DISASTROUS FLOOD IN THE WEST.

Tennessee Valleys Inundated—Houses, Barns, Bridges, and Lumber Washed Away—Stock Drowned and Farms Devastated—$2,000,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

KNOXVILLE, Tennessee, March 12.—The most disastrous flood ever experienced visited this county last week. Seven days' incessant raining swelled the mountain streams until the valleys became one vast river-bed. The Holstein river, from its head-waters in West Virginia to the mouth, was higher than ever before known; at some points it was over fifty feet deep. The damages in East Tennessee alone will reach $2,000,000. Twenty-three houses were washed away along the river bank at this point.

The Gasper & Davis sash and blind factory lost their building, all their material, machinery, etc. John Coker, lumberman, lost some three thousand feet of lumber. The county bridge, built by General Burnside during the siege of Knoxville, was washed away. The bridges over First Creek, connecting East and West Knoxville, were all impassable. The gas works were all submerged. Over one hundred persons were washed out of their houses. The towns along the Holstein and Tennessee rivers all suffered severely. Danbridge, Lenoirs, Loudon and Kingston were all partly submerged.

Whole houses were swept down the river, filled with household food and supplies. The farmers living near the French Broad and Holstein rivers lost everything they had. Houses, barns, and fences were washed away, and the stock all drowned. Great numbers of wealthy farmers are left with nothing but their bare lands, with crops all washed out or thickly covered with sediment. One farmer living on an island in the French Broad had his houses and barns washed away, his corn and cribs swept off, and all his stock save two horses drowned. He carried his family off in a boat, and they are left perfectly destitute.

Mr. Meredith, living on the Holstein, near Bristol, lost a flour mill and a foundry, his house, and all his stock; loss over $10,000. Vast quantities of corn had been gathered and stored on the river bank, waiting for high water. All this corn, thousands of bushels, on the Clinch, Holstein, and French Broad rivers, was swept away. Mr. Fain lost 7000 bushels in one lot. It is estimated that over 100,000 bushels of corn were lost in this way. Thousands of bushels are now covering the bottoms, buried in the mud.

The railroads all lost heavily. The East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad lost three spans of the new bridge at Strawberry Plains—loss $15,000. The same road lost the bridge over Flat Creek—loss $10,000. The Knoxville and Kingston Railroad had a heavy slide at Copper Ridge. The East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad lost bridges near Chattanooga. These roads will all be in running order in ten days. The water in the rivers was twelve feet higher than in the flood of 1847.

This flood extended all through West Virginia and Tennessee, and was the most damaging ever known. The streams are still high, and hundreds of families are encamped on the hillsides. Great suffering must follow, as large families are left without houses or supplies. Chattanooga was all submerged; the water reached the second story of the business houses; loss immense.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE THIRD PAGE.]

THE BEDFORD STREET MISSION—ITS FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY TO-NIGHT.—Let not one of our philanthropic citizens forget the anniversary of the Bedford Street Mission, at 7½ o'clock this evening, at Concert Hall. Good speakers will be in attendance, and the simple mention of their names will guarantee to the audience interesting addresses:—Hon. H. Price, M. C., from Iowa; Dr. Parish, well known to our citizens; Rev. J. Walker Jackson; and Rev. John D. Long, Missionary. Since good music, singing, and interesting addresses are announced, no doubts are entertained but that the exercises throughout will be of a pleasing nature, and should call forth a large attendance of our citizens. A collection will be taken up to defray contingent expenses.

The Bedford Street Mission has performed, and is to-day carrying on, a glorious work. It is the only cheering light which shines forth from that darkened community, where vice in all its various forms, ignorance and infamy, abound. Probably no neighborhood could be found which affords less inducement for the establishing and sustaining of a missionary institution than that in the land than the one in whose midst it is situated. Yet the Bedford Street Mission, with its corps of Christian teachers, who, by their earnest labors and untiring efforts, have furthered its plans, is to-day one of the most successful, prosperous, and promising institutions for the gathering in of the little ones, who are educated, aided, saved from want, and kept from disgrace. The only hope for the redemption of that community surrounding the Mission lies in the education and Christianizing of the rising generation, before they become addicted to the evils and habits of the place.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of visiting the Mission House, and were surprised to find it in such a promising condition, and would say to all our philanthropic friends, that it is worthy their liberal patronage; since the work is of a humane and benevolent one.

The children, numbering about two hundred and fifty, and averaging about six years, looked tidy, bright, fresh, and clean; they appeared studious, and recited their lessons in a manner which might make other and older scholars blush. The infant department, numbering eighty-five scholars, is under the special charge of Miss Ord; while the higher department, containing eighty-two girls and seventy-six boys, is under the keeping of Miss Jones, principal; assisted by Misses Roberts and Knowles. Rev. John B. Long is the missionary and general superintendent of the institution. Besides providing for the many almost homeless and destitute children now in charge of the Mission, last year there were distributed among the poor of the vicinity—and who would otherwise have suffered extremest poverty and destitution—more than two thousand dollars' worth of articles. Not only has that been done; but by the intercession of many a grief-stricken mother, many a son, who was just at the threshhold of crime, has been given a home and saved from destruction, by the efforts of those connected with the Mission.

A few suggestions with reference to the condition of Bedford street might not be amiss. It has generally been granted of late to be one of the most filthy streets within the precincts of the "Quaker City." The experience of the last year should teach us a lesson, and we should take immediate measures for its purification, for it was in this street that the cholera first made its dreadful appearance; and under the present circumstances and condition of that neighborhood, the invitation appears good for its appearance a second time, unless measures are immediately instituted for the cleansing, ventilation, and purification of this infected district.

THE CAMDEN MUNICIPAL ELECTION was held yesterday, and resulted in a complete triumph for the Republican party. The majorities in the several wards were as follows:—

MAYOR.

	Cox, R.	Atkinson, D.
North	164	—
Middle	—	85
South	—	6
	164	91
	91	
Cox's majority	73	

CITY MARSHAL.

	Brown, R.	Everitt, D.
North	185	—
Middle	—	79
South	26	—
	211	79
	79	
Brown's majority	132	

The Republicans sustain a loss of one Councilman in the South Ward; but in the Middle Ward, heretofore strongly Democratic, they elect one Councilman, a member of the Board of Education, a Collector of Taxes, a Justice of the Peace, and a Constable—the majority of the ward ticket.

WE HAVE BEEN SHOWN A BAR OF GOLD in the possession of Mr. Whitlach, from Montana Territory, who intends taking it to the Paris Exhibition. The value is one hundred thousand dollars. This gold was crushed out in about ten weeks.

THE RIVER FRONT THIS MORNING—NON-ARRIVAL OF THE JUNIATA.—The wind yesterday during the early part of the day was from the N E., about noon, ENE., and later in the day again NE. This morning, however, it was nearly due south. The unusual prevalence of northeasterly winds along the coast, bringing with them, as they do, heavy fogs, has materially affected our home communications. There were, however, quite a number of arrivals and departures; the former on the coastwise trade, the latter principally to foreign ports.

The Tonawada was noticed yesterday as having discharged her cargo and proceeded to Kensington to re-key her wheel which had become loose. This morning she was again at her wharf, taking in cargo. She will sail on Saturday at 3 P. M. The Pioneer, temporarily detached from the Wilmington, N. C., line, for the Savannah trade, sailed from Wilmington this A. M., again opening steam communication with this port. Her proper consort, the new steamer Wyoming, after having been four months afloat, and made a satisfactory trial trip, still lies at Kaighn's Point, N. J., in the hands of her builder, Mr. Hervey Simons, of Chesnut Street Bridge celebrity, to the serious loss of the company and the injury of trade.

The Tioga, lately launched at Chester (Reanie, Son & Co.), is having her boilers put in, and will be ready for the New Orleans trade in a very short time.

The Star of the Union, Captain Cooksey, left that port on the 9th instant.

The Juniata, Captain P. F. Hoxie, which sailed on the 2d instant, now many days overdue, has not arrived. There is some speculation as to the cause, probable detention at the bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, where the tides are usually very low at this season of the year; perhaps delay at the Havannas, which she visits for the first time in connection with the New Orleans and Philadelphia trade; or, what is more likely, the continuous heavy fogs and headwinds, which, since the advent of March have swept the whole coast.

PETTY POLICE ITEMS.—A colored boy, named James Bigler, was arrested at Ninth and Poplar streets, yesterday afternoon, on a charge of larceny. He had been stealing soap from various grocery stores in that vicinity, and was detected in the act. He had a hearing before Alderman Massey, and was held in $600 bail to answer.

Charles Williams, a colored man, was arrested at Fourth and Callowhill streets last evening. It is asserted that he stole a quantity of lead pipe from an establishment in that vicinity. He had a hearing before Alderman Toland, who held him in $800 bail to answer.

Henry Jackson was arrested at Front and Spruce streets last evening. He is charged with the larceny of a gold pencil, which it is alleged he took from a man in a tavern at that place. He had a hearing before Alderman Butler, who committed him in default of $500 bail to answer.

A man, named John Higgens, was brought before Alderman Fitch this morning, on a charge of larceny of some clothing from a house in Fawn street, below Columbia avenue. He was held in $800 bail to answer.

IS IT A HOMICIDE?—Last night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the body of a Mrs. Mary Hemphill was found dead in her house, at No. 1313 Cherry street. The body was lying at the foot of a flight of steps leading from the inside of the counter to the second story front room. There were marks of abrasions of the skin upon her face, and a mark of a severe contusion on her left temple. Mrs. Hemphill is reported to be a woman that has dissipated a great deal, and for some time past has been very intemperate in the use of liquor. She lost her husband in the battle at the taking of Fort Fisher, he then being an officer in Birney's Regiment of Sharpshooters. She leaves no family. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body this morning.

CHILD MURDERERS.—The dreadful crime of infanticide has been a very common one in this country of late years, although the perpetrators are comparatively seldom brought to justice. In October last a murder was committed in Harrisburg, Pa., on the person of an infant. The alleged perpetrators of the deed were a man named William R. Kreps, and one Alice Howard, a female with whom, it is said, Kreps has long been living. The averred culprits were lost sight of until quite recently, but their whereabouts having at length been discovered, Detective Farley, in company with Chief of Police Campbell, of Harrisburg, yesterday arrested both parties in New York. They passed through this city on their way to Harrisburg for trial.

ROBBED OF HIS POCKET-BOOK.—A man by the name of Mr. William Dougherty, residing in Harrisburg, came to this city on a visit, and, in the course of his journeyings, stopped at a place, No. 146 Margaretta street, last night. There he came across an accommodating friend named Charles H. Allen, who, he alleges, relieved him of the necessity of carrying his pocket-book, by taking it, together with its contents, amounting to $45, and appropriating the whole to his own use. Allen was soon afterwards arrested on complaint of Mr. Dougherty by Sergeant Murray, and after a hearing before Alderman Toland, was committed in default of $800 bail to answer.

A BRUTAL AND UNPROVOKED OUTRAGE.—Last evening, at a pretty late hour, a young girl named Kate Gamble, aged sixteen years, had occasion to go out, when whilst walking along Ninth street, above Coates, and near Kessler street, she was accosted by a man. He spoke to her, and asked her if she knew him. She then attempted to get past him, when he seized her by both hands, and then suddenly letting go her hands, put his hand in his pocket, took out a strong solution of caustic, and threw it in her face. After this cowardly act had been done, he made his escape. The girl suffers horribly, and it is feared will lose the sight of both of her eyes.

ASSAULTED HIS BROTHER.—Robert Monahan, whilst under the influence of bad spirits, paid a visit to his brother Richard's house, at Second and York streets, at a late hour last evening. About half-past 10 o'clock they got into a quarrel, owing to some violent language that was used by Robert to his brother. Robert then made an assault upon his brother and beat him severely. The cries of the injured man attracted the attention of the police, who went in and arrested the belligerent Robert, and had him put in the lock-up. This morning he had a hearing before Alderman Clouds, who held him in $500 bail to answer the charge of assault and battery.

BANK REMOVAL.—This morning the Seventh National Bank removed to their new iron-front building, at the northwest corner of Fourth and Market streets, where the business of the institution will hereafter be conducted. The locality is far more desirable than the old one, at the corner of Market and Strawberry streets, and, besides this, it is in the midst of the most active business portion of our city. Mr. George W. Hill, the President, devotes his untiring energies to the advancement of its interest, and its list of depositors will be largely increased by the change, as a banking-house has been long needed in this locality.

TAKING POSSESSION OF HIS NEW QUARTERS.—Now that the new Court House is so nearly completed, the various city officials who are to be relieved of their present inconveniences for lack of room in the State House Row, are preparing to remove to their new quarters in the commodious structure on Sixth street. To-morrow, Mr. John G. Butler, the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, will take possession of his new office, where those having business with him will hereafter find him.

STEALING CHANGES OF RAIMENT.—A man giving the name of Isaac W. Rutter was arrested near Thirty-first and Market streets yesterday. It is alleged that he had stolen a quantity of clothing from a man named Walker, living in Lancaster. He had been arrested, and was held to trial in that place to answer the charge, but took leg-bail, and came to this city. He was arrested on a warrant from the authorities of Lancaster, and this morning was sent back under charge of Officer McNeill.

RUNAWAYS RETURNED.—Three young fellows ran away from their parents in Harrisburg, and came on to this city to make their fortune. They gave the names of Robert Freeburn, John Boylan, and John McCord, when they were arrested at the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Depot, at Thirtieth and Market streets, this morning. They had a hearing before Alderman Allen, who held them for a further examination. They will be sent back to their homes.

AN ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.—Some thieves attempted to break into Hoyt's store, at No. 329 Chesnut street, last night, by breaking in through the side wall. To do this they had gone into the alley-way between Hoyt's and Miller's, and commenced to break in through the bricks. The attempt was made between midnight and this morning, but they were frightened off before they accomplished their purpose.

LICENSES ISSUED BY THE CITY COMMISSIONERS.—The following licenses to sell liquor were issued by the City Commissioners since our last issue:—John S. Connell, southeast corner of Second and Lombard streets; Kate Slaymaker, No. 214 Currant alley; Hugh Henry, southeast corner of Fortieth and Lancaster avenue; John Ebard, No. 210 Brown street; Christian G. Naglee, northwest corner of Twenty-second and Spruce; Gottlieb Nagle, northwest corner Seventh and Girard avenue; Henry Gartner, No. 1351 Melon street; Charles Waltz, No. 847 N. Fourth street; Mark Straup, No. 306 Coates street; Louis Kern, No. 1203 Main street; Hugh Flood, No. 21 N. Eleventh street; Leopold Schott, No. 9 Green street; Joseph Myers, No. 617 Poplar street; John Wilbank, northwest corner of Ringan and Callowhill streets; Frederick King, No. 807 N. Eighth street; H. J. Bailey, No. 1 Strawberry street; A. Kohler, No. 233 Spruce street; Charles C. Uber, No. 250 Bridge street; J. Lewis, No. 702 Richmond street; Anton Weiss, No. 1305 N. Fifth street; Benjamin G. Hubbs, northwest corner of Water and Vine streets; John McConnell, No. 1009 Locust street; Kemper & Stoll, No. 1026 Sansom street; James F. Hepley, northwest corner of Second and Brown streets; J. P. Krauss, southeast corner Eleventh and Shippen; Edward B. Cole, No. 1532 Richmond street; Julius Schwalber, southwest corner of Eleventh and Fitzwater streets; Michael Smith, No. 750 S. Eleventh street; Edward Leon Hardi, No. 756 S. Eleventh street; John Kirchbaum, No. 1366 Callowhill street; A. Linehan, No. 1030 Sargeant street; A. F. Haas, No. 705 St. John street; John Baker, No. 455 St. John street; James McLaughlin, northwest corner of Broad and Race streets; Harry Speckman, No. 330 Harmony place; Chas. Shuber, No. 330 Brown street; J. Mahlon & Co., No. 457 N. Third street; William Falls, No. 150 N. Second street; Louis Pohl, No. 704 N. Third street; John Stanson, No. 1200 Federal streets; W. H. Wright, southeast corner of Forty-first and Haverford streets, Adam S. Haubert, No. 4048 Main street, Frankford; Green & Coane, northwest corner of Third and Chesnut streets.

A BOY, ATTEMPTING TO ESCAPE FROM AN OFFICER, JUMPS FROM A FOURTH-STORY WINDOW TO THE STREET AND IS FATALLY INJURED.—John Downey and Frank, his brother, aged respectively thirteen and seventeen years, have for a long time carried on robberies of considerable amount at the South street wharf. They managed to steal from Jersey marketers all manner of valuables, such as chickens, vegetables, and loose clothing. The police have been searching for them for some time.

This morning Officer Ferguson spied them at their operations on the wharf, and gave chase. The boys ran up to Penn street, below South, into a brick building, and up to the fourth story, hoping to get on the roof by means of the trap-door, and hold it down. But finding the officer at their heels, and dreading to be taken into custody, John ran to a dormer window on this fourth story, jumped out, and came down on to pavement with such force as to produce insensibility. When help arrived it was ascertained that one of his limbs was broken between the knee and hip, a deep gash was under his chin, several contusions on the skull, and a doctor present stated that he was seriously, if not fatally injured internally. It is thought that when he jumped he believed he would alight on another roof, as he would if he had leaped from another window near by, but which in the excitement he missed. He was removed to his home in Penn street, between Lombard and South, and from thence to the Hospital. The other boy, Frank, was arrested just as his brother leaped, and was taken to the Station, where he will meditate no doubt on the evils and calamities caused by his course of life.

SALE OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following properties were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by James A. Freeman, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

100 shares Gold Mining Company, of Montgomery county, Md	Not sold
30 shares Wyoming Valley Canal	57¾ cts
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum Company	$5·00
450 shares Sheridan Oil Company	Not sold
Dwelling, Rodgers' court	$425·00
House and Lot, No. 2115 Winter street	Not sold
Frame Dwelling and Lot, Sellers st., Frankford	Not sold
Three Lots, Brown street, above Sixteenth street, each 18 by 80 feet	Not sold
Dwelling, Shackamaxon street, below Richmond street, 18 by 87 feet; $54 ground rent	$1650·00
Lot of Ground, N. W. corner Twelfth and Thompson streets	$240·00
Property, S. W. cor. Second and Marion sts	$2500·00

NO BETTER INVESTMENT CAN BE FOUND THAN CLOTHING AT OUR PRESENT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHICH ARE LOWER THAN THEY POSSIBLY CAN BE NEXT WINTER.

HALF-WAY BETWEEN FIFTH AND SIXTH STS. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 618 MARKET STREET.

A GOOD MEDICINE.—Davis' Pain Killer has won for itself a reputation unsurpassed in the history of medical preparations. Its instantaneous effect in the eradication of pain, and the verbal testimony of the masses in its favor, have been and are its own best advertisement. Every family should keep it in their homes in case of sudden attacks of many diseases in which it is an antidote.

FIVE HUNDRED TO ONE.—"I have never found the fabric yet that the Grover & Baker Machines will not sew in the most beautiful manner. I have compared my experience with over five hundred ladies, and I never, except in one instance, found that they preferred other machines to the Grover & Baker, when they have tried both machines."—*Testimony of Mrs. C. L. Pearson, No. 52 Court street, Brooklyn, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

COSTLY ENGRAVINGS AND CHROMOS.—We advise our readers to attend the sale of costly framed Engravings and Chromos, to take place at Scott's Gallery, No. 1020 Chesnut street, to-morrow Morning and Evening, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., to be continued on Friday, at the same hours. Every number on the catalogue will be disposed of without reserve, on account of the parties relinquishing the business.

OUR SPRING TRADE.—Merchants from the North, South, East, or West, when in Philadelphia, should call at Grove's Show-Case Manufactory, No. 111 N. Fourth street, above Arch, if only to see his fine assortment of Show-cases. He has them always on hand, of all sizes, suitable for any business. Grove's make of cases are considered A No. 1 all over the United States.

THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS is called to the large and attractive sale of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc., to be sold by catalogue, for cash, to-morrow (Thursday) morning, March 14, commencing at ten o'clock, by McClelland & Co., successors to Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, No. 506 Market Street.

THOSE WHO suffer from coughs, colds, bronchitis, croup, influenza, or whooping cough will find sure relief in Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which has now been in use for nearly half a century, and still maintains its long-established reputation as the great remedy for all diseases of the throat, lungs, and chest.

ANYBODY can be suited either in goods or price, at Charles Stokes & Co.'s first-class ready-made Clothing House, under the Continental.

A CURE FOR RHEUMATISM WORTH SEEING.—S. Kilpatrick, No. 1744 Olive street, cured by Dr. Fitler's Remedy. No cure, no pay.

THE POISONED SHIRT OF NESSUS.—Mythology mentions not, but every gentlemen of taste knows of the Fancy Shirts manufactured by McIntire & Brother, Variety, Zephyr, and Gents' Furnishing, No. 1035 Chesnut street.

SPRING CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS
now ready.
LARGE ASSORTMENT
and
LOW PRICES.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
OAK HALL,
S. E. Cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

POLISHED STEEL COMPASSES, SPRING, Cooper, and Drafting Dividers and Callipers. A variety received by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

CARPET SWEEPERS OF THE MOST APPROVED patterns, are more expeditious and less injurious to the nap of the carpet than a broom. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

TAILORS' GEESE, OF THE BROAD OR narrow patterns, of a variety of sizes, and well-finished Smoothing Irons, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market St., below Ninth.

WARBURTON,
FASHIONABLE HATTER,
No. 430 CHESNUT Street,
9 15 2 Next door to Post Office.

THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, March 13.

The Bouligny Land Grant.

The time of the morning session of the House yesterday was almost entirely occupied by Messrs. Washburne, of Wisconsin, and Woodbridge, of Vermont, in a personal explanation that amounted to a debate on the resolution instructing the Secretary of the Interior to delay action on the bill passed last session, granting seventy-five thousand acres of land in Louisiana to the heirs of John E. Bouligny. The assertion of fraud on the part of the claimants and the developments that Mr. Washburne threatened to make, induced the House to vote for a resolution that checks the operation of a completed law of last session. The law granted one-sixth of four hundred and fifty thousand acres to the heirs of Bouligny, and, it is claimed by Mr. Washburne, authorizes the claimants to acquire title to any unoccupied public lands. The history of the claim, as stated by Mr Washburne, is that it derives its origin from the famous Mississippi scheme of John Law notoriety. Law claimed from a grant alleged to have been made by the King of France in 1717. In 1835, the heirs of a Frenchman named D'Antrieve set up a claim, when Congress passed a bill authorizing the claimants to appear before the officers of the Land Office to make proof of their claim. The case went to the Supreme Court, which on full review declared the claim illegal and void. It was afterwards reviewed by a petition to the Thirty-fifth Congress; but no action was taken until the House of Representatives of the Thirty-sixth Congress allowed the claim for the benefit of the heirs of D'Antrieve, the Senate not agreeing. Bouligny, from whom the present claimants claim, was a member of the committee which recommended the claim to that House. The matter was again introduced by the heirs of Bouligny in the last Congress, which passed the bill now objected to. This is a brief outline of the case as given by Mr. Washburne, who further states that there was no evidence before Congress showing that Bouligny himself was an heir, or had any claim to the property. Many of these statements are denied by some of the members of the committee that passed the claim. Should the investigation which the affair will have to submit to by this Congress confirm the history given, it will probably prove to members that they are sometimes given to loose legislation.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Williams Homicide Case—Third Day.

Continued from Second Edition.

Re-examination—Williams was standing about six feet from the place where the cuff was found.

William J. Leech sworn—I assisted Fell in making the search; we found a shirt cuff; (cuff shown and recognized); we found it behind a hogshead in the wagon house, on the premises of L. Thompson & Co., below Twelfth street, in Hamilton, in the corner; I bent over the hogshead, there was a piece of a box on top of it, with this I reached over and brought the cuff up; it was in a careless place; you could not see it without bending over the hogshead.

George C. Bowers, sworn—I am a druggist; my place of business is at Sixth and Vine; I recognize the prisoner, Gotlieb Williams; I saw him on the evening of Wednesday, September 19, 1866; it was between 9 and 10 o'clock; he was at my store; he purchased a vial of laudanum.

Barble C. Bertleboch sworn—I live at Ridge avenue and Washington lane; I know Williams, the prisoner; I saw him on Wednesday, the day Mrs. Miller was killed, at Reindollar's place; it is in Ridge road, opposite South Laurel Hill; he talked to me; when he first came in he asked the time of day; there was a cantelope lying on the porch; he asked me whose it was; I told him anybody's, and that he could eat it if he wanted to; he said it was very nice, after eating it; I went to the other end of the porch, and he came down and sat alongside of me; I asked him why he wasn't out to market; he said he had been out to see his brother Bill on Girard avenue; and that he didn't get out that way; he said he went out there to see him and bid him good-bye, as that would be the last time he would see him; I asked him where he was going; he said he was going to put himself out of the road; I asked what for; he said all his friends went back on him, and he got tired of living; I told him he was foolish for that, and he said he wasn't; he said he would have been on the road if the cork hadn't come out of the bottle on the cars; we had some further conversation; I don't remember what it was; he said to me, "I guess I will go; how is the slaughter-house?" he asked if we were using the slaughter house; I told him it had just been cleaned out; he said, "Let me go down and look at it;" he went away, and I didn't take any more notice of him for an hour afterwards; then I went up into the garden, and I thought by what I saw he was going to put himself out of the way; I went down to the slaughter-house and saw him lying down; that is the last I saw of him; he said he would be of such an age the Friday following, but he didn't think he would live to see that day; a butcher-knife was used to cut the cantalope; I mistrusted he took took it away; I saw it afterwards in the Coroner's office. (Knife shown and recognized.)

Cross-examination—It was between half-past one and half-past two when I first saw him at the place; I didn't hear anything of the murder that day; I gave him some grapes besides the cantelope.

Albert Lake sworn—I live at the Robin Hood hotel; it is adjoining South Laurel Hill; I know Gotlieb Williams; I remember when Mrs. Miller was murdered; I saw Williams that day about 5 o'clock, he came to our house; I came in in the cars with him; I had a brief conversation with him; I paid his fare down; I gave the conductor a quarter-dollar note and got a ticket for him; I went in and sat down in the cars and gave him the ticket; he handed me the ticket and said to me, "Here, Al., I don't want this ticket;" I said what is the reason; he said he was going down Columbia avenue, to see some friends; I didn't say anything to him until we got to the toll gate, and then he said, Al., I guess this will be the last time you will see me;" I asked him why; he said I would see an account of it in the paper; I don't remember when he said it would appear; I hadn't heard of the murder then; I didn't see it the next day, as I was away gunning.

Questioned by Mr. Worrell—Did Williams ever tell you he was going to commit suicide?

I often heard him say he had the "blues" on him, and he was going to do something to himself; we stopped in a tavern on Columbia avenue and had a drink and some oysters; I paid for the drinks, but do not know, who did for the oysters; Williams left me there.

John Menns sworn—I know Williams; I have known him about twenty years; I saw him on the morning Mrs. Miller was murdered, in Spring Garden street, below Ridge avenue; he generally got his breakfast there in the market; I stood face to face with him; he looked somewhat frightened; he had little spots of blood on the end of his nose, on the left-hand side; his countenance was somewhat pale; he seemed excited—not a great deal; he said to me "Good morning, John," and I said "Good morning, Gotlieb;" I asked him what was the matter; he said he had a fight down the street because a man had said a "nigger" was as good as me;" I said, "A man had very little to do to strike you—you can hardly take care of yourself;" at that moment a person came along whom I was waiting for; I bid him good-by; he went down Spring Garden street; I saw him afterwards passing up on the north side of Spring Garden street; that is the last I saw of him; it was between half-past 8 and 9 o'clock when I first saw him; I know the clock had not struck 9.

(This witness was subpœnaed by the Commonwealth and defense. He had made the same statement to the prisoner's counsel as the above.—REP.)

Cross-examination—He was coming from the direction of Twelfth street when I saw him first; he had a red mark on his cheek-bone, but his face was somewhat pale; I thought he had fallen down, knowing him to be a cripple; a fall might have produced the mark; he said the quarrel took place down the street, but he didn't say what street; he didn't say the man struck him on the nose; he said the man was an Irishman; he took a handkerchief out of his pocket and wiped the blood off his face.

Re-examination—I had often seen a red mark on his face, but this time it was more flushed than usual; I didn't see any skin broken nor any bruise.

Charles L. Potter sworn—My shop is at No. 1242 Poplar street; I am a barber. Question by Mr. Mann—Is this (handing witness a paper) your paper? Witness—Yes, sir; here is my name signed to it; it is Thursday's paper, September 20, 1866; he was there on Friday morning; he had that paper in his hands as if he was reading it; there were two others in the shop; my brother, and a journeyman named Albert Fisher, and a man named Joyce; I went out into the other room, and when I came back Williams was gone.

Cross-examination—I took the *Inquirer* and *Ledger* during the month of September; I think Mr. Joyce was reading the *Inquirer* while I was shaving Williams; Williams was in the shop about twenty minutes; he was reading the paper about eight minutes, the time occupied in shaving the other man.

John J. McNair sworn—The first time I ever saw Gotlieb Williams was when I arrested him; it was on Friday, the 21st of September, 1866, between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning; I was sitting in my store and reading the *Ledger*; he went by; I put on my boots and started after him; I went down as far as Coates street, passing him, and then came back; I asked him if he ever lived in Buttonwood street; he said he was raised there; I asked him if his name was Gotlieb Williams, and he said it was; I then told him he was the man that was wanted; I got hold of his paralyzed arm, and he told me to help him along; I told him I was going to take him to the Station House; he wanted to know what was the matter; I told him if he was an innocent man, and could prove himself such, all would be right; I didn't tell him with what he was charged; I found a butcher-knife on him, and saw spots of blood on his clothes (knife shown and recognized; cane shown and recognized); I took him to the Fourteenth Ward Station House.

Cross-examination—He was going down Thirteenth street when I saw him.

At half-past 1 the Court took a recess until 3 o'clock

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By Submarine Cables This Afternoon

Trouble Between Egypt and Turkey—The Atlantic Telegraph Tolls—No Reduction to be Made—Bank Rates of Discount at Amsterdam and Berlin Abated—The China at Liverpool, Etc. Etc.

EGYPT AND THE SUBLIME PORTE.

THE VICEROY REFUSES TO PAY TAXES TO CRUSH THE CANDIANS.

VIENNA, March 13.—Despatches have been received here which state that the Viceroy of Egypt withholds the tribute of that country to meet the expenses of crushing the insurrection in Candia.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH MONOPOLY—NO REDUCTION IN THE TARIFF FOR MESSAGES.

LONDON March 13—Noon.—The Anglo-American Telegraph Company held a meeting in this city yesterday to consider the proposed reduction of tolls upon business transmitted over the cable. Quite unexpectedly to the general public, the movement for a reduction failed, in consequence of the refusal of the Atlantic Company to assent thereto.

The public should remember that although the practical management of the cable is in the hands of the Anglo-American Company, no change in rates can be made without the consent of the Atlantic Company. The latter Company is the one which initiated the cable enterprise, but subsequently transferred its franchises and property to the Anglo-American Company, which successfully completed the work.

THE CHINA AT LIVERPOOL.

QUEENSTOWN, March 13—Noon,—The steamship China, from Boston February 27, touched here to-day and proceeded to Liverpool.

THE BERLIN AND AMSTERDAM DISCOUNT RATES.

LONDON, March 13—Noon.—The banks at Amsterdam and Berlin have reduced their rates of discount.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 13.

Senate.

The Chair laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of the contracts for the Medical Department of the Army for 1866. Referred to the Military Committee.

Mr. Trumbull (Ill.), from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a joint resolution to make valid the laws of the New Mexico Legislature passed during the session of the winter of 1866-7, with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. Trumbull, from the same Committee, reported adversely on the bill conferring on the Territorial courts jurisdiction under the Bankrupt bill.

Mr. Trumbull said the law, as passed, confers sufficient jurisdiction on these Courts. The bill was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Morgan (N. Y.), from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution directing a survey for a ship canal between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario. Which was passed.

Mr. Yates (Ill.) introduced a bill to provide for a Circuit and District Court for the District of Nebraska. Which was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Stewart (Nevada) introduced a bill to establish a law office, and create the office of Surveyor-General, in the Territory of Utah. Referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. Trumbull introduced a resolution inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury how many persons are employed in the assessment of direct taxes in the Rebel States, how much is paid to them, and whether their services cannot be dispensed with. Agreed to.

Mr. Trumbull reported from the Judiciary Committee the following substitute for the House supplemental bill for the Recoustruction bill, and asked the immediate consideration of the same, but Mr. Howard objecting, it goes over under the rule:—

An Act supplementary to an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate restoration.

Be it enacted, etc., That before the first day of September, 1867, the commanding General in each district defined by an act to provide for the more efficient government of the United States, approved March 2, 1867, shall cause a registration to be made of the male citizens of the United States, twenty-one years of age and upwards, resident in each county or parish in the State or States included in his district, which shall include only those persons who are qualified to vote for delegates by the act aforesaid, and who shall have taken and subscribed to the following oath or affirmation:—

"I ——, of ——, in the county or parish of ——, in the State of ——, do hereby solemnly swear (or affirm) that I am not excluded from the right to vote by the fifth or sixth section of said act, to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States; that I will support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and that I will, to the best of my ability, encourage all others to do the same. So help me God."

Which oath (or affirmation) may be administered by any Registering officer.

Section 2. That after the completion of the registration hereby provided for in any State at such time and places therein as the commanding General shall appoint, and direct, of which at least thirty days' notice shall be given, an election shall be held of delegates to a convention for the purpose of establishing a Constitution and civil Government for such State loyal to the Union, said Convention in each State, except Virginia, to consist of the same number of members, as the most numerous branch of the State Legislature of such State in the year 1860, to be apportioned among the several districts, counties, or parishes of such States by the commanding General, giving to each representation in the ratio of voters registered as aforesaid as nearly as may be. The Convention in Virginia shall consist of the same number as represented in the territory now constituting Virginia in the most numerous branch of the Legislature of said State in the year 1860, to be apportioned as aforesaid.

Section 3. That the commanding general of each district shall appoint such loyal officers or persons as may be necessary, not exceeding three in each election district in any State, to make and complete the registration, superintend the election and make return to him of the votes, list of voters, and of the persons elected as delegates by a plurality of the votes cast at said election; and upon receiving said returns he shall open the same, ascertain the persons elected as delegates according to the returns of the officers who conducted said election, and make proclamation thereof, and within sixty days from the date of election he shall notify the delegates to assemble in convention at a time and place to be mentioned in the notification; and said convention, when organized, shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of such State to frame a Constitution and civil government, according to the provisions of this act, and the act to which it is supplementary, and if so, shall proceed to frame such Constitution; and when the same shall have been so framed, said Constitution shall be submitted by the Convention for ratification to the persons registered under the provisions of this act, at an election to be conducted by the officers or persons appointed by the Commanding General, as heretofore provided, and to be held after the expiration of thirty days from the date of notice thereof, to be given by said Convention; and the returns thereof shall be made to the Commanding General of the District.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Julian presented the resolutions of the Indiana Legislature in reference to the equalization of bounties. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Speaker presented memorials from the Legislature of New Mexico, asking for the increased pay of the members of that Territory; in reference to school lands; to Indian depredations; to the establishment of telegraphs between the military posts of Kansas and New Mexico; to the erection of a penitentiary; to the completion of the Capitol building at Santa Fe; and to properly destroyed by Rebels. Referred to the Committee on Territories, when appointed.

Also two communications from the Secretary of War, with a statement of contracts made on account of the medical department of the army for 1866.

The Committees were then called for reports, but none were made.

Mr. Kelley (Pa.) asked leave to introduce the joint resolution making the duty on umbrellas, parasols, and sun-shades, imported from foreign countries, when made of silk, no lower than that now imposed upon fine