THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 88

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 18, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THE SCAFFOLD.

Execution of Albert Teufel at Doylestown.

Dying Statement of the Culprit.

Mis Terrible Crimes.

Remarkable Records of Robberies.

Final Scene.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 18 .- The occasion of the execution, to-day, of Albert Teufel is the cause of an unwonted excitement in this usually quiet and monotonous borough. With the deportment of the prisoner, and the arrangements for the execution up to the merning of yesterday, the readers of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH are already sufficiently familiar.

The Prisoner Yesterday demeaned himself in a manner corresponding with his actions from the commencement of his confinement in this place. The element of moral sensibility seemed utterly wanting in him, his conversation leading one to the belief that human life was considered no more sacred or consequently lima any ways arrival arrival or consequential than any mere animal exist-

During the day he completed the additional During the day he completed the additional sketch of his life on which he has been engaged for some days past, and having scaled it carefully, indersed it with the names of Sheriff Corcoran and Mr. Watson, one of his counsel during the recent trial, with the injunction that it is not to be opened until a week after the execution. It is not probable that he has made a full confession of his guilt in this statement, as he still persisted at the time in asserting his isnocence.

as be still persisted at the time in asserting his innocence.

During the day he received several visitors. Among these were Father George, Kate Hunter, and Christian Teufel. The first was twice in the cell alone with the doomed man, whom he succeeded in engaging in somewhat serious conversation. On leaving, Father George expressed the belief that he had made some impression, however slight it might be.

At 11 o'clock Kate Hunter, Teufel's former mistress, arrived, accompanied by a young gentleman who was gotten up in the most elaborate and artistic style. The lady herself, who can lay claim to ordinarily good looks, but not to positive beauty, was likewise attired in a fashionable but tasteful manner. On arriving at the prison the Sheriff insisted on seeing everything that she desired or intended to present to the prisoner; but being assured that she had no intention of giving him anything whatever, she was admitted to the cell. The meeting between the two was cordial and friendly, but there were no apparent deficonstrations of affection or emotion of any kind on the part of either. In the afternoon she returned again to the city. The meeting between the father and son was some what less painful than on the last previous occasion, when the latter accused the former of being the guilty party in the murder of Wiley.

When not busy with his visitors Teufel passed

party in the murder of Wiley.

When not busy with his visitors Teufel passed his time in a characteristic manner, but was once aroused from his indifference to his fate by the noise made by a mechanic, in connection with the scaffold. He then expressed an earnest desire to see the instrument of death and was quite out of sorts because the privilege was denied him.

The Prisoner's Statement Last Evening. During the evening he again received numerous visitors. A number of the representatives of the press waited upon him, and were received in his peculiar manner. He appeared to be in a talking mood, and at a repeated request, made what might be sivled a "statement." were it not the case that but little reliance, or none at all, could be placed upon it. In many points the story he then told coincided with the one made three weeks ago to the District Attorney, an abstract of which was published in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH of yesterday afternoon. But in some respects the two statements were at variance. He again acknowledged to having been a reckless character from early boyhood. but claimed entire innocence of the crime of which he was convicted. He persisted still in saying that Christian Teu'el was not his father. For a few months he was at Wood's school, on Twenty-third street, between Lombard and Pine. He also attended at one time a Sunday School at Nineteenth and Market streets. At the age of eleven, he went to boating on the Lehigh and Delaware, Raritan, and Morris Canals remaining steadily at one em-Morris Canals, remaining steadily at one employment but a short time, when he would go off on a "beat," He had been engaged in plenty of rows and robberies in Philadeiphia. New York, and elsewhere, the truth about which would be made public in due time. He "could" relate a few of these; and, after some little persuasion, he "did" relate a few, to this effect:— In 1862 or 1863, while on the Marie Forsyth, ton the Mississippi, he drugged the clerk and robbed the office of \$15,000. At another time, he was engaged indirectly in the robbery of one of the sales of the Adams Express Company, realizing therefrom about \$18,000; but of this amount he was forced to destroy \$18,000, which were in bonds. Three of the direct parthis affair have been arrested,

another is still at large.

When engaged in his thieving, Teufel said he generally operated alone, or he "would have been shoved up long ago." He was never seen by the detectives in company with rogues, and always went into business of some kind on arriving at a new place, in order to avertsus-picion. Two years ago he found himself in St. Joseph, Mo., in possession of \$200,000, part of which he had obtained in a business way, but most of it from illegitimate sources. With this he embarked, in company with one John Green, in a special train for Pike's Peak, and lost the whole of it, as well as came near losing his head.

his head.

When pressed upon the swhiect of the murder, he said that he thought the boy Rick must have had something to do with k, but made no mention of his father. He said he was rejuctant to accuse any one, when he did not see the affair, and therefore could not be certain. He added that and therefore could not be certain. He added that whoever did commit the deed, displayed great "weakness" in stuffing the mouth with rags and tightening a rope about the neck, after the man's brains had been beaten out—a thing which he surely would not have done if he had been guilty of it. He persisted in saying that he had never killed a man, although he confessed that he had once held a person by the name of Wagner under the water so long that he almost died. This man was particularly obnoxious to him, by reason of being "mean and dirty." Referring to the army, he stated that he was in and out of it all the time uning the war, deserting and enlisting again. uuring the war, deserting and enlisting again,

The Prisoner's Alleged Alibi. Tenfel stated that he did not prove an alib at his trial, because he was not prove an airbi
at his trial, because he was not permitted to do
so. He afterwards communicated to your correspondent the points which he wished to; sustain, and which showed his innocence. On
Thursday, two days before the murder, he
went to Trenton to look at some mules, intending to purchase them, if they could be obwent to Trenton to look at some mules, intending to purchase them, if they could be obtained cheaply, and not intending to object if
any of them "should happen to follow him."
While there, he saw Wiley, and went to the
boat of the latter. Wiley wished him to go
and make a "big haul" with him; but he declined, having other business. He returned to
Philadelphia on Thursday, went to New York
on Friday, and again returning on Saturday,
met Oscar Burnell, one of the friendly witnesses who could not be discovered at Robbins'
bosel, on Sansom street, between Seventh and notel, on Sansom street, between Seventh and Eighth. On Saturday, at dusk, by appoint-ment, he met Burnell at Fourth and Buttonwood streets, and received from him a

stolen team, which he had promised to deliver at Stony Point, in this county, to one John Cassiday. This he accomplished, putting Cassiday in the way of escaping to Bethlehem with the booty. He then went to Quakertown, where he arrived at five o'clock on Sunday morning, and after breakfast proceeded to Pailadelphia. While Teafel was conversing, he made frequent reference to a vulgar song which he composed about a month ago, entitled "Hanging on Suspicton," to the air of "Way up in New Jersey," and which has been printed for circulation.

for circulation.

Later in the evening, the father and uncle of the prisoner visited him in his cell, accompanied by Father George of Doylestown, and Father Kupfernagel of Haycock, the last two intending to remain with him during the night.

The Arrangements for the Execution were progressing meanwhile. The scaffold on which Probst and nine other guilty wretches had met their fate, was all in readiness for its next victim. Sheriff Corcoran had also made his selection of attendants on the execution,

consisting of the following:

Sheriff's Jury—Ex-Sheriffs James M, Wilkinson, Charles Fellman, Joseph Ely, and Samuel Danagh; and Messrs, Mathew Sheridan, James Williams, T. D. Rhinenardt, Paul Applebauch, Noah Shuil, Edwin Nicholson, William B. Smith, and Jonathan Walton.

Physicians—Drs. Swattslander and McCov. of Physicians—Drs. Swartziander and McCoy, of Doylestown; Dr. Nightingale, of Flemington, N. J.; Dr. Stavely, of Lahaska; and Dr. Linder-

TEUFEL ATTEMPTS TO POISON HIMSELF.

man, of Quakertown,

He Takes a Dose of Strychnine.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Teufel Takes Leave of His Father. DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 18.—About half-aast 10 last evening, the priests left the cell of the prisoner, but his father and uncle remained until 2 in the morning. Teufel received his father in quite a friendly manner, kissing him affectionately at parting, but when the old man turned to him again to take another leave, he pushed him away with an exclamation of dissatisfaction. About three o'clock the prisoner went to sleep—a watch being kept at the cell

Teufel Attempts Suicide.

At 5 o'clock Tenfel awakened in violent con-vulsions. His whole frame quivered and shook volsions. His whole frame quivered and shook in the most frightful manner, one man being unable to keep him quiet. These fearful convuisions continued for several hours, although the physicians succeeded about 7 o'clock in affording him some relief. Previous to this, however, his body at one time grew rigid, his face being discolored, his mouth wide open, and his eyes rolled back. At this time his pulse was quite low, and by many of the attendants it was supposed that he was this time bis pulse was quice low, and by many of the attendants it was supposed that he was already dead. The emetics administered by the physicians then began to have some effect, and for some time Teufel vomited freely and violently. All the symptoms went to show that he had taken a dose of strychnine, which he must have cotained from some of the friends who visited him last evening. The relief was only temporary. His consciousness was restored, but it was still necessary for one man to hold his knees in place, while another kept one hand heavily on his chest. Every now and then the frame of the wretched man would again quiver, and he would complain bitterly of the inattention of the physicians, whom he accused of experimenting upon him. He also gave frequent uterance to an oath, and allogether presented, as he lay stretched upon his couch, a shocking as he lay stretched upon his couch, a shocking and almost sickening spectacle. About 9 o'clock he had become so much easier that he was able to smoke, when he called at once for a gigar.

Tue Prisoner Getting Better-Prepara-

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] DOYLESTOWN, Pa., April 18.—At 10.30 o'clock, the prison, inside and out, presented an animated scene. The crowd all around the enclosure was large, and boisterous to an unusual degree. As the number to be admitted was limited only to those having tickets, the members of the bar and the county officials, hundreds who had a longing to witness the execution were ex-

These latter procured a ladder, which they placed against the rear wall, and about two hundred by that means gained the top, and had a fair view of the scaffold. As many more could witness the whole operation from the trees and neighboring house-tops. The scaffold was exacted just in the rear of the prison access. was erected just in the rear of the prison, access

being had to it from a door in the wall.

By this time the prisoner had become quite easy, the convulsions being few and not vio-lent. He had but little to say, except to com-plain of the pain in his chest. At one time he pointed to his shackles, remarking that ne would get rid of them to-day. The priests, owing to his condition, had no opportunity to converse with him up to that time, but his cell was filled with a curious throng. He appeared to have some appreciation of his condition, and last night wrote a letter to his relatives in Camden, N.J., warning them that disobedience to his parents and bad company had brough him to the scaffold.

THE LAST SCENE.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH The Clergy Visit Him.

DOYLESTOWN, April 18.—At a quarter before 11 o'clock the prisoner was sufficiently composed to receive the elergymen, who remained with him until he was led to the scaffold. He listened to them patiently, and appeared to be somewhat touched by their words.

Shackles Removed. At quarter to 12 o'clock the blacksmith attended to remove the shackles.

On the Road to Death. A quarter past 12 o'clock the prisoner left the cell, preceded by the priests in their spiritual robes. His arms were pinioned behind his, and

he was so weak that he had to be supported on Mounting the Gallows.

Teufel stepped upon the scaffold without apparent emotion, but was quiet, and pale in the face. Taking leave of his attendants, after a short religious service, the noose was adjusted, the white cap drawn over his face, and then the

Sheriff and his attendants left the scaffold. Launched into Eternity. At twenty minutes past 12 the rope was sulled, and Albert Teufel had suffered the senalty of his belnous crime. The body penalty of his belnous crime. The body iwitched nervously at times for some minutes After being permittled to hang the customary length of time, he was cut down and consigned to the coffin for burial.

> [BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] The Execution of Teufel.

Doylestown, Pa., April 18.—Albert Teufel convicted of the murder of Captain James A. Wiley, at Bristol, Pa., was executed at 12:18 to-day. He made no remarks on the scaffold, and did not confess the crime for which he was He attempted to commit suicide last night by taking poison.

A Man Sixty Years Old Attempts to Mur-der Mis Wife – He Afterwards Haugs

WAYNESBURG, Pa., April 16 .- Martin Cane, a man of over sixty years of age, residing near Mount Morris, in this county, last night struck his wife, while sleeping, two blows with an axe, and afterwards committed suicide. He was discovered about 11 P. M., hanging to a tree near the house. The doctors say his wife can live

but a few hours. Murder in the Seventh Ward in N. Y. A MAN SHOT DEAD IN A JEFFERSON STREET

At ten minutes of 1 o'clock this (Trursday) morning, John R. Livingston was shot dead, while in the saloon No. 17 Jefferson street, by Vincent Cody. Cody was at once arrested by Roundsman Whitcomb, of the Seventh Precisct Police. Owing to the lateness of the hour no details of the case could be obtained,

RECONSTRUCTION.

GEORGIA.

Address of Governor Jenkins to the Address of Governor Jenkins to the People.

Washington City, D. C., April 10,—To the People of Georgia:—During the late civil war you were distinctly informed, by legislative resolves and by Executive proclamations, emansting from the United States Government, that it was wased against you not vindictly was the control of concepts in dictively, not for the purpose of conquest, but solely for the maintenance of the Union. The theory announced was that, by her ordinance of Secession, Georgia had not placed herself, not recould in any way place herself, without its paie, but that, at whatever cost of blood and trensure, the resistance of her people to the authority of the United States must be supposed.

suthority of the United States must be suppressed.

With these ideas in your minds (actuated by what considerations it matters not), in April, 1865, you, in good faith, ceased that resistance, laid down your arms, and made full submission. From these premises it is undeniable that you had a right to expect, as it is notonously true you did expect, speedy restoration to the position in the Union from which you had exceed to withdraw—your status unto the position in the Union from which you had as ayed to withdraw—your status unchanged, save in the abolition of slavery, to which, with amazing equanimity, you assented, by word and by act.

To it is work of restoration the President of the United States, in the recess of Congress, faitiful to the theory promulgated as above stated, addressed himself, with much of circumstantial detail and elaborate machinery, but in a spirit of unaffected kindness.

The Governor then gives a history of the attem; the reconstruct under Mr. Johnson's unauthorized policy, and of the action of Congress soys:—

authorized policy, and of the action of Congress 80/8:

After having treated Georgia as a State, so far as coincided with their convenience or their interest—after having tolerated her Government reconstructed under Federal Executive auspices, during a period of eighteen months, the Thirty-ninth Congress, just at its close, enacted a law providing for the reconstruction of your State Government, in accordance with their will and pleasure, irrespective of your own; and, ad interim, for your military government. The Fortleth Congress, taking up the role, immediately upon the expiration of its predecessor, has enacted a law supplementary to the former, placing the whole machinery of reconstruction in the hands of the Military Governor previously provided for. Construing the two acts together, that official is clothed with dictatorial powers over you, and sustained by as many bayonets as may be necessary to the end in view. They prescribe, as indispensable provisions in your contemplated Constitution, sevesions in your contemplated Constitution, several articles which the enacting power well knows you disapprove, and some of which, as applicable to themselves, other States now in full fruition of the Union disapprove and have recently rejected. Lastly, these enactments for the purposes of this forced reconstruction ex-tend the elective franchise to a large class of persons on whom you have never bestowed it.

persons on whom you have never bestowed it, and to whom you, as well other States now represented in Congress, by the rejection of the last proposed Constitutional amendment, have rejused to extend it.

These acts of Congress have been vetoed by the President, but have been passed over his veto by two-thirds of each branen of the Congress. I shall not swell this address by a thorough analysis of these acts. They are fearfully familiar to you. But I hesitate not to say to you, that they are palpably unconstitutional and grievously oppressive. Such, fellow-citizens, is your present condition, and the official relation I bear to you demands that I speak to you of it. The all-absorbing question is, what shall Georgia do?

The public discussions seem to recognize only two alternatives:—I. Prompt acquiescence in the already ejected prop sal for amendment of the Federal Constitution, and in all the requirements of the two acts of Congress before mentioned, together with the incorporation of them all, by our own acts, into our own

before mentioned, together with the incorpora-tion of them all, by our own acts, into our own constitution and laws. 2. A firm but temperate refusal of such acquiescence and adoption; and a patient, manly endurance of military government, until, in the efflux of time, and on the subsidence of the passions generated by civil war, better counsels shall prevail at the Federal rai capital-we, meantime, strictly observing law and order, and vigorously addressing our-

selves to industrial pursuits.
As between these alternatives, I have no hesitation in advising the adoption of the latter, but forbear, at this time, to assign any reasons for this advice, because, fellow-citizens, I am far from believing these are the only alterna-tives. I have strong faith that there remains to us an available remedy. In the Federal Government there are three departments. Two of them have passed upon these measures, and are in direct antagonism regarding their constitutionality; but in that event the Constitution gives to the legislative department power to verride the Executive, and they have so done, There still remains, however, the judicial de partment, the great conservator of the supre nacy of the Constitution, whose decrees, unlike macy of the Constitution, whose decrees, unlike the Executive veto, cannot be overridden by the Congress. That department has not yet spoken. Should it be found in accord with the Executive, this usurpation will be arrested. Then, withough for a time you may be denied representation in Congress, your State Government will remain interest and full waters. ment will remain intact, and full restoration will not long be delayed. In conclusion, the Governor states that emi-

nent jurists approve his opinion that a case can be made requiring the validity of the law to be tested by the Supreme Court, and in the meanwhile counsels inaction.

VIRGINIA.

MEETING OF THE STATE REPUBLICAN CONVENTION-THE PREEDMEN PRESENT IN FORCE.

RICHMOND, April 17.—The first State Republican Convention in Virginia met here to-day, and permanently organized. The Convention was a perfect success, 300 delegates being prewas a perfect success, 300 delegates being pre-sent, one-third of whom were white. Great earnestness prevails. All the counties but a few in the southwestern portion of the State are represented. The temporary President was George Rye, of Shenandoan county. The per-manent President is John Hawkhurst, of Alex-andria. All the other offices were divided be-tween the blacks and whites. The Convention met in the famous African Church, where the first Secession ratification meeting was held. Left Davis made his last speech within its walls. Jeff Davis made his last speech within its walls. Gen. Conway, now engaged in organizing the Radical party South, made a powerful speech, in which he dissected the so-called Conservative movement. Mr. Hunnicutt also made an address. Many members of the Legislature and leading ex-politicians were present. The Convention adjourned fill to-morrow morning, after appointing committees. The State Council of the Union League meets to night, and General Conway will present important busi-ness. About five hundred delegates will be ness. About five hundred delegates will be present. A great ratification meeting will be held to-morrow evening in front of the Capi-tol. It is expected that 15,000 persons will be present. The radical organization progresses finely, and the reports are all of a cheering character. Colored speakers, canvassers, and documents are much needed. The conservations of the conservati tive meeting on Monday was a great failure, the negroes shewing their contempt most un-

Immense Mass Meeting at Augusta, Georgia.

Augusta, Ga., April 14.—Nearly three thousand of our citizens, of whom nine-tentbs were colored, assembled at the Parade Ground yesterday morning, pursuant to a call for a public meeting to take into consideration the political situation. At about eleven o'clock, the object of the meeting was announced by William Hale, who invited Rev. Mr. Watts, a colored clergyman, to recite a passage, Simeon Beard, colored, read the following resolutions:—
Whereas, The American nation, was thrown into a

Whereas. The American nation was thrown into a fierce, destructive civil war as ever convuised a nation of the earth, caused by the existence of partial laws, which denied to one portion of its people rights which the other portion enjoyed; and whereas, one portion of its people waged this war to perpetuate this system of partial laws, while the other portion wased war for their abolition; and whereas, this system of laws was destroyed by the war, and all the people declared equal before the law; and whereas, this squality is not recognized by certain States which made war upon the nation; and whereas, the State of Georgia refuses se recognize this equality et law; and whereas,

the Union Republican party is the exponent of thi

the Union Republican party is the exponent of thi law; therefore

Resolved, That the loyal citizens of Georgia should give their united and continued support to this party which has saved the life of the nation, and made all the people equal before the law.

Resolved, That no distinction should be made in the enjoyment and exercise of political rights and privileges among men on account of face and color.

Resolved, That laws should be so constructed as to secure all men a fair and equal chance to acquire, hold, protect, and detend property, and to protect and defend their persons.

Resolved, That the people should be taxed in proportion to their property, and not otherwise.

Resolved, That the elective franchise and the juror privilege are the best protection which a nation can give to ha people, and that the right to one includes the right to the other.

Resolved, That all punishments which the law in-

give to his people, and that the right to one includes the right to the other.

Resolved, That all) purishments which the law inflicts upon mee, subjecting their versous to torture, is a relic of barbarism, and mone but a people barbarous in their nature will suffer such punishments to be inflicted.

Resolved, That those who gave their services to the war for the crushing of the Rebellion, and the widows and orphans of those who sacrificed their lives in the same cause, are entitled to, and should receive, the nation's care, protection, and gratitude.

Resolved, That the mational debt, incurred for the suppression of the rebellion, is a sacred obligation, and the national honor and faste should forever be pleased to its lathing pa ment; but that all debts incurred for the suppers of the Rebellion are forever youd, and should never be assumed by either State or nation.

Resolved, That constitutions have and local.

nation.

Resolved, That constitutions, laws, and legislators are subordinate to the will of the people, and should by them be changed, modified, and controlled when, in their discretion, their interests demand it.

Resolved, That labor is the basis of human happiness, and that the chief object of legislation should be to protect is in the rights and honor of its high calling.

calling.

Exolved, That free schools and churches are the guardians of civil and religious liberty, and the foundation of civilization and (hristianity, and should be established in every town and precinct in the

nation.

**Mesolved, That men and nations are dependent upon God, the Ruler of the Universe, for all blessings vonchsafed unto them, and that they should conform their laws and actions to His precepts, rendering unto

Him homege in all things.

After these resolutions were read, speeches After these resolutions were read, speeches were delivered by ex-Governor and United States Senator elect Herschel V. Johnson, Judge J. M. Clarke, Colonel Fitch, and others. A letter from Judge Erskine, of Savannah, was read, closing with this sentiment:—"The propitious hour for the regeneration of Georgia is at hand. If we falter we fall, and the golden moment's gone; therefore, as one man, let us step forward and welome it with firm and loval hearts." qyal hearts." The entire banquet was a successful and plea-

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Brewster-Mary Phillips pleaded gulity to a charge of assault and battery upon Margaret McCoy. Mrs. McCoy is an old and apparently feeble lady, and Mary Phillips is a large, portly dame of about forty-five summers, the mest peculiar feature of whose face was a very dack eye. Morrison was charged with the larceny of

wo towels, valued at sixty cents, the property of Thomas Farley, one of the proprietors of the La Pierre House.

Thomas Farley, one of the proprietors of the La Pierre House.

Mr. Farley testified that Morrison had been an employe in his hotel; certain goods had been missed, and the prisoner was arressed on suspicion; his room was searched, and two towels belonging to the house were found.

The defense alleged that these towels had been loaned to the defendant by the laundress of the house, and he thought the isundress had the privilege of doing this, and thought he received them honestly. A good character was shown. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of receiving stolen goods, knowing them to have been stolen.

David Weible was charged with the larceny of a watch, the property of Mr. Sallor, Mr. Sallor testified that the accused slept in the same room with him at a boarding-house; that he had repeatedly been losing money there; his watch was taken one night, and the defendant stopped coming to the house after that night.

one of the chambermaids of the boarding-house testified that she saw the prisoner come from Mr. Sallor's room one day, and she went in immediately alterwards and found Mr. Sallor's trunk open.

A policeman testified to having arrested the prisoner, and having found a number of keys upon him. Mr. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, said there was no evidence to connect this defendant with the larcery, and submitted the bill. Verdict not guilty.

Leopold Neil was charged with assault and battery upon Acolph Neidersdorf. Neidersdorf stated that, on the list of January last, the decendant, a tavernkeeper, came to his workshop in Howard street, keeper, came to his workshop in Howard street, above Master, and endeavoied by threats to make him sign a paper making himself responsible for a certain board bill; and upon his refusing to do so, the defendant struck him in the mouth with an inkstand.

DISTRICT COURT-Judge Sharswood.-Struthers DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Struthers vs. Wagner. An action to recover for a watch alleged to have been taken from plaintiff by defendant, when the former was private in a regiment of which the latter was colonel. Verdict for plaintiff, \$300.

Exta K. Conklin vs. Theodore Adams. An action to recover damages for decelt alleged to have been practised by defendant upon plaintiff. The allegation was that plaintiff bought an interest in a firm of which defendant was a member, the interest being \$100,000, for which \$50,000 were paid in liquof and \$15,000 in cash: and when plaintiff came to settle up the assets he had bought, he found many of them bad, some persons who were represented as indebted to this firm saying they never had any dealings with it, and others that it was indebted to them; and this the defendant knew at the time he sold the assets. On trial.

HEARING BEFORE UNITED STATES COMMIS SIONER HIBLER.—A. Becker was charged with aiding and abetting in the removal of distilled spirits other than to a bonded warehouse. James J. Brooks testified that he visited the defendant's premises, No. 528 South Sixth street, yesterday morning, and saw him there; saw three barrels of whisky on the sidewalk, that had been just unloaded from a wagon; they were rolling one into the store; the wagon had the name of A. Becker on It; I saw, had the name of A. Becker on It; I saw, from the inspection marks on the barrel, what I believed to be a fraud; the marks were "P. McDonough, Distillery Inspector, Fourth District, Pa.; T. W. Sutton, distiller, — gallons, — proof, inspected 1th of March, 1867, the brand U. S., U. S. bonded warehouse, tax paid," The absence of the serial numbers of gallons and the above proof, indicated to me the tax hadn't been paid; I spoke to defendant in the store; he said he had nurto defendant in the store; he said he had pur-chased the spirits by sample; and that the man-had borrowed his wagon to bring the spirits there; he didn't know who the party was; I left the spirits in the place, and went to the collection office to ascertain whether the tax had been haid, and found that J. W. Sutton had not paid the tax; I returned to defendant's place of bust ness and found that all the marks on all the arrels had been tampered with; some one had The defendant was held in \$1000 ball to answer

Bismark on Universal Suffrage. Count Bismark made the following observa-

tions at a recent sitting of the German Parlia-

"Universal suffrage is a legacy which has been transmitted to us by the national aspiration for German unity. The Governments would prefer a different system, but they have not pro-posed any substitute. I know nothing more absurd or more pitiful than the Prussian law which sanctions elections by classes and by in-direct suffrage, caprice and harshness accom-panying the tax-rated suffrage. It would not be prudent to combine the right to the suffrage with social or class distinctions, Indirect suf-frage alters the expression of public opinion; rect and universal suffrage will introduce alent into Parliament."

These observations were received with loud cheers. In the same sitting, vote by ballot, and the eligibility of all public functionaries, including ecclesiastics and judges, were adopted.

THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILTOAD,-The receipts of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad for the year 1866 were \$303,975, of which \$212,005 were for passengers. The operating expenses were \$174,105, and the interest charge was \$123,588, leaving \$6281 of surplus. The rapid increase of population along this line of railway is steadily improving its condition. The capital and entire debt

of the company is \$2,244,200. THE MORRIS COUNTY STRIKE .- The strike in Morris county, New Jersey, is ended, and the mines are in operation, the strikers having gone to work at the old price. The Mount Hope Company will have only 150 men where they employed 450, and the others will drive on as usual.

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

Brest, April 18—Noon.—The steamer Europe, from New York on the 6th, bas arrived.
London, April 18—Noon.—The Money Market is quiet. Consols, 91 for money; Eric Railroad shares, 37%; Illinois Central, 76%; United States 5-20s, ex-dividend, 71%.
FRANKFORT, April 18—Noon.—United States bonds, 78%.

FRANKFORT, April 18—Noon.—United States bonds, 76%.
LIVERPOOL, April 18—Noon.—The Brokers' Circular says the cotton sales of the week were 51,000 bales, of which 16,000 were on speculation and for export. The market to-day is dull, and the sales are trilling; upland midding, 11%; Orleans middling, 11340012d.; stock in port, 796,000 bales, of which 41,000 are American. Breadstoffs are unchanged. Provisions are also unchanged with the exception of Lard, which has advanced to 50s. 6d.

Marine Disaster.

PLYMOUTH, April 18.—A coal laden scooner, name and destination not ascertained, went ashore below Plymouth during the gale yesterday. The life boat, in attempting to save the crew, was upset alongside, and four of her crew of eight men were drowned. Their names were Crowell F. Holmes, James Lynch, Joseph B. Lynch, and Amasa Bartlett, Jr., all of Plymouth. The boat dri'ted ashore again and was manned, and succeeded in saving the crew of the schooner.

manned, and successed in saving the crew of the schooner.

Early this morning, the schooner Willis Lin-coln, of Duxbury, parted her Jib stay near the Gurnet, while running into harbor yesterday, and Henry Hand was washed off the bowsprit while endeavoring to secure it. The dory, containing George Land and another man, was launched to save him, but it upset, and both

From Greytown.

New York, April 18.—The steamship Santiago de Cuba has arrived from Greytown, Among her passengers is the Hon. Thomas S. Clay, United States Minister to Honduras,

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, April 18.—Cotton dull and declining, at 27c. Flour quiet, without decided change; sales of 5000 barrels. Wheat quiet and nuchanged: Amber State, \$535. Corn quiet; mixed Western, \$12951/34, State, \$535. Corn quiet; mixed Western, \$12951/34, State, \$535. Corn quiet; mixed Western, \$12951/34, State, \$500 bushels of State at 78050c. Hye in good demand; sales of 8000 bushels at \$148. Pork steady and unchanged. Lard dull at 120613/4c. Whisky quiet.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thursday, April 18, 1867.

The Stock Market opened rather dult this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held. 109% was bid for 1862 5 20s: 1074 for July, 1865, 5-20s: 109% for 6s of 1881; 98 for 10-40s; and 105% @106 for June and August 7 30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100%, and old do at 98 Railroad shares continue the most active on

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 131½, no change; Reading at 50½@50 44-100, a slight advance; Lehigh Valley at 57½, a decline of ½; and Catawissa preferred at 28½, an advance of ½; 56½ was bid for Minebill; 32½ for North Pennsylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 13 for Catawissa common; and 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was notning doing. 19½ was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 29 for Spruce and Pine; 47½ for Chesnut and Wainut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 13½ for Hestonville; 30½ for Green and Coates; and 40 for Union.

40 for Union. were firmly held at full prices,

but we hear of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 53½, no change. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 30 for preferred do.; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division.
Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 135#; 11 A. M.,
136; 12 M., 136#; 1 P. M., 136#, an advance of 1 on the closing price lust evening.

Half a million acres of land warrants issued

to Pennsylvania by the United States, for agricultural colleges, were sold yesterday at the Surveyor-General's office, Harrisburg, at from fifty-five to sixty cents per acre. When it is considered that there are over ten million acres of these warrants already issued, and all the Southern States yet to receive them, and that the same kind of warrants issued to Maryland, Ohlo, Kentucky, and other States, are selling at only fifty to fifty four cents per acre, the State officers of Pennsylvania deserve great credit for having realized to the treasury nearly seventy. five thousand dollars more than the same warrants could have been bought for of other States.

RAILROAD BREAKDOWNS IN ENGLAND, John Bull is a conservative personage, and is ordinarily understood to keep a tight hold of his purse-strings, but he has been singularly loose in his railroad and joint-stock enterprises.
Many years ago, under the famous railroad king, Hudson, all Britain went crazy on these constructions, and then went to everlasting smash, sinking untold sums of capital. Within the past few years there has been a general rush into joint-stock companies for every conceivable purpose. These operations have culminated, during the last season in one of the severest fluorist. last season, in one of the severest financial crises that have been known in England for a quarter of a century. On the heels of this disaster, there now come two more vast rail-road explosions. The London, Dover, and Chatham Railroad Company, after expending some \$40,000,000 in construction, has come to grief on its bonds. And what is worse, some of the holders of its debentures, finding stray portions of its property lying around loose, to the amount of a million or more, seized upon it in satisfaction of their claims. The case was carried to court, and the late attorney of the Rebels in the Alexandra case, now Lord Justice Cairns, gave a legal decision which may be of importance on both sides of the Atlantic. It was to the effect that the bonds of a railroad

importance on both sides of the Atlantic. It was to the effect that the bonds of a railroad company do not run against the property of the company, but only against its earnings. The bondholders were thus turned out of court, and the property they selzed reverted to the possession of the Company. The second case of disaster is that of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, which, theoretically at least, extends from New York to St. Louis. Large portions of this road were built during the war, and many complinents have been lavished upon the magnificence of the enterprise and the magnificence of the British managers thereof. Our readers will remember the visit of Sir Morton Peto, Mr. James Henry, and other gentlemen to this country a few years ago, and the comet-like trail they left behind them; which visit and coruscation was in the interest of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad aloresaid. A dinner of inconceivable dimensions and cost was given by these gentlemen, at Delmonico's, to a large number of American magnates, where many flattering things were said, and many patronicate arconices and of the distermination. flattering things were said, and many patronizing promises made of the determination of British capitalists to set railroad things straignt on this continent. Having made this display, and given this banouet to a commany of In this continent. Having made this display, and given this banquet to a company of some 250 gentlemen, at a cost of \$25,000 or \$250,000—we do not precisely remember which—Sir Morton and his friends returned home. Now the whole concern has exploded, after the manner in which such tremendous things generally do explode. Among other things done at the time of this triumphal visit was the execution of a most wonderful mortgage by this Company, which paid the most wonderful and unbeard-of stamp tax ever known on this continent, exceeding, we believe, the sum which George the Third almed to collect from the American Colonies in the way of a stamp tax, and which brought on the American Revolution. So that, on the whole, there has never been anything in the railroad world of the United States like unto the stupendous career and end of the promoters and managers of the At-

lantic and Great Western Railway Company, from its inception to its final failure to pay the interest of the thirty millions of defrom its inception to its final failure to pay the interest of the thirty millions of deventures secured by the splended mortgage aforesaid, which at the last advices had occurred. It is a striking fact that rash, and enterprising, and reckless as the Americans are alleged to be by our relations across the water, we have never yet wasted our money in the great enterprises of the last quarter of a century, as the conservative and close-fisted English capitalists have done. Three immense Railroad Companies—the Grand Trunk of Canada, the London, Dover, and Chatham (finding its terminus in the very heart of London), the Atlantic and Great Western—each rivalling in the magnitude of their cost our greatest works, have one by one gone down into the guilf of bankruptcy. The Grand Trunk, on an expenditure of some \$50,000,000, is now a fancy stock on the London market at 20c, on the dollar. London, Dover, and Chatham, on a cost of \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000, is speculated in at the same figure, while the Atlantic and Great Western, with one mortgage debt of \$50,000,000, a large amount of other obligations, and a very considerable amount of paid-up capital stock besides, cannot find purchasers at any price. There is nothing in all the experience of American railroads that is to be compared to the gigantic breakdown of these three companies. Nothing which exhibits such a reckless spirit of expenditure. Nothing which exhibits so much of financiering on a desperate basis. It is to the credit of American skill, and enterprise, and good judgment, that, after all the flings of English writers at the hazardous nature of American investments, we are able to challenge such a contrast as this.—New York Tribune to day. able to challenge such a contrast as this,—New York Tribune to day.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Thursday, April 18.—There is more activity in the Flour Market, but less firmness in prices. There is considerable inquiry for home consumption, but a total absence of any demand for shipment; sales of 3000 barrels, including superfine at \$800,000 catros at \$10,001; 2700 barrels Northwestern extra family, part at \$12.75,01400, and part (2000 barrels) on private terms; 200 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$13,01500; and fancy brands at \$15.50,017.50, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and held firmly; sales at \$8.50 per barrel. No transactions were reported in Corn Meal.

There is a very firm feeling in the Wheat Market, and a good demand for prime lots; but owing to the paucity of the receipts and slocks, the transactions are ilimited; sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at \$3.20,23.40; and 500 bushels California at \$3.40, 1000 bushels Canada Rye sold at \$1.76. Corn is in fair demand at yesterday's quotations; sales of 6000 bushels yellow at \$1.25 in the cars from store and affoat. Oats are unchanged; sales of 4000 bushels Pennsylvania at 75.67.60, chiefly the former rate.

Whay — The "contraband" article sells at \$1.50,016.

-Mr. Dion L. Boucicault, the playwright, is to be the chairman of the next annual dinner of the General Theatrical Fund.

-The Hon. Grantley Berkley has a new work in press, entitled "Anecdotes of the pper Ten Theusand."

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....APRIL 18.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Elgin, Hecely, London, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Despatch, Dix. Irigitut, J. E. Bazley & Co.
Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Bangor, Hammett &
Neal.

Schr Dart, Calloway, Washington, Bacon, Collins&Co.
Schr Mary E. Vancilef, McCobb, Port-au Spain, John
Mason & Co.
Schr Cedar Grove, Webb, Millord, Curtis & Knight,
Schr Jonathan May, Neal, Boston, Tyler & Co.
Schr J. Trueman, Gillis, New Bedford, W. A. Euglish,
St'r Diamond State, Talbot, Baitimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Ella Adele, Alexander, from Sombrero cth inst., with guano to Moro Phillips. Left, brig Blue Wave, Carroll, for Philadelphia, to sail in three days. Brig Oriolan, Ely, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to T. Wattson & Son. 11th inst., S of Hatteras, spoke ship Montebello, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

spoke ship Montebello, from New Orleans for Liverpool.

Schr Moses Patton, Harding, 9 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris & Stotesoury.

Schr B. F. Folsom, Orlando, 17 days from Trinidad, with sugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh.

Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, 7 days from Savannah, with lumber and old fron to captain.

Schr S. and E. Carson, Brown, 3 days from Wilmington, N. C., with lumber to E. C. Rowley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox. 1 day from Odessa, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Theodore Deare, Phillips, from Dighton.

Schr Meading RR. No. 50, Corson, from New Haven.

Schr Reading RR. No. 50, Corson, from Boston.

Schr J. J. Wellington, Terry, from Boston.

Schr J. J. Wellington, Terry, from Boston.

Schr Viola, Treworgy, from Providence.

Schr A. D. Scull, Scull, from Egg Harber.

Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 15 hours from Baitimore, with mass, to J. D. Ruoff.

BELOW Ship Wm. Cummings. from San Francisco: a dis-masted brig (supposed to be the E. H. Rich, hence for Trinidad de Cuba), off Bombay Hook at noon yes-terday.

erday. Observation of the Philadelphia Erchange.
LEWES, Del., April 16—8 P. M.—The barque E. Schultz, which has been ashore off this place, left the roadstead this morning for Philadelphia, in tow of tug America, for repairs.

A ship, a barque, and two brigs came in, and proceeded up last night.

The brig Nelson, from St. John, N. B., for Potomac river; schrs Sea Nymph, from Providence for Washrington; and Mary R. Hickman, from Philadelphia for do., are at anchor off the Breskwater.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Warrier, Davis, from London for Philadelphia, put into Swansea 2d inst., leaking.

Ship John G. Richardson, Oliver, hence, at Geestemunde 25th uit.

Steamship Hunter, Rogers, hence, at Providence 16th inst. 16th inst.

Barque Wm. Van Name. Cook. from Messina, at
Gibraltar 16th ift., and sailed for Philadelphia 24th.

Barque C. Lovett, Theriand, hence, at Liverpool 1st Barque Barlow, McDorman, hence, at London 3d

Barque Annie Ada, Caun, hence, at Gibraltar 18th ult, and salled for Genoa 24th.

Brig Ortotan, Ely, from Matanzas for Philadelphia, was spoken 10th inst., iat. 37 50, ion. 74 80.

Schr John A. Griffin, Foster, hence for Clenfuegos, was spoken 3ts ult., off Trinidad de Cuba—all well.

Schrs D. S. Siber, Huntley, E. Neal, Studams; and S. Wilson, Nowell, hence, at Boston 18th inst.

Schr Ocean Wave, Baker, hence, at Providence 16th instant.

instant.
Schr J. Satterthwalte. Long for Philadelphia, sailed from Portsmouth 14th Inst.
Captain Taylor of barque John H. Pearson, from Boston, at Havana, reports:—April 2, lat. 35, lon, 70, fell in with schr "Willis Sorreil." of Philadelphia, abandoned, colors flying union down, rudder gone, main rigging parted, sails all furied, except jib, which was hauled down; had apparently carried a deek load of lumber, as some was left; by her rolling judged her to be full of water.

[BY TELEGRAPH.] San Francisco, April 16. — Arrived, steamship Sacramento, from Panama. Balled, ships Audenbaum, for New York; Chiefiain, for Cerk, Ire.