# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### EUROPE.

GERMAN OPINION.

BAPOLEON WARNED BY UNITED FATHERLAND. From Gazette of Northern Germany (Berlin), 11th. The fall on the Paris Bourse has given rise here to the most disquieting and absurd rumors. No one could suppose that it had been caused by fears of war, for one particular circumstance characterizes the situation—that the cumstance characterizes the situation—that the question of peace or war is not of a nature to be decided at Berlin. The nature of the Confederation of the North, like that of all federative States, is especially pacific—is not directed towards attack but defense. Germany feels herself strong in this defensive character, and has a right to believe that her neighbors will not eatimate that strength below its value; while to calm their fealures appropriations that show should calm their jealous apprehensions they should remember that the German nation, as such, has remember that the German nation, as such, has never entered the lists as a rival to a neighboring people with the sole view of maintaing in its predominance. The struggles between the Bourbons and the Hapsburgs formerly had solely for object dynastic interests, and the nations were only concerned so far as they were then represented by dynastics. It was very different with the prolonged rivalry so often breaking out in bitter wars between France and England. In that case it was not dynastics contending for territorial possessions for the contending for territorial possessions for the aggrandizement of the power of the head of a royal family; it was one country against another, one people against another, fighting for an ephemeral preponderance in the political world, and which, momentarily acquired, was seen grily leaf the material political world. neces arily lost the instant following. The impu sance of the German nation, the natural consequence of its territorial divisions, has at varisequence of its territorial divisions, has at various times led our neighbors at the other side of the Rhine to exercise a determining influence on the destinies of Germans and to attack their national integrity. At present, that those sao things are passed for Germany, and that all the national strength is united under one banner, attacks from abroad will no longer find feeble parties or a disjointed and powerless agglomeration, but a solid phalanx formed of the whole defensive strength of the German nation. But to provoke her to the combat nation. But to provoke her to the combat would be to unchain a tempest, the ravages of which would devastate countries, destroy populations, and overturn thrones, and which no command could appease until it had spent its fury and found a final calm from universal ex-

From Galignani's Messenger, April 12, The Cologne Gazette publishes an article, admitting with regret that the wishes of the population of Luxembourg are not in favor of a union with Germany, but rather inclined towards France. It savs:—'We should be very glad to announce that German patriotic mani-lestations are taking place in the Duchy; that there are popular meetings; that addresses are being signed to express a desire not to be sepa-rated from Germany. But there is nothing of the sort; and the following is extracted from a letter written to us from Luxembourg by a Ger-man patriot, who has endeavored to obtain the most exact information:-

The journals of the Duchy have aunounced that the The Journals of the Duchy have amounced that the Grand Luke had abandoned the idea of a cession. This news was expected to be received with great expiosions of Joy, but no trace of exultant reelings has been discovered. The general opinion is that if the country were consulted, universal suffrage would pronounce by a large majority in the rural communes for an annexation to France. Even in the towns there is nowhere any energetic sentiment for a community with Germany; the inhabitants simply desire to remain as they are, and for that object they would willingly invoke German protection. But the population has done hothing of itself to attain that end. No petitions have been signed; the municipal councils No petitions have been signed; the municipal councils have remained mute; the other corporations, such as the Chambers of Commerce, have raised no cry. All that has been done is that the chief manufacturers held a meeting here on the 28th uit, to devise measures for protecting the interests of trade in case of

In this matter Germany cannot have any national sympathy; there is but a question of interest, that of preserving the fortress of Luxembourg, which is necessary to her to defend herself against France. Let us hope that all Ger-many will be in accord to vigorously support that interest.

### BISMARK IN A PASSION.

ACCESATION OF RASHNESS AGAINST THE PREMIER-A VIGOROUS REPUTATION.

In the sitting of the Reichstag at Berlin on the 7th of April, a Progressist Deputy having said that Count Bismark played last year "a dangerous game," which had been gained by the great qualities of the Prussian nation, the Premier, as President of the Council, made the

following reply:—

The last speaker has stated that the Ministry, at the head of which I have the honor to be placed, had ventured a heavy stake, which the bravery of the people has ended by gaining. In conformity with the habit of the People's Gazette he has thus accused us of having unnecessarily risked the honor, independence, and liberty of Prussia in hazards called by him a dangerous game, which we might have avoided. I repet that insinuation, against which I find for the first time, an opportunity to protest publicly and energetically, as an entirely false party invention. We found ourselves under the necessity of drawing the sword in order to resist the attempts long prepared with the view of destroying the Prussian influence at Frankfort, and to defend ourselves against perils which could only be opposed by the bayonet; we did so from necessity—in the honest defense of ourselves; and to apply to our own acts the words hazardous game is—I will not use the expression that rises to my mouth. (The speaker sat down in a state of great excitement, which soon communicated itself in some measure to the assembly.)

PRIVATE LEITER OF THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

I have been permitted to see the following curious private letter of the King of Prussia, addressed by his Majesty to a personal friend, who is a member of the Order of the Iron Crown (this Order is possessed only by a few surviving veterans of the wars against Napo-

Berlin, 20th January.—I still owe you an answer to three letters which, nevertheless, gave me great pleasure. The first bears date the 3d of August, and you therein present me your congratulations as veteran, upon the great victory which four weeks before that date had been gained by my incomparable army. The second is dated the 18th of October, a day with which important historical reminiscences are connected. The third is of the 1st of January of this year. These are days which the Lord has given, and Prussia having recognized this fact, they have brought Prussia biessings. Before all other events, the events of 1866 have been visibly providential; so much so, that even an unbeliever would believe! I was compelled, against my wish, to resign myself to war; that war would have been a duel if the greater part of Germany had not been struck with blindness. I must admit that circumstances have been too strong for me—more powerful than my heart and my character desired. But when Providence mixes itself up with things so powerfully, and speaks so loudly, every other consideration must oe stient! May my task of bringing about the ripening of the BERLIN, 20th January .- I still owe you an every other consideration must be silent! May my task of bringing about the ripening of the bloody harvest be, like the task accomplished by the sword, blessed by God. Your King,

THE ANGLO-SPANISH DIFFICULTY. SPANISH REPLY TO LORD STANLEY IN THE TORNADO

Madrid (April 10) Cor, Courrier de Bayonne, The correspondence relative to the Tornado, presented to the English Parliament, shows that Lord Stanley considers as an outrage on the British flag what is regarded here as the exercise of an international right. The Prize Court has proved in the clearest manner that the Tornado had been fitted out on account of their with a view to attacking the Scanley. Chili, with a view to attacking the Spanish mercantile marine. The Narvaez Ministry does not appear willing to accode to the pretensions of the Cabinet of St. James, and an energetic or the Cabinet of St. James, and an energetic note is to be sent in reply to Lord Stanley's despatch of March 30. Early interpellations are also announced in Cortes on the subject.

DEATH OF A MYSTERIOUS PERSONAGE. A mysterious personage died a short time back at St. Petersburg, and news has just come to hand of his funeral, which took place on the 8th of March. This personage was a Russian major, in his 85th year, named Count Louis Carlowiton de Ligny-Luxembourg. In the latter part of the last century the decased came to Russia with his reputed father, Count Charles de Ligny-Luxembourg. former French Ligny-Luxembourg, former French | magazine tales.

colonel in the reign of Louis XVI, and the last representative of the yeunger branch of the once famous ducal house of the Ligny-Luxembourgs. Count Louis, who has just quitted this life almost unknown and unnoticed, was surrently reported to be no other than the unfortunate Dauphin of France, the child of Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette, and who so mysteriously disappeared on the decapitation of his royal parents. At all events it is perfectly certain that on the entry of the allies into Paris in 1814, Count Louis de Ligny-Luxembourg was presented to the Empress Josephine, who promised him that his future should be safely assured, and requested him to come to her on the following day. In the intervening night Josephine died. Now this meddent is narrated also in the "Memoires d'un Pair de France," and it is therein clearly stated that the visitor to the Empress Josephine was the Dauphin. Moreover, there are persons living who enjoyed the confidence of Count Louis' reputed father, Count Charles de Ligny-Luxembourg, to whom I have referred above, and these persons affirm that Count Charles had admitted to them that, during the Reign of Terror, he was one day requested to attend at the house of Josephine, who was at that time Josephine Beaubernais. He there met Madame Tallien, and the ladies begged him to take under his protection an infant, respecting whose birth they would, at some future time, give nim full explanations. They furnished the Count with ample funds and a passport, and helped him to leave France. On the frontier, however, he was arrested on account of the resemblance between the child he bore with him and the missing Dauphin. The fugitives were detained upwards of a year in imprisonment until Josephine and M'me Tallien obtained their release from Cochon, their Minister of the Interior. A strange circumstance of the case that the child, who was called after-wards Count Louis, was admitted by the Rus. obtained their release from Cochon, their Minister of the Interior. A strange circumstance of the case that the child, who was called afterwards Count Louis, was admitted by the Russian Government into the army, was soon raised to the rank of major, and had his title of Count confirmed without ever producing a register of baptism, quite a violation of the Russian laws. Count Louis had a portrait of

#### ROBBERY OF GOLD CHECKS.

Marie Antoinettealways hanging over the head of his bed.

A Remarkable Case of Robbery by Boys, and Their Subsequent Flight.

On the 12th of December, 1866, Joseph Packard, a lad aged seventeen years, and a messenger for Messrs, John Monroe & Co., brokers, having an office at No. 8 Wall street, was sent to the Bank of Commerce with \$10,000 in gold checks, which he was directed to deposit in the name of the firm. In due time Packard returned to the office with the hand-Packard returned to the office with the hand-book, in which an entry of deposit had appa-rently been made by the Cashier. The aext day the messenger failed to appear, and the firm supposed he was ill. As he did not appear on the 14th, one of the partners called at his residence in Brooklyn to inquire the cause. Packard's mother stated that the boy had not been at home for two or three days, and she did not know anything of his whereabouts. Becoming alarmed, the firm made the necessary inquiries at the bank, when made the necessary inquiries at the bank, when they discovered that the gold checks had not been deposited there, nor could they find any trace of them. The detectives at Police Headquarters were notified of the robbery, and Detectives Vaughn and Niven were placed upon the case. Both these officers worked assiduously, and ascertained that Packard had a confederate in the robbery, named Isaac Clark, aged nineteen years, and after a long wild goose chase, the detectives found that both the boys had gone to Capada.

had gone to Canada.

Detective Niven had a number of circulars printed, and sent the same to the numerous Police Bureaus in the United States and Canadas, accompanied by photographs of the fugitives. One of these fell into the hands of Chief Lamothe, of the Montreal Police, and he ascertained that the boys were then in that city at a hotel. He at once proceeded to effect their arrest, but made his inquiries so openly that some one in the hotel saw the dangers surrounding the fugitives, and so informed them. Both Pac-kard and Clark engaged a sleigh and drove to the village of Assumption, about sixty-five miles distant from Montreal, where they took a train for Portland, Maine, leaving their trunks for the police, who were considerably chagrined at their failure.

After remaining in Portland for a few days to refit, the young rascals took passage for Liverpool, England, on board the steamship Hibernia, leaving Portland on the 13th of January last, arriving at Liverpool on the 25th. While in that city they lived a very fast-and-loose life, and while intoxicated strayed into the hall occupied by Christy's Minstrels, when some dexterous Engli-h thief robbed the transatiantic importations of \$6000 worth of the checks, with some other money. Packard and Clark had, fortu-nately for themselves, left \$1000 in their trunks at their hotel, and with that sum started for London, where they remained over a week see-ing the lions of the great metropolis, when they started for France, intending to go to Paris, but on their arrival at Havre they discovered that their money had awindled down

Finding themselves in a desperate strait, after all their adventures, the boys concluded to go to America on board the steamship Cella then ying in port preparing to sail for New York. in due time the steamer reached this port, on the 6th of March, and anchored in the stream off Jersey City, at which city the boys landed, and then took the first train for | Baltimore, at which city they remained until their money was all spent. Packard then concluded to go on a farm at Patapsco Bay as laborer, and he was accompanied by Clark. After working on the farm for over a month the lads became disgusted with the hard labor and poor fare, and finally telegraphed to Mr. Chandler, the representative of the firm robbed, asking him to send on for them, as they were ready to suffer for the crime they had committed. A clerk was accordingly sent on to Baltimore, Packard and Clark were arrested by the police, and both the prisoners were brought into this city in charge of Detective Porter, and salely handed over to the Metropolitan Police. In spector Walling ordered their detention, and they were locked up at the Central Office, where they gave the particulars above narrated. Both are apparently resigned to their fate, expecting to be sent to Sing Sing for five years each. Packard has also confessed that he came near obtaining \$27,000, which a brother clerk had been ordered to deposit, but failed in doing so by mere accident. It appears that they had planned the robbery for some time, and acted leliberately in committing the crime .- N. Y.

WATER FOR ROME.-A letter from Rome says:- "A very important work will be commenced in a very few days-that of conveying to Rome the old Marcian water formerly so renowned for its pure quality and the height of its level. The sources are in the town of Arsol, about thirty-one miles from Rome. Sixty millions of litres will be poured every twenty-four hours on the culminating point of the mountainous part of the city Monti.) The conception of this great undertaking dates from 1858. An Anglo-Roman Company, with limited responsibility, had to furnish the necessary funds; it could not succeed, and was replaced by an anonymous Belgian one, called General Company of the Water Works, which provided the required capital, and offered to provide and lay down metal conduits. If no unforeseen obstacle intervenes, the water will be in Rome in two years."

-Mr. Anthony Trollope has in press "A Book of Stories," a collection of his shorter

#### RECONSTRUCTION.

Speech of Senator Wilson at Norfolk-Blunders of the Reception Committee. NORFOLK, Va., April 24. - Senator Wilson

spoke here to-night. He arrived by the boat from Richmond at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, accompanied by Governor Pierpont, District Attorney Chandler, and Colonei Brown, of the Freedmen's Bureau.

It seems that the city authorities had resolved to extend an official reception to Mr. Wilson; but this did not suit the views of certain Republican leaders in this city, and so they managed to switch off the City Fathers and take sole charge of the Senator, somewhat to his annoy-

The meeting was held at 8 o'clock, in the African church. It is a roomy edifice, and it was filled to everflowing. The colored people were, of course, in a large majority, but there was a respectable number of whites among the was a respectable number of whites among the audience. The representatives of both races sat side by side in the same pews and on the same platform. The proceedings were opened, with prayer by the Rev. W. Hansom (colored). Mr. Porter, Chairman of the Republican Committee, introduced Senator Wilson, intimating, in the course of his rather extended remarks, that the senator was sent on his tour by the great Republican party, to which they were all proud to

Senator Wilson, who was nettled at the allusion, and annoyed at the impositic treatment of the city authorities, declared, in the opening of his speech, that he was not the agent of any political party. He was here of his own volition, and at his own expense. He had not received, and should not receive directions from anybody, nor compensation from any quarter. Having reviewed the history of the anti-slavery agitation, and of the emancipation, he told his colored hearers that their lot was now as favored as that of their late masters. The latter might have more land than they, but they also had more debts. (Laughter.) The needs of the landholding classes would, in the next lour or five years, necessitate the sale of part of their plantations, and he hoped the laboring men would be sober and frugal, so as to be able to buy small farms for themselves. The Government could not buy farms for them. It could not confiscate private property without reason, and if the people of the South obeyed the laws of the country, they, of course, would not be interfered with.

The speech was almost exclusively addressed to the colored people, and was by them enthusiastically received.

Governor Piercont was atterwards called upon, and made a short speech. He has not a very high idea of the individuals who assume Republican leadership in this State, nor of the destructive policy which they are pursuing; neither has Senator Wilson; but the blacks have. Consequently, there is as much effort on the part of Senator Wilson to keep the negroes from being led off by notions of confiscation. as to keep them from giving their votes to the late secessionists.
To morrow Mr. Wilcon visits Fortress Mon-

roe, and starts in the afternoon for Newbern,

Order of General Schofield Relative to Appointment of Registration Officers. On the 20th instant Major-General Schodeld, commanding the First Military District, issued the following:-

ORDER NO. 6. Temporary appointments to fill vacancies which may occur in county or city offices, will in general be made upon the concurrent re-commendation of the County or City Council, and of the President of the Board of Registra-tion for the county or city. The several county courts and city councils are requested to conter with the Presidents of the Boards of Registration concerning such appointments, and to agree upon a suitable person to fill any vacancy that may occur. The President of the Board of Registration will forward to the Assistant Adjutant-General the recommendation of the court or council, with his own endorsement thereon. When a county court is not in session, a recommendation signed by five justices, including the presiding justice, will be received in lieu of the recommendation of the court. County and corpora-tion officers appointed by the Commanding General will be required to give the bonds re-quired by law, and will be subject to indictment for malfeasance or neglect of official duty the same as if they had been elected by the people.

THE RECONSTRUCTION ACT.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS-OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Washington, April 24.—In the registration of voters in New Orleans, under the Reconstruction act, General Sheridan has instructed the Boards of Registers to give the most strict construction to the disfranchising part of the Con-stitutional amendment; at the same time promising that if Attorney-General Stanbery Stanbery decides that greater latitude is allowable, all persons will have a fair chance after general registration is complete. The Attorney-General expresses the opinion that no election will be valid unless all qualified voters are He is preparing an opinion on the subject, which will be promulgated in a few days, covering many interesting points which have risen during the registration in New Orleans. Thus far nearly two thousand white voters have been registered there.

A Warning Against Chemical Toys.

Dr. Edward Divers, lecturer on Natural Philosophy at Charing-Cross Hopital, in London, writes to the London Times a caution against the dangers of chemical toys. Some of the toys named are sold here, and the warning will apply ... Pharaoh's Serpents, composed of sulpho-

cyanide of mercury, are highly poisonous, and turing combustion evolve most noxious vapors. 'Larmes du Diable,' formed of metallic sodium, burn with great violence if they are either heated or moistened with water—in this respect exceeding phosphorus in danger-and scatter caustic alkali about the place when they are used as directed. 'Sanshine in Winter Evenings' and 'Fiery Swords,' formed of magnesium, are apt, in the hands of children, to cause burns, through the rapidity of their combus-tion and the molten and white-hot particles they cast off. 'Scasation Cigarettes,' charged with gun-cotton, project, when fired, very noxious vapors into the mouth: 'Will-o' the-Wisp paper,' Parlor L'gnting,' 'Fireflies,' 'Aerial Glow-worms,' etc., all formed of pyroxilin, or paper rendered explosive by the action of concentrated nitric and sulphuric acids, are highly inflammable and dangerous-the latest proof of which is the terrible accident last week at Mr. Laidlaw's work shop. I have myself known oad injuries caused by experimenting with sodium and water, and also with flowers of suiphur and chlorate of potassium, the rubbing together of which in small quantities is so often recom-mended in books on 'Parlor Masic,' etc., as an smusing experiment, quite free from danger."

A CONFEDERATE GENERAL IN LUCK .- A Charleston (S. C.) paper says: - "The friends of General Ripley will be glad to learn that he has obtained a contract with the French Government for the manufacture of one hundred and fifty thousand stand of breech-loading arms, according to a patent of his own invention. The General is well, and is residing at the Hotel du Louvre, Paris."

-The April number of Macmillan's Magarine contains several unpublished letters by Charles and Mary Lamb, which give a fresh insight into their life, and some details which have been neglected by their biographers.

#### THE GARDINER WILL CASE.

The Validity of a Will Granting the Income of \$180,000 of Real Estate to the Widow of the Late President John Tyler-Arguments, Testimony, Etc.

Tyler-Arguments, Testimony, Etc.

At the Supreme Court, in Richmond county, Staten Island, yesterday morning, before Hon. John A. Lott, Presiding Judge, and Associate Jistices H. B. Metcail, Thomas Elliott, and clake Hiller, the Gardiner will case—David L. Gardiner and another vs. Julia G. Tyler et al.—was commenced before the jury empannelled for the tria. The will, the validity of waten is at issue, yields property in the county value in 1880,000, to the charge of Julia G. Tyler, widow of President John Tyler, late of Virginia, in view of the losses she sustained there during the war, she being a daughter of the late Juliana Gardiner, testairix. The following are the facts as so far elicited:—

The main question at issue is as to the validity of the will of Mrs. Gardiner, the mother of David L. Gardiner and of Mrs. Tyler, it being alleged by Gardiner that the will was procured from Mrs. Gardiner by undue influence exercised by Mrs. Tyler. According to the will the buik of the property is given to Mrs. Gardiner and Mrs. Tyler, but the use of it is given to Mrs. Tyler during her life, subject, however, to that use being discontinued in case she is indemnified to the extent of injury done to her own property in Virginia.

The case was opened in favor of the will by

property in Virginia.

The case was opened in favor of the will by Judge Plerrepont, who claimed that the will was made by Mrs. Gardiner on the 4th of Octowas made by Mrs. Gardiner on the 4th of October, 1864; that soon after the making of the will she died; that she had been suffering at the time with hernia and bronchitis; that by the will she left to her son David, her daughter, Mrs. Tyler, and to her grandson, Harry Beekman, the estate, they being the only heirs at law. That she left the income of the estate to Mis. Tyler, as she stated, in consequence of her having lost her property by the war in Virginia. After her death it was to go equally to her son David and to her daughter. That her son had married David R. Thompson's daughter and was living on a farm, and was not in need; that the treatment by this brother David of his sister after her misfortunes was such as to finally make the mother direct ther David of his sister after her mistortunes was such as to finally make the mother direct him to leave the house to seek a place elsewhere; that the house situated at Castleton was crowded, and that it was impossible for them all to be accommodated, as Mrs. Tyler was there with seven children, and the house was small; that the conduct of bavid Gardiner towards Mrs. Tyler's children after they came there was that of excessive harshness; and that the mother believed that if his sister Julia was left to his care in any way he would not was leit to his care in any way he would not provide for her, seeming to manifest hostility towards her children and herself after her return in her misfortunes from the South. That the will was made when she was South. That the will was made when she was in her full faculties, clear perception was duly attested, and that it is valid. That at the Supreme Court four judges affirmed it, the Surrogate having refused to admit it. That in the Court of Appeals Judge Peckham gave a decision in favor of it, and Judge Porter gave a decision against it, and a majority of the Court decided with Judge Peckham, which has caused the necessity of this trial before a jury on issues of fact. The main issue is the question of undue influence.

Defendants maintain that there is not suf-

tion of undue influence.

Defendants maintain that there is not sufficient proof that the will was executed in a manner required by law; that it was procured through undue influence exercised by Mrs. Tyler over her mother; that her mother was in a very feeble and emachated state, and easily subjected to control; that the will on its face shows the contrivance of Mrs. Tyler, and the arrange ments to vest in herself the greater part of the property, to the exclusion of her brother, David, and also of Henry Beekman, an infant son of her sister, who is not represented on this son of her sister, who is not represented on this trial by her counsel, and over whom, through the will made by her for her mother, she has exercised absolute control.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. FRANCES HOYT, Mrs. Frances Hoyt, being called and sworn as a witness for contestants, said—I reside on Staten Island; my husband's name is William S. Hoyt: I knew demy husband's name is William S. Hoyt: I knew de-ceased ever since her removal to the island in 1852; I visited her often; we exchanged visits constantly: I knew David; I visited the house very little after 1869; I know of the execution of a will in 1858, on the ferry-boat going from Port Richmond; she asked myself and Captain Watson to come into the Captain's office, and witness the execution of the will; she said she was well satisfied with having such good wit-nesses; I said, "I hope you have given the young boy enough;" and she said, "Well, I have, but I have given David the largest share, because he has had charge of me and my business."

TESTIMONY OF REV. CHABLES H. ROCKWELL.

Rev. Charles H. Rockwell being called and sworn for contestants, said—I am a clergyman of the Reformed Dutch Church, residing for the last two months in New York city, and for six years before in Castleton; I knew Juliana Gardiner; she spent ten or tweive weeks in my family a year before she died; my wife is her own consin; the children were all with her, and Mr. Dayton was there as their tutor; when she first came she was in comfortable health, and after a few weeks she became very sick, and supposing she would die. I sent for David, and made con sitions for the removal of her body; the doctor was sent for, and she finally prelieved; the coming of the son saved her life by the information he gave; when she left she was in a little better health only; she was a strong believer in spiritualism; there was a good deal of argument on this subject between us; she said the mediums told her a good many things that they could not have learned except from intercourse with the other world; that she had received a letter from her escessed son, Alexander, so like his handwriting that she believed it must have come from the spiritual world; she said she received comfort from these revelations, and had confidence in them; I did not see her after she left Catskill; these conversations occurred several times, and were protracted; she expressed a desire not to be altered in this opinion.

(1005-examination—She argued strongly and clearly; she was an Episcopalista, a religious woman, but spiritualism seemed to supersede her other convictions; I have found this in common with others, especially mothers anxious about their sons or triends; I do not believe this is an indication of weakness of intellect, and if it, is, it is a pretty bright sort of monomalia or direction of mind.

THETIMONY OF DAVID L. GARDINER. TESTIMONY OF REV. CHARLES H. ROCKWELL, TESTIMONY OF DAVID L. GARDINER.

mania or direction of mind.

TESTIMONY OF DAVID L. GARDINER.

David I., Gardiner, being called and sworn for contestants, said:—I am I laintiff in this case; my father was killed in 154% at that time the survivors in our family were two sisters and a brother: I am the oldest; then came Alexander, Julia, and the others; at the time of the death of my father we lived in New York city, No. 34 Lafayette place; all the family resided together; up to that time all the members of the family were perfectly kind to each other; a cander died in 1851; my slater Julia married President Tyler in June, 1844, and he died January 17, 1802, Alexander never married: I think he did not make a will: when he died I was in Calliornia, engaged in tradiug and mining in Sacramento and San Dlego; I had been educated for the bar, but never practised; I arrived in New York in June, 1851; then my sister Julia resided in Virginia with Mr. Tyler, at Sheiwood Forest, on the James River; I had visited there frequently; my last visit there was in 1860; this property consisted of a plantation, thirty or forty miles from Richmond; I have been told by Mr. Tyler that the plantation consisted of Ourn, wheat, and oats; the house was a good ourn, wheat, and oats; the house was a good ourn, wheat, and oats; the house was a good ourn, wheat, and oats; the house was a good ourn, wheat, and oats; the house was a good ourn, wheat, and oats; the house was a good ourn, wheat, and oats; the house was a good ourn, wheat, and oats; the house was a good ourn, wheat, and oats; the house was a good ourn, wheat, and oats; the nonverted the first of the property in Kentucky, and other lands in Virginia. I have spoken to Mrs. Tyler about, in was also, and kitchen, etc., on the ground floor; I think Mr. Tyler owned property in Kentucky, and other lands in Virginia. I have spoken to Mrs. Tyler about; in your about, the also had property on Long Island and in New York and I deposited the property was about \$180,000, or \$10,000; in he value of the property in the city of

## SECOND EDITION 15th for Susquehanna Canal, and 56 for Delaware Division. Bank shares continue in good demand, for in-

### FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER CUBA.

The People of Luxembourg Desire no Change.

Boston, April 25.—The steamship Cuba, from Liverpool via Halifax, has arrived. The Cuba's advices are generally anticipated by the cable despatches.

The people of Luxembourg had presented a petition to the King of Holland, objecting to any change, and praying for the continuation of

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political-Nominations for City Judge-An Ex-Rebel and a Union Man, Etc.

their independence.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, April 25.—The Democrats last night nominated T. Parkin Scott, and the conservatives Reverdy Johnson, Jr., son of the Senator, as candidates for the Judgeship of the new City Court. Scott was a prominent Secessionist, and served nearly a year in Fort Warrenduring the war, and only two days ago consented to take the oath of allegiance. He was President of the Democratic Club which, on the nineteenth of April, threw out the first Rebel flag. One delegate who beloed to nominate flag. One delegate who helped to nominate him was a leader of the nineteenth of April mob, and afterwards went South and fought against the Union. The Democrats and Seces sionists are jubilant over the nomination. verdy Johnson. Jr., has not yet consented to serve, but it is believed he will, as the Republican Unionists favor him, and will, no doubt, ratify his nomination. He is the most popular man in Baltimore, and thoroughly loyal, whilst Scott is just the reverse, with all except dis-

#### EARTHQUAKE IN MISSOURI AND KANSAS.

Shock at Leavenworth, Kansas, Lasting Over a Minute-Upheaving of the Earth

-People Terribly Frightened. LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, April 24. — A very vere shock of an earthquake was felt here this attenation, at the minutes before 3 o'clock, and lasted about seventy seconds. A low rumbling poise was distinctly heard, followed by an upbraving of the earth, causing buildings to rock and shiver like a ship in a storm. In less than thirty seconds after the first shock was felt, nearly every man, woman, and child in the city was in the treet, and and child in the city was in the street, pale and terror-stricken. The weather was bright and warm. Persons standing on the levee at the time state that the river, which is now very high, swelled up several inches, and then receded to its usual mark. No damage was done nor any one injured, except through fright. This is the first shock which has ever been telt in this section of country since its settlement.

#### Counterfeit Bounty Scrip.

Bangon, Me., April 25.—The public is cau-tioned against receiving Soldiers Bounty Scrip of the State of Maine of 1865, in \$100 pieces. It has been counterfeited and extensively circulated. The only safety is in refusing to purchase except from responsible parties.

New York, April 21—Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 87%; Erie, 57%; Reading, 101%; Canton, 41%; Cleveland and Phitsburg, 69%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 62%; Michigan Southern, 67%; New York Central, 167%; Cumberland preferred, 97; Virginia 68, 64; Missouri 68, 33%; Hudson River, 91; United States Five-twenties of 1862, 109%; do. of 1864, 108%; do. of 1865, 108%; new Issue, 107%; Ten-forties, 88%; Seven-thirties, first Issue, 106%; all other 105%. hirtles, first issue, 106%; all others, 105%. Money at per cent.; Gold, 189%.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Potts & Snyder vs. The Feeder Dam Coal Company. Before reported. Jury out.
DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Catharine Wanner vs. The Girard College and Ridge Avenue Passenger Railway Company. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$123.
George Griscom vs. Sarah A. Berry, administratrix of Casper M. Berry, deceased. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$50.
The Guardians of the Poor to use of the City of Philadelphia vs. John Baxter, An action to revive a ludgment given by the Court of Quarter Sessions against defendant for the support of his wife. On trial. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—Thomas Bradley vs. Washington Van Duren. An

defendant for the support of his wife. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judge Allison.—
Thomas Bradley vs. Washington Van Duren. An action to recover for use and occupation. Verdict for plaintiff, \$5e.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brew ster.—In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Constable Crawford; and Commonwealth vs. Hughes, icharged with as suit and battery upon each other, the jury rendered a general verdict of not guilty.

Joseph E. Palmer, Jr., was charged with having uttered and published a forged check. The check was upon the National State Bank of Camden. Mr. Brown, of the branch effice of this bank, at No. 212 Church street, testified that Joseph E. Palmer, Sr., kept an account at that bank; that on September 13, 1985, a stranger presented a check for \$205 with Mr. Palmer's signature; the defendant accompanied this man and told Mr. Brown that he was the correct person; and shortly after that the defendant numself presented a check for \$350, with Mr. Palmer's signature, which check was cashed. Mr. Palmer's signature, which check is a stracked the credibility of the statements of the Commonwealth's witnesses, showing that at the hearing before Recorder Eneu Mr. Brown was not at all positive in identifying the defendant as the person who presented the checks. Jury out.

Mary Vanse plead guilty to a charge of assault and battery, and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$1, and to undergo an imprisonment of ten days in the County Prison.

A LECTURE ON FLYING .- At a late meeting of the Royal Institution in London, Dr. Pettigrew delivered a lecture on the principle of support and progression in the air, as exemplified in the wings of birds and insects. He pointed out the importance of the screw movement, both as an instrument of support and progress. A certain amount of weight in the flying object was shown to be necessary to its hold on the air. Dr. Pettigrew has evidently great faith in the ultimate success of the attempt to devise an apparatus which shall not only maintain itself in the air, but move in a required direction; and the grounds of his confidence are such as may well justify the belief that the feat is not impossible.

### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

The Stock Market was luactive this morning, but prices were firmer. Government bonds continue in fair demand. July, 1865. 5-20s sold at 107f, no change. 109f was bid for 1862 5-20s; 1091 for 6s of 1881; and 106 for June and August 7-30s. City loans were also in fair demand; the new issue sold at 101, an advance of 4. Railroad shares continue the most active on

the list. Reading sold at 51, no change; Elmira common at 30, no change; Norristown at 61; an advance of #; Pennsylvania Railroad 571@58, an advance of ||; and Camden and Amboy at 131, an advance of ||. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 32|| for North Pennsylvania; 55|| for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira preierred; 13 for Catawissa common; 274 for Catawissa preferred; and 28) for Phila City Passenger Railroad shares continue

dull. Second and Thurd sold at 784; 28 was bid tor Spruce and Pine; and 13g for Hestonville. In Canal shares there was very little move ment. Morris Canal preferred sold at 119½; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 30½ for preferred do., 53½ for Lehigh Navigation,

Bank shares continue in good demand for insank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales.

136 was bid for First National; 116 for Third National; 107½ for Fourth National; 108 for Sixth National; 105 for Seventh National; 222½ for North America; 151 for Philadelphia; 136½ for Farmers' and Mechanica; 57 for Commercial 100 for Mechanica; 100 for Commercial 100 for Mechanica; 100 for Mechan cial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for South-wark; and 100 for Tradesmen's. Coal shares were in better'demand. 3 was bid

for New York and Middle; 3\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Big Mountain; 5 for Fulton; and 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) for Green Mountain.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 140; 11 A. M., 140\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 139\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 139\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of 1\(\frac{1}{2}\) on the closing price last evening.

-The New York Herald this morning says:-"The railway share market has been very firm and the course of prices upward. The movement is, however, regarded merely as a temporary one, to be succeeded by the usual reaction as soon as the outstanding 'short' interest has been covered. The bulls are too much discouraged to specular for a considerable rise. discouraged to speculate for a considerable rise, and hence quick turns are the order of the day. Money continues abundant at 6 per cent. on railway shares, with a few exceptions at 7, and at 5 with exceptions at 6 on Governments. There is no new feature to note in the discount line, and first-class commercial paper, of which the supply is moderate, passes at 6½@7½ per cent." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

—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, 109½ @109½; do. 1862, 109½@210; do., 1864, 108½@108½; do., 1865, new, 107½@107½; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97½@97½; do. 7·30s, August, 106@106½; do., June, 105½@105½; do., July, 105½@105½; do., July, 105½@105½; do., July, 1864, 118½@119½; do., Aug., 1864, 118½@119½; do., Aug., 1864, 117½@118½; do., October, 1864, 116½@117½; do., Dec., 1864, 115½@116½; do., May, 1865, 113@113½; do., Aug., 1865, 112@112½; do., September, 1865, 111½@111½; do., October, 1865, 111½@111½; Gold, 139½@139½. Silver, 133@135.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. —Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U.S. 68, 1881, coupon, 109½@109½; U.S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 109½@110; do., 1864, 108½@108½; do., 1865, 108½@108½; do. new, 107½@107½; 5s, 10-40s, 98½@98½; U.S. 7-30s, 1st series, 106@106½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@105½. Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 10½; May, 1865, 12½; August, 1865, 11½; September, 1865, 11½; October, 1865, 11½. Gold, 139½@139½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 25.-The demand for Flour is entirely confined to the wants of the home consumers, who purchased, principally of the better grades of spring and winter Wheat, which are in small supply; sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine at \$9@10; extras at \$10@11; Northwestern extra family at \$12.75@14.25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$1275@14°25; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$13@15; California at \$16°50@17; and St. Louis at \$17@17°50. A small lot of Rye Fiour was disposed of at \$8°50. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. There is less firmness in the Wheat Market, and prices have a downward tendency; small sales of Pennsylvania red at \$3°00@135, and 1000 bushels California on private terms. 1000 bushels choice Western Rye sold at \$1°70, an advance. The offerings of Corn are small, and the demand good; prices are 2c. 28 bushel the demand good; prices are 2c. 3 bushel higher; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1.23@ 1.30 in store and from the cars. Oats are scarce; 130 in store and from the cars. Oats are s sales of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania at 75c, No sales of Barley or Mait.

The Provision Market continues excessively dull, and prices are weak.

Whisky—The contraband article is selling at \$1.60@1.70 per gallon.

### LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ......APRIL 25. 

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Wolfville, Hughes, St. John, N. B., P. Wright & Barque B. Rogers, Crosby, Cork, via Doboy, Ga., J. E. Baziey & Co. Baziey & Co. Schr J. W. Eberman, Douton, Lynn, Audeoried & Co. Schr C. Hall, Doughty, Ipswich, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.

Wellington.
Schr Adolph Hugel, Robinson, Boston,
Schr Julia, Deiany, Richmond, Lathbury, Wickersham
& Co.
Schr W. Henry, Corcoran, Baltimore, Bacon, Collins & Co. Schr E. L. B. Wales, Leach. Boston, Mershon & Cloud, Schr C. E. Palge, Frink, Boston, Suffolk Coat Co. Schr W. Wilson, Bacon, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr F. R. Baird, Ireian, 6 days from Sagua, with
ugar and molasses to S. & W. Welsh,
Schr H. M. Wright, Siddall, from Norfolk, with hingles to captain.
Schr Neilie D, Studams, from Norfolk, with shingles o captain. Schr J. C. Brooks, Burgess, from Boston, with mass, o Crowell & Collins. Schr Gen, Talbot, Johnson, from New York, with

Schr Gen. Talbot, Johnson, from New York, with make, to captain.

Schr Clayton and Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrns, with grain to J. L. Bewley.

Schr Carroll, Ackley, from Providence.

Schr Alexander, Ireland, from New Haven,

Schr J. H. Allen, Seaman, from Boston.

Schr H. Simmons, Godfrey, from Salem,

Schr R. W. Dillon, Ludiam, from Salem,

Schr Hazletos, Gardner, from New York,

Schr Hazletos, Gardner, from New York,

Schr Liberty, Taylor, from Hartford,

Schr M. H. Westcott, Westcott, from Hyannis,

Schr James Bradley, Bradley, from Wasnington, Schr James Bradley, Bradley, from Wasnington

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., April 23—8 P. M.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to see to-day:—Barque Lorena, for Sombrero, and brig Abby Ellen, for Boston.

The Ital, barque Aurora, for some time ashore off the Breakwater, was sold to day at public vendue for \$105—purchaser, L. L. Lyons.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Steamship H. Hudson, Howes, hence, at Hayana lish inst., and sailed for New Orleans.

Barque Arizona, Conant, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday. New York yesterday. Barque Orinoco. Pettingill, for Philadelphia, sailed

from Cardenas 17th inst.
Barque I. R. Davis, Hand, from Cardiff, at Havana
ith inst.
Barque Thomas, Peterson, hence, at Cardenas 15th Brig Castillian, Hardenbrook, for Philadelphia, sailed rom Matauzas 15th inst. Brig J. R. Kirby. Outerbridge, for Philadelphia, alled from Trinidad previous to 17th inst. Brig Echo, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matauzas

Shi inst.

Brig Meteor, Anderson, hence, at Havana 17th inst.

Brig D. Barnard, Crowell, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 17th inst.

Schra Northern Light, Ireland; E. Doron, Jarvis; Boston, Smith; and Eliza and Rebecca, Price, hence, schr Etla Smith, Smith, hence, at Trinidad 10th inst. Schr Maggie O'Neil, Snow, hence, at Calbarien 3d Instant.
Schr R. and S. Corson, Corson, for Philadelphia,
salled from Trinidad previous to 17th inst.
Schrs M. Kinnie, Parsons: H. May Glover, H. W.
Benedict, Case; and M. R. Carlisle. Potter, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 23d inst.

New York. April 23.—Arrived, steamship Louisians, from Liverpool 3d inst, When off Fastnet, on the 3th inst., she collided with the Prussian barque Auguste Louise, sinking her immediately. The captain and crew were taken off and brought to this port.

Steamship Cella, from London Sist uit.

NEW YORK, April 21.—Arrived, steamship City of Baltimore, McGuigan, from Liverpool, Steamship Hecla, Edmondson, from Liverpool, Steamship Columbia, Barton, from Havana, Barque Simon, Dannebrog, from Baleids, Barque Reindeer, Weilington, from Mayaguez,