress trong in majorities, but strong in integrity and intellect, with members familiar, by long habit and study, with those pivotal ideas on which he social organization reposes. In the appoint ment of Mr. Frelinghuysen, the Governor has recognized these necessities. Mr. Frelinghuysen as an honorable record. As a jurist, he holds a commanding position at home and abroad. Still young, and in the full vigor of life, he takes rank as one of the ablest of our lawyers, and has attained a brilliant success in our courts. As a publicist and a student of political economy, his opinions have become law with a large portion of the educated mind of Jersey. Not eager to rush into the political field, never himself a seeker for office, his appearance on the rostrum, in all the political cam paigns when great principles were at stake, has assured us of masterly arguments based on profound convictions. As a politician, Mr. Freling-

the parties named in this paper are the true names of the heirs of M'me Jumel.

Mr. O'Conor here read a conveyance of recent date ir m the heirs-at-law of M'me Jumel, at that early time indicated his distrust of the at that early time indicated his distrust of the then popular leaders who have just failed in their attempt to destroy the party. The electron of Governor Ward a year since resulted in his appointment to the office of Attorney-General of the State... the State—a place he will vacate for, we hope, some other equally faithful and accomplished public servant. On the immediate issues of the hour we can confidently speak of Mr. Freling-huysen as an advanced Republican, earnestly devoted to the Congressional policy, and a stern opponent of that dangerous tendency towards the neuropation of the legislative function which the President has so offensively made manifest."

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, (

Tuesday, November 13, 1866. The Stock Market opened very dull this mornng, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were rimly held.

1094 was bid for 5-20s; 1144 for 6s of 1881; 1001 for 10-40s; and 1074 for August 7-30s.

City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1024@1025; and old do. at 994.

Railroad shares were inactive. Realing sold at 58, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 58, no change; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 511. 55½, no change. 135 was bid for Camden and Amboy: 36 for Little Schuylkill; 62 for Norristown; 58 for Minchill; 38 for North Pennsylva-nia; 67 for Lehieh Valley; 284 for Elmira com-mon; 42 for preferred do.; 277 for Catawissa preterred; 32 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 494 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly

Bank shares continue in good demand for in-

estment. In Canal shares there was rather more doing, Schuyikill Navigation preferred sold at 361: Lehigh Navigation at 591; and Morris Canal at 85, 27½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 123 for Morris preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Cand; 57¼ for Delaware Division, and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

The Money Market is unchanged. Call loans are offeredig

paper continues scarce, and ranges at tron 6@7 per cent. per annum.
Quotations of Gota-10; A. M., 144; 11 A. M.,
1444; 12 M., 145;; 1 P. M., 1454.

-At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Southwark National Bank, held yesterday, Francis P. Steel, Esq., was elected President in the place of John B. Austin, resigned. For many years Mr. Austin was President of the Bank, and under his president of the Bank, and under his president of the Bank. Bank, and under his management its affairs were in an almost unexampled state of prosperity. We congratulate the stockholders on the election of Mr. Steel: his long experience in banking business aptly fits him for his new

—Saller & Stevenson, No. 121 S. Taird street, offer for sale \$250,000 of the 7 per cent, mortgage loan of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company. The coupons for interest are raid punctually semi-annually on the 1st days of April and October, yielding to the holder within a traction of 9 per cent, per annum on the money invested, besides 21 per cent, at maturity, the difference between the selling price and par. The Trustees, under the mortrage, are S. Morris Waln, Rathmell Wilson, and J. Gillingham Fell. Esqs. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Taird street 8 sti Lehigh Nav. . 59]

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates hange to-day at 1 P. M .: - American gold, 1443 Change to-day at 1 F. M.:—American gold, 1442 @1444, Silver 48 and 45, 138; Compound futerest Notes, June, 1864, 162; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August, 1864, 152; do., October, 1864, 142; do., December, 1864, 132; do., May, 1865, 112; do., August, 1865, 104; do., September, 1865, 93; do., Ustober, 1865, 64; October, 1865, 94.

-Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock;—U. S. 6s, 1881 registered, 1134@114; coupon, 1134@1134; U. S. 5-20s, registered, 1074@1074; coupon, 1862, 1094 @110; do., 1864, 107@1074; do., 1865, 1074@ 74; do., U. S. 10-40s, registered, 100 @100 oupon, 100 @100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 107. @108; do., 2d series, 1052@106; do., 3d Compound Interest Notes, Decem ber, 1864, 113;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, November 13.-Trade in Flour contipues excessively duil, but it is the general impression that prices have reached bottom, and au advance is certainly looked for within a lew days. The home consumers purchased sparingly within the range of yesterday's figures; sales of 300@400 barrels at 88@8-75 # barrel for superfine; \$9:211 00 for extras; \$12@13.00 for Northwestern extra family; 818a14 00 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., and \$15.50@16.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. ltye Flour is quiet, but we continue to quote at \$8 to barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.
There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat

Market, but prices remain without change; small cales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$3.03.28; a sample of superior California white is off-red at \$3.50 Byeranges from from \$1.35.01.00. Corn is not much wanted; sales of 3200 bushess vellow mixed Western at \$1.25. Oats remain without hange; sales of Southern at 68c. Cloverseed is in cood demand at \$8.25\(\alpha\) 900 \$\P\$ 64 pounds, but there is very little here. Timothy ranges from \$3.25 to \$3.50. Flaxseed commands \$3.50 Thirteen hogsheads No. 1 Quercitron Bark sold at

Whisky is dull, with small sales at \$2 41 a 2 42 for Pennsylvania, and \$2 42 a 2 44 for Ohio.

John Bradley, Esq.

PORTLAND, Vermont. November 12 .- John radley, Esq., one of the most prominent citiens of this State, and for the last twenty years atimately connected with the railroad enterrises of New England and many of those in the Western States, expired at his residence in Poutey yesterday at 4 P. M. His remains will taken to Burlington on Wednesday next for in

Dr. Conquest.

The death is reported of Dr. Conquest, the well-known physician. It look place at his country residence at Shooters Hill. The deceared, who was seventy-seven years of ace, was formerly lecturer on midwifery at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He wrote a pumpolet on "The Use and Abuse of Money," the publication t which led to his giving a prize of 100 guineas for the best essay on the subject. This resulted in the publication of "Mammon" by the Rev. Dr. Harris, a work which excited some interest a, obtained a large sais. He also published a work entitled "Outlines of Midwifery," which has passed through six editions in this country, and has been translated into the French, Ger man, and Hindostanee languages. Dr Conques was also the author of a revised edition of the Bible, generally known as "The Bible, with 20,000 emendations.

Denning, the Agriculturist.

Mr. Denning, so well known as a successful, practical farmer, is dead. During the whole of his manhood he devoted himself to the study of agriculture, and contributed many valuable papers, statistics, and philosophical deductions on the subject, to scientific and other journals. His records of his experiments are voluminous and valuable.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE TO-DAY.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

FOPE TO RESIDE IN MALTA.

ELECTION RIOTS AT GENOA.

MEETING OF DANISH LEGISLATURE.

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

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] NEW YORE, November 13-1 P. M .- The following despatches have just been received at the office of the Reuter's Telegram Company, (limited) in this city:-

ROME.

The Pope of Rome going to Maita.

London, November 13 .- A. M .- The Pope of Rome has consented, under the advice of the Council of Cardinals, to take up his residence in the [Island of Malta temporarily, if forced to quit the "Holy City."

ITALY. Election Riots at Genoa.

LONDON, November 13. -Several serious grious have occurred during the recent elections at Genoa. A large number of persons were killed and injured, but the National troops restored order promptly in each instance.

DENMARK.

London, November 13 -The Danish Diet (National Legislature) assembled at Copenhagen this morning.

BALTIMORE MUDDLE.

JUDGE BARTOL'S DECISION.

COV. SWANN SUSTAINED.

CHEERING IN THE COURT OF JUSTICE.

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

Baltimore, November 13, 12:50. - Judge Eartol has just rendered his decision in the habeas corpus case. He sustains the power of Governor Swann to remove the Commissioners, There was great cheering in the Court room by the friends of the Governor and the new Commissioners on the decision being announced

FROM FORTRESS MONROE. A Philadelphia Ship in Distress.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 13 .- The ship Enoch Train, from Philadelphia bound to San Francisco, with a carge of coal and powder for the Government, has put in here in distress. She encountered a severe gale from E. N. E. to N. N. E. for three days. On the 6th inst., while lying hove-to, was struck by a heavy sea on he starboard bow, causing the ship to leak badly, and doing considerable damage.

Indian Captives Rescued.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas. November 12. women and children taken captive by the Klowa Indians were delivered to Colonel Leavenworth at Fort Larned last Monday.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Maggle Baer Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Alli-son and Ludlow -This morning the examination of witnesses was resumed. The prisoner appeared in deplorable a state as on the several preceding deplorable a state as on the several preceding lys. When he first came into Court his father proached mm to bid him good morning, when he mediately became excited, and was in the net of ging violent hands on him, when his movement as arrested by the officers. He then cried out, "It over will be, inther; it can't?" Maguire sworn-I was with my son a great

Mr. Maguire sworn—; was with my son a great al in prison; during that time he was alternately cient and quiet; i had occasion to rub his hands aring the attacks; i always took particular notice the coldness of his hands and the glare of his eyes. the coldness of his hands and the giare of his eyes.

Cross-examined—I cannot tell what year my
ther died; but I think it has been about twelve
years; I was born in 1868; I am about fifty-seven
years old; I cannot tell exactly when William was
forn; his birth day passed while he was in prison;
hav daughter died crary; when I went to see her she
as insane; insanity was undoubteally the cause of was insure; insanity was undoubtealy the cause of her death; I cannot tell how long she was sick with it but think about a week.

isaac L. Maguire sworn—I am the father of Wil-lam A. Maguire; my son is acout twenty-one years of age; I have been married since the year 1835; I of age; I have been married since the year 1835; I knew my wile's lather, William Anderson; he was insche at times; he was confined in various inaction with the was to my knowledge; when seen then he was very violent; cou'da't control him; at times wa'king about knockings his hands through windows, and was entirely teyons control; this continued it om the time I knew him until he died; it was boot tweye or thirteen vary his piece. the time I knew him until he died; it was about twelve or thirteen years; his niece was also insane, and was pronounced so by the court at New Castle; I knew her not to be of sound mind by her actions; she was not as violent as her lather; she signed her property away without cause; I always considered Witliam to be of a weak mind and of a nervous system; he had it in his early days, he need would also and he er a weak mind and of a nervous system; he had its in his early days; his eyes would alare, and he became feeble, and seemed uncon-cloud at times, and overdone; I sent him away to his nucle's, liennett Fisher, in Maryland, when he was about Bennett Fisher, in Maryland, when he was about 12 years old, he was there about two weeks; since he returned from the army I noticed the same actions; any cause that produced excitement would bring on these spells; I remember waen ho went into the army I didn't see him after that until I saw him in Fhiladelphia; I saw him but once prior to the commission of the deed, at the Baltimore Depot; I saw him on the Monday after the murder at the Central Station, in his cell; he was then crying and seemed to be unconscious of what had happened; I remained with him until evening; he acted that way during the entire day; the symptoms were always the same; I could tell he was that way by the unnatural riare of his eyes; there were other symptoms; he would tear of his clothes, and would not permit us to put abything ciothes, and would not permit us to put anything

on h m; he broke the furniture all up; he broke the plass on of his window with his list; the gass was all over the cell; it was in winter, and was exsil over the cell; it was in winter, and was extremely cold; during his early days, when these fits were not on him. he was smiable and a good boy generally; I have fived here in Philadelphia forty voars; he went to school at the Cathedral; he went to Sunday and day school daily; when I moved to Wilmington he used to go to church; he continued to be chained to the floor the first time about six weeks, I think; after this violence had passed away he gained his proper and intional condition of mind; he continued in this way for about a year, when he was avait taken with the symptoms of insanity; the second time he was chained to the floor and a'l his ac's were violent and unnatural to his general condition; he conlent and unnatural to his general condition; he con-tinued this way for about four or five weeks; with medical attendance and good treatment he got

medical attendance and good treatment be got better.

Mrs. Elizabeth Anderson sworn—I am the daughter of the grancfather of William Maguire; my father lived with me during the time he was insane, about fifteen years; at times he would become very desperate, it other times would be very caim; when violent it was difficult to control him; he was very desperate, destroying his clothes; he would put his clothes in the fire; and burn them up, and fill his hat with water; sometimes he would think he had to move, take the beds, tie them up, and carry them down, and put them on the payement; I would have to call and lock him up, sometimes, when my son was not at home; I had to put him in the lineatic asylum four times after my marriage to his son; when he had the solemn spells on him he was alraid to make a noise; he would shut all the windows to keep the hight out; at take times I would send for a doctor, and have him attended to in the house; my husband's cousin had aftacks of insanity all the time; I knew her about twenty-four years; I was with her all the time.

David Bennett sworn—I am the brother-langer.

her about twenty-four years; I was with her all the time.

David Bennett sworn—I am the bro her-in-iaw of William A. Magune; I have known him ever since he was a year old; I never saw him much during his early derangement, except once, to have any conversation with him, and that was when he came to my fishery in Maryland; had a person named Bill, who was foreman there, who said something to me; I went up to the office and found that he had been kicking the cooks about; I asked William what he had been doing; then he commenced crying; I found I couldn't do anything with him, so I gave him money to go home; in the office he acted as well as any one; his eyes looked glassy and wild; I saw him in prison, while he was chained to the fl.or, two or three times; I nonced what his father and mother have stated here.

Cross-examination — When he was dancing he would pat; when he took the horse into the mire ne cidn't blame the horse for going there.

Mrs. Mary Currey sworn—I am sister to William A. Maguire; I have been with him in his early life from the time of his birth; I was with him when he was between six and tweive years of age; the peculiarities of character I noticed were that when he was corrected he would become excited; he had spasms that would last about an hour; at other times it would not be so long; I have been married twenty-two or twenty-three years; I didn't see a great deal of him for some years previous to this occurrence; I saw him in pre-

last about an hour; at other times it would not be so long; I have been married twenty-two or twenty-three years; I didn't see a great deal of him for some years previous to this occurrence; I saw him in preson; he flooded has cell with water in the night when I was absent; some provisions his mother had prepared for him he threw away, and some celery he planted around the cell; he would take the crimbs and throw them on the floor, and say he was feeding "My lambs;" one time when his father and mother were there he said, pointing to his father, "You are the Son and she is the Holy Ghost." His conduct was very violent, and his conversation was rambling; at one time ne picked up a shee; he was chained to the floor, and couldn't reach very far, and I thought he was chained to the cell about a week the last attack; at one time they released him, but they had to chain him awain; I noticed his extremities during these attacks; his hands and feet were cold, and I frequently mobed them; when a child I didn't particularly notice them, except one time in his mother's arms; he was so cold I thought he was dead; when in the cell I saw his fifth upon the wall and on the floor; the prints of his hands were on the wall waere he had been working through the filth; I didn't see him wash the windows, but saw it was often done; I saw him during the second attack, which was characterized by the same unusual conduct; he was chained the time two or three weeks; I lived with Mrs. Anderson about five years; during that time I saw my grandfather have those violent fits on him, characterized by the same years; during that time I saw my grandfather have these violent fits on him, characterized by the same conduct as William

R. McKibben sworn-I reside in Wilmington, Delaware; I know William A. Maguire, the delendant; I was in the army with him, in the 4th Delaware, Company 1; I remember occasions when he became vio ent; he picked up a sword, and seemed very much excised, and drove the fellows around; he looked wild out of his eyes; we didn't give him any occasion to take up the sword; he picked it up suddenly, and without cause; he was not laboring under drink; we couldn't get any at the piace; we caught hold of him and put him in the team and watched him until morning; swers! rushed out of the him until morning; several rushed out of the tent and took hold of him, and threw him on his back this passed away during the next morning; his conduct curing the night was very violent; his speech was rambling and incoherent, not sensible; this was in 1863, about Christmas, as near as 'can remember; the regiment was lying outside of Alexandria; noticed him to be foolish afterwards, and notice the glaring expression of the eyes; when not under the influence of these spells, he was kind and good

Continued in our Fourth Edition.

OBITUARY. Hiram V. Willson.

The Hon. Hiram V. Willson, Judge of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Ohio, died at Cleveland on the night of the 11th inst., of consumption. Judge Willson had occupied the bench of this Court for many years, and his name became familiar to the Country at large at the time of the trial of the "Oberian Rescuers," in 1859, he presiding at that trial. He was known to be in sympathy with the Fugitive Slave law, and inclined towards the conviction of the accused. Upon the con viction of Simeon Burbuell, the first one of the thirty-seven who had been indicted, Judge Willson retused to allow a new jury to be empannelled to try the subsequent cases; and when Judge Spaulding—now Member of Congress from the Cleveland District—for the prisoners eclared that if that refusal was persisted in no defense would be offered by one of the accused, the Court ordered them into the custody of the Marshal, and when found guil y sentenced them to a fine of \$1000 each, with six months' im-

The Tycoon of Japan.

We learn from a despatch by the Atlantic (able that the war in Japan is ended, and that the report of the death of the Tycoon is con-The war arose from the revolt of onof the numerous hereditary princes, or chieftains-200 in number, it is said-among whom the Japanese Empire is divided. Of these the Japanese Empire is divided. Of these princes the Tycoon is the chief, but they are all subject to the authority of the Mikado, or upreme ruler of Japan, who is the spiritual leader of the Empire. Until within a late period it was believed that the Tycoon was the temporal head of the Empire, who covered on the poral head of the Empire, who carried on the lovernment in the name of the Mikado; but more accurate knowledge of his office and rank has recently been obtained, from which it appears that he is but the first of the hereditary princes. As such, however, he enjoys very considerable powers, and is generalissimo of the Imperial army. The name of the late Tycoon

Ex-Mayor Fowler.

Ex-Mayor Fowler, of Marysville, California, ited in that city October 17. He was a native of Wiadham county, Connecticut, and went to California in 1850. He served in the Assembly, and was elected Mayor three times. He was also

Justice of the Peace. Death of Robert Beale, Esq.

WASHINGTON, November 12.- Major Robert Beale, who was formerly Sergeant-at-arms of the United States Senate, and subsequently Warden of the District of Columbia jail, died yesterday quite suddenly,

Death of Bishop Rutledge, The Tsllaba-see papers announce the death, in that city, on Monday last, of Bishop Rutledge, of the Episcopal Diocese of Fiorida, after a long and painful iliness, of cancer of the mouth.