THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 14, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Annual Commencement of the Medical Department—Conferring of Degrees— The Valedictory Address by Professor

At 12 o'clock to-day the annual commencement of the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, took place at the Academy of Music, in the presence of a large number of spectators. Great interest was manifested throughout the exercises, which were of the most pleasing nature. The students of the University entered the Academy in procession, as heretolore, to the sound of sweet music by the Germania Orchestra, which varied the exercises with choice selections from celebrated authors. After prayer was offered, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred by Rev. Daniel R. Goodman, D.D., Provest, upon the graduates, numbering 156. We give their names, and the States they represent in the institution, as follows:—

and the States they represent in the institution, as follows:

Acheson, Alex, W.; Jr., Pa.
Acheson, Alex, W.; Jr., Pa.
Alexander, M. M., Tenn,
Alien, Jefferson A.D., N.J.
Aliwein, Vincent H., Pa.
Ashbridge, William, Pa.
Barnes, Jos. D., Dist. Col.
Bahnson, Henry, N. C.
Banks, Lucian, Pa.
Biack, Charies Alian, N.S.
Boiling, William H., Va.
Benebrake, Melchl, Pa.
Brownback, Criandow, Pa.
Brownback, Orlandow, Pa.
Brownback, Orlandow, Pa.
Brownback, Orlandow, Pa.
Brownback, Orlandow, Pa.
Byric, Charies B., Md.
Byrd, H. L. (M. D.), Md.
Caldwell, Joseph R. Pa.
Campbell, Howard S., Pa.
Campbell, Howard S., Pa.
Campbell, Howard S., Pa.
Cambell, John C., Pa.
Cambell, John C., Pa.
Cambell, John C., Pa.
Carlisman, Robert S., Pa.
Chrisman, Robert S., Pa.
Conk, P., McClandan, John S., N.C.
McEirath, C., F., Mich.
Margur, John M., Pa.
Manning, Wm. H., Ohlo.
Margurie, Thomas, Pa.
Manning, Wm. H., Ohlo.
McLirath, C., F., Mich.
McLirath, C., F., Mich.
McLirath, C., F., Mich.
McLirath, C., F., Mich.
Mc

Dingman, Abram C., Pa.
Dingman, Abram C., Pa.
Dingmant, Benjamin F., Pa.
Dow, Samuel A., Ill.
Dowd, Cornelius F., N. C.
Duhring, L. A., Pa.
Dwgut, H. E., Pa.
Egbert, D. N., Jr., Pa.
Etter, J. K., Pa.
Farnbam, R., D. C.
Festley, O., Fa.
Ferguson, J., Pa.
Farnbam, R., D. C.
Festley, O., Fa.
Fendley, W. M., Pa.
Flunder, W. M., Pa.
Flunder, W. M., Pa.
Gestert, Pa.
Gestert, Pa.
Gestler, C. W., Pa.
Gerlart, Pa.
Gestler, C. W., Pa.
Griffith, M., Pa.
Hackett, W., N. J.
Hargadine, R. W., Del.
Harley, M. P., Pa.
Hatzard, A., Pa.
Heilman, Samuel P., Pa.
Heilman, Samuel P., Pa.
Heilman, Charles L. Pa.
Hill, John Harvey, Pa.
Hollingshead, Enoch, N.J.
Euggins, Peter T., W. I.
Hunt, Lewis S., N. J.
Hussey, John R., Maine,
Hutton, John C., Pa.
Treland, Caldwell, Md.
Ireiand, William H., N. J.
Jehnson, Edward J., Ga.
Kay, Horace P., M. D., O.
Kennedy, Charles A., Pa.
Kerper, Egon A., Pa.
Kerper, Egon A., Pa. schiosser, G. W., Md.
schofield, E. L., Pa.
Schultz, A., Pa.
Sciple, S. C., Pa.
Sciple, S. C., Pa.
Sciple, W. G., M., Pa.
Sevard, J. L., N. Y.
Seyfert, T. H., Pa.
Shallenberger, J. R., Pa.
Shank, Abraham, Pa.
Shanker, A. J., Pa.
Shanker, M. Han, Pa.
Shewers, N. S., N. C.
Skinner, J. S. (M. D.), Md.
Smith, W. B., Pa.
Stewers, N. S., N. C.
Skinner, J. S. (M. D.), Md.
Smith, W. B., Pa.
Stewers, N. S., N. C.
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Skinner, J. E., Pa.
Stewers, N. S. N. C.
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Skinner, J. E., Pa.
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Skinner, J. E., Pa.
Stewers, N. S. N. C.
Skinner, J. E., Pa.
Stewers, N. S.
Stewers, N. S

The valedictory was delivered by Dr. Joseph Carson, Professor of Materia Medica and Poar-macy. In this he dwell upon the importance of a right comprehension of the objects to be aimed at in connection with professional

tion of all the circumstances which may control or influence the result, when entering upon any enterprise involving much responsibility and entailing with success or failure either prosperity and happiness or difficulty and dis-tress. In aiming at success, however, correct and definite ideas should be entertained of its nature and the means of its accomplishment, for to enter upon the voyage of life without them would be as senseless as the expedition of the mariner to distant lands without a thought of where they lie, and destitute of the ordinary helps of navigation. The rocks and whiripools that are placed in the track of every man's existence are numerous and deceptive, and ere he may be aware of their proximity the bark so richly freighted with his resources may come upon them, the victim of his heedlessness or folly. To the honorable and exalted spirit all success is not desirable. That which is the offspring of unsettled principles, unsteady pur-poses and springs of action, must necessarily be ephemeral and evanescent; while that along which originates from a determinate plan of operations, in which the objects of attainment have been properly appreciated, whose motives, both laudable and substantial, constitute the ground-work, can prove durable and satisfactory. By the course which you have pursued, it is clear that you have fully appreciated the first and most important elements of success—adequate preparation to elements of success-adequate preparation to perform the duties appertaining to the vocation you have selected. The necessity of the obli-gation to acquire the requisite knowledge to become safe and efficient practitioners of the healing art, would appear to be undeniably a self-apparent truth; but its full force and cogency are frequently overlooked or ignored by the public. Indeed, if there be one evil prevaent in our day and generation, it is the sumption of duties and responsibilities for which there is no fitness from previous train-ing, physical, moral, or intellectual.

The presumptuous mind of man is undis-

mayed by ignorance and incapacity, and urges to the arrogation of trust and confidence to which there can be given not even the shadow of a title. In the mechanical arts, and those that can be comprehended by the majority of mankind, such arrogance can be detected, and contempt and ridicule are brought upon the individual who renders himself amenable to But beyond the pale of the class alluded to, there exist numerous occupations of which the public have not the means of rightly judgthe public have not the means of rightly judg-ing, of which no correct or adequate opinion can be formed; and in which, for a time at least faith is accorded to bold pretension and unbesitating promises.

No one who enters the profession of medicine can regard himself as isolated from his fellow-practitioners. Each of us, when he enrolls himself among the number of those enrolls himself among the number of those who pursue and cultivate it, is bound by every nigh and honorable sentiment to act in concert with them for its dignity and advancement. As the charge which is committed to us involves the welfare of mankind, we are bound to recognize and submit to the compact which unitesall in a common brotherhood, to uphold it successfully. Separation from sympathy or effort with co-laborers is incompatible not only with grogress but with respectability, and he with for selfish purposes pursues this course may justly be suspected of chariatanism. The profession of medicine, originating in the necessities of the human race, has in the course of centuries been organized and made amenable to regulations which have been instrumental in carrying out its benevolent intentions, and in facilitating the attainment of objects that are desirable, viz.—who are engaged in its practice, and the increase of that knowledge which is essential to its utility. A necessity of cherishing amicable relations with compeers is obvious, from the comfort and satisfaction which are afforded in the performance of our noble impulses, as well as by a deep perception of wants and frailties which are common to humanity. Difficulties and trials, doubts and uncertainty, must at one period or another attend the course of every one; and fraintly counsel and assistance are requisite to remove or to dispet them. But in proportion to the cultivation of such relations, and the frank reliance upon each other which is exhibited does our profession who pursue and cultivate it, is bound by every the frank reliance upon each other which is exhibited does our profession derive positive advantage; for if practised in the spirit of reciprocity, not of jealousy and rivalry, it must be esteemed and prospe-

rous. There is no profession, perhaps, which affords so striking an evidence of the value of unity among its members, nor one in which it is so much needed. The community in which affords so striking an evidence of the value of unity among its members, nor one in which it is so much needed. The community in which we dwell are close observers both of actions and of motives; and where bitterness and feelings of animosity prevail, loose confidence not only in those who manifest them, but in the art itself which they profess, Another effect which may be best secured by combined professional effort, is the bestowal of that attention upon the indigent and the diseased which pertains to the province of the medical man—"It biesseth him that gives and him that takes." Under all circumstances the medical profession should be represented in its true light, without assumption or pretension. The science upon which its claims are based is, like other sciences, pursued and comprehended through the avenues of the senses and intelligence.

In a community like our own, with baneful and discouraging yet seductive doctrines and practices prevalent on all sides, and springing like the rankest growth from a soil rich but uncultivated, it becomes the duty of the advocates of sound principles to stay their growth and lay them under, ere they contaminate the moral atmosphere and spread distemper. Your views and opinions will be not only sought for, but be quoted as an authority. Especially careful should you be that they favor nothing that is subversive of the virtue, honor, happiness, or prosperity of your fellow-citizens or of your country.

And now, gentlemen, I must take leave of you. There are many subjects upon which, had time permitted, I might have spoken to you. Your own good sense must supply the deficiency, and if you seek to be guided by an overruling influence in all matters pertaining to your profession and to your own personal position, you will be directed into right paths. You must encounter trials and meet with reverses, as well as enjoy success and satisfaction. Into the hands, then, of that all-wise and beneficent Power commit yourselves and your cause, for He is a safe resort in time of trou

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Williams Homicide-Fourth Day. Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges
Ludlow and Peirce—William B. Mann, Esq.,
District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

The attendance of persons this morning was as large as usual. More ladies were present than on the previous days of the trial.

The examination of the Commonwealth's witnesses was resumed:—
Lohn Thomas awarn—Live at No. 831 Buttonwood

The examination of the Commonwealth's witnesses was resumed:—

John Thomas sworn—I live at No. 831 Buttonwood street; I know the prisoner; I saw him on the morning that Mrs. Miller was killed; I first saw him from the minutes to? to ten minutes, past; I could not tell exactly, as my watch had run down, I saw him coming through Garden street, on the west side, going into Buttonwood street; he turned up that street; I had a clear view of him from the second story where I was; I ddn't take any notice of anything in his appearance different from what I have observed in him before; nothing about him attracted my attention; I next saw him about twenty minutes past s; I came out of the house and crossed the street, and he crossed below me; he was going up Buttonwood street on the south side, above Tenth; I was about the length of six pavements behind him; I am sure it was Williams; I was at the corner of Tenth and Buttonwood, and he was about six deors above.

William Stubin sworn—I am a butcher; my place of business is at No. 439 Garden street; I remember the day Mrs. Miller was killed; on the day before (Tuesday) we killed between 4 and 5 in the atternoon: I killed for Fecht that day; we killed then together, in the slaughter-house; the hogs bled aif in the same place; they were lying together; the blood goes out with the water, which we turn on when the hogs commence bleeding; we had a vestior that day; it was Gotleb Williams; I was splitting the last hog when he came in: he didn't get a chance to see us kill; the boy was cleaning up the slaughter-house; the hogs the was cleaning up the slaughter-house; atter the hogs were split we carried them out; Williams looked at the hog, and remarked that one was "a pretty fist hog," I took it outside into the yard; I am confident Williams was not

been all washed out; after the hogs were split we carried them out; Williams looked at the hog, and remarked that one was "a pretty fat hog," I took it outside into the yard; I am confident Williams was not there when we were killing, and didn't have any blood spirted on him; he stood at the side of the sinughter-house when he made the remark; he was there about five minutes; I didn't take any more notice of him, and didn't see him go out.

Cross-examination—When he came there it was between 4 and 5 o clock; I couldn't tell to the minute; the hogs are hung up by the hind legs when we split them, and they are split down the centre; Williams didn't sit down; we had killed three hogs; it takes about an honr to kill three hogs; we generally wash the blood out as soon as it gets on the floor; I do not remember of a haif of a hog falling down outside and me picking it up, taking it inside and throwing it down while Gotleib was there; I am certain there was none fell; the yard is paved withfcobble-stones, with a gutter of brick; the blood runs down the gutter and into the culvert below Noble street; it is about haiff a square from our house. Williams came in there almost every day.

synthetic of the severy day.

Samuel Duff sworn—I am asheet-iron maker: I work in Noble street, between Thirteenth and Broad, at Messrs, Stewart & Peterson's; I saw the prisoner once before I saw him here, in Willow street, between Thirteenth and Broad; it was on the night of the 18th of September last, about ten minutes past 9 o'clock. clock.
Mr. Worrell objected to the witness making any

statements which were not connected with the murder of Mrs. Milier.

Mr. Mann said he intended to prove by this witness that this was the man that Williams said he had a fight with, and who tore his shirt sleeve off.

Mr. Worrell asked Mr. Mann to prove that Williams aid such a thing.
The witness was instructed not to answer any ques-

tion without the sanction of the Court.
Mr. Mann then asked the question—Are you the man
that Williams alleged he had a quarrel with, and a
fight, and that you tore his shirt sleeve off? Obscied to. Mr. Mann—Each side must give the best evidence

Mr. Mann—Each side must give the best evidence they can. I want to prove a negative; that the occurrence that he (Williams) speaks of in regard to the Irishman, about a fight didn't take place. I will prove that this is the man who was sought by the prisoner to prove this fact. I have proofs that this affair took place on Thesday.

Mr. Gendell—Williams has never revealed the name of this man to the detectives, who closely examined him, or to his counsel.

Judge Ludlow—As the matter now stands before the Court, we are of the opinion that this objection must be sustained.

Mann-I offer to prove by this witness that the

very language which Williams told the detectives ook place between this man and himself on Wednes-isy took place on Tuesday night, at or about the place indicated by Williams, and that this witness was sought out by the prisoner as the man to prove that he tore the sleeve off, as detailed by Williams to the flicers. Mr. Gendell—We object to this, may it please your

Honors, on the same ground as we objected to the other. In the first place, he told the detectives he wa other. In the first place, he told the detectives he was a machinist. This man appears to be a sheet-iron maker, a totally different trade. In the second place, it appears to have been a different transaction. Both transactions might have been true. He may have had a quarrel with this man in proceeding to the place. He also might have had a quarrel with the machinist on the next day. There is no evidence submitted by the Commonwealth that has proved this is the same place indicated by the prisoner, who states that it was at Twelfth and Willow. The place alluded to here is in Willow, between Thirteenth and Broad, a square and a half off.

Judge Ludiow—The question to determine is, Has the Commonwealth the right to show by competent testimony that the statement made by the prisoner is faise?

Mr. Wowerlla Certainly.

Commonwealth the right to show by competent testimony that the statement made by the prisoner is false?

Mr. Worrell—Certainly.

The objection was sustained, and the testimony of the witness excluded.

Dr. Jones sworn—I am physician at the Pennsylvania Hospital; I saw Mr. Franklin about the time he was discharged; his recollection was very good; I conversed with him on events that transpired before he was brought to the hospital, and he appeared to remember them; I believe he is capable of taking an oath, and believe his testimony could be admitted.

Cross-examined—I was examined before the Court in reference to Mr. Franklin's tusanity in January, I think; I testified I thought he was hopelessly insane; his itsanity was as that of a maniac with a great many delusions in his mind; he was at times violent; only once or twice he made an attempt to hurt people; he destroyed a great deal of furniture; he was never placed in a room with other innations; every one is provided with a separation every one is provided with a separation every one is provided with a separation the unsatics; he was never placed with the incurable lunatics, as we have no ward for them; we don't recognize any as incurable: I have not seen him since he was removed from my charge in February; I cannot from my own knowledge tell whether he is capable of giving testimony; I would not trust upon his present condition; those insane patients who labor under excitement are apt to consider themselves sane; they deny their insanity I do not know when his insanity; I do not consider him sane when they removed him he is what is called "generally insane," that is, lessue upon all subjects; as a medical man, I could rely upon his memory as to the events which took place previous to his insanity; I do not know when his insanity; commenced; he was admitted to the hospital on the soth of October.

He was noisy, and disturbed the patients, when he farst came he was brought there by Marshal Black-burn, but he said he came voluntarily, and wished to leave on that account.

Derve on that account.

I know Mr. Franklin, forner to leave of the leave of the leave of the clothes of the prisoner to me he detailed he occurrence to me at that time: conversel with his decurrence to me at that time: conversel with him this morning with the object to find out the condition of his memory as to the circumstable in the summing with the object to find out the condition of his memory as to the circumstable in the summing with the object to find out the condition of his memory as to the circumstable and the responsibilities of an oath.

Cross-send his bringing the clothes to me in stances which occurred at that time; I have no reason to doubt his nis mind is not in a condition to understand the responsibilities of an oath.

Cross-send his marked date on them: I introded to make a min his mind is not in a condition to understand the responsibilities of an oath.

Cross-send his marked date on them: I introded to make a min his entire the was excised and appeared to take examination with him to-day, and about that an hour's length of time year yesterday: I am not prepared to say from my examination with him to-day, and about his same, but to me yeaterday and to-day are true.

Mr. Mann—Ms popose now to call Mr. Franklin.

Mr. Worrell—We object.

Mr. Mann—Ms popose now to call Mr. Franklin.

Mr. Worrell—We object.

Mr. Mann—Ms popose now to call Mr. Franklin.

Mr. Wanne him to-day are true.

Mr. Mann—Ms popose now to call mr. Franklin be unused to allow his residue to a lury. That is the text of the day and the text of the mind of the witness is insane, and by reason of his insanity is would be unused to allow his residuence of the mind of the mind of the witness of that character—is it in such a condition that it is sone a condition that it is not a condition that it is not a condition that it has a lucid interval. Thave shown t

In the case to which I rejer, it was clear to the Court that the witness labored under delusions, and yet at the same time the testimony of experts was that he was competent to give an account of a transaction of which he had been an eye-witness, and all the Judges of the Queen's Bench oncurred in the opinion that his testimony ought to be received by the Court, he being a competent witness, but that the jury should afterwards, on his being cross-examined, test the credibility of his evidence. I find that in this country the question has arisen, and the leaning of the American Court in in favor of it is pronounced in the case which is now before me. We, therefore, believe that we must first determine whether this witness is aware of the nature of an oath, and secondly, whether he is competent in point of understanding—competent to be sworn. His examination yesterday, and the testimony of the medical witnesses this morning, satisfy in that he is aware of the nature of an oath.

This testimony, coupled with the testimony of the witness himself when interrogated yesterday without being sworn, renders it somewhat difficult to decide whether he should be permitted to testify as to the general facts connected with this case.

The medical expert, Dr. Jones, testifies that he believes he understands the nature and character of an oath, and that he never detected any flaw in his memory, and that he would tell what he believed to be the truth, together with the testimony of Dr. Levis, who states that he saw him to day and yesterday, and that he condition of his memory. As to the interview which he had with the witness; when he brought the garments to him he states that he had a clear recollection of the circumstances attending that interview; I say the testimony of these two medical gentlemen brings us to the conclusion that we ought to permit this witness to be sworn, and testify to the facts when the correctness if his memory had been tested by a medical expert this morning, that is to say he may testify to anything co

purpose of having an examination made; (coat shown and recognized;) I put the time of day on them; here it is, 8 30 P. M. (Shirt and pants were shown and recogcaue, which was shown, and he recognized a mark which he put on it. The statement which was made to witness by Williams was shown, and he recognized nd testified that it was the statement made b

it, and testified that it was the statement made by Williams to him.

The witness was permitted to read from the notes which he took at the time the examination was made, which he did as follows:—

The different articles of clothing and razor presented for examination were extensively stained, and the staining substance was found to be uniform in character.

The stains were not very dark, as if recent, probably within a few days.

The recent date of the stains was also inferred from The recent date of the stains was also inferred from their ready solubility in cold water.
On parts of the clothing there were appearances in some places of having been washed, wiped, or scraped, as the staining matter was most abundant on the inner stde of the material.

The staining substance appeared to have been in a fluid state at the time of its contact with the gar ments, which was interred from its having been springled over some portions, presenting fsolated spots.

where the stains were most marked an examina where the stains were most marked an exading tion of them in a dry condition, with low power o microscope, showed the characteristic glossy and dark reddish appearance of small dried blood-clock between the inceshes of the texture of the garments. On impersing different portions of the garments in

on the meshes of the texture of the garments, in immersing different portions of the garments it is distilled water the liquid became red, the rector of the liquid was destroyed by boiling, and a nown precipitate was produced; the red color of the und was not heightened by addition of a weak of the months.

hould was not heightened by addition of a was solution of ammonia.

Large quantities of ammonia rendered it brown.

Strong nitric acid precipitated the red coloring matter in the solution, and rendered it brown.

The spots on the razor, on application of dry heat, scaled off, leaving a clear surface of metal.

On dissolving the stains on the razor in distilled water, and adding bydrochloric acid and ferrocyanide of potassium, the characteristic bine indicating the presence of iron, was not produced.

The spots on the razor were readily dissolved by scalic acid. For the microscopic examination of the stains the

For the microscopic examination of the stains the staining matter was either scraped from the surface of the clothing and from the razor, or was obtained by different solvents, as water, glycerine and water, and albumen and water.

Every such examination presented abundantly the blood corpuscies characteristic of the blood of mammals.

blood corpuscles characteristic of the blood of mainmais.

The measurements of the corpuscles suspended in
suly of those solvents do not vary from those characteristics of the corpuscles of human blood and of
the domestic mammals; when blood has once dried,
and is dissolved in some artificial medium, the measurements cannot be absolutely reliable.

The chemical test for the presence of blood produced abundant crystals of a reddish cotor, in prisduced abundant crystals of a reddish cotor, in prismatic and rhombic forms, characteristic of hematin,
the crystalline red coloring matter of the blood.

Portions of the garment were examined, and I
should think the blood had been spirted upon them
in a fluid state.

n a fluid state.
At half-past i the court took a recess until 3 o'clock Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—Opinions on the following cases were delivered:—Long vs. Longstreth; judgment affirmed; opinion by Thompson, J. Waldron vs. Waldron, decree affirmed, with costs; opinion by Thompson, J. Eric City Bank vs. Allen; judgment modified; opinion by Agnew, J. Supreme Court-Chief Justice Woodward

Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—
Exceptions to Auditor's reports were argued.
A habeas corpus was taken out for the discharge of John: Moore from Kirkbride's Incharge of John: Moore's constituted in the state of his mind, and disagreeable in his own family first, aroused a suspicion as to the state of his mind, and he afterwards took to spending all the money of the wards took to spending all the money of the family for pictures of every description, and almost without number, with which he and almost without number, with which he alled his house. Considering that he was filled his house. Considering that he was always previous to this period kind, affable and always previous to this period kind, affable and intelligent, and the sudden change in his conintelligent, and the delusions with which his mind duct, and the delusions with which his mind was filled; his mother for the safety of herself was filled; his mother for the safety of herself was filled; his mother for the safety of herself was filled; his mother for the safety of herself was filled; his mother for the safety of herself from whom he bought the pictures, was taken.

Dr. Adler, a practising physician, testified that he attended the relator two years, and had that he attended the relator two years, and had that he attended the relator two years, and had that he attended the relator two years, and had humerous opportunities of Judging of his had numerous opportunities of Judging of his head numerous opportunities of Judgin Court of Common Pleas-Allison, P. J. his removal to the annual in mind.
sidered him to be unsound in mind.
The hearing had not been concluded when Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brew-ster,—This Court was well attended this morn-

ing, and everything bore a business appearance. The case of the Commonwealth vs. Alsop, Brown & Waters, was resumed. We reported yesterday and Tuesday the case that the Com-

yesterday and Tuesday the case that the Commonwealth presented to the jury.

It was from Philip Rice that the money was alleged to have been fraudulently obtained, and not James H. Thorniev, as was before reported through mistake. Mr. Thorniey was the first gentleman whom the defendants spoke to concerning the land. Mr. Rice was afterwards indicated to pay \$1000.

After offering in evidence the deeds of the lands, the searches of the record and the exemplification of a survey of the patents of the lands, in contradiction to the statement that the defendants owned and held a good and marketable title to the tract of land in question, and to the statement of the land being in tion, and to the statement of the land being in West Virginia, the Commonwealth closed. The defense offered no evidence, but went to the jury on the weakness of the Common-wealth's case. The defense first argued the testimony of the prosecutor, Joseph L. Caven,

testimony of the prosecutor, Joseph L. Caven, who was a conveyancer employed in the saie of the land, and who testified that when Mr Price called upon him to ask his judgment as an expert concerning the title of the defendants in the land, he made a thorough search into the matter, and upon the brief given him by defendants, told him that he thought it good.

Now, if Mr. Rice had been deceived at all, was he not deceived by Caven himself, and not by the defendants? When the defendants made the contract with Mr. Caven as a conveyancer, he did not say that the title was good, or that it was not good; but that they had done nothing since they have had it to impair it; and upon

since they have had it to impair it; and upon this he, Mr. Caven, as an expert conveyancer, took the deed and contract. The statement that parties in New York were negotiating for the purchase of this land for oil working, and were likely to buy it at an early day, was not contradicted, and upon this state-ment Mr. Caven was quick to take the contract. Alderman McCahen testified that he had gone

Aiderman McCahen testified that he had gone down there (where?) and had been unable to find the tract of land. We may have gone to the right tract, and he may have gone to the right tract, and he may have gone to the wrong one. But whether he found it or not, is nothing in this case. The bill of indictment says the land is in Kanawha county, West Virginia, but is not owned by the defendants; and as to the title of the land, several experts, several highly respectable lawyers, and a conveyancer, had been deceived in it, if it were not good; and might not the defendants also be deceived in it? They said, if it were bad, they were sorely deceived.

The defendants had given their judgment notes for the amount of the purchase money, after the title was alleged to be had. They had, so far as they were able, repaid the complainants their money. This does not look like fradulent intentions or actions. It looks fair and honorable. In a civil court, not one cent of this money could have been recovered.

of this money could have been recovered. The purchasers had bought the land during the oil mania and held it until the market broke—until the death of President Lincoln. Then, while the market was breaking, and no one could be induced to buy these lands, they like an a row about the title and turned. tley kick up a row about the title, and turned to these defendants for their money, like the child who eats his cake and then cries for his

As to the title, the first in time is first in right, that is, where a man depends for his property upon a written deed. And in order to prove the first title bad, an outstanding, good title must be shown in some one else, not an interest or squatter. intruder or squatter. . Records from the State of Virginia, of the sale

of this land for taxes, was given in evidence by he Commonwealth. But these were all posterior to the date of the But these were all posterior to the date of the title of the defendants, and no one knows that these taxes were not paid. Also, the lands were said to be, not in Kanawha county, West Virginia, as stated by defendants, but in Fayette county, Kentucky. But Fayette county, Kentucky, is nearly in the centre of the State, and it is a geographical impossibility that Kanawha county, West Virginia, could extend 500 or 600 miles into the State of Kentucky. So argued the defense. The case is vet unconcluded.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

SCATTERING RETURNS-THE GAINS AND LOSSES-SENATORS AND COUNCILLORS ELECTED. Judging from the returns received from New Hampshire, General Harriman's (Republican) majority will be little, if any, less than 3500. This is a Republican loss of over 1000, the majority in 1866 being 4656. This decrease is attributed by the Republicans to the increased efforts of the Democrats, who have largely increased their vote over last year, and in part to the failure of the friends of Mr. Stearns, the opposition candidate for the Republican nomination, to vote. The following will show the towns in which the Democrats made the most

of their gains:—
Alton, 44; Auburn, 22; Bedford, 17; Bridgewater, 14; Aristol, 18; Boscowen, 22; Canaan, 70; Claremont, 43; Concord, 167; Croyden, 13; Dalton, 19; Dunbury, 14; Franklin, 22; Grafton, 31; Gilmanton, 11; Haverhill, 28; Hebron, 14; Holderness, 68; Hillsboro, 12; Laconia, 35; Landaff, 11; Lee, 14; Lebanon, 26; Littleton, 50; Manchester, 93; Mason, 33; Merrimack, 23; Newmarket, 21; Nashua, 24; Newport, 47; Newcastle, 73; Northumberland, 13; Oxford, 31; Portsmouth, 247; Plymouth, 15; Salem, 16; Sutton, 27; Sanbornton, 15; Tamworth, 20; Waraer, 39; Walpole, 12; Wolfborough, 29; Warren, 20; Warner, 39. Total, 1585.

The Republican gains are mostly small, and of their gains:-

The Republican gains are mostly small, and the following are the more important:the following are the more important:—
Benningten, 25; Canterbury, 14; Dover, 41;
Hopkinton, 12; Hollis, 13; Hancock, 18; Lyme, 18;
Lisbon, 14; Medbury, 13; Petersborough, 22;
Salisbury, 14; Somersworth, 32; Washington, 21.

The net Democratic gain in the 57 towns

named is 1287. The Democrats claim that General Harriman's majority will not exceed 2000. They also claim the Second Councillor The Congressional vote will probably run

ahead of the vote for Governor, as in many cases the name of the Governor was cut from the ticket. Very few scattering votes were east. The Democrats have probably carried Merrimant, Belknap, Carroll, and Coos counties. Grafton is in doubt. Rochester, the town of the Hon. J. H. Ela, the candidate for Congress in the Third District, shows a Republican gain of 109. Nashua, the town of ieneral Stevens, shows a loss of 22, but deneral Stevens runs considerably ahead of his ticket.

Of the Senators, Parker of No. 5, and Sanorn of No. 4, are re-elected. The House will number among its members General Griffin, of Keene, Hamlin, of Dover, the Hon. W. H. . Hackett, of Portsmouth, L. D. Stevens, of oncord, and Ezra S. Stearns, of Rindge, the ast two elected for the fourth term. Page, of Warren, is a prominent Democrat, re-elected. Mr. Stevens will probably be Speaker of the next House. The Democrats gain two Assemblymen in Portsmouth. Hazen Bedel, Colebrook, is elected Councillor in the Fifth District again. The vote in the Second Councillor District will be very close, with the chances in favor of Alexander H. Tilton, Democrat. The Democrats have elected Senators in the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Disricts, and possibly in the Fourth; the other

eight are radical. A full House of Assembly consists of 326 members. It is by no means probable that the Democratic gain will be in the same ratio throughout the State. The Republican majority in the Assembly last year was 90. The telegraphic returns indicate a majority of 80 this year, and the Democrats concede 78.

Dury on Race Horses .- A parliamentary return just issued states that the duty on race horses in England last year was £8424, being an increase of £678 on the preceding

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial Advices of To-Day.

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, March 14-Noon.-Consols for money, 914; Eric Railroad shares, 394; Illinois Mantral, 777; U. S. 5-20s, 741.

LIVERPOOL, March 14-Noon.-The Cotton market opens firm, and with continued activity. The sales to-day will reach 12,000 bales. The quotations are still:-Middling uplands, 13jd.; middling Orleans, 13jd.

Despatches from Manchester report an improved feeling, and an advance in prices for goods and yarns.

LIVERPOOL, March 14-Noon.-Corn has advanced to 38s. 9d.; California Wheat firm at 13s. 3d.; Lard, 50s. 6d.; Tallow, 44s.; Rosin. 9s. 3d. for common Wilmington; Linseed Oil, £39 per ton; Spirits Turpentine, 37s, 6d.; Ashes, 33s. for Pots.

Respite to a Murderer.

[SPECIAL DESPATOR TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] HARRISBURG, March 14.—The execution of Alexander B. Wiley, which was to have taken place at Wilkesbarre to-morrow, has been again postponed, by order of Governor Geary, to the 21st instant. Wiley was tried in December of last year for the murder of Aleck McIlwee, in the preceding May, and was first sentenced to be hung on the 10th of January. His counsel asked for a new trial, but their request was refused by the Court, and the Supreme Court, on application being made thereto, declined to interfere. March 15th was then fixed upon for the execution, but the prisoner has now received a Iresh, but a short lease of life.

LATE FROM MEXICO.

Capture of Orizaba and Cordova by the Liberais—The French to Leave Vera Cruz Early in March.

WASHINGTON, March 13 .- The following is an extract from a letter received to-day by the way of New Orleans:-

VERA CRUZ, March 1 .- General Bazaine arrived to-day in this city. The Liberals under Salcedo Gomez and Rodriques have taken Orizaba and Cordova. The Imperialists retreated towards this city, but it is thought they will all desert before they reach Vera Cruz, as they are very much afraid of the yellow fever. General Alatone is about Puebla. General Benavedeo is three leagues from this city, with a large force. He expects to occupy Vera Cruz when abandoned by the French. communication with the interior is entirely cut off; we have no news west of Orizaba The French are between this city and Paso del Macho: they all expect to leave early this month. Their iron-clad fleet is still here.

MARYLAND.

P. F. THOMAS ELECTED UNITED STATES SENATOR. Annapolis, Md., March 13 .- The election of United States Senator in the Maryland Legislature took place yesterday. In the Senate three candidates were nominated, the Hon. Philip Francis Thomas, the Hon, J. A. J. Creswell and the Hon. John W. Crisfield. In the House no nominations were made. The result in each House was:-

P. F. Thomas. 16 . A. J. Creswell...... W. Crisfield.....

Mr. Thomas having received a majority of the votes cast in both Houses, was to-day duly declared Senator elect for six years from the 4th of March.

The Registration bill has passed the Senate.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 14, 1867.

The Money Market has undergone but little change since our last notice. The rate for call loans is 6 per cent., and mercaptile obligations range from 7 per cent. upwards, according to the reputation of drawers and endorsers. Among the merchants there are universal complaints of inactivity. The course of prices dur-ing the late months has not been what would be very generally supposed, from the duliness of trade and the necessities under which many holders of products have been placed. Throughout the interior there has been a pro-tracted stringency in the Money Market, and at the centres of trade a curtailment of the usual facilities for credit, so that, as a rule, stocks of merchandise and produce have been carried with difficulty. The state of politics and of the trade of the country has produced a very marked caution among lenders, which in connection with a chronic expectation of

been a very general curtailment of consump-tion, especially of those products least essential to subsistence and comfort. Government loans closed quietly at 109 bil for the 1881s; 109 for the 5-20s, 1862; 107 for the 1864s; 107 for the 1865s; 97 for the 10-40s;

lower prices, has naturally caused merchants

to realize upon their goods as early as possible,

a course which has produced a settled weakness in the market. On the other hand, there has

and 107; for the 7:30s.

State and City loans were not offered to any extent, and prices were without change. The new issues of the latter were sold at 101; The business in Railroad chares was small, without much change from yesterday's quota-tions. Reading Railroad closed at 51, with large sales at this figure; Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 13167-566 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 61 for Lehigh Vailey Railroad: for North Pennsylvania Railroad; 42 for Elmira Railroad preferred; 30 for the common stock do.; 201 for Catawissa Railroad; 28 Philadelphia and Eric Railroad; and 45} for Northern Central Ratiroad.

In Canal stocks the only sale was of Union at 5 chuylkill Navigation closed at 314; Wyo-ig Valley at 67; and Lehigh Navigation There was an active movement in Hestonville Passenger Railroad at 14%, an advance.

-The failure of Orray Tait & Co., of Provi--The failure of Orray Tatt & Co., of Providence, R. I., is announced. Mr. Orray Fatt, the senior, died some time since, leaving a property valued at one and a half million of dollars. The business of manufacturing cotton goods, etc., has been since continued in the same firm name by Edward P. and Cytus Taft, who are said to have speculated largely in print cloths and other goods. They have also commenced the erection of a large cotton mill and houses for occupation of operatives. Their indebtedness is said to be one and a half million debtedness is said to be one and a half million

EDITION of dollars. Creditors to the amount of three-fourths to seven-eighths of the whole are said fourths to seven-eighths of the whole are said to hold securities, but if they were given in view of insolvency, the transfer, under the Bankrupt law, is void. The firm has made an

-The Comptroller of the Currency has appointed receivers to settle the complicated affairs of the National Banks of Newton, Mass.,

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

—Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109 @109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1862, 109\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, new. 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, 107\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, new. 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1865, new. 106\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 58\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 59\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 7'30*, August, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., June, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., July, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., July, 105\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., July, 1864, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1864, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., July, 1864, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1864, 16\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., 1864, 16\(\frac{1}{ December, 1864, 14 @14 ; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 10; do., October, 1865, 10;. Gold, 133 @1342.

-Mesars, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—U.S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@1094; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1094@1094; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; to., 1865, 1074@1054; to-40s, coupon, 974@1074; U.S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1054@1054; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1054;

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 14.—There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and quite a good demand from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which are in limited supply; sales of 1000 barrels, including superfine at \$9@8.75; extras, at \$9@10.50; Northwestern extra family at \$11612:50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at \$11:50@13:50; and fancy brands at \$14:50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is quiet, with small sales at \$7@7.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming torward, and prices are in the coming to the control of the control of

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and prime lots are in steady demand, but common qualities are neglected; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$2.95.25; Southern do, at \$3.63.15, and California at \$3.15. Rye is scarce, with small sales at \$1.30.21.35 for Western and Pennsylvania. There is a good demand for Corn, and prices are a shade higher; sales of 7000 bushels new yellow at \$1, in store. Oats remain without change; sales of 3000 bushels Pennsylvania at \$3.054. Nothing of importance doing in Barley or

Cloverseed is in steady demand, with sales of 100 bushels fair at \$8.25 \(\) 64 lbs. Timothy is unchanged; 100 bushels sold at \$3.60. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$3.70,3.75.

Whisky—There is a steady demand for the contraband article, which sells at \$00.\(\)\$\$(\$\)\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$\$1.20.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARET THIS MORNING.
Steamship Norman. Well, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig P. Larrabee, Head, Mentevideo, via St. Marys,
J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Reptune, Bilzzard, Georgetown, Caldwell, Gorton

& Co. Schr E. Magee, Barnes, Sagua le Grande, G. C. Carson & Co. Schr Transit, Backett, Stonington, Rommell, Hunter & Co.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, Cohassett, Quintard, Ward&Co
Schr H. May, Franklin, Providence, Prestou Coal Co.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, Portland, W. H. Johns.
Schr C. L. Scull, Lee, Nansemond, Va., Captain,
Schr Charles Woolsey, Parker, Bridgeport, Lathbury,
Wiekspham, G. Co. Wickersham & Co. schr J. Kienzie, Leake, Boston, Castner, Stickny & Weilington,

Wellington, Schr C. Hill, Cheesman, East Cambridge, do. Sehr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbury, Taunton, Mershon &

Cloud, Schr W. P. Cox, Houck, Providence, Day & Huddell, Schr J ... Wainwright, Morris, Boston, Van Dusen, Lock ... &Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr S. L. Crocker, Presbrey, from Taunton, with
udse, to Mershon & Cloud.
Schr James Nelson, Hackett, from Taunton, with

mdse, to captain. Schr Henry May, Franklin, from Providence, in Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Greenport, in ballast to aptain. Schr Transit, Rackett, from Greenport, in ballast to

MEMORANDA.

Brig Fanny Foulkes, Townsend, from Mobile, at New York yesterday.

Schr Henry Nutt, from Galveston for New York, wrecked near Gun Key, has gone to pieces. Her cargo, consisting of about 500 bales cotton, hides, wool, etc., had been saved, and taken to Nassan. Salvage had been awarded as follows:—On the sound cotton 30 per cent. damaged cotton, hides, wool, etc., 40 per cent., materials, 60 per cent.

Brig Cortra (of Windsor, N. S.). Marsters, hence, for Antwerp. 12 days out, with a cargo of 1500 bbls kerosene oil, ran on the northern reeds of Bermuda, 27th uit. She was making for the island, having experienced, on the previous Friday, a very heavy gale from W. and N.W., which blew away nearly all her sails. She shipped a tremendous sea, which swept away the cabin and wheel, with compasses, charts, and other nantical instruments: stove bulwarks, at the same time washing the captain overboard, who fortunately had previously taken the precaution of fastening a rope to himself, by which he was enabled to regain the vessel, after receiving some severe sprains and breisea. Captain Marsters describes the sea during the gale as terrible, the whole of his crew having to lash themselves to the mainmast and pumps six hours for safety. The vessel has been extricated from the rocks, and was towed into Mangrove liny. 28th, where she is discharging her cargo. She is leaking badly.

NEW YORK, March 14.—Arrived, steamship City of Skw York, March H.—Arrived, steamship Chy of Cork, from Livespool.

Steamship Iowa, from Glasgow.
Rosvon, March H.—The steamer Africa, from Liverpool via Halliax, arrived early this morning.

Sandy Hoon, March H.—A schooner is ashere on flome's Shoals; name unknown.

BANDY HOOK, March 14.—A schooder is ashere on Rome's Shoals; name unknown.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, March 14.—Arrived, steamship Ocean Queen, Harris, from Asplawali.
Steamship Denmark, Thomson, from Liverpool.
Steamship Denmark, Thomson, from Liverpool.
Steamship Guif Stream, Heandella, from Laguayra, Steamship Manhattan, Collins, from Marleston.
Steamship Norfolk, Vance, from Wathington.
Steamship Veteran, Phillips, from Wimington.
Steamship Prancolla, Sherwood, from Portland, Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, from Hoston.
Steamship Glaucus, Godfrey, from Hoston.
Ship Kate Prince, Libby, from San Francisco.
Ship J. Foster, Jr., Absel, from Liverpool.
Ship Graham's Polly, Burgess, from Antwerp.
Barque Andaman, Otla, from Leghorn.
Barque Amor Fraterno. Nardino, from Leghorn.
Barque Catalens, Perkins, from Meuvitas.
Brig L. & W. Armstroug, Brown, from Ponce, Brig T. Towner, Rice, from Mayaquez,
Brig H. Huston, Franch, from Neuvitas.
Brig Legolr, Lessoir, from Cabarien,
Brig Legolr, Lessoir, from Cabarien,
Brig L. Berry, Steele, from Bermuda,
Brig L. Berry, Steele, from Bayannah,
Brig C. Pickens, Rodgers, from Port Royal,
Schr I. Moree, Bradford, trom Apalachicola,
Below, barque A. Kinsman, from Havana.
Cicared, steamships Kangaroo, Manning, LiverDool; Aleppo, Harrison, G., Fah-kee, Sterlingsten,
Saratoga, King, Norfolk; Albemarie, Bourne, daw
Wamsutta, Fish, New Bedford, ships Hudson, Frat,
London; J. A. Stamler, Sansson, Havre, barques E.
Hands, DeDronoley, Londonderry, Tralan, Steepe,
New Orleans; brig Maggie, Tuso, Mansaniliz, schr S.
R. Smith, Cook, Galveston.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE MU-TUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, March is 1887.
At a Stated Meeting of the Board of Directors, held
this day, HENRY BALL was unanimously elected
assistant Secretary of the Company.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary,