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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

LETTER FROM HARRISBURG.

INCENDIARIES AF RESTED-HEISTER CLYMER IN THE SENATE OF ANBER-A NEW RAILROAD-LOTTERY TICKETS AND POLICIES—BETTING ON ELECTIONS— THE GRIMINAL COURTS IN PHILADELPHIA-A NEW

(COMMENTAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.) Harrisburo, February 21.

Three young men, belonging to a fire company in this city, have been arrested on the charge of being the authors of several incendiary fires which have recently occurred in this city. Some of the Philadelphia Insurance Companies have suffered severely by their

Hon, Hiester Clymer visited the Senate chamber this morning, for the first time since the Gubernatorial contest. He received a warm welcome from both Democratic and Republican Senators. Mr. Clymer, it is understood, is to be the President of the new railroad company which has been formed to extend from Bridestoro, Berks county, to Wilmington, Delaware. The capital stock (\$800,000) has all been subscribed. The work on the road will be commenced early in the spring. This route makes Wilmington twenty-two miles nearer to Reading than by way of Philadelphia, and both the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads will tap all the western trade to and from that city. The shipments of coal and iron annually to Wilmington are very heavy.

Speaker Glass has appointed Messrs. Lee, Subers, Worrell, Donahugh, and Davis, as a Special Committee to inquire into the sale of lottery tickets and lottery policies in the city of Philadelphia, and to report to the Legisla-ture by bill or otherwise, They have not yet determined upon the time and place of meeting. Mr. Joseph R. Matthews, late Government detective, is clerk of the Committee.

Senator Davis has prepared a bill providing that when any bet or wager of money or thing of value shall be made on the result of any election within this Commonwealth, or deposited in the hands of any person as stakeholder, it shall be lawful for any person to bring suit for the amount or value of any such bet or wager against the winner, if paid over to him, or against the stakeholder, if not so paid, and upon recovery, one-half shall be for the use of the person so suing, and the other half for the use of the county wherein suit is brought: Provided, That every such suit shall be brought within two years from the

day such bet or wager shall have been made. District Attorney William B. Mann was here this morning on business connected with the act relative to the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, General Jail Delivery, and Court of Quarter Sessions, of the city and county of Philadelphia. As this bill makes an almost entire revolution in the mode of proceedings in your criminal courts, it will interest the bench

and the bar, so I send it to you entire:-Section I. That the sessions of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer general jail delivery, and Quarter Sessions of the peace of the city and county of Philadelphia shall commence on the first Monday of each month, instead of the days now fixed by law for the holding of the same.

Section 2. The said courts shall, before the commence ment of each term, as hereby established, issue a venire for the summoning of twenty-four residents of said city and county to serve as grand luvors.

of said city and county to serve as grand luror and one or more venires for the summoning of petit jurors, shall be issued before or during said term, the number of petit juror, so to be summoned, and the time they are to serve, to be determined by said Court when said venire or venires

shall be ordered.

Section 3. The said Courts shall not hereafter be required to decide ten days before the commencement of a term which of the judges shall hold said Courts, but said decision may be made at any time before, or at the commencement of each term.

Section 4. Nothing herein contained shall be construed or taken to affect the act of Fabruary eighteen, one thousand sayen hundred and eighty-five, as now

strued or taken to affect the act of February eighteen, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-five, as now applicable to said Court, and no person shall be bailed under said act, except upon the expiration of the second term herein created, nor be discharged under said act, except upon the expiration of the fourth term herein created.

Section 5. It shall be the duty of all committing magistrates in said city and county to enter upon their criminal dockets the name, residence, and occupation, if any, of all defendants ball, and witnesses in every criminal case, and to send to the District Attorney of said city and county a true transcript of said docket within forty-eight hours after the binding over or committal of any defendant; and a wiful violation of the requirements of this section is hereby declared to be a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction thereof the party offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred deliars.

Section 6. This act shall so into effect March iff

dollars.

Section 6. This act shall go into effect March fif-teenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and shall apply to the term commencing the first Monday of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; and all laws and paris of laws incon-sistent herewith are hereby repealed; and all laws and paris of laws relative to said courts not incon-sistent herewith, are hereby declared to be in full

The bill came up on the calendar yesterday, and was objected off by Mr. Gregory, for the reason that he thought forty-eight hours would not give the Aldermen sufficient time to make the returns to the District Attorney, as required by the fourth section. This bill has already passed the Senate.

An Important Opinion from Attorney-General Brewster.

ONLY THE BODIES OF SOLDIERS WHO PERISHED WHILE SERVING IN PENNSYLVANIA REGI-MENTS TO BE DISINTERRED AND REMOVED FOR BURIAL WITHIN THE LIMITS OF THE STATE, AT THE EXPENSE THEREOF.

Opinion.—The Legislature, in the general appropriation acts of 1864 and 1865, sections 15 and 14, authorized the Colef of Transportation to pay "the expense of disinterring and carrying to the place of burial, the bodies of deceased soldiers of Pennsylvania Regiments," and provided for the costs thereof. By the appropriation act of 1866, a like appropriation is musing the same words as in the said acts of and 1865, with the exception of the word Regi-ments, which is omitted. Under the act last named, two classes of claims have been pre-sented to the Transportation Department for

. For the expenses incurred in removing the remains of deceased soldlers who had been re-sidents of this State, but who had enlisted in the regiments of other States, and for whose service as soldlers this State received no credit

Of those who enlisted in the Regular Army and Navy, but who were counted in the quotas called for from the State, and whose service as soldiers was credited to this State. The Chief of Transportation has requested my

opinion upon the question, whether under said act of 1866, such claims can be paid and trans-

As to the first class of claims, I am clearly of opinion that they do not come either within the letter or spirit of the act; although in the same general service as regiments made up and sent from this State under the respective calls made, yet they cannot, in any sense, be said to be soldiers of Pennsylvania, merely because they happened to be residents or citizens therein at the time of the enlistments. In therein at the time of the enlistments. In nearly, if not quite all such cases, the parties were influenced in their chlistment by the offer of large bounties made in the neighboring States, and by enlisting there deprived this State of her right to their military services, so that neither the State nor the citizens thereof can be said to have received any benefit from their enlistment beyond what was received from the citizens of other States enlisting in their own regiments; but, on the contrary, by reason thereof, had additional burdens cast upon them. Such persons cannot, therefore, in my opinion, be called soldiers of Pennsylyania, and are not entitled to the bene-

fits provided for in said act—more especially in view of the proclamation by the Governor, issued February 24, 1884, cautioning all persons against such enlistments. As to the second against such enlistments. As to the second class, although not strictly within the letter of the law, yet the State having hot only the benefit of their enlistments in the general service, but also being credited upon her quota with such enlistments, and her citizens being thereby, to that extent, relieved from the military services required of them, I am of opinion that such soldlers may fairly be said to be serving for this State in the armies of the United States, and to come within the intention of the act of 1886, making provision for the disinter-States, and to come within the intention of the act of 1866, making provision for the disinter-ing, transportation, and burial of the bodies of deceased soldiers of Pennsylvania. BENJ. HARRIS BREWSTER, Attorney-Gen. Attorney-General's Office, Harrisburg, Feb-ruary 13, 1867.

Attempt of Burglars to Steal the "Web-ster Plate."

A bold and partially successful robbery was committed in Southboro on Sunday night, in the house of Captain Samuel Appleton, a grand-son of Daniel Webster. It has been somewhat generally known that the family plate of Daniel Webster has been for some time in the possession of Captain Appleton, and about one year ago a desperate attempt was made to get possession of it and other valuables in his house. The robbers utterly failed, however, as their entrance to the house was quickly discovered by Captain Appleton, who shot one of them and procured the arrest of both. On Sunday night Captain Appleton returned to his house from a temporary absence, about 11 o'clock, and soon after retired. He was aroused from a partial sleep not long after by noises down stairs which appeared suspicious. noises down stairs which appeared suspicious. Thinking that all was not right, he arose and partially dressed, and descended from his chamber with a kerosene lamp in his hand.

As he reached the hall below he looked through the door, which was partially open, into his library, and saw that his papers were strewn around the floor of the room. Before

he had time to enter the library, the outer front door opened from some cause, and the light was extinguished by the wind. Convinced that the house had been entered by robbers, he went immediately back to his chamber and armed himself with his pistol, which was a large single-barrelled one, and went down again, this time without a light, and proceeded to his dining-room. As he was entering the room his foot tripped against something, afterwards found to be a drawer, which had been ransacked and then thrown there, and he was pitched forward upon his face. In falling his pistol exploded, the ball entering the floor. In the light of the flash of the explosion he saw the forms of two men, who immediately jumped upon him, serzing him by the throat, choking and beating him until he became insensible, and remained so for two hours.

Captain Appleton thinks he retained con-sciousness for nearly ten minutes, during which time he was severely bruised in the face and body in a number of places, but meanwhile succeeding in making outcries sufficient to arouse other members of the family, and to alarm the robbers, so that they hastily fled, carrying away, as the entire result of their work, two one thousand dollar United States 7.30 notes. An examination of the house showed that nearly every room below stairs had been thoroughly ransacked, bureaus opened and emptied of their contents, and nearly all the silver-ware and valuables in those rooms piled together upon a shawl of Mrs. Appleton's, spread upon the floor, preparatory to their departure, which was doubtless soon to have been

An examination of the windows showed that the robbers had effected an entrance by cutting the glass of one of the windows, and then un-fastening and opening it. Captain Appleton, although severely bruised, is not seriously injured, and feels the loss of the money taken as of slight value compared with this second successful defense of a most valued heirloom, in

addition to other valuables. As yet the robbers have been successful in cluding detection. Captain Appleton had sold his farm a day or two previous to the robbery, and there is every reason to believe that the men who committed the robbery knew of it. It appears that the work was done systematically, as it was discovered that they had previously broken into the stable and got the horse and carriage ready to assist them in escaping with the plunder, which they fortunately were hindered from carrying away .- Boston Journal.

The Quarrel between the Queen of Spain and her Husband.

The cable despatches announced that the King-Consort of Spain had been exiled, and now we have the cause of this strange action by steamer. It appears that Don Francisco, the ing-Consort of Spain, has taken a great fancy to a certain tenor of the opera at Madrid, and has made vehement efforts to get him created duke and grandee of Spain. At the last Council of State the matter was brought forward for the third time, when the Ministry peremptorily retused to comply with the wish of Don Francisco, and the Queen showed by her silence that she fully agreed with their decision.

On this the King-Consort broke out into the nost violent rage, and "apostrophized in the most offensive terms" the characters of Marshal Senor Martori, the Civil Governor of Madrid, and another Minister, accusing them of the grossest public and private immorality. The Ministers retaliated, and the Queen sat by unmoved while the character of her husband was torn to tatters. The end of the matter was that he was ordered to retire to the Castle of Prado, there to remain under arrest for the present, while his protege and intimate friend was marched off to the trontier by a file of gen-

This is a summary way of ending matrimonial quarrels that is peculiar to royalty. Queen Isa-belia rules by her own right, and her husband can only exercise as much authority as she chooses to extend to him. It is a matter of policy, as well as affection, for him to conciliate as wife as much as possible. But the truth is, the royal pair are ill-assorted, and their marriage is a most unbappy one. It is a hard, sad story. When very young Isabella was induced to wed her cousin Don Francisco, through the machinations of her mother, Queen Christiana, and old King Louis Philippe, of France.

The marriage was an unsuitable one in every respect. It was known to all Madrid that Don Francisco was a very effeminate character in every respect, and it was hinted that there never could be any progeny between the royal But it seems that this was the very reason why the marriage was arranged. he marriage was arranged. For King Philippe had married one of his sons, the Duke de Montpensier, to a younger sister of the Queen of Spain, and the unscrupulous old King was dazzled by the idea of his descendants inheriting the throne of Spain in default of children by the Queen. As for Queen Isabella, she was young, only fifteen or sixteen years of age, and had no opinion apart from her wicked mother and the mercenary, bigoted priests who

surrounded her. Such a marriage could hardly fail to be unhappy. The Queen has never loved her hus-band; to respect him was out of the question. She has a number of children, but it is whispered that they are not her husband's, and this suspicion, apparently weil founded, is an element of trouble in Spanish politics, for a large party is opposed to the succession of the Prince of Asturias, Queen Isabella's eldest son and entertain the idea of transferring the crown to the Queen of Portugal, thus effe the long-cherished dream of Spanish ambition to unite the kingdoms of Spain and Portugal once more under one head.

-Another treasure trove is said to have been lighted upon in England in the shape of a number of Pope's letters, none of which have ever been seen in print.

LATEST MEXICAN NEWS.

The Mexican Revolution-Gen, Marquez Piaces the Capital Under Martial Law-The United States Consul Requests Explanations-Complete Withdrawal of

the French, Etc. MEXICO CITY, February 6.-This morning the rench troops, after remaining all night at liedad, in the suburbs of the city, withdrew to Ayotis, three or four leagues off. The French garrison was withdrawn from the citadel, and the entire city passed into the hands of the Imperialists, or, more properly speaking, the church party, for imperialism no longer exists but in name. Simultaneously General Marques issued the two proclamations subjoined, virtually placing the city under the strictest form of martial law:-

of martial law:—
Compatriois:—I have just taken charge of this city, and as you know me, I believe it to be unnecessary to say anything of myself. You have proofs that I know how to sacrifice myself for what is confided to me, and I will perish sooner than permit the slightest disorder. Consequently, I have taken all my precautions for your security. I have a sufficient armed force, and you yourselves will soon see in what manner this place is garrisoned. I hope there will be no restless agitators who will entertain the mad project of disturbing the peace, so that I should find myself under the sad necessity of enforcing the law, which I am fully resolved to do. Lidonardo Marquez. Headquarters, Mexico, February 5, 185.

Be il known, although there is no actual motive for alarm in the capital, there headquarters, freeling on them the responsibility of foreseeing every eventuality, however remote, in pursuance of the powers which the ordinance confers, think proper to decree:—

itty, however remote, in pursuance of the powers which the ordinance confers, think proper to decree:—

Article 1. The signal alarm will be given in the city by the sounding of the great bell of the Cathedral for the space of ten minutes.

Article 2. On the given signal all the inhabitants of the city will retire to their houses and remain therein with closed doors, and not go out again or appear at the bacony windows or upon the roofs until the alarm shall cease, which will be announced by the ringing again of the targe bell of the Cathedral for an equal length of time.

Article 3. Every Individual, be his rank what it may, who shall infringe the foregoing articles, will be immediately punished by the Government, according to the Character of his fault.

Article 4. Consequently the troops, which will be conveniently posted for the security of the population, will receive orders to imprison offenders, and to employ force for this purpose if necessary.

Article 5. In like manner will be punished, or sent to the tribunal provided for that purpose, those who arm themselves without the knowledge of these head-quarters, who discharge any firearm or cause any alarm by means of any detonation, who make any demonstration of hostility, who use subversive expressions, who unter aloud alarming or seditious cries, or in any manner excite the slightest disorder.

Article 6. The instant any firearm is discharged, or any detonation heard, the troops will present themselves at the house whence the sound may have produced; the door will be opened in the ordinary way, or by force, and the culpable person arrested, and it he be not found, all the limates of the building will be punished in accordance with stelle three or this city, that the alarm has counted to the city that the alarm has counted to

edici.

Article 7. From the moment it is announced to the city that the alarm has ceased, all the inhabitants are at libercy to open their doors, and go into the streats, and engage in their occupations, with the sole condition of their not committing any disorder, because, in case of their so doing, such disorder will be repressed as herein provided.

L. Marquez, General-lu-Chief, Headquarters, Mexico, February 5, 1857.

On receipt of this proclamation, United States Consul Otterbourg at once addressed a note to

On receipt of this proclamation, United States Consul Otterbourg at once addressed a note to General Marquez, inquiring whether the provision about bursting open doors by force and arresting all the inmates, "whatever their rank," In case a "detonation" or alarm was heard to proceed, or was supposed to proceed from the building, applied to the Cousulate of the United States, in which the official archives were kept, and whether the flag of the United States would protect American residents who followed peaceful avocations and did not interfere with the politics of the country. To this inquiry no answer has been returned up to the present time of writting (half-past 8 P. M.). The silence maintained implies one of two things, either that it is intended to return no reply, or else a ministerial council is being held in the matter.

No signs of the Liberals have yet been seen, but at any moment hostilities may break out. inquietude. Arms have been freely distributed among the French residents through some mysterious agency, and lew Americans venture out without a six-shooter, in spite of the edict to the contrary. Yet the theatres are in full blast, a circus company opens to-morrow, and the Pasco was thronged this evening with ele-gant carriages and handsomely mounted eques-

The French Transports Coming In-Terrifle Norther-A Boat from Max's Yacht Swamped-Queer Circular from Bazaine-Evacuation of the Capital-Origin of the Late Zacateas Reports, Etc. Etc.

VERA CRUZ, February 12.-The first of the French transports expected for the past few days arrived here this morning from Brest. She is of 3000 tons burden, and has accommoda-tions for one thousand men, and their subsistence en voyage, and two batteries. She is a wellventilated transport, and should any of those on their way have been lost during the recent norther, fourteen or fifteen hundred troops may be transported on her. She is expected to sail On the 9th we were visited by a terrible

norther, which must have resulted disastrously had the French transports been lying here. The following vessels were driven on shore by the violence of the wind and sea, the anchorage being very poor:—Aurora, La Melicana, both American: Dos Hamanos, Dolphin, Packet Sr.

Andaos, all three Mexican.

Most of them cannot be gotten off and will be a total loss. Yesterday morning, before the norther of the previous day had entirely spent itself, a small boat left the Elizabeth (Maximilian's yacnt) at Sacrificios, for Vera Cruz, Improper managament and the surf resulted in her being swamped and the drowning of the engineer, commissary, steersman, clerk, and seven men. The surgeon of the ship was severely injured. M'me Bazaine and General Castlenau and their

baggage are at Paso dei Macho, fifty-nine miles from here. The latter is expected to arrive here to-morrow, and to take the French packet to sail on the 13th to France. Two million five hundred thousand dollars in

rive in the fundament and said dollars in silver arrived here for the French last week, and awaits shipment; \$100,000 arrived this even-ing, and \$2,500,000 is expected this week, Atrillery, munitions of war and men are hastening forward to Paso dei Macho; and after the 15th of February two thousand will be trans

ported daily by rail to Vera Cruz

The following proclamation, issued by Marshal Bazaine, and posted all over the land, is certainly a wonderful production. It speaks for itself:-In a few days the French troops will leave Mexico

"In a lew days the French troops will leave Mexico (the city). During the four years which they have passed in this beautiful city they have no reason to complain of any lack of sympathy between them and the inhabitants of this city. In the name, then, of the French army under my command, at the same time acting from leelings of personal regard, I, the Marshal of France, Commander-in-Chief, take leave of you. Our common voice is for the happiness of the chivairic Mexican nation. All of our efforts have tended to the establishment of peace in the interior. Rest assured, in this moment of separation, that our mission has never had any other object, and that it never has entered into the intention of France to impose upon you any form of government contrary to your wishes." This proclamation or circular has resulted in

much feeling of dissatisfaction among French and Mexicans—the former for its flattery of the Mexicans, and among the latter for its glaring falsification of history. The French and Mexican flags jointly float over the Custom House and San Juan de Uiloa. Business is at a standstill here and in the interior.—N. F. Herald

CHEAP FREIGHTS .- Some idea of the cheapness of steamboat and railway transit may be formed from the fact that Dutch butter is now sent from Rotterdam to Harwich by steamer, and from the latter place to the south of England by rail, and the cost of carriage all the way is less than one farthing per pound; and Normandy butter is sent from St. Malo to Southampton by steamboat, and thence to London by rail, and the cost of carriage amounts to only one half-farthing per pound.

MURDER AGAIN!

Two Men go on a Roystering Spree, and One Shoots the Other at the End of It.

The Scene of the Tragedy "Down in the Neck"-Who and What the Actors Were.

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

Yesterday afternoon, on the conclusion of the inquest on the body of George Eller, who was shot the previous morning in the Quarter Sesshot the previous morning in the Quarter Sessions Court-room, the perpetrator of the deed, Thomas Leis, was placed in charge of Officer Lazalere, of the Reserve force, and by him conducted to his quarters in the County Prison, Just as the officer left the prison to return to the city, he encountered a woman, who was running with breathless haste and screaming "murder" at the top of her voice. From her the officer learned that, about half-past i o'clock in the afternoon, a man named William Joinson had been shot and instantly killed by one Thomas Barker, the tragedy being enacted son had been shot and instantly killed by one Thomas Barker, the tragedy being enacted about a mile below the prison. Officer Lazalere hastened to the spot, secured a double-barrelied shot-gun with which the crime had been committed, one barrel remaining undischarged; and being told that Barker, the guilty party, had gone towards the Gray's Ferry Bridge, he returned at once to the city to give the alarm, bringing the weapon with him.

On hearing of the occurrence, Chief Ruggles and High Constable Clark, accompanied by two other officers, hastened to the scene of the tragedy, to ascertain the description of the fugitive, so that his capture might be speedy and certain.

The house in which the murder was commit-

The house in which the murder was committed is a double frame dwelling, two-stories and a half in height, and of the general character of the small country residences which are scattered about "the Neck." It is situated between Ninth street and Moyamensing avenue, about four hundred yards east of Ninth, and the same distance southeast of the ward. and the same distance southeast of the gas-ometer of the First Ward. With the excep-tion of a row of dwellings on Ninth street, and some tenements on a small street running west from Ninth, there are no buildings in the immediate neighborhood. The premises are owned by Barker, who resided in the northern portion, another family occupying the other part. With Barker lived a woman who passed for his wife, but there is some doubt about their true relationship, as the woman sometimes passes under the name of Powell. Barker was for some years engaged in the bone-boiling business, acquiring considerable pre-perty. In 1863 he is said to have joined the army as a private, but deserted after serving three or four months, and for a long time eluded the detectives. He was captured and restored to his regiment, however, but again returned

home, whether as a deserter or with an honorable discharge is not known.

Since Christmas last, William Johnson, the murdered man, has been an inmate of Barker's house for the greater part of the time, in the character of a loafer rather than that of a honorary. boarder. He was in the army as a private dur-ing the war, but since his discharge has been engaged in no legitimate businoss. Barker is about fifty years of age; and Johnson, who is believed to have been a single man, was about

believed to have been a single man, was about thirty-five.

These three persons, who were the only occupants of the house, have enjoyed a very unsavory reputation in the neighborhood, and their looks do not belie their reputation. They are all described as a low-lived, drunken, and quarrelsome set in general. Between Johnson and Mrs. Barker there had been a standing feud, and when, a short time since, the latter was committed to the County Prison for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, on the com-plaint of her husband, she believed it to have

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock, the two men started out, and calling at the office of Alderman Lutz, procured the discharge of Mrs. Earker from the County Prison, It appears that they were perfectly sober at this time, They continued prowling about the lower part of the city, stopping every now and then to get a drink, until they both became drunk. Near the County Prison, Barker is said to have stopped at the house of a friend, with whom he had placed two hundred dollars for safe keeping, and obtained from that party the sum of twenty dollars. Johnson was still with him, and they subsequently stopped at a gunsmith's on South street, where Barker obtained a double-barrelled gun, which had been left there for repairs. With this weapon he and Johnson were intending to go shooting after muskrats. Barker afterwards purchased a pair of chickens and a quantity of apples, and with these they started for the house, dropping some of the apples by the way and greatly amusing of the apples by the way, and greatly amusing a crowd of small boys by the frantic efforts which they made in their drunken condition to recover them.

Shortly after 1 o'clock they reached Barker's house on their return. The chickens were placed in Mrs. Barker's hands, and she was told by her husband to prepare them a good dinner. While busied about this, she had occasion to go up stairs. Her husband soon followed her, bringing the gun with him, and proceeding to load it.

proceeding to load it.

Mrs. Barker remarked to her husband that
she was tired of having Johnson in the house, and would put up with his presence no longer. It seems that Barker claims that Johnson owed him \$180, which was stolen according to owed him \$180, which was stolen according to one account, and borrowed according to another. A pistol also figured in their dispute. In response to Mrs. Barker's remarks concerning the presence of Johnson in the house, Barker st.d he was determined to have the money which Johnson owed him. This was said in a threatening manner, and taken in connection with the loaded gun, greatly excited Mrs. Barker, who has a mortal terror of guns under all circumstances. She therefore selzed both man and gun, exclaiming "For God's sake, don't do anything rasn!"

Barker rusely pushed the woman aside and rushed down stairs exclaiming:—"I'll have my money or I'll warm him."

When Barker reached the lower floor, Mrs. Barker heard him say to Johnson:—"Give me.

Barker heard him say to Johnson:—"Give me that money or I'll warm you;" to which John-son replied:—"Shoot, you son of a — shoot!" Immediately afterwards Mrs. Barker heard the report of the gun. It was also heard by a young girl living in the adjoining house. The doors of the two houses were next to each other, there being no partition between the yards. This girl rushed into Barker's house as soon as she heard the report, and was just in soon as see hear the report, and was just in time to catch Johnson's head in her arms as he fell. The charge had entered the pit of the stomach, resulting in almost instant death. The girl placed the body in an upright position on a settee near the door, and as it gradually cooled and stiffened, it remained in this position until viewed by the Coroner some hours afterwards, n when the girl entered from the next house, Barker was still standing near with his gun in his hand. On hearing the report, Mrs. Barker called down stairs to Barker, saying:—"Tom, what have you done?" Barker replied:—"Till have my money or I'll warm him again!" not knowing that his victim was even then quite dead. In a few moments Mrs. Baker came down stairs, and seeing the horrible position of affairs, she turned to her husband and advised him to give himself up to the authorities at once. This he promised to do, and left the house. He soon encuntered Constable Slook, of the First Ward, to whom he confessed his crime, and by whom he was taken before Alderman Bonsall. The latter committed him to prison to await the result of the Coroner's investigation.

Constable Slook then returned to the scene of the tragedy, accompanied by two officers of the

the tragedy, accompanied by two officers of the First Ward, and took possession of the premises

First Ward, and took possession of the premises and body.

Affairs were thus situated when High Constable Clark arrived. Inquiry into the facts were made, and Mrs. Barker was taken into custody and lodged in the County Prison as an important witness. Later in the day the Coroner and his surgeon arrived, and a postmortem examination of the body was made. Dr. Shapleigh found that the charge had entered the scorbiculus cordis, passing a little to the left, and then through the left lobe of the liver into and through the stomach. The Coroner's inquest will be held this afternoon at 3 o'clock

Buch are the sickening details of the murder which startled the city late yesterday after-noon, by following in such quick succession upon the terrible tragedy enacted in the very presence of a court of justice on the previous

In this last case there is no pretense of palliation, the whole affair being the result of that drunken and riotous spirit which is a disgrace to the civilizations of the country and the age. It is high time that the decent and order-loving citizens of Philadelpula had made some determined effort to counteract it, and thereby prevent its terrible but legitimate fruits.

GRAND TIMES IN MEXICO.

Order of the Departure of the French A private letter from an officer of the French expeditionary corps in Mexico, who is also on the staff of Marshal Bazaine, is very interesting. It is dated January 29, and says:—"I do not know if I have already told you that we leave the city of Mexico on the 1st of February, at 8 o'clock in the morning. This will be the last convoy. On the 8th of February the last column will depart. It will be massed in the Alameda, and the Marshal (Bazaine) and General Castlenau will place themselves at the head of the troops, and they will traverse the whole city with banners flying, not obscurely, but at l o'clock in the afternoon, before the eyes of the whole assembled population. The Emperor (Napoleon) has prohibited that they depart as if chased, and therefore the Marshal will depart with grand eciat. The Liberals are disposed to try to enter the capital immed ately after the de-parture of the French. But the Emperor (Maxi-milian) has the intention to defend himself." This letter was written in French, and very spiritedly, and we have made but an imperfect translation. It continues: — "The Marshal wishes to make the wives of all the officers leave in a flock but I maintain the contrary. The Marshal has sold the furniture of his palace for \$18,000 cash, which is said to be for nothing. Again:—"I am very happy to know you are out of this bad country. All the world expects very confused times after the departure of the French. The bands (of the Liberals) are at Tacuba, and all around the Valley, and only await the departure of the French to enter the capital immediately. It is, therefore, believed that the Emperor himself will also soon leave."

General Washington's Last Vote. The Father of his Country was conscientions in the discharge of every duty as a citizen, and never failed to vote. The last occasion of his doing so was in the spring of 1799, in the town of Alexandria. He died on the 11th of December following. The Court House of Fairfax county was then over the old market-house, and immediately fronting Gadby's tavern. The entrance into it was by a slight flight of crazy steps on the outside, and while the election was progressing—several thousands of personabeing assembled around the polls—Washington drove up in his old and well-known family carriage. The crowd spontaneously gave way and made a lane for him to pass through as he approached the Court House steps. A gentleman who was standing at Gadby's door, saw eight or ten good-looking men immediately spring forward and follow the General up the steps, in order to uphold and support him if necessary. According to the custom of that time, the five or six candidates were sitting on the bench, who rose in a body county was then over the old market-house, and were sitting on the bench, who rose in a body and bowed profoundly on the entrance of Washington. Very gracefully returning their saluta-tion, the Register of the polls sald:—"Well, General, how do you vote?" (It was then by viva voce.) He looked a moment at the candi-dates, and replied:—"Gentlemen, I vote for measures, not for men;" and having audibly pronounced his vote, he made another graceful bow, and retired. He was loudly cheered by the outside crowd on returning to his carriage.

The Congressional Nominations in Connecticut.

The Union Convention in the Second District have nominated Professor Cyrus Northrup, of Yale College, for Congress—a judicious selec-tion. He is a young man of brilliant attain-ments and a most captivating speaker. He will make a personal canvass of his district. Mr. Warner, the present member, declined a renomination. This completes the nom-tions. The following are the candidates:-This completes the nomina Republicans. Democrats.
Henry C. Deming. Richard D. Hubbard.

I. Cyrus Northrup. Julius Hotchkiss.
I. H. H. Starkweather, Earl Martin.
V. Phiness T. Barnum. William H. Barnum. But one member of the present Congress has been renominated, Mr. Deming, of the First District. The Hons. Samuel L. Warner, Au-gustus Brandagee, and John H. Hubbard are he retiring members.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, February 22, 1867. -There was no meeting at the Stock Board to-

day, and business was almost entirely suspende i, the Corn Exchange, Banks, Banking houses, and many of the stores throughout the city being closed. -The Frankford and Philadelphia Passenger

Railway Company give notice elsewere, to who have not paid the fourth instalment of five dollars per share on the capital stock, that said instalment has been called in, and those who are thus indebted must pay the same before the 9th proximo.

-The admission fee to the Philadelphia Stock Exchange is \$2000. At Boston, to the Stock Board of that city, is also \$2000. At New York it costs \$3000 to become a member of the Stock Exchange there, and \$2000 for membership of the Open Board. To become a member of the New York Gold Board the fee is \$2500.

-At Cincinnati the Money Market is reported very close, at 9 to 12 per cent. At Chicago the ruling rate for money is 10 per cent, for the best offering, and from that up to 1½ to 2½ per cent, per month. Eastern exchange is in light supply, at 25 cents per \$1000 premium. -The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money is more active among stock houses,

and the rate for call loans among brokers is 6@ B cent., and mostly at the higher rate. are made at 5 on Governments in special cases only. Commercial bills pass at the discount houses at 7 per cent. for best names. The Money Markets of the Eastern and Western cities are in a condition which does not warrant the hope of lawer rates here. the hope of lower rates here, but the reverse. In Boston money is quoted more active, at higher rates than have been known for some At the Western grain ports best comvears. percial bills sell at 10 @ cent, per annum, and borrowers feel layored who are accommodated at this rate. The funding of the 7:30s due in August promises to keep money active at good rates, and a steady contraction will be forced upon the banks as the compound notes mature and pass into long bonds, which cannot be used as "legal reserve." The move ment of the Government is towards contraction. first, by funding short debts, payable in currency, into long bonds, and again by cancelling legal-tenders and compounds, which are the foundation of an excessive inflation of bank redits. Contraction is still more sharply cured by the forced loan in the form of taxes, and the Government will collect in some form in 1867 to the amount of \$500,000,000, from the in 1867 to the amount of \$500,000,000, from the proceeds of the labor of the country. There is nothing expansive in any part of the Government financial machinery, as all traders on borrowed money already realize. The National Banks in this city and elsewhere have been drawn upon freely by the Treasury, with what result the balance at the Sub-Treasury shows."

New Orleans, via Havana,

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Ship News. LIVERPOOL, February 22-Noon.-The ship Southampton, reported ashore on the Irish coast, got off damaged, and was towed into Belfast, with four feet of water in her hold.

Latest Commercial and Financial News. LIVERPOOL, February 22-Noon.-Sales of cotton for the week, 57,000 bales. Sales to-day, 8000 bales. Market dull and declined 1.

Middling Uplands, 147. London, February 22.-Consols, 903; Erie Railroad, 374; Illinois Central, 774, ex dividend; United States 5-20s, 737.

Commercial Advices from Europe by the Java.

New York, February 22.—The Java's advices state that the weekly returns of the Bank of France show an increase in cash of 21,200,000 francs.

A bill had been introduced into the Greek Chamber to increase the military force by two thousand men.

Bombay, February 1 .- Cotton steady. The hipments for the West were 20,000 bales. LIVERPOOL, February 9.—The stock of cotton in port is 570,770 bales, of which 235,070 are

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, February 22. The Chair laid before the Senate the resolutions of the Rhode Island Legislature ratifying the 14th amendment to the Constitution. Petitions and memorials were presented and re-

Petitions and memorials were presented and referred.

Mr. Ramsey, of Kansas, from the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, reported a joint resolution for the appointment of a commission, comissing of the Mayor of the city, the Postmaster, the Assistant Treasurer, President of the Board of Trade, and two citizens, to select a Post Office and Sub-Treasury for the City of Roston. Passed and goes to the House.

Mr. Howard (Mich.) asked that the Committee on the Pacific Railroad be discharged from the consideration of the resolution of the Kansas Legislature, asking aid for the Southern branch of the Union Pacific Railroad. So ordered.

Mr. Howe (Wis.) presented the resolution of the Wisconsin Legislature, certifying the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution by that body.

the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution by that body.

Mr. McDougall (Cal.) presented the credentials of Cornelius Cole, Senator elect from California from March 4, 1867, to March 4, 1873. Ordered to be filed.

An act for the relief of Henry S. Davia, to allow additional compensation of about \$5000 for abelving put up in the Interior Department, was passed.

Mr. Pomeroy (Kansas) called up a joint resolution to extend to the State of Teunessee the benefits of the act donating public lands to the several States for the establishment of Agricultural Colleges, with a proviso adopted in the House.

House of Representatives.

The House met at 11 A. M., and the reading of the journal yesterday was dispensed with.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the Committee of Appropriations, reported back, with amendments, the Senate amendments to the Civil Appropriation bill, and the House proceeded to consider them.

All the Senate amendments striking out the appropriations for the daily and Congressional Globe were, on the recommendation of the Committee, non-concurred in.

curred in.

The amendment of the Senate, making an appropriation of the see to facilitate the telegraphic commu-

nication between the Atlantic and Pacific States, was concurred in.

The other amendments, forty-eight in number, were unimportant in character.

Mr. Spaiding (Ohio) called the attention of the Speaker to the administration of the rule in reference to the admission to the floor and corridors of persons who are not privileged, saying that members were constantly interrupted in their business by lobby agents. The Speaker gave the necessary instructions to the doorkeeper.

Mr. O'Nell (Pa.) asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution directing the printing of two thousand copies of the Tariff bill for distribution, but objection was made.

Mr. Allien (Jowa) from the Committee of Confe.

Mr. O'Nell (Pa.) asked unanimous consent to offer a resolution directing the printing of two thousand copies of the Tariff bill for distribution, but objectien was made.

Mr. Allison (Iowa), from the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing votes on the bill to suspend temporarily the collection of direct taxes in West Virginia, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Stevens, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Military Academy bill.

The Senate amendment striking out the proviso that no money shall be expended in violation of the test oath, and no cadets shall be admitted from Rebel States, was non-concurred in.

The Senate amendment relieving the Chaplain from Academy duties, and directing him to hald daily meetings for divine service in the Chapel, was non-concurred in. The other amendments, which were unimportant, were concurred in.

Mr. Stevens (Pa.), from the same committee, reported back the Senate amendments to the Consular and Diplomatic Appropriation bill.

The Senate amendment, making an appropriation for the Portugal Mission, was non-concurred in. The other amendments were concurred in.

Mr. Le Blond (Ohio) moved to reconsider the vote by which the Senate amendment in regard to Portugal was non-concurred in. The motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the Senate bill for the relief of contractors for the building of from clads for the navy, the question being on the substitute reported by Mr. Sloan, hast Friday, from the Committee of Claims. The substitute directs the Secretary of the Navy to investigate the claims of such contractors, ascertain the additional cost incurred by such contractor, by reason of alterations in plans and specifications, and of delays caused by the Government making no allowance for the advance to the price of labor or material, unless such advance occurred during the prolonged time for completing the work, rendered necessary by the delay resulting from the such on of the from the action of the Government, and make a report of all the facts to Congress.

Mr. Sloan (Wis.) gave a history of the facts in the case, and explained and advocated his substitute.

The Senate bill passed April 27, 1866, directs the Secretary of the Trensary to pay such contractors the awards made by the Naval Board organized under Senate resolution of March 19, 1865; provided that the payment in any case shall not exceed twelve percent, on the contract price, except in the case of the Communie, in which case the award shall be paid in full. It also provides that the builders of the Ashburton, Donald McKay, of Boston, and of the Tippecance. Miles Greenwood, of Cincinnati, who did not appear before the Board, shall have the same scale of compensation as other builders of the same class of vessels and machinery.

Mr. Woodbridge (Vt.) addressed the House in advocacy of the Senate bill, as being a fairer measure than that reported by the House Committee on Claims.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Celebration-Reverdy Johnson-Politics, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, February 22 .- The day is pretty generally observed as a holiday. A national salute was fired this morning. Business is suspended, and flags are displayed from allthe public and many private buildings.

A resolution was offered yesterday in the House of Delegates approving Reverdy Johnson's vote on the Southern Military Reconstruction bill, and caused a grievous quandary among the Democrats and conservatives, and was finally laid over.

Arrival of Steamers at New York.

NEW YORK, February 22 .- The steamship Rising Star has arrived from Aspinwall, bringing \$961,871 in treasure. The Hon. James W. Nye, Senator from Nevada, is a passenger.

The steamer Java, from Liverpool, with dates to the 9th, is now coming up the harbor. The steamship Manhattan has arrived from