# SECOND EDITION | mature deliberation, it is apparent to them that much might be saved by merely passive

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Financial and Commercial Advices.

CABLE DESPATCHES THIS P. M.

London, March 16-Noon.-Consols for money, 91; Erie Railroad shares, 393; Illinois Central, 784; U. S. 5-20s, 744.

LIVERPOOL, March 16-Noon.-The Cotton market opens with continued activity, and prices have further advanced. The sales today will reach 15,000 bales. Middling uplands,

Breadstuffs are firmer. Corn, 41s.; Lard steady at 50s. 6d.; Cheese, 60s. for middling American; Pork, 77s. 6d. per 200 lbs. for prime Eastern mess; Rosin, 9s. 3d. for common; Petroleum, 1s. 7d. per gallon for standard white; Linseed Oil, £38 10s. per ton; Ashes, 33s. per cwt. for Pots; Iron, 53s. for Pigs, mixed numbers.

# FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, March 16. Democrats in Favor.

The President is losing his amiability on what he terms the persecutions of the Senate in rejecting nominees to office, and he yesterday declared to certain Democratic Congressmen who called on him that he should continue to appoint Democrats. He repeated his inflexible determination to nominate Democrats only to vacant positions.

Nominations. The President has sent to the Senate the nomination of Henry W. Tracy, of Bradford county, Pa., as Surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, and Henry R. Linderman, Director of the Mint; also, the name of Wickham Hoffman, Secretary of Legation to France, vice Hay, resigned, and John N. Dix, Assistant Secretary of Legation, in place of Hoffman, promoted.

An Impeachment. General Fullerton, recently appointed Postmaster of St. Louis, arrived here this evening from that city, under subpoena to appear before the House Judiciary Committee, and testify in the matter of impeachment. It is understood that General Fullerton is to give evidence as to the return of property to Southerners. The statement published a few days ago that General Fullerton had been dodging the the subpornas, was erroneous. He was here for six days during the past three weeks, every day visited Congress, and no subpœna or notification to appear before the Committee was mentioned to him. The writ was sent to him at St. Louis, and he imme-

diately came here. How the Negroes Will Vote.

The statements so confidently made in some quarters that the votes of the freedmen in the South will be cast for the so-called Rebel ticket, are not in accordance with the information received here. The fact is that ever since the close of the war the freedmen have been organized in loval Union Leagues, through the influence of the preachers in their churches, the Northern teachers in their schools, and the officers of the Freedmen's Bureau. Recently, since the white lovalists of the South have adopted the negro suffrage plan of reconstruction, the freedmen's leagues have received censiderable accessions of members from that class, and are in many cases controlled by them. In Georgia nearly every county has a thoroughly organized radical political society, the object of which is to see that the freedmen vote against the Johnson party, as it is called; and throughout the whole South they are under the sway of the most ultra radicals, and every preparation has been made by them to proceed at once to assume control of the organization of new Governments when the registration of another Supplementary Reconstruction bill shall have become a law.

Reconstruction in Virginia.

The delegation appointed by the Legislature of Virginia called yesterday on the Senate Committee on the Judiciary. The interview was of a highly satisfactory character, and the latter was assured of the earnest intention of that State to return to her place in the Union under the terms proposed by Congress. The delegation, just previous to their returning to Richmond, visited the President of the United States, who, according to the statement of one of the members of the delegation, said he was opposed to the object of their mission; that, notwithstanding his opposition to the Reconstruction bill, it was now a law of the land, and he should faithfully execute it; that he thought the Legislature had done right by promptly accepting its terms, which he hoped would tend to alleviate the bitterness produced by the late war, and at an early day restore the Southern States to all their relations to the Federal Government. It is now ascertained that the stronger and controlling members of the General Assembly of Virginia, with great unanimity, have determined not to have the State itself undertake the difficulties of inaugurating, by an act of the State Legislature, a Convention as provided for by the recent Military Reconstruction bill, applicable to the Southern Military District. After

conduct on the part of the people of Virginia as to the mode of providing for the election of members to such Convention to form a new State Constitution, under the provisions of that act, and to leave that machinery to the power and supervision of the military commander of the District.

# PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE.

The Annual Session at Harrisburg-Fourth Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] HARRISBURG, March 16.—In a driving snow storm, the Conference reassembled at 9 o'clock, Devotional services were conducted by Rev. E.

storm, the Conference reassembled at 8 o'clock, Devotional services were conducted by Rev. E. Miller, of Maryland.

The following Deacons in the Conference were elected to Elder's orders, and will be ordained to-morrow.—D. C. Ridgway, Samuel Lucas, S. S. Grave, C. P. Masden, J. W. Weston, S. S. Conoway, and James J. McConnell.

The class of young men who have been on trial two years, and are now eligible for Deacons' orders and admission into the body as members, was called and examined by the Bishops at the bar of the Conference.

The following were called and elected to membership and ordination:—Jacob P. Miller, John W. Harkins, Samuel A. Heilner, Thomas B. Neely, W. L. McDowell, J. Carroll, W. C. Johnson, and G. W. Burk. Albert Jump was discontinued at his own request.

The following local preachers were elected to deacon's orders:—George Armstrong. David Trevarron, J. B. Steward, William Kennedy, A. P. Salloway, and W. W. Hahmon.

The following local deacon was elected to elder's orders:—Samuel H. Huff.

A rising vote of thanks was, on motion of the Rev. A. Cookman, presented to the President, Faculty and students of the Dickinson College and to the ladles of Carlisle, Pa., for the pleasure afforded the Conference, and the rich entertainment given them upon the occasion of their visit yesterday to that ancient and noble Institution.

Rev. H. Colclazer presented a paper upon the

nstitution. Rev. H. Colelazer presented a paper upon the division of the Conference. It proposed to ask the Bishops to withdraw their opposition to a division. This done, the Conference shall be divided into two conferences by State lines— both Conferences to meet in 1868 at such places as may be agreed upon.

The paper was laid upon the table, and made the order of the day for Tuesday next at 10

o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Scott, the delegate from Ireland, made a farewell address to the Conference, he being about to depart from the session.

He stated that, so far as he could tell, about forty-two thousand dollars had been given by the American Methodists towards the Irish Examedical Find.

Evangelical Fund. He thanked the Conference for their kindness and expressed great love for his breturen.
A complimentary resolution was passed, to be presented to Dr. Scott.
A resolution was received from the House of

Representatives, placing the Hall at the dispo-posal of the Conference to-morrow. The kind-ness was accepted with a vote of thanks, and the Committee on Public Worship instructed to appoint preaching there on to-morrow after-

The Committee have made appointments for the country all around, including the city of Philadelphia. All the evangelical pulpits of Harrisburg will be filled by members of the Conference.

In the Hall of Representatives Rev. L. C. Mat-

lack will preach at 3 o'clock. Rev. L. J. Pearce will preach at Nazareth Church, of your city. Rev. L. Poulson and Rev. N. B. Durrell will preach at Central Cnurch and at Tweifth Street Church alternately. The Conference adjourned at 12 o'clock.

#### Visit of the Philadelphia Conference to Dickinson College.

A PLEASANT TRIP-GOOD SPERCHES. Specially Reported for the Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, March -Friday afternoon forms anjepoch in the session of the Philadelphia Conference, M. E. Church, now assembled at Harrisburg. At 2 o'clock the steam-horse, attached to a train of illed with ministers, started for Carlisle The ride was greatly enjoyed, and many encomiums bestowed upon the beautiful country through which the road passes, and on which the eye of Secosh once

the road passes, and on which the eye of Secosh once longingly looked.

The distinguished visitors were received at the depot by the President and members of the Union, Philosophical, and Belles-Letter Societies, who preceded the visitors and escorted them to the chapel, where the visitors were saluted with the strains of beautiful music, and seated in the pews of that neat edifice.

The President of the College, Rev. H. M. Johnson, The President of the College, Rev. H. M. Johnson, D. D., then spoke and said:—
Mr. Chairman and Brethren of the Philadelphia Annual Conference:—In the name of my colleagues, the Faculty, and the Trustees of Dickinson College resident here, and in the name of these fair friends, and of the good citizens of this aucient board, I greet you well. You are come up hither, as I uncertain, not from idic curiosity, but to manifest the interest you have in one of the great and essential instintions of the Church, to strengthen by your presence and gladden by your countenances the hearts of those who endure these verest and the least apprecated toil that falls to the lot of cultured men. You come to remind us that the Church watches with a jealous care over the fountains of influence and of power, well knowing that philosophy, unbaptized of the spirit of the gospel, soon learns to babble in the district of Athelsia.

trict of Athelsia.
You will see, as you pass through our libraries, tomes which smell of the must of antiquity, and will excite rather your reverence than your admiration by their antiquity. You will see walls and halls which will remind you that our ancient institution grows

will remind you that our ancient institution grows old and can perpetuate her youth and repair her vigor only by the care of her children.

Mr. Chairman and Brethren—The college is yours; we are yours—servants of the Church—and as such we renew to you our welcome.

The address was replied to in appropriate remarks, on behalf of the Conference, by Rev. A. Atwood and Rev. Dr. Moore.

on behalf of the Conference, by Rev. A. Atwood and Rev. Dr. Moore.

By The visitors were next escorted to the College, and were received on behalf of the students in a beautiful speech from one of the young men of the Senior Class. The Conference then scattered through the halls of the College, into the grand old halls of learning. The libraries, stocked with thousands of valuable books in every department of literature, the halls of natural science, were also visited, and the spiendid philosophical apparatus: very superior is it all. The visitors expressed themselves delighted with all they saw.

At 5 the company were invited to a treat prepared by the ladies. The tables groaned with good things, and ample justice was done: indeed, how could it be otherwise, considering the guests?

Soon after the company took a special train and came back to Harrisburg, well pleased with their trip. The M. E. Church may well feel proud of this old and good institution.

Long live President Johnson (Rev. Dr. Johnson, we mean) and old Dickinson College!

Church Extension Society of the Phila-delphia M. E. Church.

Friday evening. — Harrisburg was never more favored with grand gatherings than during the present week. To night yet another is being held, in the presence of a crowded andience.

Colonel J. A. Wright, of Philadelphia, was called to the chair. Rev. Dr. Cook opened the services by giving out the

"I love thy Kingdom, Lord," and followed it with "Tlove thy Kingdom, Lord," and followed it with prayer.

The annual report was read, showing that this young society, now closing its first year, is already obtaining a vigorous growth, and will prove a great power if properly cared for.

A lady presented a beautiful wreath of immortelies with the name of the late lamented Secretary, Rev. Dr. Monroe, inscribed upon it. Rev. T. T. Tasker received it in a neat account of the worth in life and preciousness in deeth of that great and good man. He then suspended the wreath upon the wall in the rear of the palpit.

J. T. Milburn, Esq., of Cambridge, Maryland, then being called, delivered, a well-composed but tamely delivered address, and one very valuable in many points.

points.

Rev. Dr. Scott, of Ireland, followed in a solid Methodistic speech, and pure in spirit.

Rev. T. T. Tasker de'ivered a beautiful tribute to the memory of the late lamented Secretary, Dr. Monroe.

Monroe.

A lady came forward and presented a chaplet of immortelles in memory of the noble dead.

The following were elected for the ensuing year:—
President—J. Castle, D. D.
Vice-President—Rev. J. D. Curtis,
Coyresponding Secretary—Rev. J. Dickerson,
Recording Secretary—C. W. Higgins, Esq.
Treasurer—James Long, Esq.
Managers—Revs. J. W. Jackson, J. B. Maddow, J. T.
Meredith, M. D. Kurtz, G. A. Pheebus, S. L. Gracey;
and Messrs. J. Stillman, J. W. Hicks, J. W. Thomas,
Robert Thomas, A. Kelly, W. R. Calboun, R. F.

The meeting then adjourned.

# THIRD EDITION

Disturbance at Carlisle.

CARLISLE, March 16 .- Last evening two sol-

CARLISLE, March 16.—Last evening two soldiers came in town, and when near the Court House were attacked by A. Hammitt and P. Glimore, but neither party were hurt, and the soldiers left for the garrison.

At 8 o'clock about fifty soldiers came into town, armed with earbines, revolvers, and sabres, halted near the Court House, and fired into the crowd of citizens who were standing near the point where the polls were located.

The citizens drew revolvers and fired, when a The citizens drew revolvers and fired, when a general riot ensued. The soldiers ran, and the citizens pursued. The soldiers fired back, rallied, and took position at the edge of the

town.

The guard came in from the post while the firing was kept up. The guard arrested the citizens and started for the garrison. They met Hammit, who had a gun, and was ordered by the guard to lay it down. On his refusal they fired. The ball struck to the left of the right nipple, and came out near the left shoulder-blane, causing death in three hours.

Mrs. Stuart, standing in the door of her house, was shot through the left foot; Thomas Zimmerman was shot through the right forearm, crushing the bones; Jacob Small was shot through

ing the bones; Jacob Small was shot through the centre of the right hand; and Hollibaugh, in the head, cutting the scalp—all citizens. Two soldiers were wounded—one in the head and one in the leg—the former mortally. For several nights soldiers have been in town, creating much disturbance. About 4000 are

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

now at the post.

The Snow Storm-An Abduction Case-Obituary-The New Police Commisstoners, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, March 16,-We are enjoying a evere northeastern snow storm here to-day. The snow is now four inches deep, and is still

Banero, the Spaniard, and the Spanish girl he abducted, were brought here yesterday from New York. Banero was discharged by the Spanish Consul, and the child was sent home to her parents in Cuba in the steamer

Liberty, which sailed to-day. Thomas Tratten, a well-known Baltimore merchant, died yesterday.

There is no probability of the State Reform ill passing the Maryland Legislature.

The Baltimore Reconstruction bill passed he Senate, and would surely pass the House. The new Baltimore Police Commissioners entered on their duties to-day.

#### FROM PITTSBURG TO-DAY.

The Spring Elections-Republican Victories-Death of General Joseph Markle -The Snow Storm, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Pittsburg, March 16.—At the regular spring election throughout the county yesterday, the Republican ticket was successful, with the exception of Birmingham district. Everything passed off quietly.

General Joseph Markle, a well-known citizen, died yesterday, at his home in Westmoreland county. He was a prominent old line Whig, and was defeated for Governor by Francis R. Shunk. He was in the war of 1812, and the Whisky Insurrection, and was in his 92d year.

Over fifteen thousand people visited the steamer Great Republic yesterday.

## Launch of a Brig.

WILMINGTON, Del., March 16 .- A doubledecked brig, of five hundred tons, was launched this morning from the ship-house of Messrs. W. & A. Thatcher. She is called the S. & W. Welsh, and is owned by Captain John R. Watson, the builders, and others.

## Specie Shipments.

New York, March 16 .- The outward-bound steamships to-day take the following amounts in specie:-Steamer Fulton, \$300,000; steamer City of Boston, \$21,00. The Teutonia takes out no specie.

Ship News.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.—The schooner Forest, from Baltimore for Portland, Me., with corn, has arrived at Norfolk, leaking badly. A survey has been ordered.

Boston Financial Developments. Boston, March 18 .- The present financial de-

velopments on State street are being investi-gated by the United States District Attorney, and the parties implicated are under examination. No arrests have as yet been made.

## Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 16.—Stocks excited, Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 46½; Erle Railroad, 55; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 75½; New York Central, 102½; Hilmois Central scrip, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 83½; Virginia 68, 54; Missouri 68, 97½; Hudson River, 136½; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 109½; new issue, 106½; Ten-forties, 97½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 105½; all others, 105½. Sterling Exchange, at sight, 109½. Gold closed at 134½. Money at 6 per cent.

New York, March 16.—Cotton firm. Sales at

New York, March 16.—Cotton firm. Sales at \$2c. Flour advanced 5@10c; \$500 obls. sold; \$tate, \$9:10@12:10; Ohio, \$11:15@13; Western, \$9:10@18; Southern \$10:75@16:50. Wheat quiet, and advanced 1@2c. Corn buoyant and exetted; 2@3c. higher; 200,000 bushels sold; mixed Western, \$1-18@1-23. Oats active: Western sold at 66@68c.; State, 78@74c. Rye active, and ad-vanced 2@8c. Western Barley \$1-27@1-31, closing dull. Pork heavy; new Mess \$23 6214. L steady at 12@1314c. Whisky dull and quiet.

## LATEST FROM MEXICO.

VERA CRUZ, March 3 .- The military situation remains the same as yesterday, with the following exceptions. The French rear is at Soledad. Passo del Macho and Madellin are occupied by the Liberals. Porfirio Diaz was marching upon Mexico, and concentrating troops around that capital to the number of twelve to fifteen

I learn by a special courier, who came from the city of Mexico on the 27th of February, that Diaz was to have a review of his troops yesterday, at Humantia, preparatory to the expected attack on the city of Mexico. In the meantime Escobedo awaits the result, and holds himself and his command in readiness to engage Max and his generals now at Queretaro, in case the latter attempt to go to the aid of the

A large force of Imperialists have arrived here at Vera Cruz, and General Gomez has arrived to command. Artillery is is being paraded in our streets, and there are plenty of Imperial Mexican troops about us.
In addition to the persons exiled yesterday, there were a number who were warned against the expression of opinions,

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Williams Homicide-Sixth Day.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludiew and Peirce—William B. Mann. Esq., District Attorney: T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney: T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.

Mr. Worrell continued for the defense, and spoke as follows:—May it please the Court—tentlemen of the Jury:—I congratulate you, gentlemen, that we are about ending this case, I thank you for your patient bearing, and your evident desire to understand the facts as laid before you. You are the jury that we have selected out of a great number presented to us, with the sole view as to your intelligence and your integrity. We selected you each individually, because we believed that you were the best and most competent to pass upon the grave questions presented to you; and I may say here—without any desire or disposition to flatter you—that I have never seen in this county, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, as intelligent a body of men as I now have the honor of addressing. It is hardly necessary for me to call to your minds that you have sworn, in the presence of Almighty God, to pass upon this case according to the facts as presented to you from that box—upon the facts of the case, and the facts alone. Your minds are not to be influenced by theories, faint doctrines, conjectures, or inferences—you are to pass simply upon the facts as presented, and upon them alone. Our position in this case, as I would voluntarily assume; as a lawyer, it is not one such as I would refuse to occupy. We are here, I will say, not as paid advocates, for not one farthing of consideration have we received or do we expect to receive. The poor man—the stout-hearted brother who stood by this man in his great hour of trial—is loo poor to fee an advocate. He wanted and desired, and he had the right to have, a lawyer to delend his case. My humanity and my colleague's were appealed to, and we are here to discharge our ability to the best of our ability. I have gone into this case with a great deal of care. For months past I with a great deal of care. For months past I have looked at it, turned it over in my mind, looked at it, turned it over in my mind, looked at it from every possible standpoint; and the more time I occupied in revising it, the more I considered it, the more determined in my own mind, as I stand here in the presence of my Maker, I was driven to the conclusion that this man Gotlieb Williams was as innocent of the charge preferred against him as I myself. We are to investigate this case not from any outside clamor, nor from any outside pressure or outside prejudices. We are to determine upon it, as I have said before, by the facts presented, and these alone. On the other side of the bar prosecuting for the Commonwealth we have the ablest lawyer, the best criminal lawyer perhaps in the United States—a gentleman of larger experience in cases of this kind than any lawyer that I can call to mind. For nearly fifteen years his legal mind has been matured in the trial of cases of this kind and this character. He is aided by a gentleman who also has had considerable experience in cases of this kind and character. You will observe that the District Attorney has songht to present this case to you not alone upon the facts, but by all the inuendees, by all the inferences that he could get that could not come from the legitimate channels of the witnesses. Of that I complain, and with justice. He, as the prosecuting officer of the Commonwealth, should try fairly and calmly. There should be no undue pressure brought in. He should try him according to the facts and according to the law. Our law acmits of presumptive evidence, and allows it to be taken as a rule, but that it must be admitted with caution. There is what is called a violent presumption. Where all the circumstances exist that usually point to the fact and deed, reason and experience have proved this doctrine. For reason tells us there may be all the circumstances that usually attend the fact without the fact itself. Experience eonvinces us that such has been the case. best of our ability. I have gone into this case with a great deal of care. For months past I have looked at it, turned it over in my mind,

evidence of the body; and the man arrested. with all these circumstance strongs upon him, unable to account for his position, has been convicted. Not one, but scores, with such strong, presumptive evidence against them, have been convicted, with their last breath asserting their

innocence, and after a time the person supposed to have been murdered has returned. That, gentlemen, is presumptive evidence; but on abstract principles a conclusion and certainty cannot be drawn from presumptive proof, because in the case of the most violent pre-sumption there is still the possibility of innocence, and where there is a possibility of inno-

cence, and where there is a possibility of innocence there is a doubt, and where there is a
doubt you cannot convict. You are bound to
acquit; you are bound to give the prisoner the
benefit of every reasonable doubt that arises
in your minds. It is the ground of
the doctrine of presumptive evidence
that we cannot help suspecting, you
ought to be positive; whereas the just conclusion is, that where you cannot help suspecting
you ought to suspect still, but no more. It
would be a curious question in arithmetic to
determine how many uncertainties go to make
a feertainty. How many possibilities—how
many conlectures—how many inferences,
arawn from circumstances, would make a certainty? Ten thousand thousand possibilities, tainty? Ten thousand thousand possibilities, ten thousand thousand probabilities, can never make a dead certainty—can never reach a dead level certainty. In homely phrase, "A miss is as good as a mile"

Mr. Worrell quoted at length from medical

Mr. Worrell quoted at length from medical authority, and showed conclusively that the dimensions of the corpuscies of the human blood could not be distinguished from animal blood after it had dried. The Commonwealth have not offered to rebut that Mrs. Miller committed animals. mitted suicide. There were no maaks of a struggle in the room. The sun-bonnet on the table was finely sprinkled with blood. On the wall was one spirt of blood which had ran down on the paper behind. There was no finger stains on the bonnet as if hands had been wiped on it. No blood on the floor except that in the immediate vicinity of the head and shoulders. The money in the pocket shock in the drawer of the dresser was pocket-book, in the drawer of the dresser, was found undisturbed. Mr. Mann in summing up the case, said he entered, struck a blow, a scream, which Mrs. Neff hears; a pause, another blow, another scream, which Mrs. Neff hears; a pause, another blow, a scream; he goes to the dresser, takes out the rayor and cuts her throat dresser, takes out the razor and cuts her throat.
Mr. Miller cannot identify the razor, but
Mr. Mann says he brought the razor
there himself, smears it with blood,
and lays it down by her side. A coldhearted villian must he be who would do such
a thing as that! The murderer would have had a thing as that! The murderer would have had sufficient time to get the money and escape, and to lock the alley-gate after him, if that had been the object. The screams, as testified to, were screams of pain, not of terror. What is there inconsistent with the theory of suicide on this day? She had lost a niece. Who can say these losses, being alone, how these things, operating upon her mind, might have influenced her? She may have been taken with hysterics, may have taken the razor in a moment of desperation, and drew it across her throat, fell against the table, and hence the slight stains upon the bonnet, and then recting. throat, fell against the tane, and hence the slight stains upon the bonnet, and then reeling, fell and struck herself on the forehead, and then falling over, inflict the other wounds, and fall down in the original position in which she was found. Gotteib Williams, a cripple, paralyzed on one side, was not capable of assaulting a woman who was assisting as she is represented. One push would have sent him assaulting a woman who was asstrong as she is represented. One push would have sent him down, and he would have been unable to get up without assistance. She could have called for help. A ring is missing! It was a very common, ordinary ring, valuable only from association. There may have been some hallucination about this ring. There is nothing inconsistent with the theory that she said, "I am tired of life, and I will throw it away." How could Williams stoop down and draw this ring over large knuckles in the state of excitement in which he was represented! The marks on the cane has never been proved to be blood marks. Dr. Shapleigh testified that the wounds on the head were one-eight of an inch in width. Coufd a cane like this make such wounds as that? I leave that to your intelligence.

Dr. Shapleigh testified that there were no cuts upon the backs of the hands. It would be im-

possible for a woman struggling with another, who would naturally attempt to protect herself | FINANCE AND COMMERCE. with her hands, to prevent them from being eut. The murderer would push them away, and would cut them to get them away. I have tried to discharge my duty to the best of my ability, and I leave this matter in your hands, to say that the evidence which has been submitted is

that the evidence which has been submitted is sufficient to allow you to convict him.

Mr. Mann, on closing for the Commonwealth, said:—May it please the Court and gentlemen of the jury—I feel that I could very safely, indeed, leave this case to your careful consideration and your calm and honest decision, without saying one word to you. My colleague (Mr. Dwight) fully and fairly argued this case, summed it up, on the part of the Commonwealth. His arguments have been unanswered, and his appeals to your right reason have not been met by anything to counterbalance them.

The counsel for the prisoner have been as it The counsel for the prisoner have been as it were the speech made by myself when I opened the cause, and stated to the jury what I would be able to prove. They have not answered, they have not pointed out any imperfection in the evidence as it has been submitted. been submitted.

Mr. Mann was still addressing the jury when

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong and Agnew.
The following cases were argued:—
Yeager vs. Wallace.
M'Elrath vs. Pittsburg and Steubenville Rail-

road Company et. al.

Court of Common Pleas-Allison, P. J .-

After disposing of the usual Orphans' Court business, his Honor the Judge delivered opinions in the following cases;—
Ranson vs. Rogers. Proceedings reversed.
Warner vs. May. Exceptions to the record.
Judgment affirmed.
Lally vs. Eafferty. Exceptions to Aldermy's

Judgment affirmed.
Lally vs. Rafferty. Exceptions to Alderman's records. Judgment affirmed.
Crayton vs. Lever. Judgment reversed.
Gunterman vs. Huber. Motion for new trial.
Motion overruled. The case was a suit brought by a widow against a beneficial society to recover the funeral expenses of her husband, who died a member of that association. The defense set up that the husband had imposed upon the society in saying that he was not marupon the society in saying that he was not married, but was living in adultery with a woman; which imposition, by the charter of the society, deprived him of all its benefits. But this should have been charged during the lifetime of the husband, in order that he should be able to make retense.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewster.—Habeas corpus cases and miscellaneous business were before the Court.

A false pretense case was heard and disposed of. The prosecutor alleged that he bargained with the defendant for a certain lot of ground which was described as containing a certain

number of feet, but which fell short of the measure by thirty feet or so. His Honorsaid this would be a very dangerous His Honorsaid this would be a very dangerous ground on which to base a charge of false pretense, as the purchaser saw the lot and had ample opportunity of measuring it. For instance, if a man was selling a barrel; and said it contained two hundred gallons, and in fact it contained only 30, the purchaser could see and measure, and if he purchased he could not prosecute the vendor upon a charge of false pretense. The relator was discharged.

Zeklel Corson, alias "Peanuts," was heard on habeas corous, on a charge of being a professional thief. He was seen at a church, among the crowu of people, to take hold a man by the crown of people, to take hold a man by the crat. Chief Lamon testified that he had known "Peanuts" for seven years, and knew him to be a professional. He has not been a reputed resident of this city for several years, but lately spent four months at Biackwell's Island, New York. Continued for additional testimony.

THE DERBY CABINET.

From the London Star, March 5.

In the House of Lords last night the Earl of Derby made a statement in reference to the Ministerial difficulties. It amounted to this:—
The Cabinet, in determining to deal with reform, had two alternative plans. To one of these two members of the Cabinet objected altogether. but at length gave a reluctant consent to the other. That other was stated to the House of Commons, and was approved by nobody.

Thereupon the Cabinet reconsidered its proposals, and though the adoption of the more enlarged p.an involved the sacrifice of three colleagues, that sacrifice was determined upon. Lord Carnaryon tollowed with an explanation. in the course of which he said that he should not have objection to household suffrage in all boroughs with more than a certain population, vet to make the franchise alike in large and small places was abhorrent to him. Earl Granville and Earl Grey continued the discussion, and the Earl of Derby wound it up with a speech, in which he justified the course taken by the Ministry.

In the House of Commons there was much anxiety evinced to hear what was to be said about the question of reform, and the Ministerial difficulties. Before the time when public business usually begins every seat in the body of the House was occupied, and the galleries were fairly filled. Viscount Cranborne came into the House at twenty minutes past 4 o'clock, and took his seat on the front bench below the gangway on the Government side.

General Peel did not arrive until later, and then he brought up some papers. He took his have made his statement in respect to the army estimates This, however, he did not succeed in doing, and his career as a Minister is now probably closed. On the motion for going into committee of supply, the Chancellor of the Exchequer got up, and in a speech which lasted only a few minutes made a state-

Since he last spoke on the subject of reform, the majority of the Cabinet had determined to recur to their original policy as to to the fran-chise in boroughs, and he regretted that this had let to the resignation of three of his colleagues. Having specially mentioned in a regretful manner the loss of General Peel, h arrangements had been mode which, if they met with the approval of her Majesty, would enable him to state on Frie y that Lord Derby's Cabinet was complete. It would be proposed that the Reform bill

should be brought in ou Monday, the 18th inst. He should ask the House to read the bill a second time on the Monday following, and as soon as possible to go into committee and sit de die in diem until the bill was got through,

The utter emptiness of this statement fairly silenced the House for a few moments. At last, however, Mr. Bernal Osborne found his voice and insisted that the House should be told more of the circumstances which had led to the resignation of the three ministers. He specially appealed to Lord Cranborne, but his lordship replied that he had not her Majesty's permission to reveal what had taken place. Mr. Gladstone made a brief speech, pointing out the miserable delays which there had been in dealing with this question, and urged that there should be no more of them,

He did not wish to withdraw the pledge he had previously given as to fairly considering the bill which might be proposed; but there must be no mistake about the measure. It must be straightforward. Of course it must contain sumething new; but there must be nothing new faugled. It must not be a scheme which, with the semblance of giving, had the reality of taking away. Having thus given notice to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Gladstone passed to another subject, and the debate was

Later in the evening, however, Mr. Bernal Osborne returned to the charge. He complained that the information which had been refused in the House of Commons had been given in the House of Lords. The Chancellor of the Exchequer was not to be moved, however. Until he knew what had taken place in the House of Lords he would make no further statement. Here the matter ended.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled. Government bonds were in better demand. '64 5-20s sold at

bonds were in better demand. '64 5-20s sold at 1074, no change; 62 5-20s at 1094, no change; and 10-40s at 974@974, a slight decline; 109 was bid for 6s of 1881; and 1054@1054 for June and August 7-30s. City loans were firmly held; the new issue sold at 102, and old do. at 974.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 504@61, closing at 504, a decline of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad at 564, a slight advance; Norristown at 62, no change; and Lehigh Valley at 61, a decline of 4. 1314 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 564 for Minchill; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 294 for Catawissa preferred; 284 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for Northern Central.

Central.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull.

Germantown sold at 28½, and Hestonville at 14,
no change. 75 was bid for Second and Third;
66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth
and Fitteenth; 72 for West Pailadelphia; and
40½ for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Consolidation sold at 45 and Manufacturers' at 32:153 was bid for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 58 for Penn Township; 565 for Girard; 95 for Western; 100 for Tradesmen's; 60 for Commonwealh; and 63 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very title move-ment Schuylkill Navigation common sold at 22, no change, 314 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 534 for Lehigh Naviga-tion; 144 for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Dela-ware Division; and 57 for Wyoming Valley. Canal.

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

ton the closing price last evening.

Those who are desirous of investing in the \$23,000,000 Pennsylvania State Loan, the bids for which will be opened on the 1st of April, should bear in mind that Jay Cooke & Co., Drexel &, Co., and E. W. Clark & Co. will include in their own bids, the bids of other parties, either under a limit, or to be included in the average to the present. the awards to themselves.

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

FIRST	BOARD.
\$2000 Read 88, '44	100 sh Ger P R
20 sh Norrist'n 62	100 dob30, 5078
\$1500 x 000 100 cm 1001c	

\$1500 U.S 10-408-cp. 98 100 ah Read R. 530, 50°81 \$100 U.S 10-408-cp. 98 100 do. 55, 50°81 \$500 U.S 7-30°8\_Je. 10576 \$4.0 do. ... 18. 5052 \$100 Pa 5s.cp. 35% \$4.0 do. ... 18. 5052 \$1500 Pa 5s.cp. 35% \$100 sh Germ P.R. 25% \$1500 do. New. 101% \$100 sh Germ P.R. 25% \$1500 do. New. 101% \$100 sh Germ P.R. 25% \$1500 do. New. 102 \$1880 do. O. KSO. 97% \$12 sh Consol'd Bk. 45 20 sh Manuf. Bank. 32% \$30 do. 61% \$150 sh Manuf. Bank. 32% \$30 do. 61% \$30 d

SECOND 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. 68, 1881, coupon. 109@1094; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, coupon, 109@1094; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109@1094; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074 @1071; do. new, 1062@1061; 10-40s, coupon, 971 @971; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1051@1051; do., 2d series, 1051@1051; 3d series, 1051@1051; Compounds, December, 1864, 141@141.

## Philadelphia Trade Report

SATURDAY, March 16.-The receipts of Flour ontinue small, and the stocks, particularly o choice grades, are exceedingly light. There is no demand for shipment; but the home consumers manifest more disposition to operate. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine, at \$8@ 875; extra at \$9@10.50; Northwestern extra family at \$11@12.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11.50@13.50; and fancy brands at \$14.50@ 16-50, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7@7.25. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

The market is poorly supplied with prime Wheat, and this description is insteady demand at full prices, while common qualities are offered quite freely without fluding buyers. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@3.10; Southern do, at \$3@3.15; and California at \$3.15. Rye ranges from \$1.35 to \$1.38. Corn is scarce and in active request at the late advance; sales of new yellow at \$1 05 in store and from the cars, and 10514 afloat-now held higher. Oats remain without change; sales of Pennsylvania at 63@64c No transactions were reported in Barley or

Cloverseed is scarce and in good request; sales of new jat \$8.25@9 \$ 64 pounds—the latter for choice recleaned. Timothy is quiet; sales of 100 bushels at \$3.60. Flaxseed is wanted by the Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at 80c,@\$1-20. crushers at \$3.20@3.25.

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......MARCH 16. For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Hunter, Rogers, Providence, Lathbury,
Wickersham & Co.
Barque Minna, Hunkel, Bremen, G. W. Bernadou &
Bro. Brig C. H. Kennedy, Merriman, Portland, Warren, Gregg & Morris. Schr General Grant, Shropshire, Baltimore, Lehigh Coal Co.

Ship R. S. Ely, Lombard, hence, at San Francisco 14th inst, Brig Percy Hinckley, Foster, hence, at Clenfuegos 28th ult. 8chr Dacotah, Partridge, hence, at Cardenas 5th Schr G R C, Yates, hence, at Halifax 7th inst, Schr Chiloe, Hutchinson, hence, at Cardenas 6th

stant. Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston 14th inst.

Schr Mary G. Farr, Maloy, bound to Trinidad, got ashore at Cay Zaza, and after throwing over a portion of her cargo, was towed oil by her Majesty's steamer Serson, and towed into Trinidad on the Edinat., after sustaining a small damage.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, March 15.—Arrived, steamship Caledonia, McDonald, from Glasgow.

Steamship Hatteras, a loxander, from Richmond, Steamship Hatteras, a loxander, from Richmond, Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Richmond.

Steamship Niagara, Blakeman, from Richmond.

Steamship Leo, Dearborn, from Savannah.

Ship City of New York, Thomas, from Liverpool.

Barque Hellespont, Bridges, from Zanzibar.

Barque Rose M, Harriman, from Matanzas.

Brig Sclo, Brown, from Cienfuegos.

Brig Wild Flower, Sandford, from Manzanilla.

Brig F. H. Todd, McGuire, from Cienfuegos.

Brig Afaretta, Rutherford, from Trinidad.

Schr Winonab, Taylor, from Barscoa.

Schr Mary Fatten, Cummings, from Arroyo.

Schr Union, Sawyer, from Ponce.

Cleared, steamships Teutonia, Bardua, Hamburg, Fulton. Townsend, Havre; ship Midnight, Brock, Hong Kong; barques Palmos, Vaushn Callao, Persia, Holm, Cronstad; Otago, —— Cape Town: T. Pope, Holm, Cronstad; Otago, —— Cape Town: T. Pope, Hichardson, Monrovia; Clentuegos, Cole, Canhuegos, brigs Marguerite, Norin, Port-an-Prince, Kalamo, Morria, do., Ponvert, Allen, Gibare, John, Johnson, Nausau; Alers, Crowell, Halifax; schrs Haldee, West, Kingston; Ellen, Bethel, Harbor Island. DOMESTIC PORTS.