THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII.—No 40. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

AN ENGLISH ROMANCE.

The Tichborne Baronetcy Case—An Immense Fortune and Extraordinary Family History—Adventures of the Heir Apparent, and Unusual Excitement in the World of Fashion, Etc.

LONDON, February 2.—While the political world of England is engaged in the discussion of reform, and British statesmen are at their wits' ends to discover a scheme by which to silence the voice of public opinion, and satisfy the people, the fashionable circles of Belgravia, and the "upper ten" generally, are eagerly discussing the merits of a case shortly to be brought before the courts, in which is involved a baronetage and half a million of dollars per annum. The English press has been occupied for some time with voluminous correspondence on the subject, and great interest in the case is felt by all who make the history of aristocratic families their particular study. Although many versions of this extraordinary story have been given to the public, I have not seen as yet anything like a true and correct narrative in the English press. As I happen to be acquainted with the principal character, and know all the incidents in the drama, I am enabled to afford your readers one more illustration of the maxim that truth is stranger than fiction. Before proceeding with the story, however, it is necessary to clear the ground by a short sketch of family history.

The family of Tichborne, or, as it was formerly called, De Itchenborne, is one of the oldest in England. In the county of Hants the bearer of the title and the possessor of the estate of that name was respected for centuries. The family was notable in Hampshire before the Conquest, and ever since, in spite of revolutions and intrigues, has inherited the same land. Similar possessions in other parts of the country—including property in Galway, Ireland—have been added to the original estates from time to time; but these changes took place so long ago that the latest of them is old in history. From the time of Henry II till 1620 the principal representatives of the family were simple knights. But when Queen Elizabeth died, Sir John de Tichborne, Knight, who was at the time Sheriff of Southampton, acting on his own responsibility, went directly to Winchester, and there proclaimed James VI of Scotland her successor, as King James I of England. After the monarch had been settled on his throne, one of his first acts was to reward his Hampshire champion, and Sir John de Tichborne was created a baronet, and his four sons were knighted. He was also made custodian of the Castle of Winchester, which was settled on him in fee form.

This baronetcy has come down to his decendants in the present day, and Sir Alfred Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, who died a short time since, was the last bearer of the hereditary dignity. The career of this gentleman was a wild and reckless one, and the English public recollect seeing his name in the Court of Bankruptcy. His net income—£75,000 per annum—was not sufficient, and in fact Sir Alfred was terribly embarrassed. One of his first acts on succeeding to the title and estates was to purchase a yacht at a cost of $70,000 and five hundred stand of the best breach loading rifles for his own private shooting. The estates became heavily mortgaged; but the Jews who lent the money felt perfectly secure. On Christmas day last, however, there landed in England, from the steamship Celia, from New York to London, a gentleman whose presence appears to have had the effect of a falling bombshell among Jews and Gentiles who lent money on the Tichborne estates—no other, in fact, than the rightful owner to the estate, Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, Baronet. Never before in the family history has so strange an incident been known.

The official books record that Sir James Francis Doughty Tichborne, Baronet, of Tichborne, Hants, born in 1784, succeeded his brother as tenth Baronet in 1853. He had at this time two sons, viz., Roger Charles, born in 1829, and Alfred Joseph, born 4th September, 1839, who married in 1861 Teresa Mary, eldest daughter of Lord Arundel. There were of this family also two daughters who died. Thus the eldest son and heir, Roger Charles, was, when his father became baronet in 1853, twenty-four years of age, and his younger brother, Alfred Joseph, was fourteen years old. In 1862 the father died, but in the meantime the heir, who had been subject from childhood to nervous attacks, took his departure from England, with the intention of visiting America and the colonies at the antipodes. Some time before the death of Sir James news came to this country that the ship in which Roger Charles took his departure to Australia was lost off Cape Horn, with all on board. The sad intelligence was confirmed by the fact that nothing was afterwards heard of the lost heir. So the younger brother took the title and estates. However, he had no son to succeed him, and when he died, a few months ago, it was thought by many that the title would be extinguished in that branch. But his lady bore a posthumous child, and great rejoicing was made when the infant was formally declared heir of the line.

But now comes the extraordinary part of the story. Although the ship (the Edinburgh, I believe) in which Roger Charles sailed was lost, with nearly all on board, he himself, with four others, managed to scramble into a boat, and among the icebergs of the Cape, for four dreary days and nights held on to existence. Picked up by a vessel bound to Valparaiso, Roger Charles landed in South America, his sole property being a suit of clothes and a borrowed hat. A good Samaritan, named Thomas de Castro, a Spaniard, took compassion on the castaway, and lent him such aid that he was enabled to live comfortably, and at the same time acquire a knowledge of the people among whom he was so strangely thrown. He wandered among the different States for two years; but when at Callao he made the acquaintance of a sea captain in the Australian trade, he accepted a berth as ship's steward, and in that capacity landed in Melbourne, Australia.

In grateful remembrance of his Spanish friend he assumed the name of Thomas de Castro; and leaving the ship at Melbourne, sought work as a shepherd in the interior of the colony. He readily obtained employment, and by attention to his duties very soon secured the confidence of his employers and the settlers generally. About this time he learnt, through the English papers, that his father, Sir James, was dead, and that the title and estates had been assumed by his brother Alfred Joseph, to whom he was very much attached. Thinking that as he was considered dead it would be better to let his brother enjoy the title for a time at least, and besides the roving wild life of an Australian settler was suited to his taste, while he enjoyed better health under the southern sun than he ever did in England, he made up his mind to maintain his incognito, and settle down in the country. Years rolled by, and Thomas de Castro, *alias* Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, Baronet, became the manager and owner of a butchering establishment in Walla Walla, near Sydney. He prospered in business, and Mr. de Castro became known in the settlement as an excellent butcher and an honest man.

But the romance would not be complete without the usual tale of love, ending with a happy marriage. Thomas de Castro, the butcher, fell violently in love with Mary Byrne, a daughter of a plasterer. In due time the marriage took place, and there were high times in the ranche for a week before and a month after the event. Mrs. de Castro, however, was utterly ignorant of the previous history of her husband until some few months since, when Sir Roger declared himself the rightful owner of the Tichborne estates. He was moved to this course when his lady presented him with a daughter, and at the same time he heard that his brother had died, leaving the estate heavily mortgaged. Accordingly Sir Roger departed from Australia, and with Lady Tichborne and child and four servants, arrived in London on Christmas day.

He has been recognized by his mother, the dowager Lady Tichborne, and by his tenantry; yet his rights will be disputed by the trustees of the late Sir Alfred and the host of people to whom the late baronet owed money. The case will probably come on in the courts in a few days, but there can be no doubt that Sir Roger Charles Tichborne, baronet, will be admitted to his full rights. It will, however, be a nice point for the lawyers to decide how far the real baronet is responsible for debts incurred by his brother, Sir Alfred.

It is proper to say, in conclusion, that Sir Roger is every inch a gentleman, a perfect type of a good, frank, honest Britisher. Of Lady Tichborne, suffice it to say that, although she might feel herself ill at ease in Belgravian circles, she is a most amiable lady, a good wife, and, if I may judge of her character from what I have already seen of her, she will prove a blessing to the poor in the neighborhood of Tichborne Hall.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE CELESTIAL EMPIRE.

Mr. Burlingame's Arrival in China—The Troubles in the Corea—Barbarous Conduct of the Natives—Excursions into the Interior—Interesting Researches.

TIENTSIN, China, November 22.—The threatened extermination of foreigners alluded to in my letter of September 1 did not take place, so your correspondent is spared to write you again from the Flowery Land.

The American Minister, Hon. Mr. Burlingame, and family passed through this city November 3, *en route* for Pekin. He was expected for weeks before he arrived. His progress since he left California has been slow, and in some respects quite disagreeable. The voyage over the Pacific to Japan was tedious and unpleasant. Between Japan and Shanghai he encountered a very dangerous typhoon. The safety of the steamer was for some time despaired of, and the passengers and crew, with few if any exceptions, gave up hope of escaping a watery grave.

The French are creating a sensation in Corea. Last spring, or early in the summer, some Roman Catholic French missionaries, laboring in Corea, were brutally murdered, it is believed at the instigation of the authorities. One or more escaped in a Chinese junk to Chefoo, the nearest Consular port in China, and reported the facts to the French officials at Chefoo and at Shanghai. It was soon decided that the French Admiral in Chinese waters should visit Corea, and demand satisfaction.

In the meantime, before extra French war vessels and soldiers had arrived in Northern China, which had been ordered up from Saigon, in Cochin China, one or two private individuals or firms sent vessels to Corea with arms, ammunition, etc., with intent to sell clandestinely or without the protection of treaty. In other words, attempts were made to smuggle or carry on a contraband traffic with Corea, although the hostility of the Government to trade with foreigners was well known, the Corean Government having entered into no treaty with Western nations.

One of these attempts, made by an American schooner, the General Sherman, commanded by an American, fitted out by an English merchant living here, was not successful. She left Chefoo August 9, and in due time entered the mouth of the river on which the capital of Corea is situated. While ascending the river she grounded on a sand-bank. According to information received by one of the refugee French missionaries, who went back in September on one of the French vessels to Corea, "the Governor at once sent to the King's father for instructions, whether he should put to death those on board, or should burn them and the vessel together.

"The King's father replied, to burn the vessel and all hands. This barbarous order was executed." Another account states that the death of the crew of the General Sherman was ordered by the King himself. According to an account contained in the *China Mail*, published at Hong Kong:—"Those on board the vessel were tied down below in their berths, and the ship was then fired, the unhappy victims being literally roasted slowly to death. The cause alleged by Coreans was that the vessel was a pirate, as she had arms on board."

It remains to be seen what will be done by the American and the English Ministers located at Pekin, in regard to the burning of the General Sherman and the murder of the crew and passengers. That schooner was professedly on a smuggling or unlawful expedition, and its confiscation or destruction by the Corean Government, in any civilized manner, would have been justified by the laws of nations. But the brutal method of putting to death its crew and passengers cannot by any means be justified by the laws of nations.

The Coreans need to be taught that such a destruction of life cannot be tolerated by the nations concerned in commerce in China and Japan. In all probability they will be obliged, by force of arms, if necessary, to enter into treaties with the principal countries engaged in commerce in the East, which shall prevent, as far as treaties can prevent, the recurrence of such a fate to any other foreign vessel as that which the American schooner General Sherman met in August last.

Lengthy expeditions or excursions into the interior of the empire are much more frequent and safe now than formerly. Travellers must have passports issued by their national Consul. Rev. Messrs. A. Williamson, of Cheefoo, and J. Lees, of this city, have within a few days returned from a trip of ten weeks. They started from Pekin in September, taking along with them a large quantity of Christian tracts and books. They proceeded to the southwest as far as Singan-fu, in the progince of Shensi.

There they spent several days. They obtained several copies and *fac similes* of the inscription, in Chinese and Syriac, engraven on the celebrated Nestorian Tablet, commemorating the labors of Nestorian missionaries who are believed to have entered China as early as A. D. 505. The tablet was erected A. D. 781. It was discovered in 1625, by some Roman Catholic missionaries. Our travellers obtained *fac similes* of other rare and unique inscriptions on marble, relating to subjects of interest.

Our travellers were treated with uniform kindness by the Chinese. They sold about 20,000 tracts and books, some of them for nearly the cost price, receiving in copper coin the value of about $200, or about 170,000 cash, the only legal coin in universal use in China.

We are looking with interest to the commencement of the running of the American line of mail steamers between China and San Francisco. We hope those steamers will connect this empire more closely than now with the United States, affording increased facilities for travelling, correspondence, and trade, resulting in great good to the world. Some complaint is made in China that the charges for passengers are not considerably lower than they are advertised to be via the Pacific Company of steamers.

REBEL OUTRAGES IN KENTUCKY.

Prominent Unionists of Boyle County Ordered to Leave on Penalty of Death.

FRANKFORT, Ky., February 20.—The Rebels in Boyle county have recently sent letters to General Speed S. Fry, Captain Goodlac, a relative of Joseph F. Bell, Wellington Harlan, and the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, to leave the county under penalty of death. Application to General Thomas has been made for protection of Union men against these Rebel regulators.

General Fry is the officer who is popularly believed to have killed Zollicoffer at Mills Springs, in January, 1862, and Wellington Harlan recruited the first company of Union troops raised on Kentucky soil during the war. Neither of them are extreme radicals politically, and their most probable offense is their record during the war.

—The senior wrangler at Cambridge University this year is Mr. C. Niven, a native of Peterhead, who was educated at the University of Aberdeen. He is a distinguished scholar.

—It is not the Princess de Leuchtenberg, but the daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine, that King George of Greece is going to marry.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

DISAGREEABLE WEATHER — GUBERNATORIAL INAUGURATION — GOVERNOR SWANN'S APPOINTMENTS—DOUBTS OF THEIR CONFIRMATION—A SNARL IN POLITICAL AFFAIRS—GOVERNOR COX—GRAND FASHIONABLE PARTY—A MILLIONAIRE BELLE—UNION PARTY CONSOLIDATING—TRIAL OF H. RIVES POLLARD.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]

BALTIMORE, February 21.

This is one of the peculiar days that would probably cause a misanthrope to think about cutting his throat. It was warm and balmy yesterday. Rain fell in torrents until about 12 or 1 o'clock last night. It then commenced snowing, and this morning the ground was covered to the depth of three inches with that ingredient. To day we have had rain and snow, and snow and rain alternately, with a raw, cold atmosphere, and any quantity of mud and slush underneath. No one goes out unless to attend to some very pressing business. The heavens are still hung in black, with rain, sleet, mist, fog, slush, chilly atmosphere, and other things equally disagreeable.

A matter of decided interest to very many will be the inauguration of Governor Cox, our present Lieutenant-Governor, which takes place at Annapolis on Tuesday next, on which day Governor Swann will resign preparatory to taking his seat in the United States Senate. The inaugural address of Governor Cox will be looked for with more than usual interest, as it is believed he will assume a somewhat different position, politically, than that of his predecessor. The substantial Union citizens, at least, have at present more confidence in him.

There are extreme doubts whether or not any of the appointments made and sent in to the Senate by Governor Swann will be confirmed by that body. Those who made him United States Senator say they paid the pound of flesh, and are under no more obligations; and further, as he has deceived them in the nominations, they are not bound to confirm them. They would rather take their chances with the incoming Executive. Permit me to say, though I have differed somewhat with Governor Cox politically, knowing him intimately, as I have for thirty years, I feel confident that he will do what he believes to be right in the great cause of our country's good. He was a soldier in the army during the war, taking a decided position against treasON and traitors. One who has done this, and held out faithful, is more likely to have the true essence of patriotism in his heart than a mere civic politician who kept in the background. There is nothing to be lost by the experiment.

One of the most elegant and fashionable parties of the season takes place to-night. It is given by a young and beautiful millionaire belle. She has hired an immense hall on Howard street, where the grand *fete* comes off. It will cost, probably, not less than four thousand dollars. There are eight hundred invitations out, including many guests from Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and elsewhere.

From the want of harmony now existing amongst the members of our Legislature—a quarrel between the conservatives, Democrats, and radicals—it is possible many of the measures or reforms contemplated in Maryland will be thwarted. Among these is the effort to reconstruct Baltimore city by giving her a new charter, and the movement towards providing a new State Constitution. Things are all in a muddle.

The straight-out Union party appears determined to consolidate again. For this purpose the State Central Union Committee meets here on the 27th instant, which will be very largely attended, and, no doubt, bring forth important results.

The trial of H. Rives Pollard, former editor of the Richmond *Examiner*, charged with assaulting with attempt to kill Frederick K. Hipkins, was to have been commenced in the Criminal (Judge Bond's) Court here yesterday. Pollard's counsel produced a certificate from his physician stating he was confined to his room from sickness, and was unable to attend at present. It has, therefore, been postponed to await his arrival. He is under bail of $5000. Smith and Wills aid the State in this cause. Milton Whitney and John H. Jug, Esqs., are Pollard's counsel. It excites much interest. Hipkins is still in a dangerous condition, and may lose his life.

THE SHERMAN-CAMPBELL MISSION.

No Quarrel Between These Gentlemen—The Secret of Campbell's Failure to Join Juarez—He Was to Have Accompanied Escobedo—"Too Late for the Train"—His Probable Early Return to Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, February 15.—So many extremely absurd reports have circulated regarding the joint mission of Lew Campbell and Lieutenant-General Sherman to Mexico, that I am induced to give you some semi-official statements on the subject, upon the correctness of which you may rely.

There never was any quarrel between Sherman and Campbell during the entire trip from New York to Mexico and back to New Orleans. The only foundation for the story is this:—

On arriving off Vera Cruz the question of entering the harbor and landing was raised. General Sherman was in favor of anchoring in the harbor and landing. Minister Campbell objected, on the ground that if the Susquehanna entered the harbor and accepted of anchorage in Mexican waters, courtesy would render it necessary for the Commodore to salute the flag of the French and the flag floating over the fortifications.

The day before General Escobedo left for the interior, it was arranged that Mr. Campbell should accompany him to join Juarez. While Mr. Campbell was making preparations for the journey, General Escobedo suddenly found it necessary to take up the line of march at once, and sent word to Mr. Campbell that he must join him immediately if he intended to receive his escort. It was impossible for Mr. Campbell to get ready and join Escobedo before he marched; besides, it was not at all certain that Escobedo would succeed in opening communication with the head of the Liberal Government. Inasmuch as his government did not recognize the imperial flag, he could not consent to compromise the government, and declined to enter and land. General Sherman argued that he could land without compromising himself or the government. Minister Campbell offered no objections to General Sherman doing so; but insisted that he, as a Minister to Juarez, conveyed in a government vessel, could not consistently comply with General Sherman's plan. The result was that General Sherman saw the force of Mr. Campbell's position, and did not land. No personal difficulty grew out of this difference of opinion, nor coolness between those two gentlemen ensued. On the contrary, I know that Minister Campbell was one of the last gentlemen visited by Mr. Sherman before his departure for St. Louis, and that they are now in friendly communication by letter. Gen. Sherman, as well as Mr. Campbell, feels annoyed at the reports of a quarrel. So much for that. Now for the reason that Minister Campbell did not join Juarez.

The Susquehanna, as you already know, returned to New Orleans with its diplomatic freight. Since then, until last week, Mr. Campbell has been living very quietly at the St. Charles, awaiting the shifting of events in Mexico to enable him to open communication with Juarez without an uncertain journey of five or six hundred miles upon a mule.

Mr. Campbell is now at his home in Ohio for a few days at the bedside of a sick child. His headquarters are still at the St. Charles, however, to which he will return in a few days. His mission is by no means at an end, neither has he tendered his resignation or been removed. It is expected that early in March, when the French have left, Juarez will open communication with the coast, when Campbell will return to Mexico and execute his mission, should the Government not in the meantime change his orders.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—The wife of Dr. Russell, the correspondent of the London *Times*, died recently.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE THIS P.M.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Writ of Habeas Corpus Suspended in Ireland.

Latest Financial and Commercial Advices.

Wreck of the Ship Southampton.

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

The Fenians.

LONDON, February 21—Noon.—The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in Ireland has been prolonged.

Marine Disaster.

LIVERPOOL, February 21—Noon.—The ship Southampton, Captain Southwick, which sailed from this port a few days since for New York, went on the rocks on the Irish coast, near Belfast, last evening.

Latest Commercial and Financial News.

LONDON, February 21—Noon.—Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 37¾; United States Five-twenties, 74; Illinois Central, ex dividend, 78¼.

LIVERPOOL, February 21—Noon.—Cotton very dull, with a decline of ⅛. Sales to-day 7000 bales; middling uplands, 13⅛d.; middling Orleans, 14⅛d.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Arrival of the Alemannia.

NEW YORK, February 21.—The steamer Alemania, from Southampton on the 6th, has arrived. The material portion of her news has been anticipated by cable despatches.

Belgium.

In an encounter between the miners and the troops in Belgium, three workmen were killed and fifteen Belgian soldiers wounded. The rioters were advancing upon Roux and Jumetz, and the troops were massing in that direction.

Sweden.

A motion has been introduced into the Chambers of Sweden proposing a general liability to military service.

Prussia.

The Upper House of the Prussian Parliament has approved of the bill for a loan of twenty-four million thalers for the construction of railroads.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Storm—Political News—Governor Swann's Appointments—A Fashionable Party, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 21.—We had snow again last night, and rain to-day. The straight-out Unionists are rejoicing over the action of Congress yesterday regarding the Reconstruction bill, as the best measure for the present exigencies. Reverdy Johnson's course relieves him from previous condemnation.

The Union party here is rapidly reuniting, and coming back to its original loyal status. It is extremely doubtful now if authority will be granted for a new State Constitution. There is more faith in Governor Cox than in Governor Swann, whose late appointments probably will be all rejected. It is said that $200,000 are available to defeat the Democrats and conservatives in their attempts to overthrow the loyal party in Maryland.

Miss Patterson's party last night was the most brilliant ever given in Baltimore.

Accidents.

BOSTON, February 21.—Edward Welsh fell from the fourth story of a bonded warehouse to-day, and was instantly killed.

M. B. Baily and Henry G. Gibson died suddenly of heart disease to-day.

PORTLAND, February 21.—Dana Brigham, of Saccarappa, was killed by falling upon a circular saw, which split his head in twain.

ALLEGED DEFALCATION.

Sudden Disappearance of the Paymaster of the Harlem Railroad—Large Deficits Shown by His Books—Stock Speculations—Touching Letter from the Defaulter, Etc.

A good deal of excitement has been occasioned during the past week by the sudden disappearance of Mr. John Adams, the paymaster of the Harlem Railroad, from the duties of his office. Although a strict silence has been maintained by the "controlling powers," for obvious reasons, the following facts have, notwithstanding, come to light:—

For some time past, it appears, the usually quiet habits of Mr. Adams underwent several changes, not however of sufficient importance to occasion any remark among his friends and associates, with whom he bore a reputation for probity and uprightness of a most enviable character until Thursday last, when he absented himself from business. At first this circumstance did not cause any alarm; but when in four or five days he still failed to put in an appearance, the very gravest suspicion were aroused, and an effort at once set on foot to unravel the mystery. According to the established rule of the company employes are paid the 1st and 15th of each month, returns of which are required to be made by the paymaster at furthest within five days thereafter.

Several men, whose names were returned on the roll as having been paid, called at the Company's offices and asked for their wages. This, of course, caused much surprise and led to a further examination of the books, upon which it was ascertained that a large amount of cash was unaccounted for—some $20,000 or $30,000. It now transpires that Mr. Adams has, it is alleged, made investments in stocks from time to time with money belonging to the Company, which he hoped to replace at an early day.

Unfortunately for him these speculations proved disastrous, and, almost sinking under the burden of his losses, he gave way to a fit of causeless frenzy. In the meantime, having heard of the *denouement* which had taken place, he wrote to the President, confessing his guilt, and assuring him that he would return and make reparation as far as he was able. Failing in this, detectives were placed on his track yesterday. He was last seen on Tuesday forenoon in the neighborhood of the depot at Twenty-sixth street. He is supposed to be still in the city. He is about forty years of age, and resided with his sister in Fordham, where he owns some considerable property.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE LATE MURDER.—*Additional Facts in relation to Yesterday's Terrible Tragedy—The Coroner's Inquest To-day—Interesting Facts in Relation to the Previous History of the Murderer and his Victim, Etc. Etc.*—The public have been thrilled with the graphic descriptions of the terrible tragedy that transpired yesterday. As usual, the details have been pretty full and graphic, even to the personal appearance of the actors themselves. However, a mistake has been committed in giving the account of the life of the deceased. Eller, during the war, entered the service of his country, and served with credit during his term of enlistment.

He first enlisted in Colonel Ballier's Regiment (the 61st), and afterwards served under Colonel Peter C. Ellmaker. He was not a bounty jumper, as has been asserted, but was in good repute while connected with the army. The Coroner proceeded to hold an inquest upon the body at 12 o'clock, noon, to-day. There were a number of witnesses, who were present to testify to the facts of the occurrence. Owing to the terrible circumstances of the murder, and to the wide-spread excitement through the city, there was a great crowd around the Coroner's office, where the inquest was held. Still, owing to the efficient measures adopted by the police authorities, the most admirable order was preserved.

The first witness called was George W. Taylor, who was sworn, and testified as follows:—

I live at No. 859 Front street, above Parrish; was present at the time, bringing in a prisoner, a lady; I left her at the dock and attempted to turn round; as I did this the prisoner pulled out a revolver, and before I could interfere he fired; I jumped up to catch him, while another man wrenched the pistol from Leis; the prisoner was a small man; I thought when Leis drew the pistol he intended to change it from one pocket to another.

John M. Silverstrong sworn—I was in the Court at the time of the murder, as a witness; I turned around to see who was coming in as prisoners; Eller was being brought in; I saw Leis put the pistol down; I saw the pistol fired; the room was crowded; I jumped over the railing, and took the pistol out of his hand; from the manner in which he held the pistol, I thought he was going to shoot again; he said he wished he had killed the man; Taylor then came up. The pistol was shown and identified by the witness as the one used.

David Banks, who brought the prisoner Eller to the Court, sworn—I should judge that the parties at the time of the murder were about five feet apart; when Leis fired the muzzle of the pistol was about forty-six inches from Eller's breast; I heard Eller hollow, and he fell against me; I stepped aside, and let him down to the floor; I then looked ahead, as the smoke wafted away, and I saw that man (Leis) with a pistol in his hand, pointed towards Eller and myself; I started to catch hold of him, but Silverstrong and Taylor had arrested him; Leis was on his feet, and said, "I am glad I did it, and I wish ——;" I did not hear the rest.

George Nichols (colored), sworn:—I was sitting next Leis when he shot Eller; after two women prisoners had passed, then came Eller, when Leis drew a revolver and pointed right at his breast, and the prisoner fell and bellowed three times; then the policeman, Taylor, asked for the revolver.

William Mullin sworn—I reside at the corner of Mable and Germantown streets; I was sitting at the end of the second bench when Eller came in; I saw Leis draw a pistol from under his coat, and after he fired he placed the pistol on his knee, and said something; he took good aim and fired; it was done in an instant.

Jacob Kreitzer, sworn.—I live in Fortieth street, above Hutton; yesterday morning, while stepping in at the northern door with a prisoner, I heard the report of a pistol, and stepping inside, heard a man exclaim, "Oh! my God;" he then fell into my arms; I took charge of the body, and, with the assistance of two others, took it into an office; we unbuttoned the coat, vest, and shirt; and saw the marks where the ball went through; Eller died in about five minutes.

Officer Charles Mathers sworn—I saw Leis sitting on the end of a bench, with his hands up towards his breast; I saw him draw a revolver and fire; I then, and Officer Silverthorne, jumped towards Leis, and Silverthorne seized the pistol, while I seized Leis by left shoulder, and said, "This is the man." Leis then smoke, saying, "I did it."

William Eller, a brother of the deceased, living at No. 848 Orchard street, sworn:—I identified the body in the office as that of my brother.

Dr. Shapleigh, Coroner's surgeon, sworn:—I made a post mortem examination of the deceased in the office, and found a gunshot wound in the left breast; the ball entered through the upper edge of the cartilage of the fifth rib; it passed through the edge of the lung and entirely through the left auricle of the heart; I did not obtain it; the deceased came to his death by this gunshot wound.

At the conclusion of the testimony the jury retired for a short time, and on returning presented the following verdict:—

"That the said George Eller came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of Thomas Leis, in the Court-room of the Quarter Sessions, on the morning of February 20, 1867."

The prisoner, Thomas Leis, was in attendance, and though appearing very pale, yet his demeanor was calm and collected. On the conclusion of the inquest he was remanded back to prison.

Around the World in Fifty Days.

A cable telegram, received by the Pacific Mail Steamship Company from Hong-Kong via Galle, Suez and London, reports the arrival of the Pacific Company's steamship Colorado at Yokohama, Japan, on the 23d, and Hong-Kong on the 30th of January, thus delivering the through mails from New York within fifty days, including detentions at San Francisco and Yokohama, and in spite of unusually heavy weather encountered between San Francisco and Japan. The usual time between this port and Hong-Kong, by the British Overland Mail via London and Suez, is from fifty to sixty days, according to the season; the shortest time ever made by that route under the best circumstances, with close connections and favorable weather the entire distance, being fifty-three days. Thus, even by a comparison the least favorable to the new American route via San Francisco, the problem of the shortest time between New York and China is conclusively decided in its favor, and it is demonstrated that, on the completion of the Pacific Railroad, the best time between England and Eastern Asia will be across this continent.

Race Between American Ships.

The interesting race between the two American clipper ships, the Lois Walsh and the Charlotte W. White, both of Belfast, Maine, from Callao to Algesiras, attracts attention in Europe. These two vessels sailed on the 26th of September, at the same hour, and kept company for fifty-four days, passing Cape Horn on the 26th day. They parted in latitude 20 south, longitude 24 west, crossing the line in sixty-five days, losing the northeast trades in latitude 28, longitude 36 west, after which time they had light east winds for seventeen days, and came in company again on the 30th of December, but parted the same evening. On the 9th of January they met again off Gibraltar, when the Lois Walsh won the race by twenty-five minutes, after a passage of one hundred and four days.

New Jersey Newspapers.

There are in this State sixty-nine newspaper establishments, publishing in all eighty papers. Of these sixty-five are issued weekly, twelve daily, one semi-monthly, and two monthly. Twenty-eight of the weeklies are Republican in politics, twenty-four Democratic, twelve Independent, the semi-monthly and monthlies devoted to agricultural matters. Seven of the dailies are Republican and five Democratic. There are two daily and three weekly papers published in the German language, the balance in English. Nine new weekly, one new daily, one new semi-monthly, and four new monthly papers have been started, and two weekly papers have been discontinued during the past year.—*Newark Advertiser.*

—The Princess Royal (Princess of Prussia) and Princess Alice (Princess of Hesse-Darmstadt) are expected to arrive at Windsor Castle, on a visit to their mother, Queen Victoria, at the end of February.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—The Yorkville (South Carolina) *Enquirer* announces the death of Mr. Francis Henry, of that district, who had attained the unusual age of 101 years. Some incidents of his boyhood and youth are full of interest, as belonging to the historic period of the Revolution. When about fourteen years old, he was frequently employed by the Whigs in the capacity of a messenger to convey information from one settlement to another, concerning the movements of the Tories. On the day after the battle of King's Mountain, near which locality he was then living, he, in company with others of the neighborhood, visited the battle ground, and assisted in attending to the wants of the wounded. During his whole life Mr. Henry enjoyed remarkably good health, having never been confined to his bed by sickness until within ten days of his death, and having never taken a dose of medicine in his life.

—The Paris *Liberté*, which piques itself on exclusive news, announces that the Maréchale Duchesse de Dalmatie is seriously ill. The lady died fifteen years ago.

—Cardinal Antonelli, the Pope's Prime Minister, is ill; he has the gout in his feet and hands, and for some days he has been unable to sign any document.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, February 21, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held. July 7·30s sold at 105⅝, no change; 111¼ was bid for old 5-20s; 110¼ for 6s of 1881; and 105⅝ for August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101⅛, and old do. at 96¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51⅛@52, no change; Camden and Amboy at 120¼, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; and Northern Central at 46, no change.

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Ridge Avenue sold at 13; Hestonville at 14; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 20¼, no change; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; and 40½ for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Manufacturers' sold at 32. 107 was bid for Fourth National; 106 for Sixth National; 103½ for Seventh National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 101 for Northern Liberties; 32¾ for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 95 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 69 for City; and 60 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32½ for preferred do.; 121 for Morris Canal preferred; 13½ for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 53¼ for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137⅞; 11 A. M., 138; 12 M., 138⅛; 1 P. M., 137⅞, an advance of ½ on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$200 U S 7-30s...Jy	105⅛	100 sh Read R	52
$600 City 6s, New	101	100 do	s60. 51⅞
$3000 do	101⅛	300 do	s30. 51¾
$2000 Leh Val 6s	95⅛	10 sh Leh V	62
$1000 Al Co Cp 5s	76	50 sh N Cents	46
$2000 Pa R 2nd 6s	97	56 do	46
20 sh Manuf Nt Bk	32	200 sh N Y & Mid	4
41 sh Ridge Av R	13	100 sh Hest'vle	s30. 14
24 sh Cam & Am	129½	50 sh 13th & 15th	c. 20¼
2 sh Penna R	56½		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 137½@138; Silver 4s and 5s, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17½; do., July, 1864, 17; do., August, 1864, 16½; do., October, 1864, 15½; do., December, 1864, 14½; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10½; do. October, 1865, 10¼.

—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, coupon, 110⅝@110¾; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 111¼@111½; do., 1864, 108@108⅛; do., 1865, 108⅛@109; do. new, 106⅞@106⅞; 10-40s, coupon, 101⅛@101⅜; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105⅜@106; do., 2d series, 105⅜@105⅝; 3d series, 105⅜@105⅝. Compounds, December, 1864, 14⅛@14⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

PHILADELPHIA, February 21.—There is a limited home consumptive inquiry for Flour at yesterday's quotations, but a total absence of any demand for shipment. Sales of 600 bushels, including superfine at $8@8·75, extras at $9@10·50, Northwestern extra family at $11@12·50, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $11·75@13·50, and fancy brands at $14·50@16·50, according to quality; also 300 barrels of Quaker City Mills on secret terms. Rye Flour is dull, but we continue to quote at $7@7·25 per barrel. 500 barrels Pennsylvania Corn Meal sold at $4·75.

There is no demand except for prime Wheat, which is scarce and in fair request. Sales of 400 bushels Pennsylvania red at $2·60, and 500 bushels California on private terms. Rye moves slowly, with small sales at $1·20 for Southern, and $1·32@1·36 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is in steady demand, and 6000 bushels new yellow sold from the elevator at $1·03, and 3000 bushels from store and in the cars at $1. Oats are not much inquired after; small sales at 56@74.

15,000 bushels Barley Malt sold at $1·50.

The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron Bark was at $35 per ton.

Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are nominal.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....FEBRUARY 21.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, Boston, United States Quartermaster.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Schr Moses Patton, Harding, 10 days from Charleston, S. C., with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr Ellen A. Babcock, Babcock, from New York, with mdse. to Merchant & Co.

Schr Typhoon, Williams, from New York, with mdse. to Merchant & Co.

Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilkes, 4 days from New York, with mdse. to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Schr Isaac Baker, Purvere, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schr Sarah Watson, Smith, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schr Fredonia, Thompson, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 19th inst.

Steamer Hunter, Rogers, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 18th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, February 20.—Arrived, steamship City of Port-au-Prince, Jackson, from Apalachicola.

Steamship Fung Shuey, Crowell, from New Orleans.

Steamship Yazoo, Hodges, from Norfolk.

Barque N. T. Bell, Hutchings, from Mobile.

Brig C. Gulliver, Gulliver, from Teneriffe.

Brig Charlotte Buck, Gott, from Demerara.