A FAMILY TRAGEDY From the Buffalo Courier. For many years two families occupying a respectable position have resided in Evan's Centre, one named Dole, the other Wright. Mr. Dole's family consists of himself, an old man; his wife, two sons, Joseph and Francis, and a young lady named Elizabeth Carpenter, formerly of Albion. Mrs. Wright is a widow, having two children, Eunice and Charles S., the latter a young man of eighteen, employed on the Lake Shore Railroad, and universally known as a young man of laborious and steady habits, and the only support of his widowed mother. Two years since, Joseph Dole married Eunice Wright, and Irom this union has come the terrible affair of last night. For a long time the pair have been the theme of unfailing gossip in this vicinity. They seldom lived together, Dole at times visiting his wife at her mother's house, and she, now and then, staying at his father's house for a few days. A fittle over a year ago a child was born, and since then the conduct of Jo-eph has been considered by the neighbors to be very singular. He utterly refused to support his wife and child, and popular indignation has been widely aroused at his course. At last it was announced that the Doles had bought a farm near Warsaw, and were about to remove toither. Meanwhile Joseph's wife, seeing no hope of support from her husband, and desiring to bring the matter before a legal tribunal, threw hersell upon the Superintendent of the Poor, who brought an action to compel Dole to support her properly. The trial came off before Justice Josiah Southwick, when Joseph was ordered to give bonds to pay \$100 for the care of the child for a year. As a bar to the demand of his wife Dole exhibited a bill of divorce which he had just obtained from a court in Elkhart county, Indiana. The announcement filled the friends of his wife with astonishment. They had had no notice of such proceedings, and were indignant at the course of Dole, and it is evident that the people of the village very generally sympathize with them. The moment the trial was over Joseph Dole and his father's family started to leave the court room, the former being materially as-sisted down stairs, it is said, by Charles Wright; but the parties did not come near enough for any serious rencontre, and the Doles speedily made their way home. A sort of impromptu indignation meeting seems to have been held, for somewhat later in the night a crowd of thirty or forty men and boys collected in front of Dole's house, with the avowed determination of 'putting him through," in revence for his treatment of his wife. They did not gain access to the nouse, and separated; but the missihief did not end there. Towards three o'clock in the morning a party of young men, numbering perhaps a dozen, with blackened faces and otherwise disguised, aroused the family, who with difficulty had at last found sleep. It is alleged that they threatened to tear down the house if Joseph was not given up to them. However this may be, their avowed intention was to take him out and give him a coat of tar and feathers, or otherwise punish him. About half-past 3 half-a-dozen of them succeeded in making an entrance by breaking in the door of an outer room, and made their way to the apartment where the offending husband was supposed to be sleeping. Two of the party entered an adjoining bedroom, which on this occasion was occupied by Mr. Irish, a lawyer employed on the trial of the previous evening, and who had determined to spend the night at his client's house. A struggle ensued, in which Mr. Irish's head was thrust

not tell by whom. He made his way through the combatants and up stairs. A moment later he heard a report, and looking out of the window, he saw the party run from the house and collect at the gate. In about ten minutes, according to the story of Frank, Mr. Isaac West, the hotel-keeper, entered and asked who was shot. His face was blackened at the time. light was procured, and on entering the middle room, Charles Wright was found lying on the floor in a dying condition. A physician was summoned, but the young man was dead without having given utterance to any coherent He lay there till 6 o'clock this morning, when he was taken home, the ap pearance of his dead body being the first ansuncement to his heart-broken mother and sister of the tragedy. His face and bands were blackened, his coat was turned wrong side out and covered with blood. It was found that the entire charge, a very heavy load of large shot, had entered the back near the right shoulder blade, penetrating so far as to blow away the lower part of the lung. The Doles insist however much they might have been justified

against a window with such violence as to

break the sash. In the meantime, old Mr. Dole had become engaged with three or four

more of the assatlants, who in the dark were unable to find Joseph, he being hid in a closer

of the adjoining room. At this juncture, Frank Dole, a boy of seventeen, hearing the

cries, seized a double-barrelled shot-gun and

rushed to the door of the room in which his father was engaged. The weapon, he says,

was instantly wrested from his hand, he can

YELLOW FEVER AT PANAMA.

in proceeding to extremities, none of the family

fired the fatal shot, and claim that some of the assailing party, either by accident or mistake,

caused the death of their companion. [That

some of the young men had been drinking

during the night there can be no doubt-how

much and with what result will probably be made known by the Coroner's investigation,

Heavy Mortality on the United States Steamer Jamestown. PANAMA, March 4 .- The Star and Herald of

sickness on the Isthmus route, and seeks to make it appear that the reports about yellow fever are at least exaggerated. For the sake of truth, and to give the travelling public the means of judging for themselves,

to-day has a long editorial on the subject of

I deem it right to ask the publication of a few facts in your widely circulated paper. The deaths from yellow-fever on board the United States steamer Jamestown have so far reached the number of sixteen, out of a crew of one hundred persons. The Executive officer. John Adan s, was among the last victims, having expired on Washington's birthday. The

Paymaster (Bates) is now reported by the sur-geon as past recovery, and another of the offi-cers, as well as several of the crew, are reported in a critical state-which means sure to die. It is reported through town that the com mander of the vessel, Lieutenant-Commander McDougall, has been urged to put to sea by leading men here, but that he is inflexible in his purpose to remain in port. The fact that he has a young wife ashore is given as the reason of his fixedness of purpose in this critical case. However, this is mere rumor, I am in-clined to believe. The ship, at all events, can-not be disinfected while in port, as the hot season is advancing upon us. With but three exceptions, the deaths on shore have occurred among the floating population, and the majority of these cases are stated to have come from St.

tranger to stop here any number of days.

The rivalry between the Nicaragua and Panama companies should not be allowed to keep the travelling public in ignorance of the real state of affairs as regards health hereabouts. It is well known that the season is unusually hot in the Gulf and Caribbean, as well as on the Pacific side of Central and South America. But as regards Panama, we are having a severe

It is almost certain

Thomas.

assault from Yellow Jack. -Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe will stay in Florida six months. -Acting Master John Adams, executive officer of the United States ship Jamestown, died at

Panama on the 22d of February.

THE WEATHER AND THE FASHIONS.

From the New York Times of to-day. Yesterday, for the first time in four weeks, it was possible for pedestrians to walk the streets without being covered with mud. A cold northwest wind had dried up the whiting of Broad-way, and even the subaqueous crossings were tolerable. It was "Opening Day"-that is, the day when Queen Fashion permits her slaves to have a glumpse at the new tortures she has prepared for them. It was noticeable, however, that her devotees were fewer in number than

usual, and that it would seem that there is some ground for hope that there will be a large defection from her ranks this season. The first serious inroad tately made was in the adoption of the new style of dress—the short overskirt pattern—of which thousands have already been made, and seven-eighths of them from the second-hand material of the full skirts with which the ladies were wont to brush skirts with which the ladles were wont to brush the sidewalks, or carry gathered like loose grain-bags around their heels. If fashion really originated this new and neat style, she has done at least one sensible thing; but ugly bachelors who have so long been bothered with trails, and suffering husbands who have paid their thousands for the old-fashioned street-sweepers, will tell you that necessity, and not fashion, is the you that necessity, and not fashion, is the motive power. When houses rent for \$6000 a year, and board is "cheap" at twenty-five dol-lars a week, it is quite possible that silks may be held at five dollars a yard for a considerable period without finding purchasers. But never mind the cause; the reform is most acceptable. Women who have for years moved along the streets without visible means of locomotion, who have swong up and down the pave much as a cooper would roll a funnel-shaped tub, at last confess that they have feet, and are not ashamed to show them—with boots.

If this is a result of the high tariff on silks

let us basten to acknowledge that good may come out of evil-that the toad has a jewel in its head. We should like to feel certain that the retorm was a spontaneous tribute to common sense; but such a theory is at least hazardous. The connection between common sense and fashion is not susceptible of proof—indeed, we may almost say it is an impossibility. For Fashion delights in extravagance, and so soon as any one of her inventions comes to be reduced within the reach of "com-mon people," it is no longer fashionable—she repudiates it and sets her wits at work to invent its opposite. Looking at the gay throng yesterday, we felt encouraged to hope that the ap-proaching season would redeem women from some of their oppressive chains. The dresses are already reformed; they are not only neat but convenient and comfortable, and (except in some cases where forty or fifty pounds of glass beads are dragging the victim into an early grave) are so great an improvement in the way of cleanliness and health, that we ought to give public thanks for the change.

Then the waterfall nuisance is disturbed-chiqnons are on the move. We saw yesterday lots of them that had crawled up from the heretofore resting-place on the sinciput almost to the crown. It is true the effect was ludicrous, the crown. It is true the effect was ludicrous, as the big bunch of some dead person's or horse's hair, in working upward had drawn the natural back hair up so that the sufferer's heels hardly touched the ground, and her shoulders were hunched up with manifest evidence of pain; and what added to the commicality of the picture was that the little pancake called a "hat," was pushed forward and hung over her eyes just as Frank Chanfrau used to cock his "kady" in "Mose," And so, tupped over upon her toes by the rise in her chignon, and half blinded by the hat forced over upon the tip of her nose by the same aggressive chigthe tip of her nose by the same aggressive chig-non, the sufferer stumbled along the street in a stage suggestive of extreme dizzmess. It is to be hoped that these aspiring chiquons will complete their journey, pass entirely over head, and disappear with the "bate" they are now crowding out of place. As for the new devices of Oueen Fashion it is not the province of this writer to speak. They are wonderful hold; but there is consolation in the fact, that nothing could be worse, more expensive, more ungraceful, more ridiculous than the fashions just gone or going out of date. There is every reason to believe that we shall soon find that women have not only feet but heads; and if it shall also be found that those heads have half as much brains inside as they have had horse-hair outside, the day of jubilee will begin to

THE FINE ARTS.

-The Academy of Fine Arts of Paris has proposed the following questions for the "Concours Bondin" for 1868:-

"To explain clearly the difference and the analogies which exist between Greek and Roman architecture. To determine, whether it be by fact or deduction, what artists and workmen contributed to the construction and decoration of public edifices or of private dwellings. either in Greece or in Italy, and in other parts of the empire, and what was the social and civil condition of these artists and workmen.

The Academy has again given notice of the subjects for the "Concours Bondin" for the year 1878:-

of and influence which is exercised upon the fine arts by the means of nationality, politics, morals, religion, philosophy and science. To show, in some measure, who of the most eminent artists have been free from this influence or dependent upon it."

—An engraving by Rembrandt, "Christ Healing the Sick," was recently sold at auction in London. The sum offered was £200, and after an animated competition it was finally adjudged to Mr. C. J. Palmer, of Bedford row, at the enormous sum of £1180. It is described as "a magnificent impression in the first state, before the diagonal lines on the neck of the ass on the right, etc., with marvellous effect of burr: undoubtedly the finest known. It is on Japanese paper, with a large margin, and is in the most perfect condition. Not more than eight impressions in this state are known. First, the one above described; two are in the British Museum; the fourth is in Mr. Holford's possession; the fifth now belongs to the Duke of Buccleuch; the sixth is in the Bibliotheque Impériale, Paris; the seventh is in the Imperial Library, Vienna, having an inscription in Rembrandt's handwriting on the back, to the effect that it was the seventh taken from the plate; and the eighth is in the museum at Amsterdam."

Personal.

-The Duke of Beaufort is to have the garter. -Hepworth Dixon's "New America" has reached a third edition in London. -Bishop Whitehouse is to have a "welcome"

from his diocese on his return to Chicago, -Tilton was in Hartford recently with his 'Corner Stone of Reconstruction.'

-John Ruskin has written a long and crotchetty letter about co-operation. -Bergh is in Albany officially investigating

-Colonel R. I. Owens, President of the Vir ginis and Tennessee Railroad, is lying quite ill in Richmond.

-John Jay Knox, Esq., having had his bond filed and approved, entered yesterday upon the discharge of his official duties as Deputy Comptroller of the Currency,

SECOND EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, March 15.

The Printing Investigation. In accordance with the resolution of the Joint Committee on Printing, J. D. Defrees, Superintendent of the Public Printing, yet erday made a report to the House, which present certain mysteries which require explanation from Mr. Wendell, the former incumbent. From this report, it appears that about forty thousand reams of paper are used for the Government printing each year. Contracts for the amount required are made at the beginning of the year with the lowest responsible bidder by the Joint Committee on Printing, and bids for the quantity for the current year were closed last month, and the awards made. Upon taking an account of stock, however, Mr. Defrees, who was elected two or three weeks since, discovered in the warehouse 36,000 reams of paper, a sufficient supply for the balance of the present year. Investigation reveals the fact that this paper had been purchased at the price paid at the beginning of the year during the last two months of Mr. Wendell's official career, although the price of paper had decreased from January, 1866, to November, 1866, six dollars per ream, making a difference against the Government of upwards of \$100,000 on the excess of the amount required at the date of the last purchase. The contracts made for the present year, under the above circum-

Government. Reconstruction in Virginia-The Feel-ing in Other Southern States.

stances, will probably be cancelled by the

Information from Richmond received in this city to-day represents that General Schofield's order assuming command of Virginia as Military Governor gives entire satisfaction. It was read in the House of Delegates and referred, after considerable debate, to the Committee on Federal Relations. The Senate was actively employed in a political discussion on the Wilson bill.

Senators Ould, McRae, Tront, Mercer, Robinson, and Keene have returned to Richmond from Washington, having, as is reported, partially accomplished the passage of the Wilson bill in the United States Senate, which was the object of their mission.

Political movements are in progress all over the State of Virginia. Lunenburg, Mecklenburg, Fredericksburg, Williamsburg, and other counties have, by a popular vote, called a State Convention under the Sherman bill.

A gentleman from Georgia informs me that the people there were ready to accept the terms of the Sherman bill under the proposition of ex-Governor Brown. I am in receipt of information from North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Florida, Alabama, Arkansas, and Texas, as well as Virginia, that the negre vote will undoubtedly be on the Rebel side under this bill, and also, I believe, in Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, and Missouri, where the Rebel element is stronger than in any of the

Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINSATTI, March 15 .- A fire at No. 59 Lower market, this morning, nearly destroyed the dry goods store of J. M. Johnson. The loss is about \$16,000; insured for \$13,000.

Ship News.

MOBILE, March 14.—The Star of the West cleared to-day for Liverpool, with 3109 bales of

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, March 14.—Sales of 2250 bales of Cotton; market firm; middling uplands, 28/4@29; receipts te-day, 539 bales.

NEW YORK, March 15,-Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 96%; Reading, 102%; Canton Company, 50; Eric Railroad, 59%; Cieveland and Toledo, 118; Cieveland and Pittsburg, 82%; Pittsoledo, 118; Cieveland and Pittsourg, 82%; Pitts-burg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 67½; Michigan Southern, 70½; New York Cen-ral, 103½; Illinois Central scrip, 115½; Camber-and preferred, 55; Missouri 6s, 91½; Hudson liver, 186; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 69½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 109¾; new issue, 60½; all others, 105½. Sterling Exchange, 8; at 1001; 95; Gold 1844. 105 3 all others, 165%, sight, 9%, Gold, 134%.

A CANADIAN MINISTER'S WEDDING GIFTS .-A Canadian paper mentions, among other gifts received by John A. Macdonald, the Attorney-General West, on the occasion of his wedding, the following :- A set of opals and amethysts, and a collar of diamonds and rubies, presented by the delegates from the Maritime Provinces; a table service, of massive silver, by the Canadian Ministers; a bracelet of diamonds and pearls, by Governor Hincks: a boudoir work table, by Viscountess Hill; an Ormolu set, by Hon. John Rose; divers bracelets and articles of jewelry, by Hon. and Mrs. Howland, Colonel Comberland, &c.

AN ELECTRIC BOAT .- M. Molin's electric boat is to be tried in the grand basin of the Tuileries. Its inventor hopes to prove that electricity, as a metive power, possesses many qualities superior to steam; and, should the success of this experiment be demonstrated, M. Molin will be entrusted with the application of his discovery to a large vessel.

FATAL DUEL AT VIENNA .- A duel took place at Vienna on the 16th ultimo, between Prince Bernard of Solms, captain of artillery in the Austrian service, and a nephew of the King of Hanover, and Count Erhard Wedel, late aidde-camp to the King of Hanover. Prince Solms was shot through the right lung, and died on Sunday morning.

PRISONS AND PRISONERS IN FRANCE.—There are in France upwards of two thousand prisons and houses of correction, and the average number of people of both sexes confined in them is fifty-five thousand. The cost of the maintenance of these establishments is fourteen million four hundred thousand francs.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Williams Hemicide-Fifth Day. Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Ludlow and Peirce-William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant Dis-trict Attorney. The large attendance of persons still con-

THE DEFENSE.

Mr. Gendell, on opening for the defense, said:

Murder is a crime which is psculiarly adapted to excite our indignation. We can coolly and dispassionally consider many offenses, place ourselves as it were one side, and be prejudiced neither for against the alleged offender. This crime, however, excites our apprehensions for our own safety and that of our relatives. We wonder whether our turn may not come next. We exercise all our powers to bring to justice the murderer, in order that in future others may be deterred from injuring us.

Our Creator has implanted within us a desire to solve enigmas, to clear away mysteries. When some mystery srises which, so far as our knowledge extends, admits of but one solution, we are apt, without further inquiry, to accept that solution as the true one. If a crime of more than ordinary turpitude has been committed, and but one person is charged with the commission of that crime, the whole community is too apt, without waiting for proper inquiries to be made, to cry out with one voice that the person accused is indeed the criminal, and ought to be at once severely punished.

The ordinary course of justice seems too slow. It

the commission of that crime, the whole community is too ant, without waiting for proper inquiries to be made, to cry out with one voice that the person accused is indeed the criminal, and ought to be at once severely punished.

The ordinary course of justice seems too slow. It is too often necessary for the officers of the law to guard their prisoners against mot violence; and our land has been frequently disgraced by the execution of innocent men, in an hour or excitement, by the degree of Lynch law. Nor is this teeling confined to mote or to the community at large, it sometimes first its way even into courts of justice. Sir Matchew Hale, in speaking of another crime, says.—The helinoisness of the offices many times transfaxes the judge and jury with so nuch indignation that they are over-hastily carried on to the conviction of the person accused thereof, by the confinent testimony of sometimes make and multicous witnesses.

I therefore ask the jury carefully to distinguish between the two distinct aliegations, that a crime has been committed, and that the prisoner is the criminal; not to allow their indignation against the officeder, wherever he may be, to be turned into indignation against the officeder, wherever he may be, to be turned into indignation against the officeder, there exhibited their passions against the prisoner and to mislead them. After denouncing that offender. These remarks are caused by some expressions in the opening of the District Attorney, which are calculated to excite their passions against the prisoner and to mislead them. After denouncing the crime and the criminal, he proceeded to assert that in no single case of deliberate, contrived marker, within his experience of twenty years, had the murderer escaped. This assertion was made in the hurry of a speech. I feel confident that the District Attorney which are to his death by violence at the hands of persons unknown, or to that effect, and it is very rare in such cases for the Commonwealth to pursue the houry further.

The only mu

The examination of the witnesses for the defense was continued:-

John Mens sworn—I testified in this case for the Commonwealth; I remember the Democratic procession on the Monday evening before Mrs. Miller was found dead; I rode in that procession; Gotlieb Williams was in the wagon with me; he was sitting on the bottom of the wagon; there was a great deal torches carried in the wagon; there was a great deal torches carried in the wagon; there was a great deal. liams was in the wagon with me; he was sitting on the bottom of the wagon; there was fifty or sixty torchea carried in the wagon; there was a great deal of oil spilt; some of the torches were broken, and the oil ran out; I next saw Gottleb on Toesday morning, the 18th of September, in Hamilton, below Tenth street, crossing Hamilton, in the rear of Williams' court, leading into Buttonwood street; he crossed the street and went into the court in the rear of Milliams' court, leading into Buttonwood street; he crossed the street and went into the court in the rear of Miller's house I saw the same marks on his clothes that I had on mine—coal oil marks—and a great deal of it four or five marks; it was kind of a brick dust color; the material of his clothes was a kind of a drab; the stains on my clothes wore out; I could not rob them off; in the wagon, at Ninth and Chosnut, he told me he was tired of sitting on the bottom, and asked me if I would help him up; I assisted him on to the side of the wagon; I saw him here yesterday and to-day, and it appears to me he looks better and has more strength in his legs; I have known him from poyhood; he generally has great difficulty in getting along; I have known him to drop his cane, and I picked it up on several occasions; I never saw him about Twelfiff and Hamilton streets, but have between Tenth and Edeventh streets, where my place of business is; I was formerly proprietor of the slaughter-hoose occupied at present by Subin & Necht; I am a butcher: I butchered there.

Q. Did you have any trouble in getting the blood out? Objected to and sustained.

Cross-examination—I judge it was coal oil in the lamps; they said so.

Q. Did you ever use the word "stain" from coal oil? A. I have,

Q. Did you ever use the work
A. I have,
Cont shown to witness. He was requested to point
Cont shown to witness. He have requested to point

Q. Did you ever use the word "stain" from coal oil?
A. I have.

Coat shown to witness. He was requested to point out the stains. Several places he thought resembled the stains as be saw them on Tuesday; the stains now are darker than they were then; I didn't take particular noice of his pantaloons; I did not see any blood stains on him on Tuesday.

Direct examination—I was about fifty yards from him when I saw him on Tuesday; on Wednesday I saw him about s o'clock and noticed the same stains. Re-cross-examination—I did not pay particular attention to his clothes on Wednesday.

Joseph M. Pile sworn—I remember visiting the slaughter-house with Mr. Worrell, in Garden street; it was on the east side of the street, above Hamilton, or in that neighborhood: I don't know the proprietors; but one of them was the same who testified before the Coroner; I remember a large man telling Mr. Worrell the slaughter-house was as clean when Gollieb Williams was there as It was then, and it was impossible for him to get blood on him in the slaughter-house; I remember your (Worrell) calling his attention to the floor; there was some illite blood on the nood; there was some on the walls, some apparently tresh and some stale; a careful person might go in there and sittling down might carry the marks away with them; I remember seeing blood and water running down the gutter; he said amething to the effect that a person would not get blood on them from that place.

(ross-examined—The only fluid blood I saw was running down the gutter: I didn't see finid olood there that would saturate the pains unless they were pressed down against it: we went in the slaughterhouse; I did not get blood on my clothes, nor did Mr. Worrell, as I know of I didn't take notice wiether the butcher had blood on his clothes.

Re-examination—I'A man felt in the gutter where the blood and water were running down, I think it would saturate his clothes.

Re-examination—I'A man felt in the gutter where the blood and water were running down, I think it would saturate h

Q. Did your nose ever bleed?
A. Yes, sir.
Q. Did you ever notice how many drops of blood it took to render the basin of water crimson, red, or pink?
A. I never counted the drops; I do not believe a teapleonful of blood would turn a basin of water to a redmin color; I don't think the water was running; I presume it had been stopped off.
Louisa Detkly sworn—I have known Gotleib Williams over a year; I lived in the house with him at
Frederick Fickner's, his uncle; I was the housekneper; I have often heard him say he would commit
successes the otten said he would go up to the top of the
house and jump off, or take hudanum; he would
never get well: I have teed his shoes and helped him
to put on his clothing; I have helped him up when he
was lying down or sitting down; I have seen him
fall down; he could not get up himselt, but I had to
help him. No cross-examination.

No cross-examination.

Mis. Martha Shrimp sworn—I live in Haywood's place, formerly called Williams' court; I have lived in the between five and six years; I remember the day on which Mrs. Miller was round; I have often heard creams before that day; I heard afterwards where they came from; I have heard them more than once, but could not say how often; they attracted my attention at the time; It was in the morning, from a quarter to half past seven when I heard them; the screams were loud.

were loud.

If its, Mary Yost sworn—I live in Haywood's place:
I have never heard acreams early in the morning: as a general thing the people in the court are out at about 7 o'clock, sweeping the pavements and talking to one another at their doors; my house is No. 5: there are two houses above me in the court; we have a flat on our house, which overlooks the yards in the neighborhood; we can plainly see into Mrs. Miller's yard from it. neighborhood; we can plainly see into Mrs. Miller's yard from it.

Detective Taggart, who had been previously sworn, testified that when Williams was brought to the Station House, and the examination was being made, he stated he had been to the slaughter-house; I went there, and found he had been there; he said he was

at Fisher's tavern, Ninth and Noble streets, at ten

ilinutes before 7 c'clock. Question by Mr. Worrell—Did you go there? Objected to, and sustained. Henry Williams was then called, but Mr. Mann

Objected to, and sustained.

Henry Whilams was then called, but Mr. Mann objected.

Mr. Werrell—I wantto show by the brother of the prisoner that he made every search to find the man whom his brother informed him he had a fight with that he offered a reward of a nundred dollars, and published it in the papers.

The reason why I offer this is simply this:—

The District Attorney may say, and very properly too, "they made no effort to find this man; why don't they bring him here? Why did they not make some attempt to find this man with whom Gottleb Williams had a quarrel?" The brother first offered a reward of twenty-five dollars and then afterwards increased it to a hundred. It was advertised in the Public Ledger, a journal that goes almost everywhere, but he never found him.

Mr. Mann—I object, may it please your Honors, for this reason. They offer proof that the defendant fought a man. Now I apprehend that the first thing to show is that there was such a man in existence. They should first bring some proof that they saw him in altercation, and having a fight with this man. They should give some testimony as to the existence of the man before they prove that they made efforts to find him, and whether they were not trying to find a myth, a mere creature of Gottleb Williams' imagination, and not a substantial human belog. Therefore I apprehend that they must first show that such a man was in existence, and that they made an effort to find him. In Armstrong's case they advertised for the man and woman that were in the wagon with the chickens, and who put blood on him. But they didn't get them, and didn't prove that there ever were such a man and woman.

You cannot show that you made any search to find a man unless you show there was such a man to be found, because if there was no such man it would amount to nothing. It is not a real bona file triing. Until they show there was such a person, they outling to the best of the Gillowing presentment.—

him. At this juncture the Grand Jury came in, and pre-sented the following presentment:—

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY.

To his Honor James R. Ludlow, Judge of Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions of the Peace for the city and county of Philadelphia.—The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvi mila inquiring for the city and county of Philadelphia for February sessions, upon their respective oaths and affirmations, do present. That they have acted upon six hundred and seventy-nine bills; four hundred and twenty of which have been found true bills, and two hundred and fifty-nine ignored.

The Grand Jury have visited the Almsheuse, and found it well conducted, by good and experienced managers. They also visited the County Prison, House of Refuge, and Esstern Penitentiary, and found them to be in good order, and under excellent management. In connection with the above, we full quadrest its previous Grand Jurys in regard to the erection of a Hovse of Correction.

With a population of over 6000 souls, in the above institution, we hope our cifizens will at once see the urgent necessity for such an institution, and that the proper authorities will take immediate steps to carry our that important measure.

The Grand Jury would recommend that more restriction be put upon the many low drinking houses and taverns which intest our city, being convinced that most of the cases of assault and battery and malicious mischief which have been before this Grand Jary have grown out of distorbances at these places.

In conclusion the Grand Jury congratulate the Court point a last having obtained for the transaction of their business comfortable and commodious quarters by the erection of the new Court House.

Pavid B. Fox. Clerk.

Judge Ludlow, in receiving the presentments, said they referred to the House of Correction. This subject had been before the Court a number of times, and he understood the Councils were maying efforts to build one. At last a proper place had been secured for the transaction of criminal business.

Mr. Worrell then submitted the following to the Court.—

The defendant offers to

Mr. Worrell then submitted the following to the Court:

The defendant offers to prove that he made every exertion to procure the evidence of the man with whom the fight occurred at Twelfth and Willow on the morning of the 19th of September last, that he advertised and offered a reward of \$100 to any one other than the man himself who will give notice of the whereabouts of the man.

Mr. Worrell—That is our offer.

Mr. Mann objected.

The benefit of an exception was asked for, but not granted.

The benefit of an exception was asked for, but not granted.

The defense here closed.

Detective Smith recalled—On the morning, or shortly after his arrest he was taken to the photograph gallery; he walked from the office down the iron steps to the gallery without any cane, and up four fights of stairs without any assistance, and walked back again in a like manner: I was not present at any time when he boasted of being strong; I remember his saying previous to his being paralyzed he was able to whip any one.

whip any one.

I went up into the market and saw the woman at the stand in regard to his presence: Mr. Taggart and I were there, and had a talk with her; she had hardly the taggart and the standard of the same of the same with the same of the same with t any recollection of the occurrence; she knew liams, and he was in the habit of coming there

getting his meals: she thought he was there on Wednesday, but could not tell the time. Mr. Dwight then opened in behalf of the Common-wealth. He reviewed the evidence submitted, and thought the jury could have no difficulty in convicting the prisoner.
During Mr. Dwight's address, Mr. Mann called Mr.

Coulson, who testified that he had taken a subpens to Mrs. Alice Holden, and that he had reported to Mr. Mann that she was in a critical condition, subse-quently that he had gone after and learned that she was well enough to be out in the morning, and that

was now here.

The District Attorney asked that she be called.

Mr. Holden sworn—I am slightly acquainted with
the prisoner; I remember the day Mrs. Miller was
killed: I saw the prisoner on the morning of that day. between 7 and 8 o'clock in the morning, or lifteen minutes past 7, in Hamilton street, going up Wil liams' court; I had a fair view of him; he looked a

minutes past 7, in Hamilton street, going up Williams' court; I had a fair view of him; he looked as usual; I was sitting nearly opposite the court in Hamilton street, upstairs.

Cross-examined—My house is nearly opposite the court; I know him when I see him; I have seen him there hundreds of times, going into Williams' court in the morning; I could not see how far he went up the court; I saw his back; I didn't see his face; It was the upper corner of the court I saw him turning; I did not see him on Tuesday; I can recollect where I was on last Wednesday; also on the Wednesday preceding; also on the day before that; I was in bed for three months previous (saughter); it, was about fifteen minutes past 7 when I saw him.

Mr. Dwight then resinned. He said you could not find another man who walked as Williams did, hence this witness was enabled to recognize him thouga she did not see his face. When Williams was seen going into the court at a quarter before 7 o'clock nothing was noticed unusual in his appearance; but when he was seen at a quarter before 8 o'clock, at Eleventh and Buttonwood streets, his appearance was noticed to be peculiar enough to cause the exclamation, "Why, Gotleib looks as if he had fallen down in a slaughterhouse."

The statement of the prisoner, made to the Detection of the court of the prisoner, made to the Detection of the prisoner, made to the Detection of the prisoner, made to the Detection of the prisoner, made to the court in the prisoner.

nero looks as if he had fallen down in a slaughterhouse."

The statement of the prisoner, made to the Detectives, might be true and it might be faile. I he was
an innocent man he would tell the exact places he had
been that day, so that they could be corroborated; but
if he was guilty he would invent a falsehood in order
to screen him from consequences which he dreaded.
Part of his statement was true, and part was not.

In reference to the place where the cuff was found,
he desied ever being in the yard. The part of his
statement in reference to the fight is utterly false.
Let him show us—he has had niue mouths to do the
the human being, after he left Fisher's that morning,
that saw him go up Noble street to the corner of
Twelfth. If he can do that, then, gentlemen, acquit
him.

him.

It was invented for the express purpose of conscaling his accounting for his whereabouts from a
quarter of seven to a quarter of eight on Wednesday
norning. It was the mingled emotions of the mind
that flushed his cheek above and left it pale below.

The court took a recess at half past one until three
prepare.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brew-ster,—Morris Holland and John Powell were put on trial, charged with picking the pocket of P. J. Alken, of Nashville, Tennessee, in the neighborhood of Thirteenth and Chesnut streets. The defense is as to the identity of the

accused. Jury out.

Robert Sensor and Franklin McBride were found guilty of the larceny of some chickens.

John Kelly was found guilty of the larceny of a watch. He took it from the pocket of the prosecutor.

prosecutor.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Stroud, and Read.—The following cases were argued:—Oakes vs. Oram; Lackawanna Iron and Coal Company vs. Fales.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Friday, March 15, 1867.

The Stock Market was inactive this morning. but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was very little doing: 10-40s sold at 98, no change; 1094 was bid for old 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; and 105 @105 for June and August 7:308. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sole at 102, no change; and old do. at 974@98,

Railroad shares were the most active on the Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 51, no change; Pennsylva-nia Railroad at 56½, no change; Camden and Amboy at 132, an advance of ½; Philadelphia and Baltimore as 554, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 614, no change; 34 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; 29 for Catawissa preferred; and 45 for Northern Cen-

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Southwark sold at 100 and Mechanics' at 33. 136 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 564 for Girard; 95 for Western; 314 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 45 for Consolidation; 60 for Commonwealth; and 62

for Union. Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navi Canal shares were unchanged. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53\(\frac{1}{2}\), no change; and schuylkill Navigation preferred at 32, no change. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 14\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Susquehanna Canal; 55\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Delaware Division; and 56 for Wyoming Vailey Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 133\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 134\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 133\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 134\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\) on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"A case of interest to commission merchants was recently decided in Chicago. The defendant was instructed to sell for the plaintiff a lot of was instructed to sell for the plaintiff a lot of wheat at a certain figure, seller's option, ten days, plaintiff putting up a margin. A few days after the sale was made, wheat advanced almost enough to swallow up the margin. The defendant called on plaintiff for more margin, which he refused to put up. The defendant then filled in the "short" to protect himself, at a loss to the plaintiff. Subsequently, and before the option had expired, wheat suffered a material decline. The plaintiff sues to recover his probable gain. The defendant pleads custom. probable gain. The defendant pleads custom. The Court holds the plea is not good, as the ovidence shows that the custom of 'filing in' at the 'running out of margins' is universal among the commission merchants of that city.

ordiet for plaintiff."

—The debt of the United States, less the amount of cash in the Treasury, amounted on the first of the current month to \$2 540,753,989.80. The following table shows the progress of the debt since the outbreak of the Rebellion:—

since the outbreak of the Rebellion:-	
March 4, 1861	. \$66,180,854.8 88,498,670,2 . 502,921,404.2 . 1,093,464,090,2 . 1,721,847,939.8 . 2,757,253,274.8 . 2,748,061,844.7 . 2,740,968,877.4 . 2,714,747,438.2 . 2,716,581,536-1 . 2,716,898,152-6 . 2,670,288,367-5 . 2,633,599,376-3
September 1, 1866	.2,595,683,168 2 .2,573,336,041 0 .2,551,310,005 7
January 1, 1867	.2,543,325,174.6 .2,543,349,748.5
March 1, 1867	.2,530,763,889.8
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE	SALES TO-DA

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. 100 sh Reading B

FIRST BOARD.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U.S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 109@1094; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 094@1091; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074 @107½; do. new, 106½@106½; 10-40s, coupon, 97½ @97½; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 105½@105½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 14½@14½.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, March 15 .- There is a fair home con-

sumptive inquiry for Flour, and holders of choice lots, particularly, are firm in their views. Sales of 1400 barrels, including superfine at \$8@ 75; 1600 barrels extra at \$9.50; 900 barrels Nortowestern extra family at \$100, 1900 barrels North-western extra family at \$110, 250; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., at \$11.500, 14; and 300 barrels fancy at \$1500, 1650. Rye Flour is seiling in a small way at \$70,725. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal. There is very little prime Wheat offering, and

There is very little prime wheat oldering, and this description is in good demand, while common qualities are in good supply and almost unsalable. Sales of 1500 bushels choice Pennsylvania red at \$3@3*10; and California at \$3*12. @3*15. Rye moves slowly, with small sales at \$1*35@1*38 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and up good demand at an advance. Sales of 2000. \$1396.138 for Pennsylvania. Corn is scarce and in good demand at an advance. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at \$105 in store; 500 bushels Western mixed at \$1 in the cars; and 25,000 in the elevator at \$105. Oats are in good request, with sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c. Nothing worthy of notice doing in Barley or

There is a steady demand for contraband Whisky, which sells at 75c.@\$1-20 @ gailon.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TRLE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page. Ship Morning Star, Coalfleet, Antwerp, L. Westergaard & Co. frig Clifford, Hewiney, Porto Rico, J. Mason & Co. cobr Sarah Watson, Smith, Clenfuegos, Madeira & schr Mary M. Snee (new), Creighton, Milton, Cald-

well, Gorton & Co. Schr Mary, Case, Bridgeton, G. C. Carson & Co. Schr M. Bowmau, Charlesworth, Milton, Captain. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, 8 days from Portland, with mose, to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Lizzie Batchelder, English, 6 days from Boston, with mose, to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Francis, Devinney, 2 days from New York, with mose, to D. Cooper & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 28th uit.

Barque M. Chadwick, Paine, from Genoa, at Licata 2th uit., and sailed for Philadelphia 25th.

Brig Breeze, Sheshy, for Philadelphia, cleared at Messins 16th uit.

Schr Lewis Mulford, condemned at St. Thomas, was sold on the 20th uit, for \$499.

Schr Lewis Mulford, condemned at St. Thomas, was sold on the 20th uit. for \$300.

New York, March 14.—Arrived, steamship City of Cork, Bridgeman from Liverpool.

Steamship Lowa, Craig, from Glasgow, Steamship Haze, Starkey, from Mobile.

Steamship Haze, Starkey, from Mobile.

Steamship Juno, Smith, from Wilmington, N. C, Ship Hermon, Cruickinhank, from Caliao.

Barque St. Devenick, Brown, from Legnorn.

Barque A. Kinsman, Means, from Havana.

Brig Sabina, Ferris, from Mayaguez.

Brig Victoria, Anderson, from Cardenas.

Brig Sophie, Strout, from Brunswick.

Brig Sophie, Strout, from Brunswick.

Brig Bogota, Lindsley, from Aspinwall.

Brig W. M. Nash, McBride, from Para.

Brig Lima, Hill, from Cientuegos.

Brig Time, Manniug, from Curacoa.

Schr C. S. Bayls, Steel, from Mobile.

Cleared, steamships Victor, Gates, New Orleans:

H. Livingston, Baker, Savannah; ship Carolus Magnus, Ashby, San Francisco; barques Yumuri, Johnson, Sagna: Industrie, Hicken, Bremen; St. Clair, Bolies, Naples; brigs Rising Sun, Schofield, Arroyo; Insulaneren, Jensen, Sania Cruz, R. McK, Spearing, Clark, Matannas; Sunny South, Balley, St. John, N. B., schrs J. Wheaton, Decont, Falmouth; Kearuk, Small, Matannas; S. A. Jameson, Jameson, Havana; Endi Montez, Sparrew, Inagua; Goldfinder, McBride, Ragged Island; Ellen Nancy, Wood, St. John, N. B.