# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No 110.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 14, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS

FROM EUROPE BY THE CABLES.

Financial and Commercial Advices to Noon To-Day.

London, May 14-Noon.-Consols for money, 92; Erie Railroad shares, 421; Illinois Central, 761: United States Five-twenties, 727.

LIVERPOOL, May 14-Noon.-Cotton is somewhat firmer. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Uplands, 114d.; Orleans,

Breadstuffs quiet. Red Western Wheat, 13s. 9d. Corn, 42s. 3d. Provisions quiet and nnchanged. Produce quiet.

Standard white Petroleum, 1s. 7d. Common Resin declined to 6s. Pig Iron has advanced to 53s, 6d. Linseed Oil, £39 10s. All other articles are unchanged.

THE FENIAN DEATH PENALTY.

SENTENCE OF EXECUTION ON COLONEL BURKE AND MR. DORAN-COLONEL BURKE'S SPEECH IN COURT-JUSTIFICATION OF IRISH REVOLUTION-PATRIOTISM AND SELF-SACRIFICE. From the Cork Herald, May 2.

At ten o'clock yesterday morning the Chief Justice, Baron Deasy, and Mr. Fitzgerald took their seats on the bench in Dublin.

The Fenian prisoners, Thomas F. Burke and Patrick Doran, were put forward for the seventh day of their trial.

At the sitting of the Court, Chief Justice Whiteside summed up. It now became his duty, he said, to draw the jury's attention to the nature of the charge preferred against the prisoners, to the law which affected that charge, to the facts in connection with it, and to the proofs that had been offered on the part of the Crown in support of the indictment and for the prisoners in defense.

The jury retired to consider their verdict at twenty minutes to 3 o'clock, and returned after a couple of hours.

THE VERDICT.

On the appearance of the jury a dead stillness prevailed in Court, and the calling over of their names was a moment of intense anxiety. Few, indeed, entertained a doubt as to the result. Still there was in the minds of some a slight there was in the minds of some a signt hope that the jury might have some doubt as to the identification of Doran, but the next mo-ment all hope was dispelled.

The foreman having handed in the issue

paper. The Clerk of the Crown asked—Have you

agreed to your verdiet, gentlemen?

Foreman—Yes,
Clerk of the Crown—Gentlemen, you find that Thomas Burke, otherwise Thomas F. Burke, and Patrick Doran, are guilty of the charges as specified in the first, second, third, and fourth counts of the indictment, you say, "Although in the discharge of our duty we have Although in the discharge of our duty we have "Although in the discharge of our duty we have found a verdict of guilty against the prisoners, yet we wish to recommend Patrick Doran to the merciful cons.deration of the Court, inasmuch as it does not appear that he was either so long or so actively engaged as the other prisoner in promoting the objects of this treasonable consultacy."

Addressing the prisoners, he said:-Thomas F. Burke and Patrick Doran, you were indicted r the crime of high treason. You p Not guilty," and put yourselves in the of God and your country. That country has found you guilty; have you anything now to say why judgment of death and execution should not be passed upon you according to law?

THE SENTENCE,

THE SENTENCE.

SPEECH OF COLONEL TROMAS F. BURKE, I. R. A.

Thomas F. Burke, in a clear and manly voice, said:—My lord, it is not my intention to occupy much of your time in answer to the question why the sentence of the Court should not be passed upon mie; but I may, with your permission, review a little of the evidence that has been brought against me. The first evidence is that of Sub-Inspector Kelly, who had the conversation with me at Clonmel, in Tipperary. He states that he asked me then what about my friend Mr. Stephens, that I made answer and said he was the must idolized man that ever was or ever would be in America. Here, standing on the brink of my grave, in the presence of the almighty and ever-living God, I brand that as being the foulest perjury that ever a man gave utterance to. No such conversation ever occurred; the name of Stephens was not mentioned. I shall pass from that and then touch on the evidence of Britt. He says I assisted in distributing bread to the parties at the fort, and that I stood with him on the wagon or cart. That also is false, I was not in the fortat the time. I was not there when the bread was being distributed. I came in atterwards. All these assertions have been made and submitted to the men in whose hands my life has been placed, as evidence made on oath by these men, solely and purely for the purpose of giving my body to an untimely grave. There are many points, my lord, that have been sworn to here to prove my complicity, and a great many acts have been alleged that I took part in. It is not my intention to give utterfance to one word against the sentence that has been pronounced against me. I feel fully conscious of my honor as a man, which has never been impugned, mily conscious that I can go into my grave with a name and character unsullied. I can say that these parties, either actisated by a desire for their own aggrandmennent or to save their paltry and miserable lives, have pandered to the appetites, if I may so apeak, of justice, and my life is to pay the forf SPEECH OF COLONEL THOMAS F. BURKE, I. R. A. of the poet—
"May the grass wither from his feet! the woods

of the poet—
"May the grass wither from his feet! the words of the poet—
"May the grass wither from his feet! the words Depy him shelter! earth a home! she dust A grave! the sun his light! and heaven her God!"
Let Massey remember from this day forth he carries with him, as my able and learned counsel, Mr. Dawse, has stated, a serpent that will gnaw his conscience, carrying about with him in his breast a living hell, from which he can never be separated. I my lords, have no desire for the name of a martyr: I ask not the death of a martyr. But if it is the will of that Aimighty and Omnipotent God that my devotion to the land of my birth shall be tested on the scaffold, I am willing there to die in defense of the rights of men to a free government, and of the right of an oppressed people to throw off the yoke of thraidom. I am an Irishman by birth, an American by adoption; by nature a lover of freedom, and an enemy to that power that holds my native land in the bonds of tyranny, It has so often been admitted that the oppressed have a right to throw off the yoke of the oppressor, even by English statesmen, that I deem it unnecessary to revert to that fact in a British court of justice. Ireland's children are not, never can, and never wilk be willing and submissive slaves. And so long as the English flag covers one inch of frish soil, just so long will they, believing it to be a divine right, "conspire, imagine, and devise" means to burl it from power, and erect in its atead the God-like structure of self-government. Before I go any further I have one important duty I wish to dispose of — to offer to my learned and eloquent counsel the poor gift of the sincere and heartfelt thanks of an honest man. I offer them, in the name of America, the thanks of the Irish people. I know that I am and forgothen there, the great and generous irish heart of America to-day feels for me—to-day sympathizes with and does not longet the man who is willing to tread the scaffold—ay, defiantly, proudly crascious of having to suffer in deie pray that freedom may yet dawn on this poor down-frodden country. This is my hope, that is my prayer.

and the last words I shall utter will be a prayer to God for lorgiveness, and a prayer for poor old Ireland. Now, my lord, in relation to the informer, Corydan, I will make a few remarks. But perhaps before I come to Corydan I should say much has been spoken on that table of Colonel Kelly and of the meetings held at his quarters or his lodgings in London. I desire to say that I never knew where Colonel Kelly's lodgings were in London until I heard the informer, Massey, announce it on the table. I never attended a meeting at Colonel Kelly's: and the other statements that have been made on cath by him to you, gentlemen of it e jury, I solemnly now declare on my oath, as a man—ay, as a dying man—have been forally unfounded, and have all been false from beginning to end. In relation to the small paper introduced to you, and brought against me as evidence of my having been using that oath, I desire to say that that paper was not taken from my person. I know no person whose name is on that paper; O'Beirne, of Dublin, and those other delegates you heard of, I never knew nor ever met them: that paper has been put in for a purpose, but I swear positively it is not in my handwriting: I can also swear I never saw it, yet it is held in evidence against me. Is this justice, or is it right? Is this manily? I am willing, If I have transgressed the laws, to suffer the punishment of my offense; but I object to this system of trumping up a case to take away the life of a human being. I ask for no mercy. With my present emachisted frame, and my constitution somewhatshatered, it is better that my life should be brought to an end, than that I should drag out a miserable existence in the prison pens of Portland. Thus it is, my lord, I accept of the verdict; of course my acceptance of it is nonecessary, but I am satisfied with It, and now I shall close. There are many leelings that actuate me at this moment. In fact, these few disconnected remarks court for lawe his, I can remember the blessings of my aged mother as I left her for th

ME. DORAN'S SPEECH. Chief Justice—Has the other prisoner got anything to say?

Mr. Doran said he had not much to add to what had already been expressed by his fellow-prisoner and compatriot. He also was consigned to an early grave upon sworn faisehoods. The policeman, sucridan, went on that table and, with a smile on his countenance, swore he (Mr. Doran) commanded the riffemen on the night of the 5th, and acted as alde-decamp or subaitern officer under Lennon. Whoever Lennon was he did not know. Sheridan also swore that he saw him at the attack on the barracks at Giencullen, when the police surrendered. Now, there were men who could give another kind of evidence, but they were not brought on the table to prove his innocence. He never-spoke one word to him that night, or to anybody, his meeting with Meares was quite an accident—a man he never saw or knew before that night. He forgave them all as he hoped God would forgive him; and all he wished now to say was to return heartfelt thanks to the able and eloquent counsel that defended him, and to his solicitor, Mr. Lawless.

The judges then retired, and after about a quarter of an hour's deliberation in chamber, they returned into cont. Chief Justice-Has the other prisoner got anything

ADDRESS OF LORD CHIEF JUSTICE WHITESIDE.

The Chief Justice, addressing the prisoners, said:—
Thomas F. Burke and Patrick Doran, after a protracted and careful lovestigation into your respective cases by a jury whose patience was unwearled, you have been found guilty and you are now called on to receive the last sentence of the law for the highest crime known to the law, that of high treason against the Queen. Nothing Indeed remains for me but to perform the sad and painful duty imposed upon me by the law, and that duty is to pronounce the sentence which I cannot change or alter. (His lordship here put on the black cap.) Thatsentence is that you and each of you shall be taken from the place where you now stand to the place from whence you came, and that on Wednesday, the 28th day of this month of May, you be drawn on a hurdle from that place to the place of execution, and that there you and each of you shall be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and that afterwards the head of each of you shall be severed from the body, and the body of each of you, divided into four quarters, shall be disposed of as her Majesty and her Executiveshall think lit, and may the Lord God Almignty have mercy on your souls. (His lordship here appeared deeply affected, and many persons in the court shed tears.) ADDRESS OF LORD CHIEF JUSTICE WHITESIDE. (His lordship here appeared affected, and many persons in the court shed tears.) I he prisoners were then removed.

## THE GALLOWS.

PUBLIC EXECUTION IN CANADA. FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEOPLE PRESENT, ETC. Sorel, C. E., May 3 .- To-day, at twenty-seven

minutes past 11 o'clock, Provencher suffered the extreme sentence of the law for the murder of Jutras, in January, 1867. THE CRIME.

The murderer resided at St. Zephirin, C. E. and was on terms of intimacy with a neighbor named Jutras. Not only was Jutras unfortu nate in this intimacy; it was his crowning mis-fortune to possess a wife. Between Mrs. Jutras and Provencher a casual acquaintance ripened into criminal intimacy, the injured husband, with most convenient and customary blind-ness, suspecting nothing of his wife's affect tion for her paramour. On one occasion the guilty couple visited Sorel and passed as man and wife. Their clandestine meetings were very frequent. In November Frovencher's wife went with him to call on Jutras. After an evening spent in virtuous and prosy conversation, a festive bottle was produced and one tumbler filled for M'me Provencher. For the first time on record her husband declined the seductive fluid. She quaffed the flowing bowl, and, as might be expected, died at once. Public suspicion among the French Canadians is a plant of slow growth. Nothing was thought of this event, and the Nothing was thought of this event, and the disconsolate widower sought refuge in the bosom of the Jutras family. Here he abode in peace, mourning his dead wife, and behaving to Mrs. Jutras like all her male relations, especially her husband. So the abandoned couple lived until the 5th of January, when Jutras went forth to labor. His spouse provided him with a flask of whisky and strychnine. Provencher accompanied him; and with a praiseworthy abstinence, too rarely met with among the French stinence, too rarely met with among the French Canadians, declined to drink with his com-panion. Jutras imbibed to such an extent that he came home trembling convulsively. During his tilness he was dieted on strychnine and soup, so that eventually he succumbed and died. His spouse sought consolation in the arms of Propagator. of Provencher.

TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

The cup and measure of the iniquity of these adulterers and murderers filled at last. Suspi cion became aroused, and an inquest was held At the March assizes at Sorel the guilty pair were indicted and tried. Five minutes' delibe ration by the jury ended in a verdict of "guilty and the prisoner was sentenced to be hange

on the 3d of May.

His paramour and accomplice was indicted at the same time and found guilty. Her counsel pleaded as a reason why execution should be delayed, the fact that she was soon to become a mother. Investigation by a jury of matrons confirming this, her execution was deferred until next November, when, on the scaffold. she will explate her offense against the laws of

Heaven and of man.
Strenuous efforts were made by the friends of the prisoner to obtain a commutation of his sentence. Those well-meaning busybodies ever sentence. Those well-meaning busybodies ever ready to champion any cause sufficiently notorious to be hopeless and undeserving, and the people of the vicinity, to whom it was a grievous thing that a French Canadian and a Catholic should be executed, petitioned the Executive for clemency, but with fruitless prayer. Sir John Michel and the Executive Councel decided that the atrocity and barefaced nature of the that the atrocity and barefaced nature of the crime admitted of no apology or mercy, and the prisoner was informed that he must prepare to die. He did not until the last abandon his hopes of commutation or reprieve.

The good nuns of the congregation, and the Catholic elergy of the vicinity, attended to the

The good nins of the vicinity, attended to the spiritual welfare of the prisoner, with the devotion which is their constant characteristic. But although they continually exorted him to make a public confession of his guilt, he steadfastly reaches a public confession of his guilt, he steadfastly refused to do so, ever protesting his innocence.
Still it was evident that his protestations were
made only from bravado; and his sinking tone
and anxious countenance toid but too truly the
truth of man's suspicions, and the certainty of
his guilt. In the cell he was quiet, almost sullen. He ate his meals regularly, and slept
soundly, apparently unimpressed with the
sense of the doom so immediately impending
over him. He conversed freely with those admitted to see him, and seemed cheerful,
although frequently he fell into fits of apparent
absence, whence he only roused himself with
an effort painful to behold.
The night previous to his execution he appeared uncasy and restless, and it was late cre-

he could compose himself to sleep. He slept at | last, but not soundly, waking frequently with anxious, shuddering starts, and mounting at times, "Cen'clait pas mot" ("It was not I").

THE SCAFFOLD, Meanwhile without the gallows had been erected, and the minister of death waited for his victim. The excitement among the simple country folk of the neighborhood as the day of execution approached had been immense. Threats were widely circulated of the intention of the mob to tear down the gallows and prevent the execution, and the sheriff and jailor had telegraphed urgently to the Attorney-General for troops and a detachment of police to guard the scaffold.

The fatal day dawned grey and gloomy, with occasional showers, no exception to the dismal three weeks of rain and raw weather which had preceded it. From an early hour the little town of Sorel was all alive. The roads were crowded and choked with French carts and ake jeton horses, and three hours are the even skeleton horses, and three hours ere the execution the space around the fatal tree was thronged with grey coated habitans and poke bonneted women, all bound to the scene of the

bonneted women, all bound to the scene of the last act in the tragedy of Provencher's guilty life. Every moment the crowd thickened until, as the bells tolled out and every head was bared, from ten thousand to fifteen thousand must have been present.

The prisoner awoke early, and dressed and shaved carefully. He at first betrayed considerable agitation, but as the day advanced became caim and self-possessed. His spiritual adviser was with him from an early hour. He bade farewill to all the officers of the prison, and then continued some moments in conversation with continued some moments in conversation with

THE LAST SCENE. At thirteen minutes past eleven the cortege moved out and directed their way in solemn silence to the scaffold. The prisoner walked very steadily, with a cheerful countenance, but with his eyes cast down. On mounting the scaffold the rope was immediately adjusted by the exercise of the counterpart scaffold the rope was immediately adjusted by the executioner, a tall Canadian, with brawny arms half bared, and a blackened face. The prisoner desired it to be left loosely about his neck while he received the last rites of religion. During the ceremony his face was very pale, but his lips set firmly without a quiver. He declined to acknowledge his guilt to the very last. He then told the hangman to tighten the rope, the cape was drawn down over his eyes and the drop fell instantaneously. The hook and the drop fell instantaneously. The body fell the length of the rope, one or two convul-sive tremors agitated the knees and lower portion of the legs, and then the body swung sus-pended and motionless, a lifeless corpse. In a few seconds more than three minutes life was

A piercing strick was heard a second be ore the grop icil. It proceed from Sophia Bolsclair (Mrs. Jutras), who, from the window of her cell, had watched the procession move to the foot of the gallows. But her agitated mind failed at the supreme moment, and with a loud shrick she fainted. Her hands clung so closely to the bars of her window that force was neces-

sary to unrivet their grasp before she could be removed by the attendants.

The vast crowd now began to disperse quietly and in perfect order. The corpse still swung and turned in the raw air. In a few moments more it was cut down and coffined, and one of the guiltiest wretches that has ever disgraced have apply to Capada has some to be a large humanity in Canada has gone to his last account, and was ensepultered in unhallowed ground.—N. Y. Herald.

OBITUARY.

HENRY B. JENKINS-HISTORY - OF THE PHOENIX BANK DEPALCATION-AN OLD MAN'S CRIME, FOLLY, AND PUNISHMENT.

At half-past 1 o'clock on Saturday morning, in one of the ward rooms of St. Luke's Hospital, the curtain fell on the last scene of one of the most remarkable dramas of crime which has been recorded in many years. At that hour Henry B. Jenkins, the defaulting teller of the Phoenix Bank, died, in the fifty-first year of his age and the second of his incarceration, broken down by the remorse and fearful mental suffering consequent upon the crime with which he stood charged.

The facts of the case are briefly as follows:-On the afternoon of August 10, 1865, Henry B. Jenkins was arrested on the complaint of John Parker, cashier of the Phœnix Bank, on a charge of embezzlement, and on the same day was locked up to awalt an examination. The amount of his detalcations, after several days spent in inspecting his books, was ascertained to be about \$300,000, and his mournful fate stands out in bold and terrible relief as a fearful example of the consequences of yielding to the temptation of dishonesty. The unfortu. nate man died in almost absolute want, save only such ministrations as his relatives and friends were wont to bestow upon him in his hours of affliction. The money which he so recklessly or thoughtlessly converted to unlawful uses vanished like a mist in less time than it had occupied him in appro-For some time previous to his de tection and arrest he appears to have fallen into the hands of others, whose designs seemed to be to extort the ill-gotton gains from the tempted and fallen man. The first of these proved to be James H. Earle, a person who had formerly be James H. Earle, a person who had formerly occupied the position of book-keeper in the bank, and who had been removed about six months previously. This person had, it appears, aided Jenkins in the abstraction of the funds and the false balancing of the books, and his share of the ill-gotten proceeds amounted to about \$100,000. On the evening of the same day upon which Jenkins was arrested, Earle also was taken into custody, and locked up in a cell of the Twenty-nith Precipet Station House. For a time ninth Precinct Station House. For a time during the evening he conversed pleasantly, but subsequently became apparently depressed, and laid down to sleep shortly after 11 o'clock, That sleep was but the precursor of the last long slumber in which the unhappy man was destined soon to be enwrapped. At 8 o'clock on the following morning an officer entered the cell. Earle was prostrated on the floor, his corpse cold and stiff. An open penknife, a pool of plead and a ghastly wound in his throat sold corpse cold and stiff. An open penkuite, a pool of blood, and a ghastly wound in his throat told the fearful story. The defaulter's accomplice had committed suicide. In his pocket was found a brief note of farewell to some relatives, a prayer for the future of his little surviving child, and a request that he might be buried beside his wife, "dear Dorie."

The other persons most prominently connected with Jenkins in his crime were Genevieve Lyons, alias Vieve Brower, a waiter girl

vieve Lyons, alias Vieve Brower, a waiter girl in a Broadwsy concert saloon; her paramour, Charles Davis, alias Sam Brower, and a member of the demi-monde named Rosa Frazer. To the former he had evinced considerable attachment, making her frequent presents of considerable sums of money, and ultimately furnishing elegant apartments for her use in Bleecker street. The girl Vieve gave small sums of money to her varience of the property payis and he also occasionally reparamour Davis, and he also occasionally re-quested loans of various amounts from Jenkius, which were always tendered. "No threats," said Jenkius, "were necessary to a man in my position." Davis knew enough of the secret to

nsure acquiescence.
Rosa Frazer engaged the attention of the be Rosa Frazer engaged the attention of the be-trayed and unhappy man for a period, and his visits were frequent to her place of residence. She received from him numerous sums of money, and, among o her valuable articles, a handsome cluster diamond ring valued at \$1000. Her acquisitions, however, proved as evanescent, though not so fatal, as did those of the misguided donor.

After his confinement in the Tombs, Jenkins

After his confinement in the Tolkos, Jenkins became comparatively calm and resigned, and not at all unwilling to converse with the few visitors who obtained access to his cell. At several interviews with friends he expressed himself in a manner which would indicate that he was less unhappy after his arrest than while at the resigned in a career of luxury eleat liberty revelling in a career of luxury, ele-gance, profligacy, and abandon. During those hours when he bestowed money squanderingly on all those for whom he conceived an attach-ment or passing feeling of friendship, he seemed to have had a presentiment of the Damoclean sword which quivered above his head and brought shame and a dismal retribution in its

The night previous to his execution he appeared uneasy and restless, and it was late ere Market Police Court, which resulted in unfold-

ing undeniable proofs of his guilt, he was com-mitted for trial. At the September term, 1865, of the Court of General Sessious, he was indicted on a charge of embezzlement and grand lar-ceny, and on the 14th of the same month he cery, and on the 14th of the same month he pleaded not guilty. His trial was set down for the following Monday, but was on that day postponed until the ensuing Friday. On Friday it was again postponed, indefinitely, and a greater tribunal than that of man has now called the criminal to the bar of an unalterable and unimpeachably instractions.

and the criminal to the bar of an unalterable and unimpeachably just retribution.

Thus closed the shadows of death around a brow shaded through maturity of years with that honorable frost which of itself commands respect and veneration; much more so where the integrity and purity of the character has been preserved through the silvering years as chaste and unblemished as the honored grey tresses.

During his several examinations little was ever gleaned concerning the antecedents of the now departed man, but it was asserted that he was a native of Western New York, and was of was a native of Western New York, and was of highly respectable family. He had been, at the time of his detection, in the employ of the Phonix Bank for twenty years, and had during that period been regarded as irreproachably honest, though had an examination of his books been made some years prior to the ultimate exposure, it is believed that they would have exhibited a deficiency. He was of a naturally quiet and unobtrusive temperament, and this fact of itself would have served to disarm sospicion had it ever arose, as in a majority of instances a defaulter is a fast and dashing man. His balances always appeared on the books scrupulously exact, and his peculiar correctness was attributed to the fact of his unusual slowness, rather than to studied attention for the purpose of concealing his malappropriations. He had a habit of carelessness in almost everyhad a habit of carelessness in almost every-thing but the keeping of his books, and upon entering the counting-room would usually throw his coat in one place, his hat or gloves in another, and his loose papers were generally in like disorder. The only assets of value he pos-sessed at the time of his arrest were a few thousand dollars' worth of shares in petroleum stock, as he did not keep house, but boarded in a private family in Union place. He leaves a wife, a most estimable lady, and four children to mourn a husband and a parent's latal indiscretion.—N. Y. Herald.

## TENNESSEE.

GOVERNOR BROWNLOW'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE.

Governor Brownlow has published a long address to the State, in which he reviews the action of the Democrats in the Legislature, in opposing colored suffrage, answers the charges that he was formerly a defender of slavery, and presents the situation as fol-

"There are but two parties in this country, and in the nature of things there can be but two parties now—one the party for the Union, the Republican party, or, if you please, the radical party, standing up to and endorsing the American Congress. The other is the representative of the Rebei party, sometimes calling itself the conservative party, sometimes the National Union party, and again the Constitutional Democratic party. This ring-streaked and striped Rebei party led us into war and Rebellion, and it is time to leave it in its wickedness. We have but two alternatives. We must go with the Rebei party, with all their infamy and the blackness of their record, or with the only party competent to crush it, and that is the Republican party. We have again before us the issues of 1861, and the Republican party alone has the power to save us. Whether successful or otherwise at the polls, I stand party alone has the power to save us. Whether successful or otherwise at the polls, I stand upon this platform of principle.

"I am charged with luconsistency, in that I am, as an Old Line Whig, advocating the principles of the Republican party. A Republican Congress has inaugurated Henry Clay's American system—a system that I have advocated for the last thirty years. A protective tariff, the construction of the great Pacific Railroad, the improvement of rivers and harbors, the esta-blishment of a national currency, etc., fill Mr. Clay's bill fully, and give the country what I have all the time contended for. With what show of consistency can Union men of any have all the time contended for. With what show of consistency can Uplon men of any stripe now come out and act with the Rebell-Democratic party? The Democracy of the South inaugurated the Rebellion, and the Democracy of the North aided, abetted, encouraged, and sustained the Rebellion. The Democratic leaders resolved in their Chicago Convention, in 1864, that the war for the Union was a failure, and Mr. Etheridge joined them in the support of their ticket—encouraging and supporting desertions from the Union army.

"The Southern Democratic Rebellion cost this

The Southern Democratic Rebellion cost this country 600.000 lives and \$6,000,000,000, and carried mourning and desolation into every household, North and South. The Democratic leaders instigated riots at the North; they conleaders instigated riots at the North; they con-spired to release the Rebei prisioners at Camp Douglas, and to surrender Northern cities to their tender mercies! And this same party nerved the arm of Booth to assassinate the patriot Lincoln! 'In perfect keeping with the rebellious spirit

of the Rebel Democracy, North and South, has been the action of the late treasonable conclave been the action of the late treasonable conclave at Nashville. They have nominated for Governor Emerson Etheridge, who advised the people of Tennessee, on the stump, as late as 1865, to overthrow the State Government by force—to shoot down the tax collectors and negroes—asserted that the negroes were as much slaves as they ever were—and for this treason he was arrested and imprisoned by Major-General Thomas. This man represents the spirit and principles of the Convention that nominated him, and all this class of traitors will inated him, and all this class of traitors will rally to his support. The nomination of Mr. Etheridge was not made in the expectation of electing him, but to produce mischlef. Promi-nent members of the Convention admitted, the evening after the nomination was made that they did not expect to elect him. This nomination of a man who has been hatching and plotting treason and sedition against the State Government since its organization; a man who proclaims that the State Constitution has not been amended; that the colored people are yet siaves; that violence in overthrowing the State Government is justifiable; that disobedience to the laws and breaking up of the courts are also justifiable—all this discloses a state of the Reb I mind that many good men did not think existed; and in the estimation of the public jus-tifies the enactment of the 'Militia Law,' and

other extreme radical measures.

"Wherever these violent speeches are made, inflaming the bad passions of bad men, I deem it my duty to station troops, and shall do so let the consequences be what they may. And although the greatest imaginable freedom of the press and of speech should be allowed to men of all parties, and the conduct of public men and their measures should be criticized without reserve, I do not conceive it to be the duty of the State guards to stand quietly by duty of the State guards to stand quietly by and hear any man excite the mob spirit by denouncing the Federal and State Governments, resistance to the courts, and the setting aside of their decisions by force or mob

With these opinions briefly set forth, I submit my interests to the loyal voters at the ballot-box, to be disposed of on the first Thursday in August. So far as I am individually concerned my success or defeat will amount to nothing, but it is of the first importance to the State, and o the Union men, that the principles which my nomination represents should triumph.
"W. G. BROWNLOW,

NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

THE BANKS AND SUB-TREASURY IN TROUBLE-AN IMPORTANT LEGAL DECISION.

ORLEANS, May 13 .- Commissioners from Washington are here to inquire into the affairs of the National Banks and the Sub Treasury, respecting which there is some Nothing will be lost by the Govtrouble. ernment, however, and depositors will recover

The Supreme Court to-day decided, by a majority of one, that notes for negroes sold before the war are invalid. The decision involves many millions of dollars.

Reported Massacre of U. S. Troops.

Mules Captured by the Indians.

San Francisco, May 13.—The steamer Montana, from Panama, arrived to-day.

The Los Angelos Telegraph says that a gentleman from Prescott, Arizona, reports the defeat of a company of United States troops by the Indians, and that forty men were killed. The Apaches are raiding on the Lapose and Prescott roads, and have captured forty-eight mules. They are also reported to have seized

a train of seventy mules loaded with goods. The wife of Governor McCormick died sudlenly at Prescott on the 30th of April.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Stocks strong; Chicago and Rock Island, 89; Reading, 100%; Canton, 43: Erie, 63%; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pulsburg, 74; Patsburg and Fort Wayne, 96%; Michigan Central, 109; Michigan Southern, 88; New York Central, 1975; Illinois Central, 114; Cumberland preferred, 181%; Virgina 8a, 65%; Missoori 6a, 59%; U.S. Five-twentles, 1862, 109 do, 1864, 100%; do, 1865, 106%; new issue, 107%; Ten-fortles, 89%; Seven-thirties, first issue 106%; aibothers, 100%. Sterling Exchange, 107%; Gold, 186%.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER-Judges Allison and Pierco - William B. Mann, District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assistant District

THE LEIS ROMICIDE.

THE LEIS ROMICIDE.

The Court reassembled at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the twelfth juror was obtained.

The District Attorney opened the case to the jury, stating the fact of the killing of George Eller by the prisoner in the old Quarter Sessions room, on the 20th of February, giving the intention of the Commonwealth to press for murder in the first degree.

Dr. Shapleigh sworn—I made a post-mortem examination upon the body of George Eller, the ball passed through the heart and lodged in the spinal column; this caused his death.

Mrs. Mary Eller sworn—George Eller was my husband; I saw his body at home after he was killed.

Cross examined—We were married in August, 1865; my husband did not live in Orchard street from May until Lecember, 1866.

my husband did not live in Orchard street from May until December, 1868.

Officer T. Silverthorns sworn—I was in Court when this occurred; I was there as a witness; I was turning round to see the prisoner come in the door; two women came first, and then Elier; just as he turned the dook, coming round the corner, Leis put down his arm and shot; Leis was sitting on the end of the back settee; I did not see him draw the pistol, but I saw him fire it; Elier said "Oh! Oh! Oh!" the prisoner sat down again on the bench; he said he wished he had killed him, for he had insulted his familt; I seized him and took the pistol out of his hand; Officer Kreitzer took Eller out; I next saw him at the Coroner's office; he was then dead.

out; I next saw him at the Coroner's office; he was then 6ead.

Officer Kreitzer sworn—Eller was living when I took him to the office; I do not think it was three minutes from the time I took him into the Clerk's office until he died.

Cross-examined—I had seen the deceased in the dock a number of times, but I had no recollection of his being there a year before.

Here the Commonwealth closed.

The Court adjourned at half-past 6 o'clock until this morning. morning. THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

This Morning's Proceedings.

Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., opened for the defense. He said:—It is not often that counsel in a case of this kind—in any case of homicide—feel so much impressed by the importance of the cause as both the counsel do in this case. Indeed, it is very rare that twelve gentlemen are selected that have the power that you have. I beg to call your attention to the fact that your powers in this case—and I say it with all gravity and all seriousness—are second only to that of the Omnipotent; for in your keeping are the issues of

your powers in this case—and I say it with all gravity and all seriousness—are second only to that of the Omnipotent; for in your keeping are the issues of life and death; in your keeping are the good names not only of this defendant and his wife, but the good and the fair names of his little ones and all who are bound by ties of marriage and of blood to him. While these issues are in your keeping, gentlemen, I know that I need only to remind you to give the same serious a ention and deliberate and thoughtful action which you should give to all cases presented to you.

Now, gentlemen it was said at the outset of this case by the learned District Attorney in an elaborate opening, that this was a case without parallel. He badn't known of such a case; he hadn't met with such a case in bis reading. There are some things that we will agree with the Commonwealth about, and at the very outset we agree with this position.

Before we get through with the defense, you will agree with me and with him, that no case like this ever occurred upon this continent, and he has not been unfortunate enough to meet any like it in his reading. Let me invite you, gentlemen, to go with me in your mind's-sye a little while la the early part of April, 1886, and let me ask you to accompany me to the northern part of the city of Philadelphia, in Orchard street. Let me take you to the humblest of humble homes.

When you enter, it will strike you with its cheerful-

humble homes.
When you enter, it will strike you with its cheerful When you enter, it will strike you with its cheerfulness, its cleanliness, its pleasant and bright surroundings. You will flud in it a fathful, devoted wife; you will find four little children, the eldest of them twelve years of age—bright, cheerful, and happy in this home, and known throughout the neighborhood as the very embodiment of virtue.

In the upper part of this house you will find a man at work at his simple calling of bootmaker—known throughout that neighborhood for years, known to his employers, known to his employers, known to his relations, to his comparions, to his church and his friends, as the model of all that constituted the humble but honest citizen of the Commonwealth.

constituted the humble but honest citizen of the Commonwealth.

An upright, humble, and honorable man, against whose fair fame no man living, to that day nor to this, has ever uttered the slightest breath of suspicion. That man was the presiding deity, we may say, of that household. Thomas Le's was that man. He presided over that household, with his wife and the four children that are now in Court, with the four children that are now in Court, with the four children that are now in Court, with the four little enes that gathered around his hearth.

Mr. Cassidy then went on to describe the peaceful and happy home of Lels previous to the seduction of his daughter by Eller, and after he had committee that horrible act, the beart of Lels was on fire, and persons telling him that justice would not be done him, he shot the seducer of his child.

The speaker thought the jury would have no difficulty in rendering a verdict of not guilty.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

Louisa Leis sworn—On the 28th of December I was 12 years old; in April 1866, I was II years and 6 months old: I am the daughter of Thomas Leis, I lived in April, 1866, at No. 850 Orchard street; it is between Lawrence and Fifth street; my lather has four children living; I am the oldest; the youngest was, on the 28th of January, two years old; I can read and write; I was going to school every day in 186; I visit church and Sunday School every Sunday; my father is a boot fitter; my lather was kind and pleasant to me and the other children; I never saw him quarrel or say an unkind word to anybody; he worked at home, up stairs, in the third slory; my mother is living; he was always kind to her: I knew George Eller; he came to live with us when he married; he lived in the second-story; he had two rooms; he and his wife; my fatoers family occupied the rest of the house; I slept in the second story; there was a bed in the front room where Eller lived.

Q. Did he ever call you into the front room while your mother was out, his wife was out, and what did he do? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Q. What effect had it upon your fatner when you communicated to him what had been done to you? Objected to, and objection sustained.

Witness resumed—There was a change in my fatner's manner, speech, mind, etc., in April, 1866, he did not attend to his work as before; before that he attended to his work industriously; he did not attend to his work as before; before that he attended to his work industriously; he did not attend to his work industriously; he did not altend and melanchoty; I saw him cry about it; I heard nim say that his family and himself were ruined; he apoke about my being ruined; I did not hear him say shat he family and himself were ruined; he didn't coat him meals as before; I didn't hear him say soything about killing himself. TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE,

every day, but very very often; he didn't look as he used to before; he looked troubled; he didn't eat his meals as before; he looked troubled; he didn't eat his killing himself.

Joseph Riebenscker sworn—I live back of No. 565 Franklin street; I am, a blacksmith; I lived in Palladelphia ten yeurs; I have known Leis twenty-three years; before April, 1866, he was a very upright, honest man, and attended to his family; he was a peaceable, quiet man, so far as I know; I visited him at his house sometimes; I observed his conduct it wards his wife and children; ao far as I know, as wards his wife and children; ao far as I know, as wards his wife and children; ao far as I know, as wards his wife and children; ao far as I know, as wards his wife and children; ao far as I know, as wards his character; for peace, quietness, and good order; after April, 1866, there was a great change in him; he wouldn't tak to me like he did before; he spoke of helus runed; he was ashamed of himself, his eyes appeared staring, not like they used to: he seemed to take it hard, and couldn't say anything; only once he insisted that notody would speak to him about it; he spoke of his child and his family being runed; he talked pretty much of that all the time; once he said he didn't know where to go any more; he grew worse about Christmas time; every time I saw him he was worse; I remember the time when Eller was shot; I saw him in the court-room before that; a few days before the affair we had a glass of boer together; that was the last time I saw him; he

FROM ARIZONA. | said he wished it was all over; he was getting persaid he wished it was all over; he was getting per-jectly wild upon the subject.

Q. Was it your opinion that in January and Febru-ary he was out of his mind?

Objected to, and objection sustained,
Witness resumed—His mind was not right on the

Cross-examined—He wished he was dead; previous to April, 1865, he talked rational upon all subjects, but a terwards he did not: I knew him in the old country. I lived within a quarter of a mile of where he was

born.

Frank Williard sworn—I have known Thomas Lels for twelve years: I live at Belgrade and Tloga streets; he has enjoyed a good character for peace and quietness: I never heard anything spainst his character; I observed a change after April, 1866; he was livery much incensed at the outrage committed on his child.

[Continued in our next edition.]

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster.—Prison cases were before the court to-day. George Spence was acquitted of a charge of the larceny of two bushels of potatioes. The owner of the potatioes told the prosecuting officer that he had been fully compensated for his loss, and expressed a desire to have the prisoner prosecuted no more. Therefore the bill was submitted without evidence. It was not a question as to whether he had stolen the potatoes or not.

fore the bill was submitted without evidence. It was not a question as to whether he had stolen the potations of not.

William Grubb was convicted of a charge of the larceny of two pounds of candles, vained at 40 cents. John G, Crawford was charged with fraudulently making a written instrument and fraudulently attering the same. The allegation upon the part of the Commonwealth was, that in the early part of April the risoner wrote to H. P. Sloan, commission merchant. No 31 South Water street, from Charleston, representing himself to be possessed of large quantities of rosin, and requesting Mr. Sloan to take the rosin immediately upon arrival, and make the best sale possible of it.

In these letters he stated that he was in business, and wished to form a connection with Mr. Sloan's Philadelphia house. He stated that he had shipped a cargo of rice for Philadelphia by sea. He himself called upon Mr. Sloan on the 22d of April, and said the was very much surprised that the invoice and bill of lading of the cargo had not been received.

On the 22d I called sagh and produced the invoice and bills of lading, and asked an advance of \$500000 upon the goods; he endorsed the bills of lading to Mr. Sloan's order, and received the check. But before he had cashed the check he was arrested.

The captain of the vessel by which these goods were said to have been shipped, testified that he arrived in this port from Charleston in the 3d of May, and that his cargo consisted solely of wet lumber and about a pound of rosin.

There was no evidence to show that these bills of lading were made in the jurisdiction of this Court; therefore, a conviction upon the first cause of the indictment, charging the making of these instruments, was not pressed for; but there appeared to be sufficient evidence to induce the Commonwealth to press for a verdict upon the several counts charging the fraudulent issuing of these instruments. Verdict guilty.

District Court—Judge Stroud.—Obristian Ensaments, the produce the counts charging the

guilty.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—Christian Ensman vs. Henry Ruth. An action on a promissory note.

No defense. Verdict for chalculf \$101.70.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—James W. Martin vs. William Lloyd and John Crawford. Before reported. On trial.

RABBITS IN AUSTRALIA. - A Melbourne paper says:-"Eight years ago fourteen rabbits were turned out in Mr. Austin's estate of Barwon Park. The number of progeny shot last year on this estate was 14,253; and in spite of this destruction, and what goes on outside the estate, they have swarmed over the neighboring country, and have been found at considerable distances around."

BISMARK AND NAPOLBON .- The following mot, attributed to Prince Gortschakoff, is circulating in the Paris salons:-"Bismark keeps Napoleon on his legs by boxing his ears, first on the right side and then on the left."

PROGRESS .- The introduction of iron-clad ships has caused the "wooden walls" of old England to tumble. The next step will be to get rid of the wooden heads that block the

## LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Barque Frank, Lewis, Marsellies, L. Westergaard&Co.
Schr J. J. Spencer, Fleming, Cardenas, Captain.
Schr J. C. McShane, Hager, Washington, Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. hr M. G. Farr, Maloy, Providence, Penn Gas Coal Co.
Schr J. C. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, S. J. Christian&Co.
Schr J. L. Bewley&Co.
Schr J. A. Berkley, Hemminway, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Company.
St'r Diamend State, Talbot, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Delaware, Thompson, from Liverpool, via Boston, with moise, etc to A. R. McHenry & Co. Ship Hattler, Constanzo, 50 days from Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Faul Pohl, Jr.,

Brig J. F. Carney, Carney, 10 days from Matanzas, with moiasses to E. C. Knight & Co. 10th inst., off Carysfort Reef, exchanged signals with ship Union, from New Orleans for Havre.

Brig Amor, Oison, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Daphne, Young, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Schr C. McShane, Hagan, 5 days from Baltimore, in Schr C. McShane, Hagan, 5 days from Baltimore, in ballast to captain.

Schr Georgiana. Allen, 10 days from Banger, with oil and laths to Allen & Needles.

Schr Yankee Blade, Coombs, 5 days from Wilmington, N.C., with lumber to E. H. Rowley.

Schr Mary G. Park, Maloy, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr Minnie, Maxwell, 5 days from Choptank river, Md. with lumber to captain.

Schr Minnie, Maxwell, 5 days from Choptank river, Md. with lumber to captain.

Schr Ettle Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettle Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayten Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Schr Liberty, Taylor, from Hartferd.

Schr Richard Law, York, from Providence.

Schr James Diverty, Carroll, from Georgetown.

Schr Sallie S. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Plymouth.

Schr D. Gazley, Kalmadge, from New York.

Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 14 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to J. D. Ruoff.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 12 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. Schr C. McShane, Hagan, 5 days from Baltimore, in

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., May 13-6 A. M.—The shipe Admiral, for Bremen; T. J. Southard, for Antwerp; and barque Kensington, for Rotterdam all from Philadelphia, went to sea on evening of 11th inst.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

Ship Oriental. Dunham, for Philadelphia, entered out at London 28th uit. Steamship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston at 6 o'clock this morning. Brig James Baker, Thompson, hence, at Havana 5th instant. Instant.

Brig Ellen Anna, Blanche, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole loth inst., and sailed next day, at Holmes' Hole loth inst., and E. C. Knight, Fuller, Sehrs Minnesota, Phinney, and E. C. Knight, Fuller, hence, at Boston 12th inst.
Schr Alexander Young. Young, for Philadelphia, cleared at Galveston 4th Inst.
Schr T. J. Lill, Baker, heace, at New Bedford 11th instant. Schrift, J. Lill, Bases, Destant, Destant, Oneida, Davis; S. L. B. Wales, Leach; Ann S. Schris Oneida, Davis; S. L. B. Wales, Leach; Ann S. Schris Oneida, Davis; Norwood; and C. H. Eimer, Schrs Oneida, Davis; S. L. B. Wales, Leach; Ann S. Schrs Oneida, Davis; S. L. B. Wales, Leach; Ann S. Brown, Smith: Opnir, Norwood; and C. H. Elmer, Brown, Smith: Opnir, Norwood; and C. H. Elmer, Brown, Smith: Opnir, Natural Schr Jesse B. Alien, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from Schr Jesse B. Alien, Case, for Philadelphia, sailed from New Bedford Hith Inst., and west into Newport.

New Bedford Hith Inst., and west into Newport.

Schr M. G. Farr, Maloy; W. Smis, Pharo; G. Fales, Nickerson; and Ocean Wave, Baker, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence Hith Inst., sailed from Portanophin-16th Inst.

Schr W. Capes, Baker, for Philadelphia, salled from Portanophin-16th Inst.

Schr Northern Light, Ireland: E. Doron, Jarvis; A. Physio, Shourds: J. M. Vance, Burdge; Brandywine, Henderson: J. W. Knight, Plum; C. M. Pettit, Clark; J. Porter, Burroughis; and O. F. Hawley, Clark, hence, A Providence Hith Inst.

Schr B. G. Hand, Hand, and L. Chester, Gookin, from Bostoot for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 16th Inst., and sailed next day.

Schr Fanny Fern, Saunders, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence Hith Inst.

Schr Fanny Fern, Saunders, hence for Pawtucket, at Providence 12th Inst.

Schm S. J. Bright, Shaw; J. W. Vanneman, Sharp; E. W. Gardner, Steelman; George Edwards, Weeks, from Boston; J. S. Clark, Clark; M. J. Russell, Soulth; W. S. Doughton, Tatem, from Danversport; J. Stockham, Risley, from Marbishead; and B. A. Saunders, Carroll, from Salisbury, all for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole 1th Inst.

Schr M. Kinnie, Parsons, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 12th 1055. r Fanny Fern, Saunders, hence for Pawtucket,

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, May 18.—Arrived, steamship Ashland,
Noriou, from New Orleans,
Steamship Monterey, Edwards, from New Orleans,
Ship Chaasye, Shewan, from Yokohama.
Ship Thornton, Wells, from Liverpool.
Barque Yldfarls, Johannesen, from Rio Janeiro,