FIRST EDITION

SENSATIONAL.

Preported Discovery of Dr. Burdell's Assassin-Is the Mystery of Twelve Years Solved at Last?

The New York World of this morning pub-Mehen a five column account of the Burdell murder, and professes to have discovered the real assassin at last. Reciting in detail the history of the great crime, and the trial of Mrs. Couningham as the author of the tragely, it then gives the following information, which

points to Charles Jefferds as the real assassin: Jefferds stated to the detective that on the fatal night be was visiting at the Bardell house, and wee in the parlor with the young girls, and was playing the cabje for their amusement. The banjo, he said, belonged to him, and not to Snodgrass, as had before been stated, Saudgrass being only abie to thumb on it a little. Dr. Bardell came in and met Mis. Cappingham, with whom he had a violent quarcel, after which he proceeded at once to his toom, Jefferds then went to the room of Mrs. Cunningham, and hearing from her the particulars of the quarrel, he became much incensed against Burdell, and volusteered to go up staus and do for the old ra cal." In this proposition be was encouraged by Mrs. Cunning ham, and he resolved he would do it. Accordingly, drawing a two-edged, slender dagger, which he habitually carried, and being in ormed by her of the exact position of the doctor's room, he proceeded steatchily up stairs. The doctor was scated at his desk, looking over some papers by a single gas light, Bo engaged was he that he did not hear the step of his murderer, and the first intimation he had of danger was a sudden blow, struck from behind, over his shoulder, and simed at his

heart. The blow was instantly repeated, and again relterated as rapidly as the nervous energy of the assassin could wiell the kuife. With a single cry of "murder!" the doomed man sprang from his chair and grappled with Jefferds; they struggled from side to side of the room, overthrowing the chairs and dragging the table out of place, the doc or striving to seize the dirk or to hold the murderous arm, the every blow of which was cutting away his life. "At one time," said Jeffelds. "the old fellow caught my arm and twisted me against the wait, and for a minute I thought he'd be too many for me; but I put my band against the wall and saved myself from going down, and with the other I teached under and hit him in the kidneys, and that fetched him. It was our fighting about the room that made the blood fly so all about on the walls. The old fellow was stronger than I gave him tunble of it, but you see I had the knive, and I kept all the time jubbing him with that, and he bled a great deal, and that weakened him, I suppose. Yes, sir, I did that hitle job myself." Then musing a minute as it to recall the scene more clearly to his mind he continued, "Yes, I did for him; but he fought like the nevil; I once thought he'd a got the best o' me, but the punch in the ribs fetened him.' Here he sat a minute still thinking, then con-

tinned:-"D d you go luto the room?

remember the map that hung on the wall-well.

they could have found the marks of my hand on

that man it they'd looked; once when he nearly

turned me, I threw my hand back, and it struck

flat against the wall or the map; but the blood " weak-ned him I s'pose, for I soon got him under

aga n, and that's when I hit him in the ribs an I tetched b m. On the particular point, Jeffer Is always dwelt as it the fact that Burdell had been "nearly too many for him's was mostly impressed on m no; then, after a minute's passe, he would add, "but then I hit him under the ribs, and that setched him." It would seem that as the blows at first were struck while Bardeli was could rise up, the knite probably was stopped by the breast-bone, he collar-bone, and perhaps the bones of the need, so that most of the cuts were superbonal, merely cutting through the skin and outside tissues. It is said that one of the blows which would have proved fatal was struck from above downward, which Jefferds' de-cription would easily account for. Even had a vital part been touched by the weap m at the beginning of the struggle, it is exceedingly unlikely that immediate death would have ensued. Jefferds himself was, however, con-

as he expressed it, "fetched him."
The murder accomplished, Jefferds left the room, and was let out of the house by one of the inmates, by whom all necessary precautions were taken atterwards to cover up the tracks of the real murderer and cast suspic on in other

vinced that it was the stab in the kidneys that

Strange as the story seems, it was and is implied ly beli-ved by those high to police authority, and that eminent officer, inspector James Leonard, who has recently passed away, told the story to the writer as an undoubted fact, expressing his perfect belief that young Jefterds was unquestionably the murderer of Dr.

The confession of Jefferds was given to the writer by the officer to whom it was made, and wh', not five hours after it was made, took Jefferds into custody, or caused his arrest, on the charge of committing the double murder of Walton and Matthews. Aside from the story of lefferds himsel, the close intimacy existing between the Walton and Cunningham families, and the thorough similarity in their domestic relations, together with the well-known desperate character of Mrs. Conningham, are all strongly corroborative of its trutb.

With regard to the well known recklessness of Jefferds with respect to ham in life, many stories are told. He habitnally went armed, and, on the slight est provocut on, would shoot or cut whoever changed to provoke his wrath. e occasion, enraged at a tellaw clerk, he labbed a gold pen into his ere, endangering not dore the lors of the eye, but the sabsequent death of the sufferer from inflammation of the

h At another time in Newark, N. J., Jefferds became enraged in a bar-room about some trivial ma ter, and in an instant drew his ready pistol and fired. The intended victim saved kineself, however, by bolting up in front of himself a common bar-room chair, the thick wooden bottom of which received the ball and saved the life of the man. In fact, Jefferds himself declared that he man't think so muca of killing a nan-he would out any man out of the way for use hundred dollars it he wasshort, and wouldn't get caught at it either. After he was sent to the S.ate Prison, and cer sinty that his accu-er and the principal witness against him was the man ong a time, he was wild with rage, and swore that if ever he got the opportunity he would kill that officer. The desective was himself so or risin of it that he heard the tiongs of the death of Jefferds with unmingled satisfaction. In truth, that this young man was as bad, as false, as reckles-ly criminal a man as the corrupt state of our modern society can produce, there can be not the si gutest doubt. And tak ng into cale, consideration all the circumstances of the murder of Dr Burdell, and of J. fferds' confersion, and of the known intimary of the Walton and Cupningham families, he who would doubt that Charles Jefferds is the criminal would doubt that the sun had risen because it was bidden by clouds. The fate of

well known. Put on trial for the murder of Mr. Matthews. e was convicted, sentenced to imprisonment

on the State prison for one year, and be a to uffer death. Having remained at Sing S ag the appointed year, and the Governor 'whing to cesignate the day for his execution, and a legal mudole also occurring as to the results of the sentence, Jefferds was still kept a confinement until his counsel could seer a final disposi-tion of the case. While thus, in custody he was murdered in Sing Sing Frison a few months since by a fellow convict, which last murderer is now awaiting trial, for the killing of the whole ale a-saisin. Them he had unwarrant-

ably sent to his last account. And so, at lack, after twelve long years of walting, the rethis lifted from the mysterious Burdell murder, and doubless for a short time public interest with once more centre about the once notorious house, No. 31 Bond street.

A CONFESSION.

Mutement of Schastian Hupfer, the Maniac Child-Murderer.

From the Quincy Whig, Feb. 12. Some days ago we published an account of a horrible travedy that occurred in Hunnibal, wherein a father strangled his daughter, a little girl aged about eight years, and then cut her little heart out and drank the blood from it while jet it was quivering. Since the perpetra-tion of the crime the man has been declared toward, and the authorities of Hamibai bave sent him to the jail at Palmyra. Day before yesterday he penned the following statement of the affair in German (his native tongue), and requested the jatter to "give it to the highest judge in the county to be transla ed." Mr. John Baum, a justice of the peace and a very intelligent German at Palmyra, translated the paper,

which we give word for word:—
"I, son of God, formerly S-bastian Hapter, wish to say a few words to the world. I believe I was the father of five children; one of them died, another was strangled by its mother. She was crazy; that was the cause of the death of both children. God our Father willed it thus; His will was done, and she is tree. She has scored a divorce from me. I believe this to be the cause of the death of the third child. I killed it, it is true, but I was not the cause of her death, and therefore do not feel myself guilty of the crime. I believed to have seen the Devil in her (the child). I had made a covenant with God, the Father, to catch the Devil it I should have an opportunity. I now believe her mother is dead, and I have seen her mother's devil in her. After she was divorced from me, she wanted to marry me again. I had sworn by God, our Father, never to live with her again. I did not wish to change my good spirit for a bad one, and, therefore, did not wish to break my word. I still the s have two children; they belong to the male sex, and, therefore, sons of GoJ. The three that are dead were of the female sex, and were daughters of their mother. It came into my mind, God, the Father, gave it to me, that He was once married, and His wife secured a divorce from Him because He did not obey her. His wife's name was Devil. Man says Adam and Eve were in the Paradise, and I swear that and Eve were in the Paradise, and I swear that he who follows me will get there. Man says there was a certain apple-tree in Paradise, to eat of the fruit thereof God, the Father, had torbidden His children. God, the Father, died of grief and sorrow. He was an industrious man and a good gardener. His divorced wite left Him and went to another land, and left Adam and Eve with Him. After the Father Adam and Eve with Him. After the Father died the Devil returned to Paradise and desired her children to obey her. She took an apple from the forbidden tree and save it to Eve to ent. She took it and ate it; then she gave one to Adam, but Adam would not ear, he would not obey the Devil, and therefore, he become odious to all persons—that is, to the Devil and the woman, and so am I. Man does not believe in Christ because he was not as firm as I. He did not complete his work. He was a coward, and was not the man that I am to tollow up what he had promised his Father, to wit:-To eatch the Devil. He was not firm, the devil: have caught him, and he had to die. If you do not believe me do not let me die, but have me bebeaded, and if my bead rises, then I have teld the truth; but if it falls I have been tiar. The paraduc or death is open to me, There are but two ways-life and death. Hell is the earth-heaven the paratise. When you have beheaded me bury my body in the middle of my garden, with my feet towards the east. The poor maniac, after drinking the blood of the child, said that he would never again want for food or nourishment, that the blood had eiven him life everlasting. We are informe that since the perpetration of the deed he has not partishen of a mouthful of food. The case

MAD-STONE.

indeed, a remarkable one, and the statement

has made is, we believe, one of the most

Curious History of a Remarkable Mineral.

The Memphis Avalanche of Saturday last tells the following:For the first time in our life we saw yesterday a genuine mad stone and heard its history from the owner, who inherited it from his father. The for unate possessor is Colonel B. Lee Milam, of Walerford, Marshall county, Mississippi, Colonel Mitam is a prominent citizen of his county, and his statements set at rest any doubts which we may have had about the efficacy of mad-stone in curing the bites of mad-dogs, cats, enakes, spiders, or other venomous animals or insects. Colonel Lee Milam is a native of Madison county, North Alabama, from whence he removed in 1835. The family came from Virginia, and the Colonel inherits also his mid-

dle name, being a second cousin of General Robert E. Lee.

The mad-stone in his possession is about the size of a hen egg; as heavy as so much brick and rather more porous, and is of a light clayish color. One end is flat, as if it had been sawed on, and a grain runs through the stone from end to end as it it had, in some former age, been so much wood or bone. About fitty years ago this stone was split in three or four p eces, but was carefully fastened together with a wire, which still performs its office. The stone was brought from Chius, in the year 1810, by Dr. Barker. The doctor died in a few years, and the tone was seld at public sale among his other Mr. Jarvis Milaw, the sther, was the purchaser, and at his death he willed the stone to the present owner, with the condition that all the family should have the use of it as often as necessary, tree of charge. As to its virues, Colonel Lie Milam states that it has been applied with specess in over one thousand cases, and has only tailed in two. and in those the parts affected could not be successfully reached. He has used it himself over two bundred and fifty times. When applied it adheres as if by suction, and u-ually remains on ten or two ve hours. When the posson is all extracted the some falls of During the process a very offensive stench fills the room making the air stokening in the exfrom twenty-four to thirty-six hours, when it becomes cleaused and is again ready for use. Colonel Milam assures us that he can cure any case of dog, sunke, or other bite where madeers or dissolution has not actually set in. Cures have been effected even as long as two weeks after the bite. Last week the stone was ased successfully in several cases. It is known for many leagues around, and the people come from far and near to be healed.

Colonel Milam has been offered five thousand dollars for this wonderful stone, but always refused to eulertain the proposition. He said playfully yesterday that he might sell it for ten thousand dollars if the buyer would promise to always allow him the use of it. Great is mad-stone. We are converted; what says the medi-

-It is said that Governor Harriman, of New Hampshire, is the second applicant for office under General Grant, Charles E. Spencer

TENNESSEE.

Resignation of Brownlow as Governor. STATE OF TENNESSEE, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS KNOXVILLE, Feb. 10, 1869, -To the Members of the General Assembly of Tennessee-Gentle-Governor of Tennessee to you, as the repre-sentatives of the loyal people of the State, the resignation to take effect on Thursday, the 25th inst. The occasion serves to express my promembers of your respective houses for your faithful and generous co-operation with me in the endeavor to administer the State govern the endeavor to administer the State govern-ment for the project on of the loyal people thereof, and for the quiet and welfare of all the citizens; and also to say that if there has been any lack of complete realization of these objects, the fault has not been from want of purpose and effort on my part, nor of co operation on yours. It has been my study and labor to bring Tennessee up from the roles in which she was left by the war, to that degree of material property and courses. that degree of material pro-perity and orogress to which she is so eminently entitled; lo de velop her ample resources; render efficient all her charatable and educational en ergrises, and maintain her financial dignity-in a word, to place apon her the crown or dignity she so well deserves to wear. There can be no doubt our success in all these respects would have been far greater but for the fleree hostility with which the administration has been fought, from the beginning and at all points, by the Hebel element. Probably no man opposition to that through which it has been my lot to pass. How far we have succeeded in our honest purposes and honest efforts, even under these disadvantages, the present condi-tion of the State, with her industries active, ber financial credit sustained, her old lines of commerce in full operation, with new ones opening, her school system in hir working, and her eleemosynary institutions all crowded and sustained, and her future smilling with so much of promise, will sufficiently attest. Feeling as I do a lively and abiding interest in the future welfare of the State and of the Union Republican party of Tennessee, my regrets on retiring would be greater were it not that the gentleman who will succeed me for the remainder of my term—the honorable Speaker of the Senate, Mr. Dewitt C. Senter—is a loyal man, capable, tried and trusty, who is sound in his principles, and who will steadily adhere to them upon the platform of the Union Republican party of Tennessee. It will be my honor as well as my pleasure, in the new official position to which you have called me-to represent, in part, our State in the Senate of the United States-to watch over and observe her interests with as much of ability and fidelity as I may. It, at present, owing to my physical feebleness. it shall be impossible to make my voice heard in the Senate Chamber, my constituents may be assured I shall be found voting, in all cases, in layor of the principles we in common so carnestly cherish Thanking you, gentlemen, for your generous official confidence and courtesy, I invoke upon you and the great State you represent the blessings of an all-watchtul and benignant Providence. W. G. Brownlow.

President Johnson as a Candidate for Governor of Tennessee-His Chances of Success.

The New York Times! Huntsville (Tenn.) correspondent writes, on the 7th inst.:—
The absorbing topic in political circles in Tennessee is the prospective campaign of Andrew Johnson in the gubernatorial race of next August. As the time for his return to his home at Greenville approaches, the interest in the subject increasee, and on every hand you hear inquiries that show very plainly that the masses are anticipating the canviss with eagerness. We have in East Tennessee a shrewd people, who love the excitement of a political convass. They are well versed in the aute-cedents of their politicians and in the leading issues of the campaign, and love the abuse usually attending our political discussions. Andrew Johnson spent the earlier years of his political life studying their prejudices and tastes, and he has a strong hold upon their affections. He has had, in years gone by, many very bitter canvases. Having always been a demagogne, it has been his misfortune at time to misjudge the popularity of measures, and on some issues be found himself arrayed against men and policies that would have deprojects in East Tennessee, and used every species of demagoguery to avoid defeat when issue was finally presented to his people. In all such contests, though contending against great odds, he was most always successful, and here he is looked upon as "a man of destiny."

HIS OPPOSITION. He will oppose, in the first place, an organi zation which has thus far defied all opposition. s society or league which is thoroughly orga nized in every school district in East Tengessee and which has many elements of great strength. Nine tenths of the Republican voters of East Tennessee are sworn members of Union League. So complete and thorough has been its machinery, that it has extended its influence in every department of our social and political organization.

If elected at ail, he must be chosen by the voters under the present Franchise law of the State. As I said before, nine tenths of those voters belonging to the Republican party identified with the Union League. Two thirds of the voters of the State are under its influence. Unless, therefore, he hopes to evade the Fran chise laws (which he will hardly attempt) he must recruit very largely from the League. To make a square fight in this State upon the Seywour and Blair platform of last ummer would result in his detest. He must choose his platform to suit the majority of the voters of the State.

HIS STRENGTH.

This lies as much, and perhaps more, in th fact that his opponents have more valuerable points than he can have. This is, perhaps, stating the case pretty strongly, but I think it true. He has not been identified with the issues the State. He has for some time been fud: lously disposing of his pattonage, and one by one has recruited strength from his opponents. left the State early in the any man who will likely be his opponent. He will not compromie himself by taking to his councils the Forrests or Footes of the State. He will set his sails to catch the popular breeze of his old mountain home. eturns to Ternessee, after an amence of four sears, to find her public debs increased from \$16,000 000 to about \$45,000,000. He comes back to a people who are burlen d with taxes and sorely suffering from unwise legis money has been squandered by corrupt officials and incompetent legis-lators. The people are anxions for a charge. They cannot longer tolerate the incompetency and weakness of their party leaders. Never did I know of a party baying so many elements of strength so near the verge of disintegration. An opposition could be organized out of the disaffected alone. Under such c reomstances, and at such a time President Johnson begins what will no doub be one of the most exciting and bitter contests ever known in this Stare. It seems to me his charces of success are good. I have given you but a few of the facts from which I draw my conclusions. Never having been an admirer or a supporter of his, save once, by reason of his association with a greater and better man, you can judge of my impartiality. I cannot, of course, know what will be the result until the issues are joined and presented for our considers ion. I know, however, from the pre-ent temper and state of the Union party, that it is exceedingly vulnerable, and that a vigorous epposition would prove dangerous. Governor Brownlow could no doubt command a heartler and more united support than any

other of its leaders. He will, however, be out of the canvass, and his influence greatly lessened. Johnson and Stokes will, in all probability, repr sent the two parties, and the contest be o great interest to the people of the United States, as well as to the people of Tennessee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Fairmount Park Assessment.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Ailison, P. J.—The following important decision was this morning given by Allison, P. J.:—We have before us the petition of owners of land embraced within the limits of Fairmount Park, with whom agreements have been made by the Commissioners of the Park for compensation to be paid to them by the O.ty of Philadelphia, for property taken for public use, under the acts of March 24, 1817, and April

The petitioners pray that interest on the sums

The petilioners pray that interest on the sums due them by agreement shall be paid by the City of Philadelphia.

The title to and the ownership of the land taken is vested in the city of Philadelphia by the terms of the act, and compensation to the owners of property thus appropriated is to be secretained by a jury to assess damages, or by regreement with the Commissioners.

The third section of the act of March 26, 1857, provides that in any case in which the Com-

The third section of the act of March 26, 1897, provides that in any case in which the Commissioners may agree with the owners of any part of the ground as to the price, they shall report the same to the Court of Quarter Sissions, and if confirmed and approved by the Court, it shall be conclusive on the city. And by the six centh section of the supplement of April 16, 1868, it is further provided:—Whenever any reput of the Commissioners or of the jury shall have been confirmed by the Court, the valuation made shall be forthwith paid by the valuation made shall be forth with paid by the

city of Pulladelphia.

It will thus be seen that the ac ion of the Commissioners in their negotiation and agreement with the owners of property was not to be regarded as conclusive, but was made subject to the revision of the Court of Quarter Bessions; and such agreement was not binding on the city until confirmed by the Court. If rejected it falls, and the parties claimant are thrown back upon subsequent negotiation with the Commissioners or to a larve to assess damages.

back upon subsequent negotiation with the Commissioners or to a jury to assess damages. In either case, of agreement or assessment the valuation is to be paid on confirmation. The direction of the act of 1848 is—it shall be forthwith paid by the city of Philadelphia. Interest is not demandable as of common right on a claim of payment of money, but by legislation and the adjudication of courts, is given under certain well understood state of facts:—By agreement between parties; for detention of money when it should have been paid; for purchase money of land when possession has passed to the vendee; or when one has sion has passed to the vendee; or when one has derived a benefit from the money of another, There is neve no agreement except as to

There is nere no agreement except as to amount to be paid; and this is not an absolute or binding contract, but is made dependent upon the approval of a tribunal to which the question of payment of the amount agreed on is referred. There is no obligation to pay until confirmation, and the law fixed that as the time when the money is demandable, and not before. The city could not pay at an earlier moment if it desired to do so; there is, therefore, neither a right to demand or recover by suit nor an obligation to pay before approval and confirmation by the Court. Till such confirmation is had the agreement is contingent, uncertain, and dependent. It becomes a nuility for all purposes if it be not confirmed.

As there was in these cases no agreement to pay interest, as the city was not in the actual epjoyment and possession of the premises, it follows that interest can only be claimed for the detention of money after it should have been paid by the city; and this, we hold, is from the time when by the restrictive as well as mandatory directions of the law, the power and the duty were given and imposed, at the same moment—to pay when confirmed, and to pay forthwith.

We do not consider it a sufficient answer to

pay forthwith.

We do not consider it a sufficient answer to this plain direction of the law, by those who oppose the payment of interest altogether, that Councils had not made the necessary appropration; that the parties knew that no action had been taken by the city to raise the money by Joan with which to make payment. The obligation to pay remains, even though the city neglected or refused to perform it; and it is this obligation to pay it at a given time which fault of payment of principal at the moment when, under the law, the owner of the land and the right to demand it. Nor do we consider the clause in the report of the commissioners, that the valuations are made subject to the exhibi-tion of a good title by the claimant, a valid onjection to the view we save expressed. The Commissioners were required to report their agreements as to amounts to be paid, not whether the title was a good or a had title, for this question was material (and therefore proper to be rightly guarded) only on condition that the reports should be confirmed. It tion that the reports should be confirmed. It is made part of their agreement, for greater out-tion, and does not alter the right or the obligation which the law itself fixes.

The City vs. Dyer, 5 Wright 463, settles the question of the right to recover interest on an assessment of damages for property taken by the city for a street or highway, under the act of April 26, 1855, and also that delay of payment is not less an injury; because the owner of the land may continue in the occupation of the properly; that such occupation is but permissive on the part of the city, and is subject to the paramount right of the public.

The act of 1855 gives to the owner of the land thus appropriated the right to have his damages assessed and to sue for the same, after the expiration of a year, though the street had not been actually opened. Dyer vs the City, and the City vs. Dickson, 2 Wright, 217, and interest was allowed on the assessment. We are unable to gather with certainty, from the report of Dyer vs. the City, whether interest was allowed from vs. the City, whether interest was allowed from the date of the fiting of the report of the jury or from the confirmation of the report. We take it, however, that it must have been from the date of confirmation. For the report of a jury of damages is, like the report of the Com-missioners, not a finality until approved by the Court. In truth, it is not an assessment against the city until confirmed, but merely a report to the Court, of the judgment of the jury to the amount which the city will be re uired to pay to the individual owners. But whether the allowance in that case ran from the first or last date, we do not think it material in the determination of the ques-tion before us. We rest our conclusion on the special legislation contained in the acts of 1807 and 1868 above cited, to be gathered from the wording of the acts as well as from their the wording of the acts as well as from their general scope and purpose, when considered as a whole. The sizin section of the latter act clearly contemplates the continuing possession and actual occupancy of the owners, until tender or payment, and it directs that upon such payment or tender the Park Commissionals that if out with take possession of the continuity for the with take possession of the continuity. ers shall forthwith take possession of the prefor damages which would enable the Commissloners to take possession at any time before tender or psyment, and this, in presumption of law, they will do on confirmation of the report, and not before. For that which the law directs to be done, it is to be presumed will be done—that is, that psyment will be made on confirmation. Payment and taking possession are clearly intended to be contemporateous acts; and notif the owner is actually dispossessed by tender or psyment, the law intends that he shall continue in the occupancy and er joyment of his property. This possession, therefore, unlike that under the set of 1855 is not permi-sive merely, but of right, there oeing no authority to substitute anything for the payment of the money due him. This contemplated er joyment of his property until confirmation may therefore be regarded, as intended by the Legislature, to stand for what otherwise, under Dyer and the city, it might be argued, was a right to interest from the date of the segre ment, lastead of from the date of its continuation. sioners to take possession at any time before the agreement, instead of from the date of is confirmation.
We therefore hold that interest ought to be

We therefore hold that isterest ought to be paid from the date of confirmation, and not from the time when holde was given of an intention to take possession under the law, or from the date of the agreement between the Commissioners and the owners of land taken for the use of the public,

In this view my brothers all agree.

THE PARK SOLICITOR,

The court size decided in favor of the right of Pie ce Archer, E.q., as Solicitor for the Park Commission, and held that the term of Joshua Spering, Esq., ended on January 1, 1869. The decision of the court was announced by President Judge Allison. The Dempsey Homicide:

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER — Judges Ludiow and Brewster.—In the case of Joseph M. Donahue, charged with the murder of James

Dempsey on the 15th of last month, the Com-monwealth examined additional witness a In apport of the allegation that Donabus actually killed Dempsey, and subsequently acknowledged that he had done so in order to protect himself from abuse. Having done this the

himself from abuse. Having done this the prosecution closed.
The defense was opened by A. Hailer Gross, Esq., who stated that the prisoner was a man thirty-six years old, and a finishing monider by thade; the two families had lived together in this house peaceably since April last, until lately, when Dempsey began drinking hard, and became troublesome to the prisoner; the latter had taken legal steps for his own protected to clion, but they seemed finite; and finally when he went to the landing that night Dempsey seezed him, they struggled back into the room, there Dempsey forced Donahue to the fibor; the latter, knowing his adversary to be a powerful and dangerous man, killed him to save his own

and dangerous man, killed him to save his own life. Witnesses were examined on these points, which was still in progress when our report closes.

Nisi Prius - Judge Agnew. - Rector vs.

Rector. An action of replevin. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff \$2330. Value of goods \$1630, and damages \$500. Henry C Terry and George S. Saldon, Esqs. for plaintiff; James D. Bennett and Edward H. Well, Esqs., for decembent.

for defendant.

Jeremiah B. Black vs. The Quicksliver Mining Company. An action to recover the value of shares of stock in the defendants' company.

of shares of stock in the defendants' company.
On trial, Ex-Judge Strong and William L.
Hist, E-qs., for plaintiffs; William B. Reed and
Gorge W. Biddle, Esqs., for defendants.
DISTRICT COURT, No. 1—Judge Have,—Raser
's Cain, Hacker & Jook. An action to recover
for the loss of a canal boat. Before reported,
Verdict for plaintiff, \$1378-88.
Jeremian Rhoads vs. George H. Beiumont,
An action of ejectment to try the title to real
property. On Itial,
DISTRICT COURT, No. 2—Judge Strond.—
William Morley vs. John Hetzler and William
Daley. An action of replevia for goods levted
upon for arrears of rent. Verdict for plaintiff.
Rent in arrear \$125, value of goods \$250. Rent in arrear \$125, value of goods \$250. Adolph Becker vs. Tally, Myerhoff & Co. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plain-

Phone Morris vs. George W. Graham. An action to recover wages for services rendered as housekeeper for four years. Verdict for plain-

T. & G. A. Henkels vs. William A. Burr. An action of trover and conversion to recover for a boiler alleged to have been deposited with defendant for safe keeping and by him sold.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }
Wednesday, Feb. 17, 1869,

The Stock market was moderately active his morning, but prices generally were unset thed and lower. Government securities were firmly held. 109 was bid for 10-40; 114 for 6s of 1881; 114 for 62 5-20s; 1114 for 64 5-20s; 112 for 65 5-20s; 1104 for July, 65, 5-20s; and 1104 for 67 5-20s. City loans were lower; the new issue sold at 100 f., a slight decline, and old do, at 97, no charge.

do, at 97, no change.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 45 81-100@46, closing at 45½, a decline of ½; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57, a decline of ½. 122½ was bid for Camien and Amboy; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 55½ for Lehigh Valley; 32½ for Catawissa preferred; and 25½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 11½, a decline of ½, 36 was bid for Fifth and 6 x.b., 70 for Tenth and Eleventh, 16 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and 38 for Green and Costes.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices.

Manufacturers' sold at 31 no change. 236 was bid for North America; 159 for Pallsdetchia; 1233 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Penn

lownship; and 58 for Girard. In Canal shares there was nothing doing. 9 was bid for Schuyikill Navigation common; 18 for pre'erred do.; 294 for Louigh Navigation; and

60 for Merris Canal preferred. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCEANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

7100 TO 100	FIRS'	PBIA	RD.
\$5800 City 68, Newls 10 34		34 101	sh Read B b30. 48
\$.000	doO dc 97		do 16
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41 00 Pa 6s, lacries., 5, 10:14			do18, 060, 46%
	& Am 60, '83 86	200	downsom for 46 g
\$20t0 I	At Sch R Bds	100	do
274	b6wp 99	300	do
26 sh	Manuf Bk 31	2.0	do
	Penns B 87		dob10_43 1- 6
190	do		do
100	do 6 - 57		do_ts_b30 46 3-16
7 sh	Leh V R 55		do
5 nh	W. Jersey R., 6	100	do
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1.0	dos) 0 vp., 40		G0
500	do_l-b10_t6 3		do24 46
100	do18 1-		d
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N.	www. & Ladnor 6	took	Eveliance Reakers

No. 30 S. Taird street, report this morning's gol! quotations as follows:-10.00 A. M. 1354 11.30 A. M.

10 00 A. M. 10 35 " 135 11·32 " 135 11·50 " -Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third Street, report the following Tates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:— United States is, 1881, 113½@1144; U. S. 6-20s, 1852, 114½@115; do., 1864, 110½@111½; do., 1865, 112½@112½; do. July, 1865, 103½@110½; do. July, 1867, 110½@110½; do. 1868, 110½@110½; 5s, 10-40s,

109/2 109; Compound Interest Notes, past due, 119-25. Gold, 135@135/. Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Govern-

-Mesars. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 114@1144; 5-20s of 1862, 1144@1154; 5-20s, 1864, 111@1114; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1124@1154; 5-20s, 1864, 111@1114; 5-20s, Nov., 1865, 1124@1154; 104; do., 1867, 1194@1104; Goid, 1354, —Mesars. De Haven & Brotner, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1134@1144; do., 1864, 1104@11144; do., 1865, 1124@1124; do., 1864, 1104@11144; do., 1867, new, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; do., 1867, new, 1104@1104; do., 1868, 1104@1104; do., 5s, 10-40s, 1094@1094; do., 30-7car 6 per cent. Cy., 1014@1104; Due Compound Interest Notes, 194; Gold, 1344@1384; Silver, 130@1314.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Stock Quotations by Telegraph - I.P. M. Heceived by telegraph from Glendinning, Davis & Co., Stock Brokers, 48 S. Third streets—N. Y. Cent. R. 16034 Pacific Mail S. Co., 110 N. Y. and Ecie R. R. 3034 Clevelands Foledo. 1012 Ph. and Rea. R. 113 Toledo & Wab. 1603 Mich. S. and N. I. R. 2234 Mil. & St. Paul R. c. 652 Cle. and Pitt. R. 1804 Mil. & St. P. pref. 1763 Chi. & N. W. R. com. 824 Adams Express. 1833 Chi. & N. W. R. p. 1764 Chi. R. 1804 Mil. & St. P. pref. 1763 Chi. & N. W. R. p. 1764 Chi. R. 1804 Mil. & St. P. pref. 1833 Chi. & N. W. R. p. 1764 Chi. R. 1804 Mil. & St. P. pref. 1833 Chi. & N. W. R. 1974 Mil. & St. P. 1804 Mil.

Philadelphia Trade Report. WEDNESDAY, Feb. 17.-The Flour Market presents no new feature, and the demand is limited to the wants of the nomeconsumers, who purchased a few bandred parcels at \$100 5-25 for superfine; 85 75@5 25 for extras; 86 27 50 for lowa and Wiscousin extra tamlly; 57 25@ for lowa and Wisconsin extra tamily: \$7.256
7.75 for fair and tancy Minnes at a d. do.; \$8.56
8.75 for Pensylvania ds. do.; \$8.50 \$0.10 for Onto
do. do.; and \$10.50 \$0.12 50 for fancy brands, secording to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7.67-25
per bairel. Nothing solog in Corn Meal.

The offerings of Wheat are light, and the demand is mostly for prime lots, which command
full prices. Sales of red at \$1.70 \$1.85 and
amber at \$1.82 \$1.95. Rye sells at \$1.55 \$1.55 per
bushel for Western. Corn is in fair request at
full prices. Sales of \$1.00 bushels new yellow at
88.889., and 500 bushels white at \$50. Outs are
unchanged. We quote Western at 74.275.;
Pennsylvania at 67.673c.; and Southern at 550,
per bushel. Nothing desing in Barley or Matt.
Bark, If here, would readily command \$50 per
ton for No. I Quercitron.
Seeds—Cloversed is in good demand at Seeds—Cloverserd is in good demand at former rates. Sales of 100 oushels at \$3.75. Timothy is unchanged. Flaxseed sells to the crushers at \$2.63:22.65.

Whisky is dull at 97c.@\$1 per gallou for tax-paid Western, in wood and fron-bound pack-

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Feb. 17.—totton quiet and dull; midding uplands nominal y 29c Flour fairly active and prices weak. Wheat cull; choice Valley red. 82:25. Corn firm; prime white \$2684c; prime yellow, 20c; Oats firm at 70675c. Rye firm; prime, \$125. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

Railroad Legislation at Harrisburg -Interment of Booth's Remains-Tragedy in Kentucky-The European Market Reports.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Railway Complications in the Legislature.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 17 -The act introduced into the Senate last week, intended to prevent the present stockholders of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad from managing their own property, by keeping three-fourths of the old directors in office, still remains in the Senate Committee with very little prospect of passage. It was expected here that the annual report of the Pennsylvania Ruiroad would express some interest in the contest between the Fort Wayne directors and the Eric Railroad, but the report is not only silent on the subject, but speaks highly in favor of the Columbus route between Pittsburg and Chicago in opposition to the Fort Wayne. This independent position of the Pennsylvania Ratiroad narrows the conflict down into an effort of the present Fort Wayne directors to keep themselves in office. It is hinted that the effort is made in reality in order to throw the Democratic infuence of the road in favor of the nomination of one of its officers for Governor of this State. The Brie Railroad Company has paid no attention to the legislative coorts to interfere with the vested rights of stockholders, believing all uch efforts unconstitutional.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Terrible Tragedy Discovered - Opera-tions of Burgiars.

Special Desputch to The Evening Telegraph. LEXINGTON, Ky., Feb. 17 .- A most horrible tragedy was enacted in this city on Monday night. John W. Lee, a highly respected citizen, murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor and then cutting his own throat. Both are dead. Mr. Lee bad been in bad health for some days and had given evidence of insanity, but not to a degree suffic ent to cause his arrest and confinement. He leaves one chill about six years of age. His relatives reside in

Cincinnati. A gang of professional burglars imade known their presence in this city last night by robbing the store of Levi R. Hart of about \$300 worth of

clothing and jewelry. FROM BALTIMORE.

Booth's Remains—The New Windsor Bank Robbery—Democracy Elated,

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Feb. 17 .- The remains of J. Wilkes Booth have been deposited in the private vault of Mr. Weaver, the undertaker, to await their final Interment in Baltimore Cemetery.

It is now understood that the detective firm of Swith, Pierson & West bave recovered the bonds stolen from the New Windsor Bank. This will make the bank's real loss about \$15,000.

William 8, Hopkins, a well-known clothing merchant, died here vesterday. The Democrats here are quite rejoiced at General Grant's recent speech. They hope he will turn against his party as Jonnson did, and in layor of the Democracy.

State Land Grants in Nebraska. Special Despatch to The Beening Telegraph.

Омана, Feb. 17.—The Nebracks Senate passed the House bill giving twenty thou and acres of land for the construction of every mile of track within the State boundaries.

THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable.

This Morning's Quotations. London, Feb. 17-A. M -Cousols 93 for both money and account. United States 5-20s, 788. Stocks quiet Eric, 23g; Ill nois Central, 974; Great Western, 37.
Frankfort, Feb. 17-A. M.-United States

20s. 82½. Pakis, Feb. 17-A. M.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 70f. 45c. Liverpool. Feb. 17.-Cotton firm. Middling

uplends, 12@12gd.; middling Orleans, 12gd 12gd. The sales for to-day will propably react 8000 bales. Shipments from Bombay to the 13th. 51,000 bales. Petroleum dult. Spirits, 824. LONDON, Feb. 17-A. M. -Sugar firm, both on the spot and affoat. Sperm Oil, 98s. Refined

Petroleum, 1s. 104d. This Afternoon's Quotatious, LONDON, Feb. 17-P.M.-U. S. 5233, 781. Stocks

I IVERPOOL, Feb. 17 -- P. M -- Cotton dull. Upland-, 124d; Orleans, 124d. The sales will not Exceed 7000 bales. Breadscore dult. Lard flat.

HAVRE, Feb. 17 .- Cot on opens fiat at 387. on the spot.

FOR LIFE.

The Sentence of William McOntcheon In October last, William McCutcheon stabbed a had named James Shouldry in the groin with a penkurie, and Spanishy died from the effects of the would. There were some attendant circumstances, going to show great exeitement on the part of the presuper, and an absence of a del berste premeditation of marder. The Dis trict Attorney consented to receive a plea of "Guil'y of murder in the second degree," and that plea was put in The or mireal's counsel, Mr. William S. Yard, asked that sentence be delayed till matters in mit gatton could be addiced niging that there was cone casts for immediate indement. Judge Barn od denied the motion, saying that he could see no necessity for or proposety in granting a postponement of the senience. In conjunction with the District Attorney and Mayor Hall to batter in hed the evidence in this case, and bis own op n on was that a jury would not be able to und the prisoner guilty of higher ectine than that of murder in the second degree. There might have been a want of premeduated intent, and that was the reason the District Attorney accepted the plea. Without any provocation or reason, but because the prisoner had asked the decased to treat, and Shandley had replied he had no money, the prisoner had stabled him, and ther forche had now to impose sentence, but it so doing he desired to say that the pre ent state of feeling in the community had not the signtest influence on the judgment he pronounced. He was placed here solely to do his daty as a public officer, a third which he had never jet in the case of any psisoner before him safet to do. Looking at the enormity of the off has, and to prevent such crimes in the future, the Cours would not order that William McCaucheon be imprisoned in the that William McCorcheon be imprisoned in the State Prison, at hard labor, for the period of his pateral life.—N, Y, Tribune of his morning,