THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII--No. 116. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 21, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE NEWMARKET MURDER.

TRIAL OF BRIDGET DERGAN FOR THE MURDER OF HER MISTRESS.

The trial of the servant girl, Bridget Dergan, who stands charged with having murdered Mrs. Dr. Coriell at Newmarket, New Jersey, on the night of the 25th of February last, was taken up in the Middlesex County Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning. Judge Vredenburgh presiding. Messrs. Garnet B. Adrian and William H. Leupp appeared on behalf of the prisoner, and Major Charles M. Herbert, the newly appointed and efficient Prosecutor of the Pleas, for the State. Nathan Vars was the first witness examined, who rendered testimony bearing mainly upon the fact of his having made a wooden model of the house where the murder was perpetrated, showing the apartments and furniture therein, and of having prepared a diagram of the neighborhood. Considerable time having been consumed in impannelling the jury and by the deposition of the Surveyor, the Court adjourned until 2½ P. M. Upon reassembling, Dr. William W. Coriell, husband of the deceased, was called to the stand, and being sworn, testified as follows:—I resided, on the 25th of February last, in Newmarket, Middlesex county; my family comprised my wife, my child, A. C. Bush, Bridget Dergan, and myself; my wife's name was Mary Ellen Coriell; I left home that day about 5½ o'clock in the evening; I left there my wife, child, Bridget Dergan, and I think Ellen Doyle; Bridget Dergan came to my house on the 22d of October last for the first time; she remained with me until about the 25th of February, with the exception of two or three days' absence in New York, I think; she was in my employ up to that time as a domestic or servant; I discharged her; I told my wife to tell her to leave when the mouth was up (objected to, and the objection was sustained); I did not hear anything said about Bridget's discharge in her presence; I have never heard Bridget say anything about it since; when I left my house that night my wife was alive. (A wooden model of the dwelling was here shown to witness, who gave a description of the apartments, and explained the relative position of the different doors and passages.) The bed-room of the defendant was in the garret, over the sitting-room; there is no connection between the bed-room of the defendant and the main part of the house, upstairs; in the room in which witness and his wife slept there was a bureau, upon which the lamp was usually placed; the bureau contained some papers, and some clothing; it contained on the 25th of February last two or three books, a ledger, some miscellaneous books, and about $60 in paper money; I generally kept money in the secretary; I do not know whether that fact was known to the defendant; I do not know as I have ever taken money from the secretary in her presence; my child usually retired about half-past 7 o'clock at night. (A dress, ragged, dirty, and covered with small feathers, was here shown witness.) That dress I have seen before; it was my wife's dress; it was the dress she had on that day while pasting some paper; it had been thrown aside; when I left the house she had removed that dress. (A knife was presented to Dr. Coriell, the blade of which was about five inches in length, and considerably bent.) I remember I saw that knife on the 25th of February last; I used it that day to cut some ham with for cooking; at that time it was not bent as it is now; I had had it ground by one of the butchers to cut meat with; I left word when going away that if I did not return by bedtime I would not return until morning; this was said in the presence of the defendant, who was in the kitchen, and the door was open; when I left home I went to Louis Cuff's, about two miles below Newmarket; I returned because I received word of the occurrence at my house; a lad named Rutan brought me word; it was about midnight; I returned to my house, and inquired for my wife, and was shown the bed; they said they had removed her to a neighbor's, Mr. Hillyer's; I went there, and saw the body of my wife; remained a few moments; my wife was then dead; when I went in I inquired for the child, and saw Bridget have the child in her arms; I inquired of Bridget about the murder of my wife; she told me that two men had called there about 7½ o'clock in the evening; they inquired for me; my wife told them I had gone down to Piscataway, and told them where I was; these men said they would go and find me; they returned at about 10½ o'clock; Bridget went to the door, and before she opened it Mrs. Coriell called for her to run for the doctor; I asked Bridget if she went back to the room after that, and she said no; I asked her if the same men returned; she said they did, and that she would recognize one of them; I had another conversation with her before daylight the next morning; her answers were very confused; I told her that she knew something about the murder, but she made no direct reply; I began to have suspicions that she knew something about the transaction; I was then at Mr. Little's house; they said there were marks of teeth on my wife's neck and face, and scratches and bruises, showing that it had been a long struggle, and the work of a woman; Bridget said the men were Barney Doyle and —— Hunt; I saw her on the following day, the 26th of February; she sent for me to come to her cell in the jail, that she wanted to make a statement to me; I went there with Mr. John W. Morris; I asked Bridget if she had anything to say? she simply told me that she did not say all; that there was another girl, Ann, who lived at the railroad station, who did the deed; I said, you told me that Doyle and Hunt were there, and now she said Ann was there too; she replied that Ann went and brought the knife; the others stood by; the last conversation was on the 26th, in the presence of Mr. Morris; she said that Ann had come for a drink of water, had gone to the pail, got a drink, seized the butcher-knife, and then attacked Mrs. Coriell, and these two men were present giving encouragement to the transaction; I went to the prison on the 18th or 20th of March, in company with Mr. Squire and Mr. Runyon; I asked Bridget where she had lived before, and she said in Brooklyn; I waited some time, but she only told the same story—that she met Doyle and Hunt in the street, that they had taken several oaths and kissed the Bible, that they would never divulge anything of that transaction; my wife was thirty-two years of age; had been married nine years, and had lived in Newmarket since I came from the army. Upon his cross-examination witness said:—Bridget had lived with us four months and three days; she was quiet and peaceable during that time; she had been quite sick with suppression of the menses; my wife had done everything for her, and I furnished medicine; we had talked of her leaving, and she did not want to go, she would rather stay at a lower salary; my wife did not like her, as she was too filthy in her habits; I told my wife to tell her she had better stay a few days longer, until she got perfectly well, before venturing to New York; I had confidence in her honesty, and had left her several times in charge of my child and the house; I did not form my suspicion by anything I had been told, but thought from her actions, and hesitation in answering my questions, she knew all about the occurrence; she had been troubled with catalepsy, caused by the suppression, and if the flow was strong enough, the blood might have stained her skirts; she had five or six fits during the three days she remained with us, and after they passed off she was perfectly well again; I had visited her before she came to live with me, and she had the fits then; they were removed with slight remedies, and she recovered after two or three days; it may be that catalepsy might lead to insanity. A re-direct examination was held to determine the condition in which these fits would leave the patient. Dr. Coriell thought it only produced a loss of muscular power and consciousness; it was an action by eccentric acts, and was produced by sympathetic irritation. After the conclusion of the Doctor's testimony, his cousin, Israel R. Coriell, was placed upon the stand, and deposed mainly of his being called up at 12½ o'clock on the night of the 25th of February last by Bridget, who said there were burglars ransacking the Doctor's house, that they had upset the bureau, and she was afraid they would kill Mrs. Coriell. Witness told her she had better go over to Mr. Little's house, and told her where Mr. Little lived. His Honor, after hearing this last evidence, adjourned the Court until 10 o'clock this morning. The Court-room was filled to its utmost capacity, much interest being manifested in the trial, from the fact of the prisoner being a woman, and the entire circumstances peculiar in their detail.

MASONIC INTELLIGENCE.

AN AMICABLE ADJUSTMENT OF LONG EXISTING TROUBLES.

From the Boston Post, May 17.

The hitherto (or for many years) two wings or divisions of the Supreme Council, Thirty-third Degree, Free Masons, have been in session in this city since Wednesday last. The leading object of those assemblages, we are informed, was to bring about an adjustment of difficulties which have existed for a period of fifty-three years, the schism having originated as early as 1814. In 1860 the troubles had reached a point which threatened to seriously injure the great Order. Since the latter period some of the best Masons in the country have labored with zeal to heal over the lamented wounds, and bring the brethren of the two wings under a common fraternal fold. This effort has been at length consummated, and the union was formally ratified in convention yesterday. Below is the olive branch to which allusion has been made:—

The Joint Committee of Conference of the two governing bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite in the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States of America, recommend the settlement of the differences existing between the two bodies upon the following terms:—

First. There shall be one Supreme Council of the A. and A. Rite for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States, to be composed of the United Supreme Councils heretofore existing therein, the one having its Grand East in the city of Boston, and the other having its Grand East in the city of New York, whose active members shall be twenty-eight in number from each Council, and no more at the time of union, in order that the United Council shall consist of fifty-seven Sovereign Inspectors-General, which number may hereafter be increased at the pleasure of the Supreme Council, and whose officers shall be a Sov. G. Commander, a Lieut. G. Commander, a Treasurer Gen. H. E., a Secretary Gen. H. E., a Keeper of the Archives, a G. Minister of State, a G. Master of Ceremonies, a G. Marshal, a G. Standard Bearer, a G. Capt. of Guard.

Second. All action heretofore taken in expelling members from either Council on account of those differences is hereby revoked.

Third. All action heretofore had by either Council, so far as regards the establishing of subordinate bodies of the Rite and Conferring Degrees, is to be deemed valid, and is confirmed by the United Supreme Council; and that where difficulties may arise in a State there shall be a commission of not less than three or more than five appointed by the Sov. G. Commander to take into consideration the State of the Rite and to adjust such difficulties, and to report their adjustment to the Supreme Council for final action.

Fourth. The two Councils shall forthwith officially exchange lists designating the names of the twenty-eight Inspectors-General and active members of each body, and subsequently lists of their emeritus and honorary members.

Fifth. The two Councils shall each forthwith proceed separately to choose a Sov. G. Commander to serve for the full term of office that shall be fixed by the constitution. The present Commanders of the two Councils shall thereupon resign their offices, respectively, and the united Councils shall thereupon assemble as one body, and the Sov. G. Commander thus chosen to succeed the Commanders so resigning shall be forthwith inducted into office, and is hereby authorized to administer the obligation of fealty and allegiance to the United Supreme Council, and each member thereof shall thereupon be required to renew such obligation—the other offices in each of said Councils shall thereupon be rendered vacant, and the United Supreme Council shall thereupon proceed to fill them by election. The officers of the United Supreme Council shall be elected every three years, and at such first election shall be selected as follows:—The Sov. G. Commander shall be taken from the Council at Boston, and the remaining officers shall be chosen so that an equal number of each shall be taken from each of the former Councils. The Lieutenant G. Commander and the Secretary General to be taken from the New York Council.

Sixth. Each body shall pay its own liabilities, and convey and turn over to the United Council all properties, papers, books, manuscripts, records, patents, constitutions, seals, etc., in its possession or control.

Seventh. All subordinate bodies shall make annual returns to the United Council, and renew their allegiance to the same.

Eighth. All other Inspectors-General of the two Councils, upon renewing the oath of fealty, shall, according to their previous rank, become emeritus or honorary.

Ninth. The members of each Council shall have the right to throw twenty-eight votes in all elections and questions pertaining to the original organization, and if any of their active members are absent, the members present of such Council shall determine the mode in which the votes of the absentees shall be thrown. The respective parties to this agreement shall exchange their nominations before the election.

Tenth. The Grand Orient of this jurisdiction shall be at Boston, from which place all decrees, balustres, patents, charters, diplomas, and all official documents shall bear test.

11. One annual meeting at least in every three years shall be held at the Grand Orient, in Boston, but the meeting at which the first triennial election of officers shall take place after the organization of the United Council shall be held in the city of Cincinnati, and the annual meetings not otherwise provided for shall be held at such place as the Council may, from time to time, determine. Special meetings called by the Grand Commander shall be held at such place within the jurisdiction as he shall determine. Special meetings otherwise called shall be held at the Grand Orient.

12. Nothing herein contained shall be considered as precluding any subsequent action by the Supreme Council in the amendment of its constitution for the government of the bodies of the Ancient and Accepted Rite, provided that a two-thirds vote shall be required to remove the Orient.

Thirteenth. In the selection of officers at the first election they shall be chosen from the Councils as follows:—The Sov. G. Commander: the Lieut. G. Commander; the Secretary General, as provided in article fifth; the Treasurer General, the Keeper of the Archives, the Grand Marshal; the Standard Bearer, from the Boston Council; the Minister of State, the Master of Ceremonies; the Captain of the Guard, from the New York Council.

Joseph D. Evans, 33 deg.; Herman Ely, 33 deg.; Charles Levi Woodbury, 33 deg.; Josiah H. Drummond, 33 deg.; William S. Gardner, 33 deg.; Harman G. Reynolds, 33 deg.; Robert H. Foss, 33 deg.; John L. Lewis, 33 deg.; Lucius R. Paige, 33 deg.; H. L. Palmer, 33 deg.; Clinton F. Paige, 33 deg.; William Barrett, 33 deg.; C. S. McConachan, 33 deg.; Daniel Sickles, 33 deg.

The following officers have been elected to serve for three years:—

Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander—J. H. Drummond, of Maine.

Puissant Lieutenant Grand Commander—John L. Lewis, of New York.

Grand Treasurer—Herman W. Ely, of Ohio.

Grand Secretary of the H. E.—Daniel Sickles, of New York.

Grand Keeper of the Seals—Dr. N. B. Shurtleff, of Massachusetts.

Grand Minister of State—Clinton F. Paige, of New York.

Grand Marshal—H. S. Goodwin, of Pennsylvania.

Grand Master of Ceremonies—E. S. Hamilton, of Indiana.

Grand Captain of the Guards—Colonel S. C. Lawrence, of Massachusetts.

Grand Standard Bearer—R. H. Foss, of Illinois.

USE OF STAMPS IN PARTITION DEEDS—LETTER FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.—The following letter has been addressed to a law firm of New York:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, May 14, 1867.—Gentlemen—I reply to your letter of the 9th instant, that in estimating stamp duties this office has made a distinction between joint tenants by common law and tenants in common; but as all joint tenants by the laws of New York are tenants in common, the same rule would apply to both.

Partition deeds between tenants in common need not be stamped as conveyances, inasmuch as there is no sale of realty, but merely a marking out or a defining of the boundaries of the part belonging to each; but where money or other valuable consideration is paid by one co-tenant to another for equality of partition, there is a sale to the extent of such consideration, and the conveyance by the party receiving it should be stamped accordingly.

Partition deeds, however, should be stamped as agreements. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

OBITUARY.

JOBERT DE LAMBALLE.

Antoine Joseph Jobert de Lamballe, the celebrated French surgeon, died in Paris about the 1st of May. He was born at Lamballe, in the Department of Cotes-du-Nord, in 1799, and during his long and brilliant career as a practitioner and professor in the French capital, won a reputation hardly surpassed by that of any physician in the world. He was surgeon in ordinary to the first Napoleon, succeeded Magendie in the Academy of Sciences, and was named in 1849 commander in the Legion of Honor.

He was the author of a number of important works on surgery, among which may be mentioned his "Theory and Practice of Surgical Disorders of the Intestinal Canal," a treatise which received a prize from the Institute; "Studies on the Nervous System;" "Treatise on Plastic Surgery;" and "Researches on the Texture of the Uterus," a branch of physiology to which he devoted especial attention. For the last eighteen months before his death his mind had been affected, and one of his last actions was a singular exhibition of insanity. A poor man came to him at the hospital with a sore finger. The great surgeon looked at it intently for a moment, and then burst out in a loud voice, "The arm must come off immediately; we have thirty-two methods of amputation—the Polish, the Turkish, the English, the German, and many others. Away with you to the amphitheatre. I shall be there in one moment and take you off that arm, either straightways, or slanting, or lengthways, or by a single blow. Away with you, I say. Lay yourself down on the operation table, and I will do the job myself." He rushed away, leaving the patient pale and gasping with terror. Presently the clang of the great bell which summons the students to witness an operation brought the whole of the young men to the spot, but Jobert de Lamballe had already exhausted that emotion, and leaving the bell had rushed across the court-yard to his carriage, into which he jumped with the activity of a squirrel, and having directed the coachman to drive to the Place de la Concorde, got out, and insisted upon stripping to bathe himself in the fountain, which, by-the way, was covered with ice just then. A crowd of *gamins* soon collected round him, but he was recognized almost immediately, and the status of the case being evident, he was coaxed away to Dr. Blanche's establishment at Passy, where he died, without even once recovering his reason, or recognizing any one of his friends who went to visit him. His funeral was attended by over a thousand of the medical men of Paris.

GENERAL DEMETRIUS KALERGIS.

The Athens correspondence of the London *Post* announces the death of General Kalergis, who had recently been appointed Greek Envoy to the United States, but while on the way to the place of his destination had been taken sick in Paris, from where, upon the urgent advice of the physicians, he had returned to Athens. General Kalergis was a native of the Island of Crete, where he was was born in 1803 or 1804. He took a prominent part in the war of independence, in which he was seriously wounded. After this war he at first was counted among the Napians or Russian party, which he, however, soon left in order to lean upon England and France. He was the chief leader of the revolution of 1843, and by his firmness greatly contributed to the safety of the Royal family. General Kalergis has ever since been one of the most influential statesmen of Greece, and he was, therefore, selected as one of the extraordinary envoys to the great Christian powers to implore their aid in behalf of Candia.

PARIS EXHIBITION PICKPOCKETS,

GRAND TRIAL OF SKILL BETWEEN ENGLISH AND FRENCH THIEVES—HOW JOHN BULL LOST BY HIS INTEMPERANCE, ETC. ETC.

Paris Correspondence London Advertiser, of May 7.

The most successful demonstration of British industry that has as yet been developed by the exhibition has been displayed by British pickpockets. In the art of "faking a cly" they are unrivalled, and to this valuable acquirement they have now added that of eluding the vigilance of the *sergens de ville*, and of the private policemen, who lurk in plain clothes in places where they are least expected. Since competition is so much in fashion in everything nowadays, a trial of strength and skill has of late come off between the French and English thieves. The former were stung with maddened jealousy at hearing the complaints of lost watches and purses, and challenged their rivals to a conflict, which came off a few days since. Seven English and seven French thieves started on their predatory expedition through the exhibition, and agreed to meet at a *cafe* in the boulevards, or rather at a restaurateur's, where they had previously engaged a *cabinet particulier*, and had ordered a supper to be "stood" by the vanquished. They met at the appointed hour, and you will be proud of your country men's superiority when you learn that they triumphantly displayed forty-five watches and nine portemonnaies, whereas the French tyros in the noble art could display but ten watches, three portemonnaies, and half-a-dozen handkerchiefs, "small deer," which are disdained by the professed pickpocket, and are only "faked" during a novitiate in the profession. They magnanimously avowed themselves vanquished, and agreed to recognize the superiority of the victors in the form most pleasing to them, by standing half-a-dozen of champagne, followed by bowls of blazing punch in quick succession.

Up to this stage all had been highly gratifying to our national pride, but the hour of Britain's humiliation was drawing nigh. Our countrymen fell under the table; their hosts, though they had not read the tale of Falstaff's disaster at Gadshill, fell upon their prostrate foes, eased them of their plunder, and retired in triumph with the forty-five watches, the purses, etc, and, moreover, left the waiters instructions to apply for payment of the bill to the gentlemen up stairs on the floor.

The French Academy Elections.

We noticed a few days since the manner in which the vote of M. de Falloux is said to have been secured for M. Favre. By a singular chance the duty devolves upon M. de Falloux of presenting the new member to the Emperor. Remembering the bitter political enmity between these gentlemen, the situation appears whimsical.

The *Siecle* cordially approves the election of M. Favre, and quite as cordially denounces that of Father Gratry. It is, indeed, a curious freak of accident that a priest should fill the chair once filled by Voltaire.

It is reported that the vote on M. Favre's election stood as follows:—

For M. Favre—MM. Thiers, Guizot, Mignet, Saint-Marc Girardin, Vitet, de Remusat, Duke de Noailles, de Montalembert, Berryer, Legouve, Duke de Broglie, de Falloux, de Laprade, Albert de Broglie, de Carne, Dufaure, Prevost-Paradol, Cuviller-Fleury—18. For M. de Champagny—MM. Lebrun, de Segur, de Pongerville, Viennet, Patin, Merimee, Nisard, the Bishop of Orleans, de Sacy, Augier, Sandeau, Octave Feuillet, Camille Doucet—13.

M. Villemain voted for M. de Lavergne. The absent members were MM. de Lamartine, Flourens, Victor Hugo, Sainte Beuve, Empis, and Ponsard.

JEFF. DAVIS.

HIS MOVEMENTS YESTERDAY.

Mr. Davis remained at Mr. O'Conor's all day yesterday, but, it is believed, returned to the New York Hotel late in the evening. Mrs. Davis, who has also been staying at Fort Washington for the last two or three days, came back to the hotel in the morning. The weather being extremely unfavorable, the party did not go on to Montreal, as expected, Mrs. Davis' health rendering it necessary to exercise the greatest caution. General Davis in the morning went out to visit his brother, but returned after a stay of two or three hours.

It is stated that Mr. Davis has positively decided to leave the city to-day, partly because of his anxiety to see his children, and partly because of the unfriendly comments which have already been made in regard to his protracted stay in a Northern city.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE TO-DAY.

Financial and Commercial Report to 10 o'clock.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—10 A. M.—The markets are not yet open, but on the street cotton is quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs drooping. Provisions unchanged.

LONDON, May 21—10 A. M.—It is thought that Erie and Illinois Central will open rather lower, while the other securities will open quiet and without change.

The Sultan to Visit Paris.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 21.—The Sultan will go to Paris to visit the Exposition early in July.

Steamer America Arrived Out.

SOUTHAMPTON, May 21.—The steamer America, from New York on the 9th instant, arrived here late last evening.

Sickness of a Convicted Fenian.

LONDON, May 21—10 A. M.—It is reported that Burke, the recently convicted Fenian, is lying so dangerously ill in his cell at Dublin that his life is despaired of.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

Market Report to Noon.

LONDON, May 21—Noon.—Consols for money, 93; Erie Railroad shares, 42¾; United States Five-twenties, 72⅞; Illinois Central, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—Noon.—Cotton easier. The sales for to-day are estimated at 8000. balee. Middling Uplands, 11½d.; Orleans, 11½d.

Breadstuffs quiet. Corn, 40s. California Wheat, 14s. 6d. Western Wheat, 13s. 9d.

Provisions steady. Pork, 79s. Beef, 127s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 6d. Other articles without change.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

Commercial Advices to 2 o'clock.

LONDON, May 21—2 P. M.—The money market is quiet and steady. Consols for money, 93. U. S. Five-twenties 72⅞; Erie Railroad, 42½; Illinois Central, 76½.

LIVERPOOL, May 21—2 P. M.—The cotton market is very dull and heavy, though no decline in prices has been established.

Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Provisions firm. Pork has advanced 1s., and is now quoted at 80s. No change in other articles.

LONDON, May 21—2 P. M.—Sugar quiet; sales at 24s. for No. 12 Dutch standard.

THE FRENCH TURF.

GRAND MEETING AT CHANTILLY—RACE FOR THE FRENCH DERBY—PATRICIEN THE WINNER—THE CROWNED HEADS ON THE "ROAD," AND A BRILLIANT SCENE, ETC.

CHANTILLY COURSE, Paris, May 19.—There was a grand assemblage on the turf at this place to-day (Sunday), to witness the contest for the great racing event of the empire—the French Derby. Ten thousand people at least were present on the grounds, all bent on enjoyment, and every one in the most excellent humor.

The royal visitors in the French capital were represented on the "road" and at the great stand by the King and Queen of the Belgians, and it may be said that the whole fashionable world of Paris turned out for the occasion. There were a great many English and Americans also on the ground. The weather was cloudy in the morning, but remained favorable to the sport to the close.

Thirteen horses ran for the Derby, which was won by M. H. Delamarre's Patricien, There were five races.

The following were the leading starters for the Derby:—M. H. Delamarre's Praticien, Count F. De Lagrange's Montgoubert, Count F. De Lagrange's Trocadero, Major Fridolin's Ferragas, M. Montgomery's Fervacques, Count F. De Lagrange's Dragon, M. A. Fould's Milan, M. Aumont's Flambant, Duke of Fitz-James' Realité, Count F. De Lagrange's La Ferté Fresnil.

The betting had been very animated for some three weeks, and Montgoubert has been first favorite in the rooms. The betting generally was against the winner, Patricisn.

The scene at the starting post was very brilliant; and when Patricien came in ahead at the winning stand, beating all the favorites, it was one of the most joyous and extraordinary excitement.

FROM BUFFALO.

Another Extensive Fire—Incendiaries at Work.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BUFFALO, May 21, 1867.

A few moments after 11 o'clock last night, a fire was discovered in the large five-story brown stone front building, No. 194 Main street, directly opposite the theatre.

It was, without a doubt, the work of design. The fire was, thanks to the energy of the firemen, confined wholly to the story in which it originated, though the contents of the lower floors were more or less damaged by water.

The smoke was first seen coming from the roof by one of the attaches of the theatre, opposite, and soon the whole upper floor was in a blaze. This story was occupied by Charles Day as a paper-box manufactory, and resulted in a total destruction of his tools, machinery, and stock, loss $1500, upon which there was no insurance. This is the only floor damaged by fire.

Davis & Waldron, paper collar manufacturers, occupied the floor immediately beneath. Their loss, $8500, is principally by water. Insured for $2500 in one of the Buffalo companies.

Stephen Phillips, carpet fitter, and Mix & Ruggs, silver platers, were occupants of the third floor. The former estimates his loss at $200, and the latter about $150. No insurance on either of these premises.

Knight, photographer, and probably the largest operator in that line in Buffalo, occupied the second story. His loss is mainly by water, and estimated at $200. Insured in Etna, Hartford.

The first floor is in partial occupancy by a new firm as a millinery establishment. They are not fully moved in as yet; hence the damage cannot well be estimated, though very slight. No insurance.

The Fire Department here is in excellent condition, and were promptly at the scene of disaster, while their judicious use of water is worthy of imitation by even your own splendid Fire Department.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Railroad Bonds Endorsed—The Constitutional Convention.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, May 21.—Parkin Scott's new City Court is holding its first session to-day.

Our City Councils have passed an ordinance endorsing the half million bonds of the Union Railroad Company, being a continuation of the Western Maryland Road from Owing's Mills to Canton.

The Constitutional Convention, it is understood, will abolish the elective judiciary.

From Canada.

PORT COLBORNE, C. W., May 21.—On Saturday night a man named Manno Graybill shot his brother-in-law, John Wallace, through the heart, and was shortly after shot himself by his own brother, Samuel Graybill.

QUEBEC, May 21.—The steamer Lady Head has arrived from lower ports, bringing the Captain and fourten of the crew of the ship Sea King, lost on her voyage to Quebec. Vessels arriving here report a brig ashore at Port Neuf, also a ship ashore at Cape Losier, another at Caritoo Point, and another in Trinity Bay. Their names are unknown.

Settlement of a Newspaper Suit.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The case at law of Clark vs. J. & E. Brooks, of the *Evening Express*, which has been before the Courts for four years, and which has been commented on at various times in the press of the country, has been amicably settled, Mr. E. Brooks having purchased all Mr. Clarke's interest.

The journal will continue to be published by the Brooks brothers.

Death of a Centenarian.

CONCORD, N. H., May 21.—Thomas Austin, of Northfield, died yesterday, aged one hundred years and nine months.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 88; Reading, 103½; Canton Company, 42¾; Erie, 62½; Cleveland and Toledo, 113; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 74½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 86½; Michigan Central, 109½; Michigan Southern, 68; New York Central, 98½; Illinois Central, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 29; Hudson River, 102; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 109½; do, 1864, 106⅝; do. 1865, 106⅝; do new issue, 108; Ten-forties, 99⅝; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106½; all others, 105⅝. Money, 6 per cent. Sterling Exchange, 109⅞; sight do., 110⅝. Gold, 137⅛.

NEW YORK, May 21.—Cotton dull at 28c; Flour dull; the market favors buyers. State at $10·65@13·90; Western, $10·65@14·90; Ohio, $13·30@15·50; Southern, $13·40@18. Wheat dull and declining. Corn dull and 2@3c. lower. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye quiet; sales of 1700 bushels at $1·75. Provisions quiet and steady; new Mess Pork $23·20@23·25. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE BARKER HOMICIDE.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Allison and Pierce.—The Court met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and Mr. Dwight having made his opening before the recess, the examination of witnesses was begun.

Coroner Daniels and Dr. Shapleigh having been examined in regard to the post-mortem examination and inquest, Thomas Wood, an old resident in Barker's neighborhood, was called. He testified that he knew Barker and Johnson, and had seen them when they came to Barker's house that afternoon; both were very drunk; Barker entered the house first, and Johnson followed in a few minutes; Barker spoke to Johnson when he came in, saying:—"Johnson, are you going to give me that thing?" and receiving no answer, went up stairs; he soon came down stairs with a gun in his hand, and, standing at the door, spoke to Johnson again; he said:—"Johnson, if you don't give me satisfaction I'll warm you;" the witness went out of the house at this moment, and up on hearing the door he heard the report of a gun; he looked into the room about twenty minutes after that, and saw Johnson sitting on the settee, but, not having touched or spoken to him, didn't know whether he was dead or not.

Cecilia Selby, who lives on Barker's place, testified that she heard a heavy fall and the report of the gun at the same time; upon going into the room she found Johnson lying upon a settee wounded in the stomach, bleeding, and unconscious; she went up stairs and saw Barker with his hand bleeding, as if it had been skinned; she asked him how he bruised his hand, and he said he did it by falling; she then said:—"If you fell, Johnson got the contents of that gun;" and he replied that he had not shot Johnson; the witness went with Barker to the Alderman's office to give himself up; he was very drunk.

Officer Elliot testified that Barker told him Johnson had $180 belonging to him; he demanded it and Johnson refused to give it up; he then used his gun and "cut him accordingly."

Here the Commonwealth closed.

The prisoner's counsel, upon opening, said he could safely rely upon the Commonwealth's case for an acquittal, but in justice to the prisoner, he would make it more safe. The prisoner's previous good character for peace and quiet would be shown; also the drunken condition of the prisoner and deceased, who were always on the most friendly terms; and it would also be proven that prisoner had the gun with him before he and Johnson had gone into the house.

John Morgan testified that he saw the prisoner and deceased a short time before the shooting, and they were very drunk; Barker then had the gun.

A number of witnesses as to good character were examined, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

THIS MORNING'S PROCEEDINGS.

The defense closed this morning, without offering more testimony. T. B. Dwight, Assistant District Attorney, opened the argument of the Commonwealth's case. He held that the prisoner's defense was two-fold—first, that the shooting was accidental; and second, that if it was not accidental, the prisoner was deprived of reason by intoxicating drink, and was not accountable for his action. The evidence was then argued to show that it was not accidental, but that it was the result of the prisoner's will and intention.

Then the testimony was gone over, and it was held that the defendant's actions bespoke reason. And if the jury found that the mind of the prisoner was clear at the time of the shooting, the verdict must be guilty of murder in the first degree. And even if he was somewhat under the influence of liquor, on the testimony of Officer Slook, a sober, credible man, the verdict must be murder in the second degree, for he testified that Barker told him what he had done; that he had demanded his money of Johnson, and on being refused, "cut him accordingly."

Mr. Dwight told the jury that it was their duty to decide the degree of crime; and all throughout his able argument seemed to press rather for a verdict of murder in the second degree than any other.

Counsel for the defense followed, arguing that the Commonwealth's witnesses were incredible.

Mr. Mann argued, from the accounts of the prisoner's actions as given by the witnesses, that he knew what he was doing when he fired the gun; but he did not realize that he had committed so fearful a crime as murder until it was too late. He was then repentent, willing to atone for his offense, and willing that the case should be tried, as it has been. But the matter of accident in this case was treated as a literal myth.

Still the District Attorney admitted that the condition of the prisoner's mind at the time of the shooting should be well considered, for a man without reason should not be convicted of a crime which is the result of reason. And a verdict of murder in the second degree was principally asked for.

The charge of the Court was delivered by his honor, Judge Allison, and the case was given to the jury.

After a short deliberation the jury returned, and rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree, and recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The Court met this morning to begin the business and to dispose of such bills as had been found by the Grand Jury. The District Attorney stated that there were several cases in which the United States were ready for trial, but in all but one, counsel representing the defense were absent or otherwise unable to attend.

The case of the United States vs. Henry Stewart, charged with passing counterfeit money, was called. L. C. Cassidy, counsel for the defendant, applied for a continuance in order to give him time to prepare his case.

His Honor Judge Cadwalader said that though it was the custom in the State courts to accommodate counsel when it appeared that there was cause for so doing, such was not the case in this Court, whose business is so limited; for in the State Courts, where there is always a rush of business, these continuances cause little or no inconvenience; and in the United States Courts they always caused inconvenience and expense; but in this case, the District Attorney not objecting, the application was granted.

There being no other business to be taken up, the jury was discharged until to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, May 21, 1867.

—The increase of the capital stock of the National Bank of the Republic to one million dollars is progressing favorably. Subscriptions have been received up to the present time for 4323 shares, increasing the whole number of shares to 9323, and leaving 677 unallotted shares yet to be subscribed for. In order that the Bank may have the advantage of the full amount of its proposed capital as soon as possible, these remaining shares are now offered to the present stockholders at par, and interest from the 2d instant. Precedence will be given to applications from those who have recently purchased the unallotted shares in the present increase, at a premium. Shares remaining unsubscribed for by stockholders, under this arrangement, will be otherwise disposed of to any satisfactory applicants.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Government bonds continue in steady demand. 1864 5-20s sold at 105¾, a slight advance; 108 was bid for July 1865 5-20s; 99¼ for 10-40s; 109¼ for 1862 5-20s; 111¼ for 6s of 1881, and 105½@106 for June and August 7·30s. City loans were unchanged. The new issue sold at 102.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 51⅞@52, an advance of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 130, no change; and Northern Central at 44, no change; 51 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 63 for Norristown; 59¾ for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 13 for Catawissa common, 27 for Catawissa preferred; 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 55 for Philadelphia and Baltimore.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; and 12½ for Bestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at fair prices. 111 was bid for Third National; 103½ for Seventh National; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 95 for Northern Liberties; 103 for Kensington; 88 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers'; 44½ for Consolidation; 59 for Commonwealth; 60 for Union; and 120 for Central National.

In Canal shares there was very little doing. 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 11¾ for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 137½; 11 A. M., 137¼; 12 M., 137⅞; 1 P. M., 137½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third st.

FIRST BOARD.

$800 5-20s '64 cp	105¾	100 sh Reading	53c.
$2000 City 6s, New	102	100 do	51
$1000 Pa R 2 m 6s	93½	100 do	5
$200 do	93½	100 do	50c. 51
1 sh Cam & Am	130	200 do	50dbaf30. 5
8 sh N Cent	44	300 do	5
1 do	44	500 do	5
100 sh Reading	53c. 51⅞	200 do	5
100 do	51⅞	600 do	5
100 do	51⅞	10 do	cf. 52
100 do	53c. 51⅞		

—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, 111¼@111½; do. 1862, 109¼@109⅞; do., 1864, 105⅝@105⅞; do., 1865, 106¼@106⅜; do., 1865, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅜; do. 7-30s, Aug., 106¼@106⅜; do., June, 105⅝@105⅞; do., July, 105⅝@105⅞; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119@119¼; do., July, 1864, 118¼@118⅞; do. Aug. 1864, 118@118⅛; do., October, 1864, 117@117⅛; do., December, 1864, 116@116¼; do., May, 1865, 114; do., Aug., 1865, 113; do., September, 1865, 112⅛; October, 1865, 112¼. Gold, 137¼@137⅞. Silver, 131½@133.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, May 21.—The Fl