THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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SENTIMENT OF THE SOUTH.

The Great Men of the Confederacy on the Situation—Opinions of Lee, Hood, Buckner, and Wheeler—Good Advice to the Southern People, Etc. Etc.

General Lee.

LEXINGTON, Va., March 31.—After a tardy and disagreeable ride over the most miry road, from the Natural Bridge to this place, that it has ever been my misfortune to witness, I arrived here this evening, having accomplished a distance of fourteen miles in seven hours, which will give a faint idea of the horrible state of the roads in this country. Having a letter of introduction to General Lee, I called at his residence late this evening, and was received by himself in a kind but courtly and dignified manner. I found him to be all that has been said of him as a gentleman, and very shortly felt completely at ease in his presence. He was affable and very agreeable, and seemed to be well informed upon matters in his immediate locality and the condition of the State generally, in which he takes the deepest interest, the welfare of the people being evidently most at heart. He discussed, without any reserve whatever, all subjects on this head. The General said he believed the people in this section were probably in a better condition than those in almost any other part of the State, none of them being in actual want of the necessaries of life. Some cases of extreme destitution had recently been brought to his notice by letter, in the Southern portion of the State, and he mentioned one family of distinction who were suffering. He also related with some feeling the case of a lady in Alabama, who had written to her son, then at his college, to come home immediately, as she could no longer afford to pay his fees, and stating that of all the negroes they had had every one had deserted her save one, even those whom she before considered most faithful. This was on the line of some railroad, by which the negroes in its vicinity had nearly all emigrated to other States. Speaking of the colored population, to whom he is strongly attached, their propensity to congregate in towns and cities was to be deplored, rather than to work steadily on farms where their labor was at the present time so essential, and where they would be amply remunerated. A great many healthy, able-bodied men in this town were living on the earnings of their wives, who washed for the students at college, while they could obtain plenty of work in the country. The General also remarked that a letter he had received from Gen. Hampton had mentioned that a great deal of destitution existed both in South Carolina and Mississippi. His politics are, like those of General Grant, unknown, and, like that officer, he has a decided objection to be spoken of in connection with political affairs. I remarked—"General Hampton has been giving some sensible advice to the negroes in Columbia." To which he replied—"So I have heard. They will soon, doubtless, be able to judge for themselves, and should be educated to such a standard." Knowing his reticence with regard to matters politic, I alluded as delicately as possible to the reports that have recently been promulgated in the newspapers purporting to give his views as to the course the Southern people should pursue under the present circumstances, when he said:—"You must excuse me, sir, from expressing myself upon that subject. My position is a very peculiar one. I am a paroled prisoner, and have no right to speak upon political matters; and anything I may have said has only been among my immediate circle of friends, from whom it doubtless escaped unintentionally and reached the newspaper." I then remarked, "The reports alluded to have been published in the entire press of the country, and in this way will have a decided effect with the Southern people," which elicited the following:—"I wish the Southern people to take such measures as will most speedily restore them to their prosperity. With that view I was in favor of a convention to accept the terms of the Military bill, but now I learn that the Supplementary bill places that power in the hands of the military commander." I remarked such was the case, when he said, "I hope that every citizen who can vote will vote so as to secure the speedy restoration and welfare of the country." During our conversation the General said he disliked being paraded before the public in newspapers; but of such importance and general interest to the public are his opinions at the present time, that I feel it a duty to give them so far as I succeeded in obtaining them in a fair and legitimate manner. He confines himself to his own sphere of duties, and never even reads a newspaper, so that what he knows of the situation is heard in conversation with others. He remarked that he heard the Legislature were to reassemble, but he thought if the business of the session was completed they would be more wise in staying at home—an opinion in which numerous citizens of Virginia will concur. It is a noteworthy fact that while at all previous sessions of the College and Institute here quarrels and disturbances between the students and cadets were of frequent occurrence, such is the influence of General Lee's presence, and so great is the respect in which he is held by all, that they will make any sacrifices rather than have a quarrel that might reach his ears, and now a spirit of emulation for good behavior is engendered between them.

General Hood.

NEW ORLEANS, March 25.—General J. B. Hood is now the head of a large commercial house in this city. He received me very cordially, and expressed his views in a very candid and clear manner. If I do not mistake the tenor of his conversation, he is in favor of a cheerful and ready compliance on the part of the South with the terms of the Sherman bill, and the act supplementary thereto. He emphatically declares that from the Potomac to the Rio Grande the people earnestly desire peace, prosperity, and unity, and that further resistance to the Government never enters their thoughts. At the same time he feels that the South can never swallow the policy of the radicals, which is so diametrically at variance with the Constitution as interpreted by those who framed it. He has never considered that the South should surrender any right under the Constitution excepting slavery, and that having once more become good citizens under the Union, they should be protected in their rights of property, and not be asked to become parties to the disfranchisement of men they had selected to represent them in the forum or the field. While he is very glad that the South has not had anything to do with giving the negro the right of suffrage, he is in favor of gracefully yielding to the demands of Congress, and giving the negro the privilege of voting, convinced as he is that the negro's interests are synonymous with those of his old master, and that he will vote the conservative ticket throughout. The only fear that he expresses is that Congress may go further, and confiscate the property of parties who participated in the Rebellion. He is very firm in the belief that the negro will vote with the Southern people unless Congress, by promises of confiscating the property of Rebels for the benefit of negroes, bids higher than the South for the negro vote. The General believes that his people will generally register and exercise the franchise privilege under the law, and expressed the hope that the people, North and South, will unite in a determination to keep the radical majority strictly to the landmarks of the Constitution and laws. He emphatically denies that any portion of the Southern people, and especially the soldiers of the Confederacy, are disloyal to the Government of the United States, or that they have not accepted the verdict of lead and iron in good faith.

General Buckner, of Kentucky.

This gentleman's views are somewhat peculiar. He has always argued, and still insists, that when any people are oppressed they should resist, and if necessary use force for a redress of grievances. He considers that the Rebellion was begun at Washington, when encroachments were made upon the Constitution and efforts made to oppress the South. He declares that he entered the service to resist usurpation, and he still adheres to the idea that the Rebellion was justifiable; yet he is for cheerfully accepting the results, and gracefully yielding to such demands as the conquerors make, provided the manhood of the people is not jeopardized. The General, in course of conversation, remarked, "I think that the endurance of wrong that we cannot avoid is very different from making ourselves parties with others to effect wrongs. To apply that to the present emergency—Congress has deprived us of our constitutional rights; we ought to endure it as a patient people, and bide a time when conservatism will restore us to our former condition of things." On the question of negro suffrage, the General said the South must cheerfully accept it, and use the negro at the polls, teaching them their interests are identical with those of the whites; that they must consolidate the people and send to the State Convention men who truly express the sentiment of the people, which is opposed to disfranchising such men as Lee, Beauregard, and Johnston, who were elevated to the positions they filled by the voice of the people. If men of this class are to be disfranchised, the South should not be parties to it, but let the responsibility rest upon Congress. In answer to the question whether he thought the negro vote would be thrown for the conservatives, he said:—"We can divide the vote in the cities, but in the country we can vote the negro easily." He expressed his desire to see the South filled up by industrious laborers and capitalists from the North; but he feared in a few years this might result disastrously, for his experience showed that Northern men, after a few years' residence, became even more ultra Southern than natives of the soil, and the Southern people might have difficulty in holding them in check. He believed most of the people would register and exercise the franchise, but they never would vote if it involved the disfranchisement of their leaders. Let the radicals take the responsibilty of that. Before the Southern people became parties to so great a wrong they should still remain out and suffer. "By adopting the Constitutional amendment," he said, "as proposed, and sending radicals to Congress from these States, we would be tying the hands of the Northern conservatives, and lending ourselves to the overthrow of the constitutional Government of our fathers, acts which we cannot consistently consent to."

General Wheeler.

I called also upon Major-General Wheeler, the celebrated cavalry raider. The General, to use his own words, is "in favor of peace, security, and the unity of the Government." He declared that he was no politician, but the war having ended disastrously to the South, they should accept the verdict in good faith, and, extending the hand of fellowship, unite with all true patriots to maintain the Federal Union and perpetuate its glory. I was very much pleased with the spirit manifested by the little *sabreur*, who is evidently sincere in the views he advanced. He declares that ever since his parole he has eschewed politics, and turned his attention to business, and that every Southerner should endeavor to advance the material interests of his country in preference to quarrelling with the victors for the purpose of securing better terms.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE FIRE IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Further Particulars—Statement of a Gentleman who Saw One of the Victims—Dr. Senff's Statement—Condition of Sufferers, Etc. Etc.

Notwithstanding the exertions made to conceal from the public the true state of affairs in relation to the explosion which threatened to destroy the Academy of Music last Monday night, still the *Herald* is enabled to furnish additional facts in connection with the accident. The statements which have appeared and the rumors which have gained currency, that only one man has been injured, appear singularly incorrect when the following statements from eye witnesses of some of the sufferers have been perused:—

FROM A THIRD AVENUE CAR PASSENGER.

About five minutes after the explosion of the gas occurred on Monday evening last, at the Academy of Music, one of the victims, a boy about fifteen years of age, entered a Third avenue car, in which I was riding up town. The boy's hair was all singed round his head, and his face was in a complete blister, from chin to eyebrows. The passengers got up on his entering and asked the cause. He told it in a very few words:—"The gas," he said, "which had been left turned on, by some one's negligence, had filled the room;, he went in to light it, and was blown out of the place." It was a wonder that the Academy had not been blown out, and that the roof had not fallen in, thus causing a general catastrophe. I think it showed great heartlessness, to say the least of it, to send this boy home to his residence in Fifty-ninth street, on a cold night, without first calling a doctor to attend to his sufferings. The managers seem to have no consideration for humanity.

Ascertaining that Dr. Henry Senff, of No. 109 Clinton place, had attended one of the boys who was burned at the time of the fire, he was visited last evening for the purpose of learning the condition of his patient. The following is his statement:—

DR. SENFF'S STATEMENT.

The boy whom I am treating for injuries sustained at the fire in the Academy of Music last Monday night, is very dangerously burned about the head, face, neck, both hands, and even in the inside of the mouth, tongue, and the palate; with care, after a long time, he will probably recover, but it will require great care and attention; I visit my patient daily.

The condition of James Cox, whose statement appeared yesterday, is somewhat improved. His father called at the Academy of Music yesterday in order to see if he could obtain any redress for the injuries received by his son, and he received little or no satisfaction. Mr Cox feels very much aggrieved at the treatment he has received.

The other boys, so far as ascertained, who were burned were much in the same condition as on the previous day.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Alabama.

The following telegrams, published in the Mobile *Advertiser and Register* of April 1, are self-explanatory:—

FLORENCE, Ala., March 12.—To the Hon. John Sherman, United States Senate, Washington City, D. C.—Is it proper for judges in Alabama to hold court for trial of civil and criminal cases in advance of instructions from the military commander to be appointed under the act for government of Rebel States?

S. C. POSSEY, W. B. WOOD,
Judges Fourth Circuit.

REPLY.

To S. C. Possey and W. B. Wood.—Certainly, go on in all respects with all civil tribunals.

JOHN SHERMAN.

A call for a convention of the Unconditional Union men of the State is issued, to meet at the Capitol in Montgomery on June 4. The end in view is stated to be that "of restoring the State of Alabama to her relations to the Federal Union, in accordance with the great principle of republican representative government, and the laws recently enacted by the Congress of the United States."

ANOTHER TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Shocking Exhibition of Parental Cruelty—Little Girl Beaten to Death by her Father.

The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday comes to us with the story of another child-whipping case, the whipping proving fatal. It says:—

"Intelligence was on Sunday afternoon conveyed to the Police Station to the effect that a little girl of ten years, named Louisa Barkhaus, a daughter of William Barkhaus, had died very suddenly that morning, and was then lying at the house No. 208 Morgan street, on the corner of Fourth street. The Coroner at once proceeded to the locality. He found living in the house a Norwegian family, who, in answer to his inquiries, said that the body of the dead child was lying in a bed-room on the ground floor, which, with a front room, they had sub-rented to Barkhaus; that the father and mother of the girl had gone away early that morning together. He and the Coroner went into the first of the two rooms. Leading back from this was a small room—so small that the bed which stood within left scarce space enough for the opening of the door. The ticking had been folded up near the head of the bed, and resting with the head and body upon it, lying diagonally across the bed, on its face, lay the corpse of the dead child, in its night clothes. The dress being bared down from the shoulder, revealed a sight which might well cause the stoutest heart to shudder with ill-suppressed horror. The back was one mass of bloody welts and discolored bruises, while the garments were stained with the blood which had been extravasated, and lay thick and clotty upon the surface of the skin. Turning the body upon its back, the spectacle which met the gaze was yet more dreadful. The neck bore plainly marks as if a violent hand had clutched it fast, causing the blood to collect in blue and purple spots, as under the prints of a man's fingers. The breast was discolored by the same welts of gore which marked the back, and the abdomen was streaked with blue and purple, such as blows from a rawhide cause. The expression of the face of the dead child was such as to indicate that she had died in all the agony of a death painful and violent in the extreme. The half-open eyes were yet staring, not with vacancy, but full of the expression of wild terror and the direst agony. From the face all color had vanished. The parents were gone no one knew where. Before they had left, however, and guided, perhaps, by the thought that no inquiry would be instituted as to the death of the child, a coffin had been procured and now lay open and ready to receive the dead, in the outer room. A beginning had also been made to prepare the corpse for burial; for fastened about the neck was a clean robe, strangely contrasting in its snowy purity with the blood-stained and gore-clotted garments which lay beneath it. The name of the party who rented these apartments to Barkhaus and his wife is Peterson. They said that Barkhaus and his wife were Hollanders, who had come to this country last summer, and whose knowledge of English was as yet very defective. Barkhaus is a carpenter, and the child was his only daughter. The child had seemed to them to be very quiet and inoffensive, and, withal, very bright. Yet for all this, Barkhaus, whom they represented to be a man of very strong passions, frequently beat his child so severely that often her cries were heard in the street. On Saturday morning, Mrs. Peterson said, Barkhaus was heard whipping the girl. It was nine o'clock. The door of her room was open, leading into a hall, from which a door led into the room of the Barkhaus family. She could hear very readily the sound of the blows, the angry voice of the father, occasionally joined by words from the mother, and above all the sobbing of the child. She says that the beating distressed her exceedingly. The child seemed to be in great agony, and the father, from his voice, to be in a whirlwind of rage. She says the beating continued almost uninterruptedly for nearly an hour, as it seemed to her. Finally, she was unable to endure it any further, and was on the point of going in to speak to the parents of the child, when she reflected that, as she knew not German, nor they her language or English, it would be useless. She put on her things to go out for interference, when the blows and loud talking ceased, and after a time the sobs of the child, becoming fainter and fainter, died away.

The girl was seen no more that day by the Petersons, nor did they hear her voice. About 4 o'clock on Sunday morning, however, Mr. Peterson says that he was awoke and soon heard the voice of Barkhaus, the father, talking angrily to the child. Shortly after he heard the other take the girl into the front room. This was all. But about 7½ o'clock that morning an acquaintance of the Barkhaus' came to Peterson and told him that the girl was dead. On his return he learned that Barkhaus and his wife had left the house. They returned this evening, however, and slept that night in the same room with the dead child. Yesterday morning they again went away, leaving the preparations for their daughter's burial partly completed.

As soon as the Coroner had viewed the body he at once sent off for an officer, who, reaching the spot, was promptly detailed in search of Barkhaus. An hour's search sufficed to find him at the house of a friend on Carpenter street. He was taken into custody and lodged in a cell in the West Division Station House.

OBITUARY.

George Wythe Randolph.

By a telegram from Richmond we learn of the death of George Wythe Randolph, a grandson of Thomas Jefferson, and distinguished during the late war as the Confederate Secretary of War. The deceased was a native of Virginia, and received a military education at (we believe) the Virginia Military Institute. He also studied law, and at the outbreak of the Rebellion was pursuing his profession, and ranked among the ablest speakers and debaters at the bar of the old Commonwealth. Being an ardent supporter of the secession movement, hostilities had scarcely been inaugurated before he raised a company of artillery, serving with distinction and being rapidly promoted to the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1862, upon the reorganization of the Confederate Cabinet, General Randolph was offered and accepted the position of Secretary of War. He entered upon his duties with vigor and determination, and under his skilful administration the Confederate army, which had been rapidly becoming demoralized, soon recovered its efficiency, and was enabled to force McClellan from his position in front of Richmond. The long train of victories which attended the Rebel arms during 1862 may be attributed principally to the great administrative powers of General Randolph. He was too independent, however, to satisfy Jefferson Davis, and a quarrel between the two resulted in his tendering his resignation, which was accepted, and Mr. Seddon appointed to fill the vacancy. From the day General Randolph resigned the downfall of the Confederacy commenced, and it is doubtful if a reinforcement of one hundred thousand men would have done the Union cause as much good as did his retirement. For several years past the deceased had been afflicted with a severe bronchial affection, which threatened at one time during the war to carry him off. Personally General Randolph was an excellent man, and those who knew him speak in high terms of the purity of his private character.

A PRUDENT PROVISION.—The last Illinois Legislature passed a law making it a high misdemeanor for any manager of a lunatic asylum to receive any patient who had not been declared insane by a jury. A trial is granted to all patients now in confinement, who have not been found *non compos mentis* by a court.

SECOND EDITION

EUROPE.

Commercial Report of To-Day at Noon.
By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, April 5—Noon—Consols for money, 91; Illinois Central, 78¼; United States Five-twenties, 75¼; Erie Railroad, 38.

FRANKFORT, April 5—Noon.—United States bonds, 77⅞.

LONDON, April 5—Noon.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £118,000 in bullion.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—Noon.—The Brokers' Circular reports the sale of Cotton for the week at 60,000 bales, of which 13,000 were for speculation and export. Total stock in port, 668,000 bales, of which 370,000 bales were American. The market to-day is dull and inactive. The sales will probably be 7000 bales. Upland middlings, 12¼d.; middling Orleans, 13d. Breadstuffs quiet, and all articles unchanged. In Provisions and Produce the quotations are totally unchanged.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Arrival of the Steamer North America.

LONDONDERRY, April 5—2 P. M.—The steamer North America, Captain Herr, from Portland on the 22d ult., has arrived.

Evening Report of Markets.

LONDON, April 5—2 P. M.—The market for United States bonds is firmer since noon, and the quotation has advanced ¼. The market for sugar is somewhat easier, other articles unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 5—2 P. M.—The Cotton market is rather easier.

Breadstuffs are firmer and prices tend upward. Corn and Wheat have advanced 3d. each. Petroleum has declined ¼d. ⅌ gallon for standard white. The latest sales are at 1s. 5½d.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Nomination of Ex-Rebels for Office—The Feeling in All Parties.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, April 5.

The Democrats in the Second Legislative district of Baltimore last night nominated seven noted secessionists as Delegates to the State Constitutional Convention. So it will be elsewhere.

The conservatives are greatly dissatisfied, but the radicals are rather pleased at this action.

MURDER OF GENERAL JOSEPH BAILEY.

The Hero of the Red River Dam Killed in Missouri While Discharging His Duties as Sheriff.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 4.—Ex-Brigadier-General Joseph Bailey, Sheriff of Vernon county, Missouri, was brutally murdered while discharging the duties of his office, by two brothers, Lewis and Perry Pixley, on the 26th ult. General Bailey will be remembered as the gallant officer whose ingenuity extricated Commodore Porter's gunboat fleet from a perilous situation at the time of the disastrous Banks expedition up the Red river in 1864. The affair caused intense excitement in the border counties. The citizens have subscribed $3000 reward for the apprehension of the murderers.

Fires in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—H. Varwig's spice mill, No. 423 Court street, was damaged by fire this morning to the extent of $5000.

The third and fourth stories of McHenry & Carson's gas-fitting establishment and Powell's gun store, on Main street, between Fourth and Fifth streets, were also burned this morning. Loss about $15,000.

Heavy Robbery at a Railroad Depot.

CINCINNATI, April 5.—A man named King was robbed of $38,000 at the Ohio and Mississippi depot yesterday.

TERRIBLE COAL MINE EXPLOSION IN VIRGINIA.

Seventy-five Miners Killed—The Pits Burning and the Bodies Unrecovered.

RICHMOND, April 4.—An explosion in the Clover Hill coal pits, Chesterfield county, occurred yesterday, and twenty-five white and fifty colored miners were killed. The pits today are burning, but the shafts are closed to extinguish the fire, so the bodies cannot be recovered.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—A terrible explosion occurred on Wednesday evening about two o'clock, in the Bright Hope coal mine at Clover Hill pits, about thirty-one miles from Richmond, resulting in the loss of seventy persons killed. The following letter from the Superintendent of the coal pits explains the disaster:—

CLOVER HILL PITS, April 4—9 A. M.—D. S. Wortham—Dear Sir:—When the pit bottom was reached yesterday, it was ascertained that the lumber house in the pit, which contained some powder, was on fire. I endeavored to get the men to put it out, which no doubt could have been done, but they feared the danger of another explosion, and were unwilling to work. The pit has again been examined this morning, and the fire is so small that it could be managed if the workmen were willing to risk the danger. Under all circumstances I have determined to save the pit by closing the shafts. We are now engaged in this work. All the men, about seventy in number, and all the mules that were down in this pit are, of course, lost. The bodies cannot be recovered until the fire is extinguished and the pits repaired. Yours, etc.,

NED H. COX.

P. S.—About twenty of the men were white, and the rest colored. Everybody in the pit at the time of the accident is supposed to be killed.

The explosion was the result of neglect, and, it is supposed, of drunkenness.

The "Lock Out" in Pittsburg.

A meeting of iron manufacturers was held in Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday. It was attended not only by proprietors resident in this immediate neighborhood, but by owners from some distance. A resolution looking to the immediate resumption of business was indefinitely postponed. The proprietors see no encouragement for hastening a renewal of operations, even at the proposed reduction of wages, the rate at the East being lower still.

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

250 shares Black Heath Coal Company	22½ cts.
100 shares Susquehanna Canal Company	16 cents.
2200 shares Bruner Oil Company	⅞ cent.
$100 Pennsylvania Railroad Company six per cent. coupon bonds, payable July 2, 1871	$100
$1 00 Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company seven per cent. Consolidated Mortgage Bonds	$66·50
$1000 do. do.	$64·00
Tavern Stand, N. W. corner Salmon street and Lehigh avenue, subject to a ground-rent of $275 per annum	$2550·00
Dwelling House, Sixty-fourth and Callowhill streets; lot 225 feet by 245 feet	$3000·00
Five lots, Vine street, between Sixtieth and sixty-first streets	$400 per lot
Dwelling House, Burlington, N. J.	not sold
Clay Lot, 6 acres, Gray's lane and Race street	$650 per acre

—The Dean of Chicester has nearly ready for publication the fifth volume of his "Lives of the Archbishops of Canterbury."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Hosea Case.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—The case of W. M. D. A. Hosea, charged with forgery, was fixed for this morning. The Court Room was crowded to hear the details of this interesting case.

The prisoner was arraigned and plead guilty to both bills of indictment—one of forging $650, and the other $5000, on the First National Bank of Cincinnati.

Dr. Royer testified that he received the one for $6800, and he advanced $5000 upon it; he knew nothing about the other; Hosea said he had been in the army; witness had received letters from him (letters shown); discovered the draft to be a forgery the next day; Hosea had left the city then.

Cross-examined—I received $1100, in gold, back; I am about $500 out of pocket.

John Duces testified that he received a draft for $5000 from L. M. Hosea; he first proposed to lend me $5000, but paid no attention to it; I afterwards saw him at the La Pierre House, and he proposed it again; he handed me the draft, and I handed him the note in the house of Dr. Royer; he asked me to loan his watch while travelling in Europe; I got the watch from Detective Bennett; the note is in the custody of the officers.

Detective Benjamin Levy testified he found some papers, cards, etc in Hosea's possession; one of the cards had on "L. M. Hosea, Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. A."

L. M. Hosea (the original) testified he was connected with the 16th Infantry; I live in Cincinnati; Hosea is known in that city as William Winton Hosea; he has been using my name for several years; I never saw him until yesterday; I have had bills presented for articles I never purchased; I don't know when he first commenced personating me; I have no personal account in the First National Bank; I know of no other L. M. Hosea connected with the army.

Mr. Gartley testified that he saw him in the month of September or October last year; I knew him as William D. A. Hosea.

A clerk in the First National Bank of Cincinnati testified—There was no account kept there by L. M. Hosea.

L. M. Hosea recalled—The signature to the drafts somewhat resembles mine.

Mr. Cassidy pleaded the extreme youth of Hosea, saying he was only twenty-one years of age, and he hoped the Court would exercise mercy towards him.

Mr. Mann said his youth was the only thing that would entitle him to mercy; but he was guilty of false personation, and as that is an indictable offense, he ought to be punished for it. The worst part of the case was his assuming the name and uniform of a gentleman in Cincinnati, and passing himself off for him.

Judge Brewster then said they had considered all that had been submitted by both sides.

The prisoner was directed to stand up. Judge Brewster said:—"Under bill of indictment No. 63, to which you have plead guilty you are sentenced to pay a fine of $1, the costs of the prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years. Upon bill No. 64, to which you have plead guilty, you are to pay a fine of $1, the costs of prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in separate and solitary confinement in the Eastern Penitentiary for two years, commencing upon the expiration of the term of bill No. 63, and that you stand committed until this sentence is completed."

Thomas McGowan was convicted of the charge of assault and battery with intent to outrage a little girl six years old, named Jane McKnight. The conviction was from the evidence of the prisoner's statement to the constable at the time of his arrest. It was one of the most heinous, repulsive cases ever heard in this Court, the details of which will not bear publishing. He was sentenced to pay a fine of $1, and undergo an imprisonment of two years in the County Prison.

Frank Laughlin was charged with the larceny of boots valued at $51. The allegation upon the part of the Commonwealth was that one day in the latter part of January the defendant went to a shoe store and tried on a pair of boots that were found to fit him, and looked at several pairs that seemed to suit him very well. He did not purchase just then, but, saying he would call again, he went away. On the night of the following day he went to the same store, broke the window, entered and ran away with several pairs of boots. The pair he had tried on the day before were missed, and were found upon the prisoner when he was arrested. The boots were alleged to have been stolen three weeks before the arrest.

The defense alleged that there was a mistake as to the identity of the prisoner; and, also, that the boots the prosecutor claimed as his, Laughlin had had long before the larceny is said to have been committed, on trial.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The following case was fixed for trial to-day: and the jurors who were not empanelled in the case were discharged until Tuesday next:

Thomas Nichols, of the State of New York, vs. the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Co., doing business in York Pa. This is an action to recover the amount of an insurance policy upon a three-story house and its furniture at Franklin, Venango county, Pa. The building was insured at $2000, and the furniture at $1000, and the policy took risk from October 9, 1865, to October 9, 1866.

The loss of the building and furniture took place on the 1st of February, 1867, and the damage said to have been sustained amounted to upwards of $6000. The insurance then fell due on the 18th of May following. Due notice of the loss was given to the defendant's agent at the Franklin, through whom the insurance was effected, and by him sent to the Company: and this agent testified that the President of the Company came to Franklin with his blanks a few weeks after the notice had been sent to the Company, going to show that the notice of loss had been received in due time by defendants, which the defense deny. The amount claimed by the plaintiff is $4000, the amount of the policy and the interest thereon, from May 18, 1866, when the insurance fell due.

The defense was:—1. The plaintiff falsely stated that he was the owner of the premises when he applied for insurance; and there was a mortgage of $1000 upon the property. The building, instead of being worth $3000, as insured, is not worth more than $200; the plaintiff owned nothing out back building which he erected upon the lot, and had no insurable interest in the premises before he leased them.

3. The plaintiff did not give notice of his loss until fifteen days thereafter, whereas the policy required immediate written notice. This neglect is therefore fatal to recovery under the terms of the policy.

4. The plaintiff insured the building as a hotel, but used it as a disreputable house, which increased the risk, and he never gave defendants notice thereof. On trial, Biddle and Sellers for plaintiff; Wharton and Martin for defendants.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Osborn Conrad vs. Lewis R. Broomall. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, $453·60.

Ella Maloney, by her next friend, John Maloney, vs. the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Action to recover damages for injury sustained by plaintiff through alleged negligence of defendants.

The allegation was that the plaintiff, a little child, was being led across American street by a lady; when reaching the track the lady was struck by an engine belonging to defendants, receiving such injuries as to cause her death, and running over the right arm of plaintiff, injuring it so badly that it had to be amputated a little below the shoulder, a street car at the time was standing in such a position as to obstruct the plaintiff's view of American street, and the engine was moving at a rapid rate, the fireman and engineer looking behind them instead of in front, neither giving warning by blowing the whistle or ringing the bell. The defense was a general denial of the allegation of negligence, saying that the accident was the result of rashness upon the part of the woman who had the plaintiff in charge. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, April 5, 1867.

We published a few days since the list of bids for the State loan of $23,000,000. It is of interest to know how the bonds are required, whether in five, ten, or fifteen years the money is desired. The following table exhibits in which shape they are wanted, and how they will be issued:—

Five per cent. loan, redeemable in five years, and payable in ten years	$92,850·00
Five per cent. loan, redeemable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years	90,479·88
Five per cent. loan, redeemable in fifteen years, and payable in twenty-five years	720,983·17
Six per cent loan, redeemable in five years, and payable in ten years	4,907,150.00
Six per cent. loan redeemable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years	7,909,520 12
Six per cent loan, redeemable in fifteen years, and payable in twenty-five years	9,276,016·83
	$23,000,000·00

It will be seen that seventeen out of the twenty-three millions are taken in bonds which do not mature for over ten years. The fact that so many of the subscribers are trustees and guardians shows the confidence which is reposed in the credit of the State. About one million is taken at five, the rest at six per cent.

—The Cincinnati *Gazette*, April 2, says:—"Money continues to work close, and the demand for loans, although moderate, is in excess of the supply of capital. Money continues to go into Government securities, preparatory to the tax returns, and until this movement is completed the market must continue close. The national banks are through with their statements. They are all on the safe side, so far as regards reserves, and show good profits for stockholders. Deposits, as had been foreshadowed, are low. Most of the banks are carrying a large amount of their means in Government securities, thus keeping a firm grip upon an element of strength.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice; June 7·30s sold at 105¼; 97⅞ was bid for 10-40s; 105¾ for August 7·30s; 107¼ for July, 1865, 5-20s; 109¾ for 1862 5-20s; and 108¾ for 6s of 1881. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100¾@101, a slight decline.

Railroad shares, were inactive. Reading sold at 50⅞@@50 81-100, a slight advance on the closing price last evening; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55¼, no change; and Catawissa preferred at 30, no change; 130½ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 31 for Little Schuylkill; 59½ for Norristown; 57 for Minehill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; 58¾ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; and 28¼ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad shares were dull. 19¼ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 27½ for Spruce and Pine; 13½ for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Seventh National sold at 103. 153 was bid for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 105 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 93 for Western; 32½ for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68½ for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 125 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 31½ for preferred do.; 54¼ for Lehigh Navigation; and 15½ for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 133⅛; 11 A. M., 133¼; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 133⅛, a decline of ⅞ on the closing price last evening.

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

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Read R	bs. 50⅝	300 sh Read R	ls. 50⅝

FIRST BOARD.

$1600 U S 7-30's Je	c. 105¼	100 sh Seventh N Bk	103
$2000 U S 7-30s Jy	105¼	77 sh Penna R	ls.b5. 55⅛
$150 5-20s '65 cp. Jy	107⅞	11 do	s5. 55⅛
$500 City 6s, New	100⅞	100 sh Read R	50⅝
$1500 do. New	101	100 do	s5. 50⅝
$2100 do. New	101	100 do	s1. 50⅝
$400 do. New	100⅞	200 do	ls.b30. 50⅝
$300 do. New	ls. 100⅞	200 do	b30. 50⅝
$2500 Lehigh 6s '84	90		

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 108⅝@109¼; do. 1862, 109⅜@109½; do., 1864, 107½@107⅞; do., 1865, 107⅞@108; do., 1865, new, 107½@107⅞; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97½@98; do. 7·30s, August, 105⅝@106; do., June, 105¼@105½; do., July, 105⅛@105⅜; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 18@18⅛; do., July, 1864, 17½@17⅞; do., August, 1864, 17@17¼; do., October, 1864, 16@16⅛; do., December, 1864, 15@15⅛; do., May, 1865, 12½@12⅞; do., August, 1865, 11½@11⅞; do., September, 1865, 10⅞@11⅛; do., October, 1865, 10⅞@11. Gold, 133⅛@133⅜.

—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, 108⅞@109⅛; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109½@109⅝; do., 1864, 107⅞@107⅞; do., 1865, 107⅞@108; do. new, 107½@107⅞; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 97⅞@98; U. S. 7·30s, 1st series, 105⅝@106; do., 2d series, 105⅝@105¾; 3d series, 105½@105⅝. Compounds, December, 1864, 15; May, 1865, 13⅞; August, 1865, 11⅞; September, 1865, 10⅞; October, 1865, 10⅞. Gold, 133⅛@133⅜.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, April 5.—There is a somewhat firmer feeling in the Flour Market, and a fair demand from the home consumers, who purchase principally of the better grades of spring and winter wheat, which command pretty full prices. Sales of 2000 barrels, including superfine at $8·25@9, extras at $9·50@10·50, Northwestern extra family at $12@13·70, Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at $11·75@13·25, and fancy at $14·50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling at $7·25@7·50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at full prices, but common grades do not attract much attention; sales of Pennsylvania red at $3@3·25; and 2000 bushels California at $3·25; also 4000 bushels spring on secret terms. Rye is in fair request; sales of Pennsylvania at $1·52; 1500 bushels Western sold at $1·50. Corn is in active demand at the advance noted yesterday; sales of 14,000 bushels yellow at $1·14, afloat. Oats are scarce and higher; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 71c. No transactions were reported in Barley or Malt.

There is very little Cloverseed coming forward, and the article is in good demand; sales of new at $10·50@11, and 200 bags from second hands at $11@11·50. Timothy ranges from $3·25 to $3·50. Flaxseed may be quoted at $3@3·05.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at $1·20@1·30.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 5.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....63 | 11 A. M.....66 | 2 P. M.....69

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Eureka, Smith, Havre, L. Westergaarde & Co.
Barque Oni, Dannevig, Cork; for orders, do.