ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN NEW YORK.

Serious Affray Between the Police and One of the Brooklyn Societies-Several of the Police Dangerously Wounded. About 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as be Third Division of the Aucient Order of Hibernians was being formed on Grand screet. in order to join the main procession which paratied yesterday in honor of St. Patrick's Day, a truck came up and was about passing through that street near the corner of Pitt street. The driver was peremptorily ordered out of the way by the Marshals, and as he was being hemmed in and jeered at by the rapidly increasing crowd.

this driver, whose name is at present unknown, inquired where he should go, Instead of giving the wan any information, several members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, No. 3, from Brooklyn, who were standing in line near by, made an attack upon the bewil-dered man and were driving him from the vehicle. At this juncture, Officer August Herse-man, of the Threenth Precinct Police, who was stationed near by, jumped on the truck to protect the driver rom injury. His conduct in so doing raised the ire of the processionists to such a degree that a simultaneous assault was made up n the officer by a large number of the Brooklyn societies (Nos. 3, 4, and 7) and he was knocked down and severely injured by being tran pled upon by the inturiated assailants.

Information of the afray soon reached the knowledge of Roundsman William E. Brown, of the Thirteenth Precinct, who was standing on the corner of Grand street and East Broad-way. He immediately collected a squad of men, on duty near by, and ran down to assist their brother officer. As this handful of policemen hurted themselves upon the struggling crowd, they were engulfed in the mass and were all severely handled. The Hibernians broke their staves of office, and used the fragments as shillelahs and clubs with such effect that the officers were the recipients of several ugly scalp wounds and bruises. They were also knocked down, trampled on, and kicked. During the second battle, one of the Marshals, from Brook-lyn, drew his sabre and dealt Officer Barratt, of the Thirteenth Precinct, a blow on the head, inflicting a severe and dangerous wound.

News of the conflict spread rapidly, and the officers stationed along the line ran down to the assistance of the officers engaged. But as they arrived singly, the rictors were enabled to beat them off. Captain Helme, of the Thir-teenth Precinct, beard of the row, as he stood on the corner of Clinton street and East Broadway, when he and Sergeant Barnitt collected a sufficient force, and soon succeeded in scat-tering the insurgents. Scarcely had be per-formed this service when the reserves from the Seventh and Eleventh Precincts came up on the double-quick, and they drove the assailants down Fast Broadway in splendid style, dealing effective and telling blows as they proceeded. This ended the disturbance, and the police re-tormed and proceeded to pick up their wounded, who were removed to the Delancy Street Station House. The following is a com-

Capt. John C. Helme lett hand and back.
Roundsman Wm. E. Brown, cut on head.
Roundsman Nones, head. Officer Wm. Barret, severe sword-cut on head

Officer Wm. Barret, severe sword-cut on head and internally injured.
Officer James B. Brown, head.
Officer Wm. J. Bloodgood, head and face, Officer Robert W. Leach, wounded in head and face; very daugerous condition.
Officer Patrick Follis, head and face.
Officer Edward O'Hara, head and face. Officer John Struck, head and face. Officer Thomas Gibbons, head and face. Officer Henry Enluer, head and body; in dan-

gerous condition.
Officer George J. Godfrey, head and face. Officer Bernard McGuire, dangerously wounded head, left eye cut out, and one finger Officer George Gasthin, very badly cut about

Officer William H. Waldron, three scalp wounds, severe, and three ribs broken. Officer Patrick Camey, dangerous sword-cut

Officer Hiram Coles, of the Seventh, stabbed in left side, near hip, with a dirk-knife; danger-

Officer David Martin, of the Seventh, four terrible scalp wounds; was injured in protecting Captain Lansing, of the Continentals. Officer Coleman, of the Thirteenth, slightly injured on the head and face. Officer August Hersemann, severely injured

about the head and body.

Officer McLougalin, of the Seventh, severely.

Police Surgeons James P. Biven and Hiram

H. Pooler were summoned, and they were Dr. William A Janes and Drs. F. and G. Berghold. Several other officers were slightly in-lured during the melse, but as they did not report to the surgeons, their names could not be ascertained. The name of the Marshal who drew his sword

is not known at present, but as he was noticed sufficiently to render identification an easy matter, the detectives will no doubt succeed in effecting his arrest. Only two persons were arrested, and they gave their names as Bernard Clark and Thomas Newman, the latter acknow ledging his participation in the a-sault, and also implicating his brother. Both of these prisoners were acting as marshal's aids. Those few of the Hibernians who were woun ed during the melee were carried off by their friends, and their number is not known. After the disturbance the Brooklyn societies managed to effect a reorganization, and joined the pro cession .- N. Y. Times.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Important Meeting of Negroes at Columbia, S. C .- The Freedmen Addressed by Wade Hampton and Prominent Citizens of South Carolina-The Negroes to Ask Congress to Repeal the Disfranchising Clause of the Military Act, Etc.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18 .- One of the most remarkable colored meetings ever held in South Carolina was held here to-day, the occasion being the celebration by the negroes of the passage of the bill enfranchising their race. By invitation, General Wade Hampton, ex-United States Senators W. F. De Saussure and Edward Arthur, Hon. W. F. Talley, and James W. Gibbs, addressed the meeting: also the Rev. David Pickett and Beverly Nash, both colored. The sentiments expressed were highly honorable to both sides. The negroes were gratified with the spirit of political affiliation with which they have been met, and the citizens are equally pleased to find the colored men identified with the true interests of the State. Should a convention be held, the latter will probably nominate and support the best men in the country, and, as declared by Nash, will urge Congress to repeal the disfranchising clause, which deprives them of the services of those in whom they have the greatest confidence .- N. Y. World.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A despatch from Concord, dated the 16th says the vote for Governor has been received from all but seven small places. Taking the vote of last year for the towns not heard from, and General Harriman is elected by 3012 majority. The seven places not heard from are not likely to increase or decrease the above figures for Harriman.

EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Washington, March 19. Reconstruction Law in the Carolinas.

The War Department has received from the Department of the South, headquarters at Charleston, S. C., General Order No. 27, dated March 13, 1867, issued by Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson. The order is as follows:-

An official copy of the law entitled "An act to An official copy of the law entitled "An act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebei States," having been received at these headquarters, it is hereby announced for the information and government of all concerned, that the said law is in force within the military district composed of North Carolina and South Cavolina from this date. Carolina from this date,

President Johnson's Views of Military Republics.

In an interview with President Johnson last Saturday, the subject of reconstructing the Southern States under the new Military Governor bill came up, and his opinion being asked on the subject, he shook his head gravely, and remarked that the holding of elections under military control was in conflict with the spirit of republican institutions. Then rising and retiring into an adjoining room, he returned with a book in his hand, and read the following extract from an address of Daniel Webster to the citizens of Massachusetts, on the occasion of the completion of the Bunker Hill Monument, on the 17th of

They are yet on their trial, and I hope for a favorable result; but truth—sacred truth—and ndelity to the cause of civil liberty compel me indelity to the cause of civil liberty compel me to say that hitherto they have discovered quite too much of the spirit of that monarchy from which they separated themselves. Quite too frequent resort is made to military force, and quite too much of the substance of the people is consumed in maintaining armies, not for defense against foreign aggression, but for enforcing obedience to domestic authority. Standing armies are the oppressive instruments for governing the people in the hands of hereditary and arbitrary monarchs. A military republic, a government founded on mock elections, and supported only by the sword, is a movement indeed, but a retrograde and disastrous movement, from the regular and old-fashioned monarchial system. If men would enjoy the blessings of from the regular and old-fashioned monarchial system. If men would enjoy the blessings of republican government, they must govern themselves by reason, by mutual counsel and consultation, by a sense and feeling of general interest, and by the acquiescence of the minority in the will of the majority properly expressed, and, above all, the military must be kept, according to the language of our bill of rights in strict subordination to the civil authority. Wherever this lesson is not both learned and practised, there can be no political freedom. Absurd, preposterous is it, a scoff and a satire on free forms of government to be prescribed by military leaders, and the right of suffrage to be exercised at the point of the sword. be exercised at the point of the sword.

His (the President's) own feelings, he said, agreed with Mr. Webster on that subject. Personal.

Mr. George Kelly, Deputy and Acting Colof Pennsylvania, is now in town, and it is understood that he comes here with the determination of being relieved from the position which he at present fills.

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE. The Annual Session at Harrisburg-

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] HABRISBURG, March 19 .- The bright, clear atmosphere this morning invigorates both body and mind. The session was opened with devo tional exercises, conducted by Rev. W. Paxson. The report of the Committee on the Sabbath was presented, and considered for some time, the result of which was the adoption of the following resolution:-

Resocred, By the Philadelphia Annual Con-First. That, so far as our influence extends, we will never cease to contend boldly for the glory of God, and the majesty and authority of His

aw concerning the Holy Sabbath. Second. That in charity to all and malice to none, we do hereby pledge ourselves to oppose, without compromise and without ceasing, all men, whether in high or low places, who arraign the sauctity of the Christian Saobath.

Third. That we regard the proposed running of the street cars in the city of Philadelphia as clear violation of the sanctity of the Sabbath day, and an infraction of the rights of the pooaboring men employed in the running of said cars, God having distinctly enjoined one day in seven as a day of rest for man and beast.

Fourth. That we respectfully and urgently request the members of the Legislature and the Sovernments of the Commonwealths of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, to refuse all legislative enactments which would oppose human enactments to the express law of God, reminding them soletanly that Divine laws cannot be repealed by human legislation, even if such legislation is sanctioned by vast majorities of men.

Fifth. That admitting, as we do, the noble legislation of the late Congress of the United States, we yet, in the name of the God whom we serve, and of the Lord Jesus, whom we preach, do solemnly protest against their late essions on the Sabbath, inasmuch as due diligence on their part would have avoided the plea of necessity; and that we profoundly re-gret the spectacle of the national law-makers. while in the very act of passing important laws themselves, trampling upon a solemn, express law of Almighty God, from whom alone human governments derive their authority.

The last clause was adopted by a count vote of 145 in the affirmative, and 28 in the negative. It was ordered to be sent to the pre iding officers of the United States Senate and House of Representatives. The item in reference to the running of Sunday cars was ordered to be conveyed to the Senate and House of Representatives, now in session in this city.

Various papers were referred to the Court of Inquiry. In the case of Rev. Jonathan Turner, they find the charge not sustained and his character unblemished. Passed. Rev. Dr. Durbin, Secretary of the Missionary Society, made an address to the Conference in

reference to the prospect of the Missionary treasury, and urged the ministers to renewed The Rev. W. C. Hoyt, of New York, addressed the Conference in reference to the Centenary

The North Philadelphia Conference was then called. Presiding Elder Mason represented the District as being in a very prosperous condition, having had in it some wonderful revivals. The names of the pastors of the District were called, and the reports of Missionary and Church Ex-

tension made by each.

Rev. Joseph Castle addressed the Conference in reference to the Church in the South Philadelphia District, which is in a good, prosper-

ous, and happy condition. The names of the pastors were then called, and all of them Rev. C. A. Breadle was left without appoint-

ment at his own request.

Rev. W. L. Gray, P. E. of the Reading District, gave an account of his District and of the advance of its interest during the four years The names of the preachers were called and

their characters passed.

Rev. J. Hand, on account of failing health, was permitted to be without appointment this

A session was ordered for this afternoon at 3 o'clock, and the Conference adjourned with the

Missionary Anniversary - Great Interest - Tremendous Crowds - Good Speeches-Grand Singing, Etc.

[HVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORREPONDENCE.]

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORREPONDENCE.]

HARRISEURG—Monday Evening.—Long before 7 o'clock Locust Street M. E. Church began to fill with laddes and gentlemen who had come to grace with their presence the anniversary of the Missionary Society of the Philadelphia Conference of the M. E. Church.

Illy the hour of commencement, 7½ o'clock, the seats of the spacieus house—the largest in capital—even the platform, alsies, gallery, vestibules, were literally crawded to their utmost capacity. Scores went away unable to even see the grand spectacie of a Methodist Missionary Assembly.

Verily the fire is burning in the whole body of a Church which has always been emphatically a Missionary Church. The whole end gallery seemed to be filled by the choir. About it we could say much. Such single 11 seemed as though they not only could sing, but were determined to make an impression. Rev. T. T. Tasker presided with his usual dignity. Hymn No. 578 was sung, followed with prayer by Hev. A Atwood.

Then was sung the hymn "Hasten, Lord, the glorious time."

Then was sung the hymn "Rasten, Lord, the gloout time.

The Treasurer, John Whiteman, Esq., of Philacliphia, then proceeded to read the Annual Report;
om it we learn that there is a decrease of \$5000 from
the treasure of leaf way.

The Treasurer, John Whiteman, Esq. of Philadelphia, then proceeded to read the Annual Report: from it we learn that there is a decrease of seco from the receipts of last year.

The result is far better than was expected, seeing the extraordinary collections connected with the Contenary Year, in which the wealth of the Church was poured out like water, it is really surprising that so much has been done. There is no lack of missionary spirit in the Church, as, we venture to predict, will be manifest in another year,

Fifty thousand collars is a very large amount to be collected for one object, and yet the Philadelphia Conference has rolled up that noble obering for the past year to send the gospel to those who are in the Valley of the Shadow of Death.

The Treasurer, at the close of the report, made a lew remarks of encouragement to the Church.

Rev. S. Pancoast, of lowa, formerly of the Philadelphia Conference, was introduced, and his address was an earnest statement of the benefits of the Society. The great Northwest is full of the results of missionary offerings in years past.

After the singing of the old missionary hymn, "From Greenhood's ley Mountains," Rev. F. S. De Haas. D. D., of the Metropolitan Church. Washington, D. C., was introduced, and in an address of great elequence held the attention of the people for half an hour or more. The spirit of the speech was excellent, and the utterances nost beautimity put.

Another hymn was sung, and the greatleader of the Methodist Missionary interests. Rev. Dr. Durbin, was presented to the audience, and in his own peculiar, easy, and impressive style, proceeded to speak upon the grand object of converting the world.

His statements of fact were thrillingly full of interest. He urged the Church to greater ilberality. One million of dollars has been appropriated to the various missions in the charge of the Church. Two-thirds of this is for the propagation in this country, and the other third goes to send missionaries to foreign lands. These missions were elected Man

From British Columbia.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 18 .- A New Westminster despatch says that the Council of lector of Internal Revenue in the First District | British Columbia to-day unanimously voted for the admission of Columbia into the Colonial Confederacy.

U. S. SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

Letter from Hon. P. F. Thomas. On Saturday the following correspondence was laid before the General Assembly of Mary-

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MARYLAND, March 12, 1807,—Hon, P. F. Thomas—Sir:—In accord-ance with a message adopted by the General ance with a message adopted by the General Assembly of Maryland, we have the honor to officially communicate to you that on the 12th instant you were elected a Senator of the United States from the State of Maryland, to fill the existing vacancy therein.

In making this communication, allow us to said the expression of our best wishes for your

add the expression of our best wishes for your health and happiness. We have the honor to be Very respectfully yours, Chris. C. Cox, President Senate of Md. OLIVER MILLER, Speaker House of Delegates.

Annapolis, March 16.-To Lieutenant-Gov-rnor Cox, President of the Senate, and Ollver Miller, E.q., Speaker of the House of Delegates-Gentlemen:-I have had the honor to receive your joint letter of the 12th instant, nforming me of my election by the General Assembly as a Senator of the United States for he term of six years from the 4th of March

Instant.

I receive this evidence of the confidence of the representatives of the people of Maryland with profound gratitude, and, accepting the distinguished honor conferred upon me, I beg to offer the assurance that, in the new sphere of service to which I am about to be removed, I shall some no effort to serve my walls. shall spare no effort to serve my native State with fidelity and zeal, and with a determined purpose to maintain unimpaired all her rights s a co-equal sovereign member of the Federal

The country, as all are aware, is at this moment surrounded by embarrassments from which there are few persons who can discover an avenue of escape. The Union of the States, as it came from the hands of its authors, is this day disrupted by the absence of ten of its mem-bers from the Federal Councils, and the lovers of free government are looking with intense anxiety to a change in the condition of our in-ternal relations. There are many who despair of early relief, but judging from the known patriotism of the great masses of the people of the North and West, as well as the deep-seated ve of a common country which animates the nearts of the representative men of those great sections in and out of Congress, I cannot allow myself to believe that the work of restoration delayed to any remote or indefinite

will be delayed to any remote or indefinite period of time. Reason will, I trust, soon resume her empire Reason will, I trust, soon resume her empire over the minds of men of all sections, and the passions engendered by the late civil strife will so far subside as to give full play to that "sober second thought," under the influence of which our beloved country has been, more than once, rescued from impending perils.

Influenced by such hopes and desires, I shall specify to the seat of government with un-

repair to the seat of government with un-doubling confidence that, at no distant day, the Union of our fathers will be restored in all its integrity, and that our country will resume the career of greatness and power which, under the guidance of wisdom and patriotism, surely

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servant, Philip F. Thomas.

LIMITED LIABILITY COMPANIES .- There has been issued a return to Parliament of the number of companies registered in England under the Limited Liability act during the years 1864, 1865, and 1866. The summary of the returns is as follows:—1864, 992 companies were registered, with a proposed capital of £237,437,083 14s.; five companies were registered without nominal capital; total, 997. 1865, 1013 companies were registered, with a proposed capital of £205,391,818; 20 companies were registered without nominal capital; total, 1033. 1866, 758 companies were registered, with a proposed capital of £76,599,823; 10 companies were registered without nominal capital; total, 768.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BURNS HOMICIDE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludiow and Peirce—William B, Mann, Esq.. District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District Attorney.—The Court reassembled at 2½ o'clock yesterday afterneon, and the Commonwealth proceeded to call witnesses in its behalf. Dr. Bruce, one of the physicians at St. Joseph's Hospital, testified to the nature of the wounds which resulted in the death of Joseph Murphey, on the 21st of July last. His evidence was corroborated by Dr. Shapleigh, the Coroner's Surgeon.

Jane Lemar testified that she saw Murphey drinking beer at Girard Park, at 6 o'clock, on July 18th; starting to go home together, they passed Jennie Arnold, who was spreeing; a man struck Jennie twice, and then Murphey turned back and expostulated with him for doing so; Murphey took the man by the vest and spoke to him gently; he-then let go his hold, when the man commenced striking him. The witness screamed murder, which brought twenty or thirty men from the bar-room; the first assailant had Murphey down, and the others assisted him; the woman finally commenced to scream that her assailant had a large knife; Murphey was lying on the ground with five men on him, one of whom was Owen Burns. The witness asked them to let Murphey up, but one of the men struck her in the breast, when she ran away for the police; Murphey finally got out of the crowd and went into the Park Hotel, almost falling as he went up the steps; he then discovered that he had been stabbed, On cross the crowd and went into the Park Hotel, almost falling as he went up the steps; he then discovered that he had been stabbed. On cross examination the witness testified that Burns was not the man who had the altercation with Jennie Arnold.

William Richardson testified that he saw Burns kicking at Murphey, and stopped him; half-a-dozen men were at Murphey; witness then struck Burns.

Amanda Goodwin corroborated the testimony

Amanda Goodwin corroborated the testimony Amanda Goodwin corroborated the testimony of Jane Lemar, and said further that a second crowd, composed of Murpney's friends, came upon the scene, and a general fight ensued; witness did not see Burns; she released Murphey from the crowd, when a party came up, taking him back and beating him; some ladies then screamed, "For God's sake! look at the knife!" witness then ran off, and when she returned the crowd had Murphey down, and returned the crowd had Murphey down, and

Burns was on him.
Oscar Allison testified that he saw Burns knock down a woman, and then pull out a knife, with which he attempted to cut Richard-son; Richardson dodged the knife, and then Burns struck Murphey in the stomach. On the cross examination, witness identified

ennie Arnold as the woman knocked down Jennie Arnold testified that she did not know Durns, but saw him on the dancing floor that day, and was spoken to by him; she next saw him going over the fence; witness had been drinking some; she was struck in the face and knocked down, but not while the men were

fighting. On the cross-examination she said that Burns did not strike her; she did not know the man who did; she did not see Burns in the fight; it was the person that Murphey took hold of who struck him.
The case of the Commonwealth here closed,

and the Court adjourned until this morning, The Court reassembled at 10 o'clock this

The Court reassembled at 10 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Cochran opened for the defense. He said:—He would make no studied speech, or have any set phrases; but he desired to discharge his duty conscientiously to his client, tairly and kindly. He would endeavor to produce evidence that would result favorably to his client. He thought the jury would have no difficulty after hearing the evidence in rendering a verdict of not guilty.

You have in your charge a young man who, for the first time in his life, is arraigned in a criminal court upon one of the most serious charges—a young man who, from boyhood up to this day, has pursued the pathway of honor, sobriety and industry, who has had a character to defend. He has been enabled, by the sweat of his brow, to contribute to the support of an ged mother, now bowed down with care and grief at the sight of her son passing through this grief at the sight of her son passing through this

The witnesses for the defense were then ex-Jacob Dinzle sworn—I reside at No. 1412 N. Eighth street; I have known Owen Burns ever since he was a little boy; he worked with me for about five years at brick-making; 1 never knew him to carry deadly weapons. Officer Johnson sworn—I have known Owen Burns for fifteen years; I have never known of

his being arrested. John Cloud sworn-I have known Burns about six years; have known him intimately; I never saw him with, or heard of his carrying a deadly

Hester Coward sworn—I live at No. 924 Coates sireet; the first of the fight I was going down the lane towards home; It was after 6 o'clock; I saw Jennie Arnold and a young man marreling: they were up against a tree; him strike her, and knock her down twice Joseph Murphy came up, and said he didn't like to see a woman struck; he took hold of him by the vest collar, and the man said, "Let go of him;" he let go, and the other commenced beating him; Murphey struck back and they commenced fighting; I went down to the Park then and saw Rams in by the drinking har and in and saw Earns up by the drinking bar, and in consequence of what I told him he went towards the place where they were fighting: I towards the place where they were again the strange followed him; when I got back again the strange young man had Murphey on the ground, and he was on top of and beating him; there was a crowd of men got around them and said. "Open a ring and let them fight it out;" Burns was, at the time, outside of the ring, and outside of the crowd of men; Richardson and outside of the Rurns, and knowked him. came up and struck Burns, and knocked him down; Burns was still on the outside of the crowd, and had not been inside; then Richardson and Crane commenced kicking Burns about the head; while this was going on the other

wo men were fighting inside. Burns got on his feet, and wanted to shake nands and make it up with Richardson; then Burns jumped over the fence, and ran through the field; Richardson, Craig, and two or three others followed him; when Burns got about half way through the field he fell; then Rich-ardson and Craig commenced kicking him again in the head.

Constable Swift came over then and took him away; while Richardson was kicking him he used very violent language; I saw Burns after-wards; his face was bleeding and bruised; the wards; his face was bleeding and bruised; the man who first committed the disturbnuce that afternoon was the man who
struck Jennie Arnold; I am certain it
wasn't Owen Burns; I did not see
him strike Murphey that day; I know
liurns slightly, and could not be mistaken
shout his person; the drinking bar is about i50
feet from where the fight took place; I didn't
see him insult any one, or exhibit a knife; I
went to the park because there was a party
there; I didn't know that Murphey had been
cut until I got home in the evening.

there; I didn't know that Murphey had been but until I got home in the evening.

Cross-examined—I was right up alongside of the man and Jennie when I first saw
the fight; I don't remember seeing Amanda
Goodman there; I did not see Jane Lamar intil the fight was all over; I staid there about five minutes; I heard no one cry murder; when I came out of the field I saw Murphey going wn the lane; that is, when I first saw him after the fight. Oscar Fox sworn-I was riding out near Girard

Park on the 16th of last July; saw a disturbance there; drove in; sawa man knocked down; ance there; drove in; sawa man knocked down; don't know who the parties were who were igniting; there was about twelve or fifteen men engaged in fighting among themselves; I saw Burns coming up the lane from the house; when he got near the fight some man up fist a d knocked him down; the men got to whipping him, and he jumped over the fence; I judge there was fifteen or twenty after him; they got him, then knocked him down and kicked him terribly; Burns was on the outside side of the fight I saw first; Officer Switt, of the Park, took Burns away from the crowd that were beating him; the parties went away after the officer took Burns; I didn't know Murphey.

Cross-examined—The first parties were fight-

Cross-examined—The first parties were fighting close by a tree in the lane; I heard no one cry out about a knife; Burns was about three yards from the fence when he fell; I didn't hear him say anything before he was struck.

Patrick McIntee sworn—I have known Burns for about sixteen years: his general reputation for about sixteen years; his general reputation is excellent for peace and quietness.

Officer Humphreys sworn—I have been on the police force for eight years; I have known

Rebecca Cunningham sworn—I went out to the Park on the day of the disturbance; I went out with Jennie Arnold, and was with her most of the afternoon; I saw the commencement of the disturbance; first, there was a young man came up and insuited; Jennie Arnold; he knocked her down twice; I had not seen the young man before that day; Jennie Arnold and I went down to the City Park Hotel to see Murphey; I was with her when she washed the blood off of his face at the pump.

Cross-examined—I heard no one scream out about a knife.

John Deuney, sworn,—Was at Girard Park on the sixteenth day of July; was standing on a lable; saw a man and woman wrangling down the road; went down and saw a short man, in his shirt sleeves, beating Murphey; a crowd had soon assembled, and they made a rush for the fight; Creigh remarked he (Murphy) came from a spunky family; Richardson waked up to Officer Swift, and caught him by the neck, and threatened Swift. "If he didn't keep quiet he would smash his mouth;" Richardson turned around then, and made a kick at Burns, but his foot struck against the tree the whole crowd then commenced kicking and beating Burns; he got up and went to the fence, and tumbled over; I don't know where Murchey was when the crowd were beating Burns; he had been taken away by somebody; I didn't see Burns have any difficulty or strike any one that day: I didn't see Burns have any difficulty or strike any one that day: I didn't see Burns have any difficulty or strike any one that day: I didn't see Burns have the knife; if he had one he could not have used it; I was on the fence, and could look over the heads of the people and see all that was going on.

Cross-examined—I did not see Burns until after the ring was formed; Murphey and the manhad clinched twice before it was formed.

After listening to some further evidence the jury, without retiring from the box, reodered a verdict of not guilty. On the announcement of

After instelling coome further evidence the jury, without retiring from the box, rendered a verdict of not guilty. On the announcement of which, the crowd assembled applauded, but it was promptly stopped by Judge Ludlow giving orders to arrest all persons indulging in applause in the Court Room.

The Court then adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.—The following cases were argued:—Justin's Appeal. Weiand vs. Roinig.
Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—

he Equity argument list was called to-day. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewter.—The Court was not well attended this norning, and when the bills were called but iew parties answered.

Theo. Weil plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon a little boy named William Lindig. The mother had sent the child to a grocery, and a woman saw Weil go to the grogrocery, and a woman saw Weil go to the gro-cery and strike him. It was a very rough blow for a man to give a little boy, for it left a spot on his check for a week. Mr. Weil stated that this little boy had been fighting his children, and this day little Lindig had struck his child, and he took it upon himself to correct him. But he admitted that it was an imprudence in him, and that he struck the child harder than he should have done. He was ordered to pay a fine of \$10 and costs.

ine of \$10 and costs.

Lewis Ladner was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. Ladner keeps a saloon up Third street, and it seems that he one night put out a disorderly man. This man prosecuted Ladner, had him bound over, but never attended Court. Hence the bill was submitted without evidence.

William Roston, colored, was charged with conspiracy with another to obtain money under faise pretenses. He went into Hano's clothing store, at Tenth and Market streets, saying that he wished to get a suit of clothes. He represented that he was a seaman, and had received a check for \$100 from the Captain of the Tonawanda, to be drawn on William M'Guire, of Frontstreet. He offered this check to the salesman in Hano's store, and upon doubts being man in Hano's store, and upon doubts being expressed about it, he agreed to let the salesman keep it over night to see if it was all right. He called upon him the next day and got the clothes and \$25 in money; for in the meantime the salesman had gone with Roston to McGuire's place in Trout street; had seen a man who personated McGuire, who gave Roston a check for one nundred dollars on the First National Bank. When Hano went to the bank to have the check cashed, he was told by the officers that no such person as George McGuire, whose signature was on the check, had an account there, and that the check was utterly worthless. When he was arrested, a book containing a number of such checks was upon the prisoner. It was alleged that Bryan, alias McGuire, wrote the check, and in this the conspiracy consisted. Bryan could not be found, and his ball was forfeited, and the case tried without him. tried without him.

The defense was that this defendant had really been a seaman, and that his Captain had given him an order for \$200 on George had given him an order for \$200 on George M'Guire, a shipping master. That he was himself duped by M'Guire's cierk, who gave him for the orders these bogus checks on the bank. He showed plainly that he had no intention of doing a dishonest act, since he gave the order to the gentleman in the clothing store, and gave him plenty of time to inquire into the poster.

matter. On trial. matter. On trial.

John Rusk was charged with the larceny of pails valued at \$3, the property of Clark Merchan. The evidence was that the defendant, a little boy, had broken open a keg of pails, and was engaged in putting pails into a sallor's hat when he was first seen by the prose

The defense was as to the identity of the defendant. Verdict, not guilty.

The Judge gave the boy wholesome advice as to keeping company with bad boys, and dis-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, March 18, 1867. We notice that the National Bank of the Republic has determined to avail itself of the pro-visions of the National Bank act, and enlarge its capital from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000. great increase in the business of the Association, and the additional receipts in the shape of deposits, have convinced the Directors that, in order to come fully up to the requirements of the confidence reposed in them, such a change is necessary. That the affairs of the bank are n a most flourishing condition, and that a yet brighter future is in store for it is attested by he increase in the amount of deposits-a sure riterion of growing popular trust. In June, July, and August last the average amount reining was \$56,000, which was increased to \$92,000 in September; to \$196,000 in October; to \$407,000 in November; to \$465,000 in December: to \$577,000 in January; and to \$590,000 in February. The officers of the bank are all men of large experience and high business qualifica-tions, while the Board of Directors is composed of gentlemen well known to all our community. Under such management we are not surprised that the condition of the bank is in every respect most prosperous, and its prosperity most

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Gov-ernment bonds there was more doing. July 1865 5-20s sold at 107;, an advance of ; 6e of 1881 at 1092 an advance of 2; and 10-40s at 972, an advance of 4. 1092 was bid for old 5-20s; and 1054@1054 for June and August 7-30s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 101; @102; and old do at 97\$.

@102: and old do at 972.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51@512, an advance of 2 on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 562, no change; and Northern Central at 45, no change; 1312 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 572 for Minebill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 61 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 302 for Catawissa preferred; 282 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 13%, no change. 79 was bid for Second and Third; 66 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20% for Thirteeuth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 27 for Girard College; 10 for Ridge avenue; 404 for Union; and 28 for Germantown. Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 108 was bid for Sixth

Burns for twelve or thirteen years; his reputation for order is good.

Rebecca Cunningham sworn—I went out to the Park on the day of the disturbance; I went out with Jennie Arnold, and was with her most out with the with the was a with her most out with the with the with the was a with the was a w

dation: 60 for Commonwealth; 63 for Union; and 125 for Central National.

Canal shares were dull, Lebigh Navigation sold at 53½, no change. 14½ was bid for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 56 for Wyoming Valley.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 133½; 12 M., 133½; 1 P. M., 133½, a decline of ½ on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-"Money on call is 6@7 per cent., with excep-tional loans on compound notes at less rates, with some balances 5 per cent. Commercial paper is carefully scrutinized, and best names pass at 64@74, chiefly at 7@74. Second-rate pass at 8@10. The Bank statement should attract the notice of the Controller of the Cur-rency. While, as a body, they carry over 30 per cent, of coin and legal tender, there are several cases of prominent banks which have not 25 per cent. The National banks make a quarterly statement on the 1st of April, and in the interval will perform a good deal of financial strategy to keep within the law."

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

104; Go., October, 1863, 102. Go., 1334@142.—Meisrs, 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. 5-208, coupon, 1862, 109@1094; do., 1864, 1074@1073; do., 1865, 1074@108; do. new, 107@1074; 10-408, coupon, 974@974; U.S. 7-308, 1st series, 1054@106; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1054. Compounds, December, 1864, 144@144. Gold, 1334@134.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 19 .- There is a decided improvement to notice in the Flour Market, and rices of family grades may be quoted fully 25 to 50c. % bbl. higher. There is some little speculative inquiry, and rather more demand from home consumers. Sales of 1300 bbls., chiefly extra family, at \$11.50@13 for Northwestern and \$11.75@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio, including superfine at \$8@8.75; extras at \$9@10.50;

and fancy brands at \$14.50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$1.3734@7.50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is considerable common Wheat offering, but this description attracts but little attention, while prime lots are scarce, and in good request at full prices. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$270@3-15; Southern do, at \$3.05@3-25; and California at \$3.12@3-15. Rye has materially advanced; sales of 400 bush, Western at \$1.50, Corn is scarce and in active request; sales of 1000 bush, new yellow in store at \$1.12. Oats 1000 bush, new yellow, in store, at \$1 12. Oats are in good request; small sales of prime at 68@70c. Nothing doing of importance in either Barley or Malt.

Barley or Malt.

There is a firm feeling in the Provisions Market, but not much doing. New Mess Pork sells at \$22.50@23; and Mess Beef at \$17@20 for Western and City packed. Whisky-The contraband article sells freely

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 19.—Cotton firm and quiet. Flour advanced 10@15c.; sales of 8000 bbls.; State, \$9:35@11.25; Ohio, \$11:30@13.15; Western, \$9:35 @13.25; Southern \$10:90@18.75. Wheat 2@3c. higher; sales of 7500 bushels No. 2 at \$2:50. Corn, 1@2c. higher; sales of 36,000 bushels mixed Western, \$1:20. Oats quiet and firm; sales of 18,000 bushels. Rye firmer; 7550 bushels sold at \$1:19. New Mess Pork, \$24. Provisions steady. Whisky quiet. Whisky quiet.

Whisky quiet.

New York, March 19.—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island. 98; Reading, 102½; Canton Company, 48½; Erie Raliroad, 60½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 97½; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 78½; New York Central, 105½; Cumberland preferred, 3½ Virginia 6s, 5½; Missouri 6s, 97½; Hudson River, 137; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109; do. 1864, 107½; do. 1865, 107¾; Ten-forties, 97½; Seven-thirties, first issue, 108; all others, 105½; Sterling Exchange, 108½; at sight, 109½. Gold closed at 15½.

THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE.-The following concerning this little craft is from the London Shipping and Mercantile Gazette:

Doven, March 3.—The little ship Red, White, and Blue, which put in here on Friday evening, sailed this morning for Havre. was blowing hard from the eastward, with a heavy sea-nevertheless the little craft behaved nobly, and went away steadily under fore and main topsails and foretopmast staysail. Her behavior under canvas had the effect of very much altering the opinion of many seafaring spectators as to her having actually sailed across the Atlantic."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAMARCH 19. For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Don Chiscotte, Paolillo, Cork, for orders, Work-Bchr Comet, Lang, Halifax, H. Winsor & Co. Schr Annie Sheppard. Bowditch, Providence, Ham-mett & Neal. Schr C. Pantauzzi, Wooster, Portland, E. A. Souder

Schr G. C. Morris, Artis, Boston, Tyler & Co. MEMORANDA. Schr Marshall Perrin, Gibbs, hence, at Boston 17th. instant.

Schr J. P. Kirtland, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Wareham 16th inst.

Schrs James Allderdice, Jackaway: E. L. Porter, Sparks; J. B. Austin, Davis; and Sarah Cellen, Cullen, hence, at Boston 16th inst.

[BY THLEGRAPH.]
FORTRESS MONROE, March 19.—The steamers Marlposa and Thames, from New Orleans for New York,
strived at Norfolk this morating, short of coal. They
passed S. of Hatteras the steamer C. W. Lord, towing
the steamer Saragessa to Hampton Roads.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, March 15.—Arrived, steamship Columbia, Barios, from Havana.
Steamship Gen Barnes, Morton, from Savannah.
Steamship Washington, Chichester, from Noriolk.
Steamship Empire, Price, from Richmond.
Steamship Empire, Price, from Richmond.
Ship Wisconsin, Arcas, from Liverpool.
Barque Spiedwell, Patten, from Messina.
Brig S. B. Crosby, Crosby, from Messina.
Schr Ida Deliatorre, Parritt, from Tabasco.
Schr M. E. Mangum, Beveridge, from Bouacca.
Schr Eothen, ——, from Belize.
Returned—Harque Eliza Hands, DeGruchy, for Londonderry, put back in consequence of her pumps becoming choked with grain.
Below—Ship W. Tapscott, Bell, from Loudon.
Ship Great Western, Cunningham, from Liverpool.
Cleared, barque Diana, Thomesen, Cork, for orders; brig L. Berry, Steele, Bermuds; schrs Ann Carlet, Grindell, Barbados; July Fourth, Shaw, Jacksenyille.