## FIRST EDITION TRAGEDY.

CUBA.

The Revolution as Seen by an Eye-Witness-The Exact Condition of the Insurgents.

Their Policy and Means of War.

Mr. Charles McCormack, who for several ears has resided in the city of Puerto Principo, Cuba, where he was employed as master machinist of a railroad, gives thein. Y. Herald the be island:-

The occupation of the line of railroad from Puerio Princips to Nuevitas having left me without employment, I determined to return to the United States. I procured the necessary papers from Co onel Mena, the Spanish Governor of the city, and statted with a companion, on horseback, by land, on the 12th of February

At that time the native male population, with the exception of the small children and very old men, had entirely left the city in consequence of the revolutionary movement. native Spaniards, mostly shopkeepers, had enrolled themselves in the volunteer corps, and were exceedingly bitter in their hostility to the Cabans. These, with the small number of regular troops in the city, gave Colonel Mena a force of about 3000 men, well supplied with arms and ammunition and a few field pieces. There had been a regiment of colored troops in the garrison, but these had nearly all deserted to the insurgents, taking their arms with them. The roads leading futo the town were all barricaded by the Spanish troops in the outskirts.

Operations against the insurgents were confined an occasional foray of the troops for provisions and forage, which were usually made in strong force and encountered little open resistance though on every occasion they encoun-tered a constant ambuscaded fire both in going

from and returning to the town.

Tre feeling of the natives of all classes is very decided for the revolution, and young and old rich and poor, have gone into it. General very decided for the revolution, and young and old rich and poor, have gone into it. General Dulce's proclamations of amnesty and reform at first produced some effect, and many were in favor of accepting them. Among these were one, if not two, of the Arangos, and one of them had begun negotiations to that effect. For this purpose he had held communications with Colonel Mena, and appointed a day when he would come in unarmed under a flag of trace to would come in unarmed under a flag of trace to confer with him. It was stated in Principe that Colonel Mena's orders to the squad sent to meet Arango were to bring him the corpse of to meet Arango were to bring him the corpse of that rebel. The fact was that he was shot as soon as he approached the suburbs of the town, and the remains were hacked and disfigured after death. This event stopped entirely the feeling in favor of accepting the amnesty and ref rms among the Cubans.

The insurgent force gathered round Paerto

Principe amounts to about 7000 men, and I was informed that 8000 more were holding the line of railway between that city and Nuevitas. They are very enthusiastic in the cause, but are badly armed, and ill supplied with ammunition. Their only cannon are a few pieces of iron pipe well plugged and bound round with banded strips of the hard woods of the country. Every available instrument was applied to the making of a weapon for offersive purposes, and a lance and machele-a short, heavy swordwere the general armament. A few had breech-loading rifles captured from the Spaniards, but the want of the proper ammunition rendered them of little service. An old-fashloned flint-lock muzzle-loading musket was the favorite arm, as it could always do service whether there were patent cartridges, percussion caps, etc., in camp or not. Whoever had one of these prized it above all the patent arms to be had.

There was but little organization among the forces of the revolution, although General Quesada was recognized as the chief in com-mand. Every leader had raised and kept together what men he could, and the camp seemed more like a gathering of private bands than a regular force. General Quesada was laboring to introduce regimental and brigade organizaorganization and military rule, which prevented General Quesada from attacking Paerto Principe, which he could undoubtedly capture if he could control his force so as to bring them to act on a

There are many negroes among the insurgents, mo t of them from the towns, or who were previously free The plantations have all stopped work, but the slaves have either gone into the towns to seek protection, or bave into the woods, where they remain. Few or none of this class of the population side with

The war is carried on by the Cubans more as a gierilla war than by regular operations. Whenever a force of Spanish troops appears anywhere the Cubans scatter from its front. and seek by ambuscading behind trees and in the thick woods to amony the troops and diminis a their numbers. The great object among the insurgents in these encounters is to get hold of the musket and knapsack of every one they can wound or kill. In this they will run extraordinary ricks, three or four running out from the bush at every Spaniard who falls. The Spanish troops generally behave well in these encounters, and whenever forced to halt or form during their march, will roundly abuse their unseen foes, styling them cowards, and calling upon them to come out of their hiding places and

The feeling among the Spaniards is very bitter indeed. They formed almost entirely the trading population of the country, and every with their shops. These are now abandoned wherever the insurgents have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. At first a lenient policy towards the prisoners prevailed, but the Spanish volunteers have now become so violent that they shoot nearly all they capture, calling them leaders. At the executed any prisoners, but the feeling in favor was becoming very strong.

No regular civil government exists in the districts held by the insurgents, and no formal districts held by the integrate, and no tornat strempt has yet been made to organize one. In the Central Department General Quesada's autlotity is respected, while in the east Gene-ral Cespedes is looked upon as the leader. There is little communication between the several departments and no concert of action. The only aim seems to be war with the Spa-niard. The maurgents in the Villa Clara dis-trict hold their organization distinct from those

of Cesped s and Quesada. From the insurgent camp around Puerto Prinelpe we rode through Cisco de avila, Espiritu Santo, Villa Clara, and Macasua to Celon, where we sold our horses and took the cars fo Havana. Wherever we slopped among the country people the same feeling against the Simplards, and confidence that their rule is ap-To chirg its and, prevailed, while in the towns the Sounish traders, armed and organized by the Sounish traders, armed and organized by

ings against the Cubans. o attempt to injure us was made by either No attempt to injure us was made by either pa ty when we encountered them, although both my companion and myself were searched on several occasions. The Spaniards were always distrustful of us; but the insurgents in every instance gave us good treatment because we were Americans. It is my belief that the insurrection cannot be put down, and that it will continue to spread until it involves the whole island; but to take the fortified ports and towns the insurgents need better arms and or genisstion than they now possess.

MurderorSuicide: Which?

The Dead Body of a Man Found-A Bullet Wound in His Temple-His Hands and Feet are Bound with Cords-His Month is Gagged-He Lies Weltering in His Blood-Full Particulars of the Mysterious Affair.

The city is again startled this morning by the report of abother tragedy. Mystery envelops it, and opinion is divided as to whether it is a most flendish murder or a most singular sui-cide. The views of those unacquainted with such matters—ordinary citizens, who are apt to such matters—ordinary citizens who are apt to be swayed by excitement—appear to incline to the belief that the former supposition is the correct one; but then these views are offset by those entertained by the detective officers and Coroner's officials, accustomed to look at things from the standpoint of common sense and experience, that the latter theory is the one which will be ascertained to be borne out by the facts—in fact, that the deceased had, with incredible deliberation, and in a nighty sensational manner, committed felo de se. Withwith incredible deliberation, and in a highly scheatlonal manner, committed felo dese. Without expressing any opinion our own, prior to that full investigation of the matter which is sure of taking place, we state the circumstances of the recovery of the body, and what has since been learned in relation to the affair.

The scene of the murder or suicide, as it may be, is at the S. W. corner of Sixth street and Girard avenue, in a building known as the "Girard Hall." The janitor of this hall, a young man twenty-eight years of age, named, Joseph

man twenty-eight years of age, named Joseph W. Smith, was the victim. Last evening, about 7 o'clock, he was discovered in the hall, bound

7 o'clock, he was discovered in the hall, bound hand and foot, securely gagged, shot with a revolver through the head, and stone dead.

The hall had been engaged last evening for a meeting of the Presbyterian Trinity Mission, but was not lighted up at the usual hoar, a circumstance which led to the first discovery of the tragedy. The parties who occupy the stores under the hall, aware of the habit of the deceased to have everything in readiness for the meetings which are held there almost nightly, benches arranged, floors swept, and gas lighted long before the hour for the meeting arrived, and noticing, what, of course, could be seen from the street, that all was dark in the place as evening closed, began to imagine that all as evening closed, began to imagine that all was not right.

A young man named George Hamilton, employed at Snoemaker's drug store, at the corner of Sixth and Girard avenue, was then des-patched, with a candle, up-stairs to ascertain if the janitor was about. He entered the place, the doors all being open, and as soon as he passed the small ante room leading into the nail, discovered the body of Mr. Smith lying on a box, near the ante-room door, dead. Of course he at once hurried away, gave the alarm, and in a short time returned with a number of other parsons. A gloser examination was then made

he at once hurrled away, gave the alarm, and in a short time returned with a number of other persons. A closer examination was then made. It was found that the deceased had been shot through the right temple; his face and the floor were covered with blood; his body lay stretched disgonally across a large box stationed under a window close by the antercom door, or private entrance to the hall; the mouth was gagged with a white handkerchief, at da narrow red sash was drawn three times around the neck, holding the handkerchief fast, and then twisted; the hands were both securely bound with a narrow cord, isving a space between them of about nine inches; and the feet were bound in a similar manner at the ankles. Though the hands were closely secured as stated, yet it was evident, from the manner in which they were fastened, that it would have been no difficult matter to free them. The cord which bound them had its one end wrapped several times around the wrist of one hand, its other end simply fashioned into a noose, and slipped over the other hand. The gag of the mouth had been slightly pulled away. The feet were tied with a severed portion of a rope which hung from a shelf just over the body. The pants of the deceased were torn across at the right knee; the head, dripping with blood, hung ever the edge of the box, with a pool of blood on the floor immediately beneath it; a four-barrelled Sharp's revolver was found lying on the box near the breast of the murdered map; his hands were elevated above the pistol, and three of the barrels of the latter were found to be loaded, elevated above the pistol, and three of the barrels of the latter were found to be loaded, and one was discharged. The body was in a

partially doubled-up position, and was wrapped in a fancy-worked red and white counterpane. It was discovered that the handkerchief used gag the deceased had one corner cut off. as though to prevent the name written worked on it from being discovered, and handkerchief could not be recognized as belongng to Mr. Smith.

handkerchief could not be recognized as belonging to Mr. Smith.

Again, a piece of a white linen shirt sleave,
with a wristband attached, to which was affixed
a black and glit sleave-button, was picked up
in the room by ex-Chiefof Detectives Lamon.
It had evidently been torn forcibly from the
other portion of the sleave. This piece of snirt
was not part of that worn by Mr. Smith, for he
had a striped one on, and a close search among
the effects of the deceased falled to discover the
bulance of the shirt. The pockets of his coat
were turned inside out. Blood was discovered
on the door leading from the entry into the
ante-room, as also on some portions of a small

ante-room, as also on some portions of a small book case which stood in this same ante room. The blood on the book case was in splatters. The back of one of the bands of the deceased was blackened with powder-marks, as if he had thrown it up to intercept the shot of the pistol which killed him. Back of his left ear Chief which killed him. Back of his left ear Chief Mulholland discovered a large contused wound, which, from its appearance, looked as though it might have been made by a blackjack. There was also blood on his forehead. The ball passed directly in at the right temple, penetrated the brain, and lodged close to the skull on the left side of the head. Some persons think he was killed in the ante-room and then carried to the box by the murderers, and placed in such a post-tion as to indicate suicide. Others again think that the deed was committed on the box. Either supposition may be correct, though, as he lay with his right side close to the wall of the room, it is difficult to conjecture how the shot

could have been fired to produce the wound where it did. The pistol itself has since been ascertained to have belonged to himself. The ante-room mentioned was used by the deceased as a sleeping apartment, and was found to be in considerable confusion. A large trunk was ransacked, the bed-clothes wer the purpose of receiving tickets, and under it, on the floor, was found an envelope containing \$4.50. The catch of this box was broken, and it presented the appearance of having been proken open.

Mr. Smith had been jenitor of Girard Hall about nine years. For the past six years he has been boarding with Mrs. Jones, No 920 Laurens street. He served in the Union army. He was

at times subject to epileptic fits, caused by a severe attack of typhoid fever.

He left Mrs. Jones' house about two o'clock yesterday afternoon for the hall, saying that he had a liberty cap to make, and desired to get at work on it. In connection with being janitor of the hall, the deceased combined the ouslness of making and higher and f making up and hiring out fancy dresses for of making up and niring out maney dresses for balls and parties. After leaving his boarding-house he was next seen in the pawnbroking establishment of Wolf & Brothers, near by. He came in about twenty minutes before four o'clock, and asked change for a five dollar bill, remarking that he had hired out two fancy dresses, and that the parties who had hired them were waiting for their change. Soon after he left this store the report of a pistol was heard, apparently in the hall, and a noise as though something had fallen down, but the matter excited no suspicion at the

The deceased was about twenty-eight years The deceased was about twenty-eight years of age, was unmarried, and has a sister residing at Kaighn's Point, South Camden. He was a member of Chosen Friends Lodge, No. 3, Knights of Pythias, and several other secret

He was a temperate man, of good disposition, and much liked by his acquaintances. As mentioned, he was subject to epileptic fits, but had not had one for several months. It was not known that he had any enemies, nor that he had any trouble which might have led him to commit suicide.

A gentleman residing in Germantown had

A gentleman residing in Germantown had arranged to get from him a fancy costume yesterday afternoon. This gentleman left his assigned of the concern.

ravidence about 4 o'clock and reached the hall is but 5 o'clock. He rang the beil, but received no answer. Going then up stairs, he entered the place; found the antercom in the disordered state described; saw no person about; walked into the main hall; saw no person there; and, being in a hurry, took the bundle which had been prepared for him, and left. At the time of this visit the deceased must then have been lying dead upon the box; but, as he was partially covered up by the quilt, he was not noticed.

not noticed.

Mr. Smith was in the habit of keeping small Mr. Smith was in the habit of keeping smain sums of money in his sleeping apartment at the hall, but not sufficient in value to warrant the belief that a murder would have been committed to obtain them.

It has been ascertained that about noon yes-

It has been ascertained that about noon yesterday two men entered the place to inquire
about letting rooms, and that afterwards two
o'her men called to hire a couple of fancy
dresses. These men left a small deposit, and
were to call in the afteracon and get their
dresses, but whether they did so is not known.
The deceased had evidently been at work on
the liberty cap mentioned, for it was found in
a half finished condition, in the hall, on a
work table.
Of course the affair has created the greatest

work table.

Of course the affair has created the greatest excitement in the neighborhood. But a short time elapsed after the discovery of the body before crowds of people surrounded the place. The detective officers were quickly on the scene, and a posse of the Twentieth ward police took possession of the hall. The matter will be detected a work searching investigation. This undergo a most searching investigation. This morning the whole detective force was at work; but nothing in addition to what has been given above has yet been brought to light.

# THE ROTHSCHILDS.

They Do Not Like the Management of Their Paris House.

The Rothschilds are said to be dissatisfied with the management of their Paris house since the death of old Baron James. His two sons are men of little ability, and they are said to have made several ruinous speculations. Nearly all si the old employes of the firm have been discharged since Baron James' death. Some strange discoveries have been made in regard to the charities of the old Baron. He frequently subscribed for benevolent purposes large sums, with the understanding that he should be called upon to pay only a part of the same. He often complained of the excipitant sums he had to pay for clerk hire. He took but two or three daily papers, and the man who read the news of the day to him every morning had to subscribe for as many, and bring them along to Bothschild's house. He never wore watches, rings, or any kind of jewelry. At the dinner-table he drank cheap wine, and he often scolded his children for drinking champagne and other expensive wines. There was but one person at whose expenses he did not grumble, and that was his wife. When called upon by persons who wanted him to contribute handsomely for charitable purposes, he often "came down" only upon being told that, if he should not give anything, his wife would be applied to. He knew that she applied to. He knew that she would contribute liberally, and so he subscribed a handsome sum, but usually a little less than he thought she would have given. He was a compound of miserly and spendthrift habits. He always made a fuss with his shoemaker, who presented his annual bill to him, but he did not even wince when his agents asked him for twenty thousand francs to purchase some work of art. He was very proud of his sagacity as an art critic and connoisseur, but he was cheated so often in the purchase of pictures, statues, medals, etc. that one-half the works of art in his galleries are said to be worthless. He had the most implicit confidence in old Charles Pillet, the auctioneer of works of art, but Mr. Pillet, it is thought, often abused this confidence and palmed worthless trumpery on the trusting Baron.

Extraordinary Revelations A very remarkable affair has recently been brought to light in Russia, through the revela-tions of a merchant in the town of Morshtchansk, a flourishing place southeast of Moscow. This merchant accused one Plotitzin with having uniawfully amassed and secreted an immense amount of money, which he said was stowed away in cellars under the owner's residence. Furthermore, he declared that Piotitzin held strange doctrines and performed hideous monies in secret. The representations of the merchant were such as to arouse the attention of the authorities, and they proceeded to investigate. Plotitzin's house was searched by the police, and in the cellar a scene presented itself which might recall the old tales of the Spanish conquest of Mexico. Stores of gold revealed themselves in every direction; pots, pans, leathern bags, canvas sacks, all filled with the precious metal, and even a num-ber of large casks, which stood at the further end of the vault, were found to be crammed with bars and ingots of gold to the very top. The gold coins were mostly of ancient date. The whole scene formed such a tableau as the oldest man present, in all probability, had never before gazed upon; and the earliest estimate (probably an exaggerated one) rates the treasure as high as 10,060,000 roubles—considerably over £1,000,000 sterling. The alleged accumulation of wealth having been fully established, the authorities extended their examination to the other matter charged against Plotitzin, which, according to the offi-cial record, was that Plotitzin was one of the principal leaders and supporters of a secret but very extensive sect, comprising many rich merchants and money changers, whose doctrine is apparently the abjuration of all ordinary the devoting of themselves heart and soul, to the amassing of money. They form a secret commercial league, distinguished by the practice of rigid celibacy.

## Burned to Death.

The Huntingdon (Pa.) Globe publishes the

The citizens of our town were considerably alarmed on Wednesday last, the 17th, by hearing of a fire that had occurred that morning tween two and three o'clock at the residence of Mr. William Dean, a farmer in Juniata township, a few miles south of town. It was ascer-tained that the fire originated from smoking meat in the fireplace in one end of the house, and soon communicated to the dwelling, in which the inmates, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Dean, and their two daughters, Kate and Martha, were sound asleep. The fire made rapid progress, and with difficulty Mr. Dean and his wife, who slept below, escaped, while Kate and Martha, who slept up stairs, ran through the flames to the door-Kate escap in her night clothes, and being burned about the face, shoulders and hands in the attempt, while Martha succeeded but in getting to the door, when, it is supposed, she was stifled with smoke and fell, and was consumed in the flames. She was the youngest of the family, aged about seventeen years. Her sad death has stricken seventeen years. Her sad death has stricken her parents and relatives with great sorrow, and our culizens deeply sympathize with them. Pean lost everything, and he and his family are now staying with Mr. Harrison which Kate received, though painful in the extreme, will not be fatal, but it is thought she will lose the use of her hands.

## Grant's Cabinet Appointments:

The Chicago Times says: - "It will be a curious bit of history to remem ber that President Grant made up his Cabinet from meu so obscure that it was nearly a month before the proper spelling of their names was positively decided."

To which the Chicago Journal rejoins:-"Not half so curious as the fact that the Democratic electors of a sovereign State cast its vote for the father of the candidate who was

## Bank Fallure.

Burgate, March 25 .- Panehall & Schauzlin, private bankers and brokers, falled last evening, with liabilities of \$40,000, and assets of \$4000. L. C. Duempleman was to-day made

# SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH,

Ex-President Johnson Seriously Ill-Corrupt Pennsylvania Officials-A Clean Sweep to be Made.

Legislation at Harrisburg-A Reform to be Made in the State Departments.

Financial and Commercial

#### FROM WASHINGTON.

A Clean Sweep of Corrupt Officials, Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, March 25 .- The Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the consent of the President, have determined to make a clean sweep of a number of Internal Revenue officials in Peansylvania, consisting of collectors, assessors, storekeepers, and guagers. These men, it is said, are not only hostile to the present administration, but are suspected of gross neglect of duty and corruption.

Dangerous Illness of Ex-President Johnson. Despatch to Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 25. - Ex-President Johnson lies dangerously ill at his home in Greenville. Tennessee. Dr. Basil Norris, who was last night summoned by telegraph, left Washington at 6 A. M. to-day for that place.

#### FROM THE WEST.

The Indians Commence their Outrages -The Tables Turned.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. OMAHA, March 25 .- The following is official in relation to an attack on a Government train near Fort Smith on Monday morning. A party of Indians, variously estimated at from fifty to two hundred, attacked a Government train, four miles from Fort Steele, and cut off six wagons. The teamsters drove the Indians off from the advanced wagons, cut out the mules, and drove them into the fort, and L'eutenant Young, of the 30th Infantry, with thirty men, was sent in immediate pursuit of the Indians. They travelled fifty miles in the directian of Fort Fetterman, surprised their camp at eleven o'clock the same night, and killed or dispersed the whole party. They recaptured all the mules, took the camp, and captured several Indian ponies.

#### FROM SPAIN.

The Proposed New Spanish Constitution -Future Form of Government-A King to Reign Eighteen Years-The Liberty of the Press-The Military Conscription Law Adopted.

Madrid, March 24 .- The committee appointed to prepare a new constitution made a report to the Cortes to day. The draft of the constitution proposes that the future form of government shall be monarchical, and shall consist of a Senate and Congress.

The Senatorial term shall be thirteen years:

the Senators are to be elected by provisional councils composed of four for each province. The sessions of Congress are to be triennial, and universal suffrage is to be the rule in regard to voting. The reign of the king shall be limited to eighteen years.

The majority of the committee reported in

favor of a separation of Church from State, while a minority report advocated the Boman Catholic as the State creed, with toleration towards all other religious professions.

The liberty of the press and the right of public meeting will be guaranteed. Bue Cortes yesterday passed the Military

#### Death from Hydrophobia. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, March 25 .- A gentleman name Timothy Breeden, of this city, who was bitten the most terrible spasms and convulsions.

by a terrier rine weeks age, died yesterday morning of hydrophobia, after passing through A Western Mayor Impeached. Brecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

#### Sr. Louis, March 25 .- The City Councils of Carondolet have, it is said, impeached Bernard

Hopping, the Mayor. He is charged with paving effected a loan of \$15,000 for the city and appropriated the money to his own use. The Reciprocity Question.

## HALIFAX N. S., March 25 .- The Governmen

of Prince Edward's Island has been notified by Imperial authority that it is not competent for that island to enter into negotiations with the United States, with a view to reciprocity withthe co-operation of the American provinces.

# THE EUROPEAN MARKETS.

By Atlantic Cable. This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, March 25—A. M.—Uonsols for money, 93; and for account, 93; 5-20s, 83;. Railways steady. Erie, 24;: lithoois Central, 97.
LIVERPOOL, March 25—A. M.—To-morrow being Good Friday, the weekly cotton circular is published to day. The sales for the week have been 63,000 bales, of which 3000 were for expect and 10,000 to speculators. Stock on hand export and 10,000 to speculators, Stock on hand 58,000 bales, of which 16,000 are American The market this morning opens active but unchanged. Sales to day estimated at 18,000 bales. Bed Western Wheat, 8s. 11d. Other articles unchanged. There will be no market to-Cotton at Havre opened buoyant, both on th

spot and afloat. On the spot, 144f.; afloat, 141ff. This Afternoon's Quotations.

LIVERPOOL, March 25-P. M.—Cotton firmSales of uplands afloat at 124d.

Yards and fabrics at Manchester firmer, and
better prices realized. Wheat active.

London, March 25-P. M.—Bonds quiet and
unchanged. Railways steady.

Liverpool, March 25-P. M.—Cotton not
quite so active. The sales are estimated at 15,000
bales. Stock of cotton afloat, 419,000 bales, of
which 160,000 are American. Bacon 6\*, 9d. which 160,000 are American. Bacon 6s. 9d Cotton at Havre firmer; on the spot, 1441,

# Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M;

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT IN BARE - Chief Justice hompson and Judges Read, Agnew, and harswood. - The following judgments were

Sharawood. — The following judgments were given this morning:—
Graham vs. Lane et al. Error to Common Pleas of Susquehanna county, Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. Thompson, C. J.
The borough of Mauch Chunk vs. Shuitz. Error to Common Pleas of Carbon county. Judgment affirmed. Thompson, C. J.
Crawford vs. Winner. Error to Common Pleas of Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed. er curism.

er curism.

McMinn vs. Farren. Error to Common Pleas
of Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed. Per

or Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed. Per curiam.

Wykoff vs. Hughes Error to Common Pleas of Wayne county. Judgment affirmed, with instructions. Read, J.

The Dime Savings Institution vs. The Allentown Bank. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n. awarded. Agnew, J.

Owen B. Sigley vs. The Borough of Bethlehem. Error to Common Pleasor Northampton county. Judgment affirmed. Agnew, J.

Joseph M. Davis' appeal; estate of Emma M. Davis. Decree reversed and decree entered for appellant. Agnew, J. Read and charswood, J. J., dissenting.

Burn & Kern vs. Fink. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Writ of error quashed, Williams, J.

the Brodhead Murder—Sentence of

the Brodhead Murder - Scatence of Death Affirmed,

William Brooks and Charles Orme vs. The

William Brooks and Charles Orme vs. The Commonwealth. This was a writ of error to the Oyer and Terminer of Monroe county, the plaintiffs in error having been convicted at Strondsburg, and sentenced to death for the murder of Theodore Brodhead.

The deceased kept the hotel known as the Brainerd House, at Dutoisville, Monroe county, and one morning in November last, upon returning home, after a short absence, was informed that his money drawer had been robbed, and the plaintiffs in error were the robbers. He and his brother Thomas started in pursuit of the plaintiffs, and overtook them on the highway, and, telling them that they were suspected of the larceny, demanded that they should return to the town. Orme consented to go back, but Brooks refused, and one of the Brodheads laid hands upon him, saying that he must go with them.

Brodheads laid hands upon him, saying that he must go with them.

Orme here attempted to throw some money over an orchard wall, but a two dollar note fell to the ground, and as Thomas Brodhead stooped to pick it up, Brooks levelled a pistol at his head. Theodore warned him not to fire, and he turned and shot nim, Theodore, through the heart. A souffle ensued between Thomas and the piaintiffs, in which several pistol shots were fired, and the former so badly beaten that were fired, and the former so badly beaten that he sank to the ground exhausted, and they fied. But they were subsequently arrested, tried, and

At the trial their counsel advanced the point that the Broadheads, being but private citizens, and having no warrant, their death, resulting from resistance to the attempted arrest, was not murder, but manslaughter. This the Court below refused to sffirm, and this formed the principal assignment of error. It was argued fully a week or ten days ago, and this morning

was decided.

The opinion of the Court, after stating the facts of the murder and the alleged error,

"It is an answer to this point to say that it "It is an answer to this point to say that it required the Court to take the question entirely from the jury, and to say that the crime was only mansiaughter. Though the arrest be illegal, the killing would not necessarily be mansiaughter, for the question of malice still remained. The illegal assignt will not reduce the offense to mansiaughter where the revenge is disproportionate and barbarous."

"That on the commission of a felony a private making fresh pursuit on reliable in

"That on the commission of a felony a private person, making fresh pursuit on reliable information, may arrest the felon, is the law, not only of England, but of this State."

"Upon probable suspicion, also, a private person may arrest the felon or other person so suspected."

"If an innocent person is arrested upon suspicion by a private individual, such individual is excused if a felony was in fact committed, and there was reasonable ground to suspect the person so arrested. But if no felony was committed by any one, and a private individual arrested without warrant, such airest is illegal, though an officer would be justified if he acted upon information from another which he had

though an officer would be justified if he acted upon information from another which he had reason to rely on."

Tilghman, C.J., says:—"And even where there is only probable cause of suspicion, a private person may without warrant at his perli make an arrest. I say at his perli, for nothing short of proving the felony will justify the arrest."

The sentence of the Court is affirmed, and the record is remitted for further proceeding according to law.—Agnew, J.

"I fully concur in the reasons of my brother Agnew for affirming the judgment of the Court below on the very points presented and argued. To that portion relating to private arrests I am not prepared to assent, nor yet fully to dissent; but I concur in the result determined on."—Thompson, C. J.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.

There was quuite a number of prisoners in

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There was qualte a number of prisoners in the dock this morning to engage the attention of the Court.

William Kleist pleaded guilty to the largeny of a coat from the front of a store.

William Doland acknowledged that he made a practice of going to boarding-houses at the dinner hour and helping himself to the coats, hats, etc., belonging to the boarders.

A boy named John Geer plead guilty to a charge of cutting lead pipe from the cellar of a gentleman's house and taking it away.

Jacob Mann, alias Peacock, plead guilty to a charge of the larceoy of boots from Jacob Nace, and Lilly Mann, alias Morris, was put upon trial, charged with the same offense. This man is the well-known thief who, on last Friday evening, with his "pai," entered Mr. Nace's store, No. 312 North Second street, and, under pretense of an intention to purchase, managed to get several pairs of shoes and boots into the woman's lift pocket. This happened to be detected by Mr. Nace's daughter, who gave the alarm. The woman ran, but was pursued and overtaken by Mr. Nace, who arrested her, not without receiving several blows from Mann, who hastened to her rescue. When she was handed over to the police authorities and searched, this lift-pocket was found to be literally full of foot gear. She also gave the officer the key to a room in Second street, occupied by herself and Mann, in which were found skeleton keys. a room in Second street, occupied by herself and Mann, in which were found skeleton keys, jimmies, and other burglars' tools. These facts, as already stated in our local

columns, were proven at the trial, and the un-fortunate woman's only reply was an argu-ment by her counsel, F. Amedec Bregy, Jr., which had not been finished when our report

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLUGRAPH, Thursday, March 25, 1869. A good deal of speculation is being indulged in by capitalists and traders as to the probable course of the money market during the next two

weeks, and the fears of an approaching tightness money create no little uncasiness. Tuere can be little doubt but that the critical period of April would be bridged over without much inconvenience if the cliques could be restrained in their attempts to aggravate the evil, but the ecasion affords a strong temptation to resort to the usual methods for the sake of the large profits which hang on success. Meanwhile merchants and traders are pressing for accommodations, and when navigation shall open large amounts will be called for to move Western produce to the seaboard markets, and thus create demand for currency beyond the supply in the market. Prudent business men are preparing

for this event by contracting for time loaus at unusual rates of interest.

To meet this demand the banks can do little, being engaged in contracting their lines, and the bulk of the loans are effected on the street at exceptional rates. Call loans may be quoted at about 7 per cent. on Governments and at 8 per cent. on other securities. Prime business paper varies from 10 to 15 per cent. But second grades are almost unmarketable, save at very

Government bonds are very quiet, with a very slight advance in prices. Gold is correspondingly weak, opening at 1314, and at 12 M. standing at 131.

There was a moderate degree of activity in the stock market to-day; but prices were weak. State loans were neglected. City loans sold to a limited extent at 100f for the new issues.

Government bonds were rather stronger, and Government conds were rather stronger, and at 12 M. were quoted as follows:—Coupon, 1881, 115\(\frac{5}{2}\) all6\(\frac{1}{2}\); 6 20 Coupon, 1862, 118\(\frac{1}{2}\) 118\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 20 Coupon, 1865, 116\(\frac{1}{2}\); 16\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 20 Coupon, 1865, January and July, 113\(\frac{1}{2}\); 5 20 Coupon, 1867, 113\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); 13\(\frac{1}{2}\

at 45); Pennsylvania Raitrond was taken at 57 @572; Northern Central at 48; Cam. and Am.

(6572: Northern Central at 48; Cam. and Am. 1214; Lehigh Valley at 555; and Philadelphia and Eric at 254.

Canal shares were quiet, but firm. Lehigh Navigation sold as high as 31.

Coal shares were inac ive. 4; was bid for New York and Middle; 55 for Folton; 55 for Big Mountain; and 1 for Feeder Dam.

In Bank shares the only transaction was in Western at 80. 123 was bid for Farmers and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 31 for Mechapies'; 118 for Kensington; and 694 for Corn Exchange. Pas-enper Railway shares were quiet, with sales of Tenth and Eleventh at 71, and Hestonville

at 124. 40 was bid for Second and Third, and 26 for Spruce and Pine. PRILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Birw York, March 25 — Stocks steady. Gold.

1813. Exchange, 1834; 5-20. 1863 11834; do. 1884, 1143;
do. 1855, 1163; new, 1181 1867, 11834; 10-408, 105 Virginia
68, 69; Missouri 68, 58 Canton Co., 583; Comberland preferred, 27; New York Central, 1613; Reading,
914; Hudson River, 187; Michigan Central, 1173;
Michigan Southern, 66; ininois Central, 187; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 87; Cleveland and Toledo, 108
Chicago and Rock Island, 122; Pittsburg and Fort
Wayne, 1223; Markets by Telegraph.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 25 .- The Flour market is very firm, and the inquiry both for ship nent and home consumption has improved. About 1100 barrels were taken at \$5 25@5-50 for superfine; \$6@6 50 for extras; \$6 50@7 for Iowa, Wis-

fine; \$6@6 50 for extras; \$6:50@7 for Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$8:23/4@9:25 for Pennsylvania and Ohlo do. do.; and \$9:50@12 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$7:25@7 75. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for prime Wheat at previously quoted rates, but inferior sorts are neglected; sales of red at \$1:60@1:65; amber at \$1:70@1 85; and white at \$1.75@1 85. Rye sells at \$1.50@155 \$5 bushel for Western. Corn is quiet but steady; sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$7@86; and Western mixed at \$55@85c. Oats are selling at 73@75c, for Western; and 60@68c, for @75c. for Western: and 60 Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania.
Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.
Coverseed is less active, and sells at \$9.75@
0.25. Timothy ranges from \$3.35@3.62½, and
Flaxseed at \$2.65@2.70. Bark is firm at \$56 \$2 tos for No. 1 Quercitron. Whisky is firmer, and is now held at \$5c.\$51 gallon, tax paid, in wood and iron-bound

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

LONDONDERRY. Marca 25. — Arrived, steamship Prussian, from Portland. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA

Steamship Brunette, Howe, New York, John F. Ohl, Br, brig Lizzie Troop, Newell, Sarbados, C. C. Van Horn.

Brig Galetea. McKenzie, Matanzas, Dallett & Son. Schr D. T. Willis, Cheesborough, New London, Bulkley & Co. Sohr Wm, Gillum, Mehafley, Fall River, John Rommel. Jr. Schr Jas Allderdice, Willitts, Boston, Van Dusen & Schr J. B. Bleecker, York, Stonington, W. H. Johns Schr Mary Standish, Rich, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co. Schr Ed, Ewing, McAlinden, Norwich, Scott, Walter & Co. Schr J, P. Cake. Endloott, Boston, Van Dusen, Bro. & Schr Mary A. Loughery, Donnelly, Harsford, Geo. B.

Repplier.

Schr A. S. Cannon, Cobb, East Cambridge,
Schr G. A. Twiblil, Loughery, Hartford.

Schr W. G. Dearborn, Scuil, Boston,
Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, Boston, Schr Marietta Steelman, Swelman, Boston,
ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones. 19 hours from New
York, with moles to John F. Ohl.
Brig Guiding Star. Carter. 19 days from Trinidad,
with molesses to Harris, Heyl & Co.
Schr Josephus and Edwin. Gravener, 5 days from
Laurel, Del., with lumber to Hickman & Coulingham,
Schr S. K. Dennis. Veasey, 5 days from Newtown,
Md., with grain to Hickman & Oottingham,
Schr Wm., Henry, Couway. 4 days from Pederalsburg, Md., with railroad ties to Hickman & Cottingbam. Schr Gen. Grant, Coulburn, 8 days from Laurel Del., with 85,000 feet sap pine boards to Patterson d

Del., with 85,000 feet sap pine boards to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr D. F. Willis. Cheesborough, from Stonington.
Schr J. B. Bleecker, York from Stonington.
Schr Jas. Aliderdics, Willits. from Boaton.
Schr Mary Standish. Rios, from Providence.
Schr J. P. Cake, Endicett, from New Bedford.
Steamer J. B. Shriver, Riggans. Il hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Fraidalphia Rechange.
Lawrs, Del., March 21-6 P. M.—Schr C. A. Stetaon from Glouce ter. Mars. with ice for Plymouth. N. C. run on the bar at Indian river, on the morning of the 22d inst., soon filled with water, and will probably be

Barques Onni, for Riga: Palestina, for St. Thomas, brig Hunter, for Hailfax; and sohr Mary E. Staples, for Ouracoa all from Philadelphia, went to sea for day. Brig Thomas Walter, from West Indies, is at the Break water. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, honce, at New York Steamship Fanita. Freeman, hence at New York yesterday.

Brig Alma, Morrow, unc., remained at St. Thomas 13th inst.

Brig Ida. Horner. arrived at St. John, P. R., let inst., from Port Spails, to load angar for Philadelphia. Sohr J. S. Shindler. Lee, cleared at Savannah 33d inst., for Cuba.

Sohr Presso, Williams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baitimore 23d inst.

Schr Presto, Williams, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baitimore 23d inst.
Schr Georgie Deoring, Williard, from Matansas, at Baltimore 23d inst.
Schr Georgie Deoring, Williard, from Matansas, at Baltimore 23d inst.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Robbius, hence, at Boston 33d inst. via Hyannia.
Schra Mary Haley, Haley, Admiral, Steelman: Geo. Taulane, Adams; and Albert Mason, Rose, hence, at Boston 23d inst.
Schr Louisa, Evans hence at Norfolk 2nd inst.
Schr Louisa, Evans hence at Norfolk 2nd inst.
Schr J. W. Hall, Powell; Jacob Kienzie Steelman; and Taylor & Mathis, Cheesemap, hence, at Boston 23d inst.
Schr A. Crabtree, Joy, hence for Boston, at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Schr Rough Diamond, Whelpley, hence for St. John, N. B., at Holmes' Hole 23d inst.
Bebr Rober Parker, from Boston for Philadelphia, at Newport 23d inst.
Schr Mazgio Cummings, Smith, from Cobasses for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport 12d inst.
Schr Hauleton, Gardner, for Philadelphia, sailed from Teanton 18th lints.