THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

A SPECK OF WAR

The Spanish Gunboats—Decisive Measures on the Part of the Government—The Vessels to be Libelled To-day by the District Attorney—The Flotilla Nearly Ready for Sea.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* says in that paper to-day:—

The Spanish gunboats complication will soon assume a new phase, which will bring the matter to a point where its final and speedy disposition will be apparent. As has been stated heretofore in this correspondence, the detention of the gunboats to the present moment has been on an executive order of the Navy Department, which has kept an armed surveillance over them. Without taking actual possession, this action has been based on the complaint of the Peruvian Minister, Colonel Freyre, who alleges that the gunboats will release other Spanish vessels now on guard on the coast of Cuba, and which will thus be enabled to proceed against Peru. This technical custody was sufficient so long as the boats were unfinished, but eleven of them are now ready to be turned over to the Spanish authorities. The demand of the Spanish Minister for their release is daily expected, and the case will then, without doubt, be taken into the courts for regular proceedings under the Neutrality act. Peru will then have an opportunity to make her complaint good. If she fails to do so the release of the vessels will probably follow. The Cuban question cannot affect it one way or the other, for Cuba having no status, is not known in the matter. This, I believe, is the determination of the Government, and there seems to be no other mode of procedure. To be detained on legal grounds the vessels must be lawfully condemned in regular course of proceedings under the Neutrality act; and, however the result may affect the Cuban cause, the country may look to see nothing done that does not comport strictly with the law. Judge Pierrepont, District Attorney, has been here, and if some of the people who are anxious to know what his business was will now watch the gunboats they will probably find out.

The *Times* further says:—

To-day the civil officers of the National Government will take sudden and summary possession of the thirty newly-built Spanish gunboats which have so long been a terror perspectively to patriotic Cubans. The vessels will be libelled in accordance with telegraphic instructions received by United States District Attorney Edwards Pierrepont, yesterday, from Washington, which are very terse and explicit. Early this morning writs of attachment will be properly made out against each of the gunboats separately and collectively, which will subsequently be placed in the hands of Marshal S. R. Harlow for execution. Probably before 12 o'clock to-day the entire flotilla will be in charge of Deputy Marshals, to whose custody it will be transferred by the Brooklyn Navy Yard authorities, who have maintained a close surveillance over them during the past few weeks. It is understood that this action on the part of the Government, although now made public for the first time, has long had the serious consideration of the Cabinet. It was doubtless hastened by the fact that nearly all of the gunboats were ready for sea, and that the Spanish Minister, Senor Roberts, recently made a demand for their release, in order to enable them to start on their warlike mission.

On Saturday last Judge Pierrepont visited Washington for the purpose of consulting the President in regard to certain public matters connected with his office, among which was the Spanish fleet. After his return to this city the District Attorney received notice from the gunboat contractors to the effect that the thirty vessels would all be in seagoing condition within a few days, the substance of which he communicated by telegraph to President Grant and Secretary Fish. To this he received a reply directing him to libel the boats, and to submit them to the United States Circuit Court to decide the question whether they were designed with a view to making war on a nation at peace with this country.

It will doubtless be remembered that public attention was first called to the boats by the Peruvian Minister, Colonel Frere, who made a complaint against them in June last, claiming that they were intended for warlike use against the republic of which he is a representative. The immediate result of the complaint was to order Admiral Godon to detail United States vessels and men to watch the suspected vessels, and to prevent them from taking a surreptitious departure from this port. Several of the craft were on the stocks at the time, but as fast as they were finished they were conveyed from the various shipyards, where they were being built, to the Delamater Iron Works, at the foot of Thirteenth street, North river, where they were fitted out with their machinery. The armament for the formidable flotilla was despatched to Cuba in September last, and it was hoped by the Spanish Government that the vessels would be able to leave the Narrows and Sandy Hook in their wake with as much ease as the officer Euterpe, which was allowed to sail from here for Havana with her ordnance and ordnance stores as a cargo.

The seizure of the boats will be sorely felt by Spain, particularly as it comes just on the eve of their contemplated departure for hostile service on the coast of Cuba. It is probable that the complaint against them will remain in Court for many weeks, if not months, before a decision is rendered, during which time the flotilla will be obliged to remain here in a state of inactivity.

In the regular naval intelligence in yesterday's papers appeared the announcement of the arrival at this port of a Spanish steamer. It was very brief, and probably created no suspicion of the object of the vessel in these waters, being as follows:—"Arabed, Spanish war steamer Pizarro, Captain Evaristo Casarlega, Havana, six days, mounts six guns, has a crew of three hundred and fifty officers and men, all well." The steamer was here for the purpose of acting as a convoy to the gunboats in case the Government did not interfere and prevent them from going to sea.

The first convoy was to consist of five boats, whose officers and crew were to be obtained from among the plus number on board of the war steamer. Some of the thirty to be built are completed and have got ready for sea in a day and a half. There remains to be done to them but to furnish them with provisions. The remaining fifteen are in a state approaching completion, and it is expected the whole flotilla will be finished within seven weeks.

WINNEPEG.

Details of the Expulsion of Governor McDougall—He Applies to Canada for Arms.

The recent number of the St. Paul *Press* gives the following account from a correspondent stationed in the vicinity of the expulsion of Governor McDougall in Red River territory:—

On Friday evening, the 2d inst., a company of Red River men surrounded the Hudson Bay Company's house in this place, where Governor McDougall and his staff were quartered, and notified his Excellency's party to leave the Territory by 9 o'clock next morning.

The Governor demanded a parley, but was informed that the troops had come to execute an order and hold a council.

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the troops formed a stockade, arrested and securely bound Hallett, guide to Colonel Dennis, Surveyor-General, whereupon the Governor and party made ready horses and wagons, and evacuated the fort without further warning. The entire party recrossed the international boundary, and are at this time encamped on United States soil near the place, out of reach of the enemy's guns. The troops conducted themselves throughout in the most soldierlike and manly manner, not indulging in a single excess or unnecessary demonstration, nor an expression of insult to the unfortunate executive party.

Immediately after the Governor and party had recrossed the boundary a portion of the troops started for headquarters, taking with them Hallett, the prisoner guide, while the captain, with the residue of his command, went into camp near the international boundary to observe the movements of the expelled officials.

A king without a kingdom is said to be poorer than a peasant. And I can assure you that a live Governor, with a full complement of officials and menials, from Attorney-General down to cooks and scullions, without one poor foot of territory, is a spectacle sufficiently sad to move the hardest heart.

I am informed that Mr. McDougall intends to send the ladies and children of the party back to Canada, while he will remain near the much coveted territory and await the turn of events.

It has been intimated that the Governor has secured the services of four citizens of the United States to carry a message to the Canadian Government, across the country, via Superior. He will call upon the home Government for troops and munitions of war to enable him to enter and govern his territory. The Canadian Government will, it is said, apply to the Government at Washington for a permit to move troops, etc., through United States territory, inasmuch as this is absolutely the only route by which they can reach the Red river. But as these troops are to be used against British subjects now in arms against Canadian rule, it is not at all probable that our Government will be so extremely obliging to our very dear friends during our late troubles.

The only paper published in the Red river settlements is in the interest of the Canadian Government, and for some months past has been misrepresenting the actual condition of affairs in the territory—representing this rising of the people as the act of a few ignorant half-breeds—when, in fact, it is well known here that the Red river people, of all nationalities, are united almost to a man. True, as yet, only some 500 men are in arms, but those who remain neutral cannot be induced to take up arms on the Canadian side, and should coercion be attempted the rising will be general, and the Indians are ready to make common cause with the people.

All is orderly and quiet in the settlements and the rights of persons and property respected. The troops are well supplied by voluntary donations from the people remaining at home.

In addition to the above, we are indebted to Hon. J. C. Stoever for the following extract from a private letter containing further particulars of the affair:—

The insurrection is in full blast. A provisional government has been formed, with John Bruce at the head as President, and Louis Riel Commander-in-chief of the force. Governor McDougall passed through here last Saturday evening. While here he was waited upon by a deputation, who presented him a communication from the "National Committee," warning him to return. The Governor and party proceeded to the Hudson Bay Company's fort or trading post, about two miles north of here, and put up for the night. Sunday morning he sent forward Captains Cameron and Provencher to reconnoitre and ascertain the exact position of affairs. They proceeded unmolested as far as Stinking river, the headquarters of the insurrectionary forces, when they were stopped and conducted back over the line under guard, and the same party then waited upon Governor McDougall and his party, and ordered them to return over the line, and gave them till 9 o'clock this morning to move. Twenty mounted men, fully armed, camped on the ground, waiting to enforce their order this morning if not complied with by the Governor. This morning, however, the Governor and suite returned to this side of the line. I am happy to say, however, that the whole affair was conducted in a most courteous manner; not an insult given, and no unnecessary exultations or demonstrations on either side. How the affair will terminate is difficult to tell.

The insurgents seem to be determined. I am informed by Captain Donaldson and Mr. Moorehead, who have just come through from Fort Gerry, that there are between four hundred and five hundred men under arms and encamped at Stinking river. Scouts are all over the country, and all thoroughfares carefully guarded. Freighting and the ordinary pursuits of business progress as though the country was in the enjoyment of profound peace. Property is respected, and nobody interfered with who minds his own business. These are true, unvarnished facts, as near as I can learn, without any of the embellishments of prejudice. I understand the Governor contemplates sending the ladies back to St. Paul to-morrow morning. He will then, most likely, await further developments before deciding upon his course.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

The Question of the Title to Succession.

An important decision has recently been made by the Supreme Court through Judge Agnew, on an appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia.

Joseph M. Davis claims a conveyance to certain real estate on the ground that he is the owner, by succession to his wife, of the fund invested in its purchase. The fact of a purchase does not change the nature of the investment, that is fixed by the law itself authorizing the investment. The question before us is upon the title to the succession, not the nature of the subject of investment. This must depend on the law. The Act of 1832 had provided for investments in certain stocks and in "real securities." The Act of 13th April, 1854, enlarged the subjects of investment by extending them to ground rents and other real estate. It provides as follows:—"It shall be lawful for any trustee, committee, or guardian, to invest money in ground rents or other real estate, by leave of the proper court, under proceedings as provided in the act to which this is a supplement." So far the law authorizes the purchase of real estate, and protects the guardian. Woodward's Appeal, 2 Wr. 322. Then, to protect the ward, it proceeds:—"Provided, that it shall be the opinion of the Court that such investment will be for the advantage of the estate; and no change be made in the course of succession by such changes of investment as regards the heirs or next of kin of the *cestui que* trust." Thus the ownership of the fund is protected and its succession regulated, notwithstanding the subject of investment be real estate.

The whole transaction as proved is, that a marriage was in contemplation, that the parties, Mrs. Woodward, her daughter, and Mr. Davis, made an arrangement for the purchase of the house, and applied to the witness, the executor of Mr. Kitchen, from whose estate the funds were to come, for the money to pay for the house, and that Mrs. Woodward went into the Orphans' Court and obtained an authority to make the investment. Now what did this settle? A marriage settlement must settle something in some way. But what did this settle? Was there a settlement by Mr. Davis of the property on Miss Kitchen, to herself and her heirs, or was it a settlement by Miss Kitchen on herself, and with his consent? There is not a word of truth on this point. There is evidence of the purchase of the property by common consent, and, no doubt, for the purpose of providing a home for the young couple when they should be married, but what evidence is there of a conversion of the fund from personality into realty, and of an agreement to discharge the guardian from liability under the decree of the Orphans' Court? Clearly, there is not a particle. To bind Davis, by a settlement of the property as a realty on his wife, clearly his assent must have been given to a change in the succession by the conversion of the fund to his prejudice. The parol evidence shows no such agreement, and still less does the deed; that exhibits no trust whatever for Miss Kitchen. The deed is made to Mrs. Woodward herself, and discloses no trust. If it were not for her description as guardian, the deed would not even indicate the source from which the purchase money came. But if there were any evidence of Davis' consent to the conversion of the sum paid on the property by Mrs. Woodward, there is positively no proof whatever that he consented that the mortgage charged on the property should not be paid out of the personal estate after it had actually vested in him. Woodward's Appeal, 2 Wright, decides that this money was rightfully taken from the estate to protect the guardian against the mortgage. That could be justified only on the ground that she had rightfully invested the former money in the purchase. As an investment this does no harm, and changes no one's rights. Davis, being entitled to the money, has only to follow it into the property. But if he cannot follow it into the property because of a conversion of the fund and a change in the succession, it can only be on the ground that he has consented to the conversion and to change the right of succession into inheritance by descent, and of this there is no evidence whatever.

A CANARD.

The Woman who Cut Her Throat and was Boxed Up and Sent Home.

In Washington correspondence and also in some of our contemporaries a story has been published to the effect that a young lady in September last committed suicide. A person "in high position" after her death went to the house where she died, and by a large bribe succeeded in keeping the affair secret and employed an undertaker who placed the remains in the coffin and shipped them by railroad to her former home in the West. This story occasioned, when published, much surprise that such a case could have occurred and have been successfully hushed up, or that indeed a corpse could be removed from the locality pointed to without exciting suspicion and inquiry. The statement in one paper intimated that the Coroner was cognizant of the facts, but had also been bribed, a statement which none who know him would believe for an instant, yet, nevertheless, one calculated to do injustice to him with those by whom he is not so well known. It is but justice to that officer to say that had he received any intimation of a case of that or any other kind, requiring his attention, an investigation—and a thorough one—would have followed. However, when this story was published, he immediately set to work to ascertain the truth or falsity of the statement, and consulting with Major Richards, they determined to work up the case, and accordingly Major Richards and some of his officers set about it. The officers and the Coroner, we learn, have satisfied themselves that there is no truth whatever in the story; that about the time named (the day of General Rawlins' funeral, September 9), no corpse was taken on any of the railroad trains leaving this city, nor, indeed, during the month without the exhibition of a certificate from a physician; that those which were shipped were of persons well known, whose deaths were regularly certified to, and that, in fact, the whole story is without foundation.

In investigating the matter they find reason to believe that the story was put afloat with the object of damaging the character of the head of a bureau of the Interior Department. They will probably be able to make some important developments in regard to the authorship of the canard.—*Washington Star, last evening.*

"A NATIONAL DEBT A NATIONAL BLESSING."

From the Chicago Advocate.

The following statement, by a friend of fair-play who is perfectly conversant with the matter of which he writes, is a contribution to the financial history of our war-period which deserves to be put on record:—

To the Commercial Editor of the Advance:—

I notice that the recent publication in your columns of a letter from Mr. Jay Cooke, approving your proposed plan for the resuming of specie payments, has revived the very silly custom on the part of a portion of the press of attributing to that gentleman the bald, unqualified declaration that "a national debt is a national blessing." Mr. Cooke never made such a declaration, and the eminent service he rendered our country at a time when financial ability, energy, and foresight were quite as essential to the nation's preservation as good generalship, entitles him at least to immunity from persistent misrepresentation at the hands of reputable journals.

During the four years of the war Mr. Cooke, as fiscal agent of the Government, negotiated the following loans:—

First twenty-five loan	$513,000,000
Seven-thirty loan	830,000,000
Other loans	300,000,000
Total	$1,643,000,000

The Government had failed utterly to popularize its own loans, its treasury was empty, and Mr. Cooke entered upon his great task at the request of the administration and not at his own solicitation. The compensation he received was not one-fourth as much as European governments pay their financial agents for similar services with less risk. Mr. Cooke's principal reward came in the shape of that financial prestige and reputation, both here and in Europe, which have placed his firm at the head of the moneyed interest on this continent and poured into his New York, Philadelphia, and Washington banking-houses a volume of unsolicited business which could not fail to result in a great accumulation of wealth.

The "National Blessing" pamphlet was one of a series issued by Mr. Cooke in the interest of the public credit and the sale of bonds. Previous ones had treated of "How to Organize a National Bank," and "How Our Debt may be Paid," and the one in question was entitled, "*How* our National Debt *may be* a National Blessing." It was written by Mr. Samuel Wilkeson, formerly of the New York *Tribune*, and published with the approval of Mr. Cooke. The pamphlet was issued for a definite end, and it accomplished its purpose perfectly. It was in the winter of '64-5; the debt had reached a prodigious figure; confidence in an early termination of the war was at a low ebb; the disloyal press all over the land was indulging in the most doleful prognostications as to the "crushing debt," the "awful mortgage upon us and our children," etc. So nearly universal was this cry that the most cheerful became despondent; the loans drooped; it was almost impossible to dispose of the bonds or maintain their standing in the market, and financial croakers multiplied like the frogs in Egypt. The prevalent despondency at home depressed the spirits of our troops in the field, and the means to carry on the war daily became harder to obtain. Under these circumstances it was a necessity that some one should present the bright side of the financial situation, and turn attention to the incidental benefits of that growing debt which was represented to be an unmixed curse and an intolerable burden. To do this in the only effective way was of course inconsistent with the traditional and helpless dignity of a great government, and Mr. Cooke, as the Government's agent, with the quick eye of a sensible business man, undertook to show the people, through his famous pamphlet, that they were more scared than hurt by the national debt. He knew that his document must have a striking title and present the subject in a popular manner in order to make any impression on the preoccupied public mind. He did not propose to publish a critical essay on political economy, nor did he profess to treat the matter judicially giving equal prominence to the dark and the bright features of the debt question. He spoke as an advocate, his purpose being to aid the Government in selling its bonds to doubting and reluctant lenders of money. It was not his business to hold up the gloomy side. He presented the cheerful part of the picture, and purposely left the unpleasant portion untouched. Mr. Cooke was perfectly aware, and never dreamed of teaching otherwise, that, as a general proposition, debt of the individual or of the nation is an evil, but, having the debt upon us, he sought to show that, "if rightly managed," its burden would be comparatively light and its benefits many. Perhaps a more felicitous title for the paper, considering its scope and aim, would have been, "In What Particulars a National Debt may be a National Blessing"—much as one might with perfect propriety write an essay on "the blessings of labor," although the necessity for manual toil is popularly regarded as an evil. It is not difficult to controvert some of the minor arguments of the pamphlet referred to, just as fallacies may be found in the financial writings of professed political economists, but in its general enumeration and estimate of the advantages to accrue from the national debt, partially offsetting its hardships, the paper was substantially correct and sound.

Mr. Cooke, in issuing his pamphlet, expected to encounter a storm of criticism and abuse from journals of the New York *Herald* school, and politicians like Brick Pomeroy, and he was not disappointed; but his object was accomplished, and he could afford to pay the price. The Copperhead press abandoned their assaults upon the public credit, and engaged in a fierce onslaught on the Cooke pamphlet. All the resources of denunciation and ridicule were exhausted in demolishing the doctrine that "A national debt *is* a national blessing"—a doctrine Mr. Cooke never advanced, and hence a man of straw. More than a million copies of the pamphlet were circulated and read among the people, and the effect of the wide-spread discussion was to aid materially in lifting the public mind out of the dumps, in giving a new impetus to the sale of bonds, and in restoring confidence in the ability of the nation to stand erect under its load.

The leading positions taking by the writer of the "National Blessing" pamphlet were these:—(1) With our resources the debt can be easily and certainly paid; (2) the Government securities furnish a widely diffused and easily available cash capital, ready at all times for the uses of business enterprise; (3) these securities constitute the best possible savings bank for workingmen, widows and orphans; (4) the debt furnishes the only sound basis for a system of uniform national currency; (5) the annual savings to the people by such a national currency based on the debt will nearly pay the interest on the debt; (6) the public debt, diffused throughout all the States and among all political parties, will serve as a bond of union and a check to partisan violence; (7) this generation should not be required to pay the whole of the debt; (8) our revenue system should be materially modified, we should cease counting the people's teaspoons, and collect our internal tax from a few articles, spirits, wine, and tobacco being the leading ones; (9) increased population and increased manufactures will constantly lighten the debt burden by diffusing it; (10) we should make Europe contribute to our revenue by levying an excise tax on exported cotton and petroleum.

From this outline of the doctrines presented in the pamphlet and this explanation of the occasion of its issue, the reader can judge of the fairness of those who improve every opportunity to refer to Jay Cooke as the author of the doctrine that a national debt is a national blessing. G. W. M.

Chicago, Nov. 10, 1869.

POISON.

An Attempt to Murder an Entire Family.

From the Providence Journal, Nov. 22.

Hiram A. Briggs, of Pawtucket, was arrested on Friday night by Officer Rex, charged with an attempt to poison his whole family, consisting of his wife, two daughters, and a son and grandchild, by putting arsenic in the flour. He was brought before the Court of Magistrates, Justice Shove, on Saturday morning, and, waiving an examination, was placed under bonds in the sum of $10,000 to appear before the same Court for examination on Saturday, 27th inst., Messrs. C. F. Allen, of this place, and A. Wall, of Providence, being his bondsmen.

It is alleged in the warrant on which he was arrested that Briggs purchased arsenic of Messrs. Abbott & Green, on Pleasant street, and mixed it with the flour of which the bread was made for family use, and three members of his family were made sick by eating of this poisoned bread, and a physician was called, who said they were poisoned, and, on analyzing the bread, it was stated that arsenic was found in it of sufficient quantity to destroy life, if much of it had been eaten. Complaint being made by Mrs. Briggs of an attempt to poison and murder herself and her children, by her husband, he was arrested on this charge, as before stated, and held to bail until the charge is investigated by the Court, next Saturday.

Mr. Briggs is senior partner of the firm of H. A. Briggs & Co., dealers in cotton waste and paper stock, on Exchange place, opposite the railroad station, where they have been located some twenty years past, and it is well known to everybody in town, and it is also generally known here, that there has been trouble in his family for some time past, proceeding, as it is alleged, from his cruelty to his wife and children, and neglecting them for others who have no legal claim on him.

THE METHODISTS.

Investigation of the Frauds in the Book Concern.

Although public excitement over the gigantic frauds in the Methodist Book Concern has nearly faded out, the investigation has been going on with unabated industry. Not only have the General Book Committee of the Methodist Episcopal Church given the difficulties their undivided attention for two weeks, but they have also been labored over for forty-two days by a sub-committee of three, assisted by an expert accountant. The following is the cautious report adopted by the committee:—

We, the Book Committee appointed by the General Conference of 1868, being convened in New York, to attend to the "publishing interests" of the M. E. Church, have had our attention called to alleged losses and frauds connected with the New York Book Concern, and after a careful investigation and serious inquiry into the business of the house, during a session of two weeks and availing ourselves of the labors and investigations of a sub-committee previously appointed, have reached the following judgment, which, for the information of the Church and of the Conferences, we embody in the following resolution, to wit:—

Resolved, 1. That it is our deliberate judgment that the last exhibit of the agents is a true and reliable statement of the financial responsibility and solvency of the Book Concern at New York.

2. That though the agents have bought paper and other materials for the Printing Department mainly through paper dealers or middlemen, yet it does not appear by any facts before the committee that the Concern has suffered any serious loss by such mode of making purchases.

3. That the investigation of the affairs and business of the bindery has satisfied the committee that there has been great mismanagement in this department, and that serious losses have occurred therein.

4. That the general management of the business of the Book Concern in all matters involving its credit or integrity is such as to meet the approval of the Committee and command the confidence of the public.

Signed by the members present.

—*N. Y. Tribune, this morning.*

EXCITING SCENE.

Sensation in Court—A Woman Throws Sulphuric Acid About in a Reckless Manner.

From the Bedford (Pa.) Gazette.

The court-room on Monday afternoon last was the scene of an unusual and exciting occurrence. A young lady who had been cruelly wronged, and who had sought redress through the strong arm of the law, and finding that process a rather tedious one according to her notions, undertook to take the case out of the hands of the court and jury, by inflicting a sudden and terrible punishment on the young man who had robbed her of a virtuous name. Several hours before the tragic scene in the court-room the young lady in question had procured at one of our drug stores a quantity of sulphuric acid, which she put into a common tin-cup, and carefully concealed the same under her shawl. She took a chair inside the bar with her attorneys, and when her betrayer came into her presence, she motioned him to come to her, and when he had reached the proper distance she threw the contents of the cup at him, intending to strike him in the face, but, as he dodged, the greater portion of the acid was received on his head. This scene created quite a buzz in the court room. Lawyers in the vicinity of the affair had their broadcloth ruined, for wherever the acid touched a brilliant scarlet was produced. The young lady was immediately arrested and sent to jail, while the injured youth was placed under medical treatment, and is now doing well. Subsequently the woman was taken out of jail, and held in $1000 bail for her appearance at the Quarter Sessions.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE MURDER.

In the course of the trial of Edward Smith for the murder of John Hughes, on the Chesnut street bridge, on the night of the 2d of October last, the principal testimony adduced by the Commonwealth yesterday was that of the boy John Conway, who said he went upon the bridge with Smith and saw him approach Hugnes and scuffle with him; after wandering about Market street for some time they returned to the bridge and found a crowd standing around Hughes, who was found lying upon the pavement dead; Conway said to Smith, "This is the man you killed," and Smith answered, "Yes I did, but for God's sake don't tell;" Conway again said, "Then you'd better throw your knife away," and the prisoner replied, "I did throw it away;" they remained upon the spot until an officer arrived and the body was taken away, and then they went to Twenty-third and Chesnut streets.

This morning the trial was resumed, and the following additional testimony was given:—

John Hucksley, a conductor on the Walnut and Chesnut Streets Railway, testified that on the night of the 2d of October last he left the depot at Forty-second street, coming east, about 10 30 o'clock, and as he was crossing the bridge he saw a man lying there as if intoxicated, but never supposing him to be dead, passed on; when making his return trip he saw the man still lying there, nearly an hour later; a number of persons were standing about at that time.

Patrick McGinn, another conductor on the Chesnut and Walnut streets road, said that this night he started upon his trip into the city at ten minutes past nine o'clock; upon returning he also saw what he supposed to be a drunken man lying on the north side of the bridge.

John Hope, a lad of sixteen, sworn, testified—I live at No. 127 South Twenty-fourth street; I remember the night John Hughes was killed on the Chesnut street bridge; I knew the prisoner; I saw him that night at the corner of Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, about 8 or half-past; O'Hara was then with him; Smith and O'Hara went upon the bridge, and a little while afterwards Conway went on the bridge, and I staid at the corner of Twenty-third street about half an hour; I then met Conway and Smith coming down together, Smith having something under his arm, and I went to see what was the matter; it was a shawl Smith had; he said he had knocked a man down and kicked him in the guts, and had taken the shawl from him; we three went into Bagula's grocery store, and Smith wanted to see if Bagula knew anything about the shawl; Mr. Bagula said it belonged to a colored girl, and Smith said if she would come to his house she could get it; we went to Smith's house, and then returned to the bridge; Smith went up first, Conway second, and I last; when I got up I saw a man coming on the south side of the bridge; I saw Smith and this man quarreling, fighting; Smith went towards him; I don't know whether the man had said anything; I saw the man hit Smith and Smith hit the man; Smith hit him in the left breast; they were fighting together about five minutes or so, and then the man hallooed that he was going away; I heard come from him a squeak or squeal; when they parted, Smith came towards me; Smith came to me and said, "I have run a knife into him;" Conway, Smith, and I were the only persons on the bridge at that time; the man went west, and we boys went east; I heard him squeal only once; when Smith came from the man, he walked; went from Hart's to Twenty-third and Chesnut; from there to Market street, and then to West Philadelphia; went to Oyster Jack's; Smith called for three drinks; when he went down for ale Smith went out, and we went after him, without drinking the ale; we went up Market street to another tavern; I went down Market to Thirtieth; down Thirtieth to Chesnut, by myself; I was crossing the bridge to Twenty-third street; I saw a man laying there on the bridge between Thirtieth and the top of the bridge on the north side; nobody was there; I came over to Twenty-third and Chesnut, and commenced talking to Johnny Regan; a couple of men came along; said there was a man dead on the other side of the bridge; they told me to go ahead and get a policeman at the West Chester depot; I went, and met Smith and Conway at Thirtieth and Chesnut; I spoke to them; I told them there was a man laying dead up there; I told them I was going after a police officer; I could not find any; I came back to where the man was laying; there was a crowd around; Smith and Conway were standing there; then they sent Conway and me to the New York depot after anorher officer; I found one; Officer Mulherron; I returned with him; Officer Mulherron sent me up to the Hall for a stretcher and a couple of officers; I went and came back; I met Officer Mulherron; he told me he had sent him on a car; I came down Thirtieth street to Chesnut and across the bridge; I met Smith and Conway at Twenty-third and Chesnut; we were together about half an hour; Conway and I went home; Smith told me he had thrown the knife and handkerchief away; his own handkerchief; he said it had blood on it from his lip; his lip was cut; it was not cut before he met the man on the bridge; we were at this time at the Market street bridge; he had not said anything about it from the time we left the Chesnut street bridge till we got to the Market street bridge; I didn't see the man's face at all.

At half past 1 o'clock the Court took a recess.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Murder of Wife and Children by a Drunken Father—Fatal Shooting Case—Cable Quotations.

Mr. Colfax and the Baltimore Fair—Railway Matters in the South—Further Ku-Klux Outrages.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Railway Extension.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 23.—The bill authorizing the construction of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad through the State of Tennessee was called up in the House to-day by Mr. James on its second reading. Mr. Fleming, of Knoxville, thought a bill granting such extraordinary franchises and privileges should receive mature deliberation before its passage, especially since a dollar of stock in the proposed road could not be owned in Tennessee. He hoped it would be referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. James, of Hamilton, advocated the immediate passage of the bill, and contended that no honest opposition could be urged against such a bill, since the construction of the road would be of such vast benefit to the people of the State. He said that on its third reading an amendment would be proposed to prevent discrimination against Tennessee freights and passengers. The bill then passed the second reading without a dissenting vote.

More Ku-Klux Outrages.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 23.—A band of nine to twelve men, masked and clothed in grotesque garb, made an attack on Saturday night upon a congregation assembled for the purpose of hearing preaching upon the farm of Harvey Scott, some nine or ten miles from this city. Another report gives the number of men as much larger. They called themselves Regulators, and declared that they intended to put a stop to any meeting or assemblages of negroes. In the onslaught one negro was shot and slightly wounded in the back of the neck, and a number of others were shockingly beaten. None of the assailants were injured.

No other reason was given by the Regulators for their conduct than that they intended to squelch all negro meetings. It is said that a portion of them were recognized by the negroes, and one white person who saw them averred for a time that he knew a portion of the party, but subsequently stated that he did not know them, and that he was drunk when he said he did. No arrests have been made, and it is presumed that the usual acquiescence of the civil authorities in the situation will occur.

Railway Collision and Loss of Life.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 23.—The train which arrived from Memphis to-day was fully ten hours behind time, having been detained by a collision between freight trains Nos. 9 and 10, from this city to Nashville, shortly after passing Oakland. The hindmost train, running at the regular rate, collided with the front train. A stock drover named Thompson, from Mississippi, was in the hindmost car of the forward train, and was killed by the collision, beyond which no serious damage was done.

Accidental Shooting.

Jefferson Burrows, who resides in the country five miles out from the city, accidentally shot himself yesterday afternoon while playing with a gun. He was partly under the influence of liquor, and did not suppose the gun to be loaded. He placed the muzzle of it in his mouth, when the gun went off, and he died almost instantly in the presence of his family.

Vice-President Colfax in Baltimore.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Vice-President Colfax and wife are here, and will attend the opening of the Inebriate Fair to-night. It is expected that Mr. Colfax will make a brief address.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 23.—Cotton dull but firm at 24½c. Flour quiet and steady at yesterday's quotations. Wheat dull and lower; prime to choice red, $1·30@1·32. Corn firm; prime new, 96@96c., old, $1@1·05. Oats dull at 55@57c. Rye firmer; prime, $1@1·02. Mess Pork firm at $33. Bacon steady; rib sides, 18½c.; shoulders, 15½c. Hams, 21c. Lard firm at 19c. Whisky, fair business at $1·07.

A Drunken Wretch Butchers His Wife and Children.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CLARKSVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 23.—Yesterday morning the community was thrilled with horror to learn of a wholesale murder which was perpetrated about twenty-five miles below this city, on the road to Nashville. It appears that a dissipated man named Joseph Barton, who farmed for a livelihood, had killed his wife and three children, butchering them in a shocking manner with an axe. It is supposed that he was drunk at the time. He is still at large, all efforts to capture him having thus far failed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Alabama Claims.

Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Although it has been widely published that negotiations have been reopened towards the settlement of the Alabama claims, there is the best authority for saying that nothing has been done or will be done in the matter until the opening of Congress and some legislative action is taken.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Consols for money and account, 93⅞. American securities quiet and steady. 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82½; and of 1867, 84½; 10-40s, 78. Railways quiet. Erie, 20¾; Illinois Central, 99½; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; uplands, 11⅜d.; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales estimated at 8000 bales.

LONDON, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Calcutta Linseed, 60s.6d.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Spirits of Petroleum, 1s. 4d. Turpentine, 27s. 3d.

BREMEN, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Petroleum closed last night at 7 thalers.

HAVRE, Nov. 23—11 A. M.—Cotton opens with a declining tendency both on the spot and afloat. Low middlings afloat, 132½f.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 23—1 P. M.—5-20s of 1867, 84. Railways steady. Atlantic and Great Western, 25⅞.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 23—1 P. M.—California white Wheat, 9s.; red Western, 8s. 3d.; winter red, 8s. 8d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 25,000 quarters, including 10,000 of American.

LONDON, Nov. 23—1 P. M.—Turpentine, 28s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 23.—Petroleum opens firms at 61½ francs.

BREMEN, Nov. 23.—Petroleum opens at 6·70f.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Tuesday, Nov. 23, 1869.

With an active demand both for brokers' and business loans, and a restricted supply of means at the disposal of the banks, there appears to be no sign for a "let up" in the severe rates which have ruled the market of late. The usual weekly bank statement yesterday is not calculated to afford much relief or comfort to the borrowing ranks, as it shows a considerable falling off in the supply. The deposits are less than last week by $505,297, the loans by $231,688, and the legal-tenders by $164,267. The result has necessarily been a contraction of the lines of action, to which none can reasonably object under the circumstances.

There is a good demand this morning for call loans for stock-carrying purposes, and the rate was fully 7 per cent., whilst discounts continue irregular and arbitrary.

Gold is quiet, but the premium is steady at 126⅜@126½.

Government bonds continue firm at yesterday's closing quotations.

The Stock market showed considerable activity this morning, and prices, with but few exceptions, were well sustained. State loans were steady, with sales of the second series at 107, and Pennsylvania 5s at 92½. City 6s were quiet, with sales of the new issue at 101¼@102, a slight decline.

Reading Railroad opened at 49¾44, but suffered a slight decline at the close, selling at 49·31; Pennsylvania Railroad was firm at 54½; Lehigh Valley Railroad changed hands at 54; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 38; East Pennsylvania Railroad at 37; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35. 29¾ was offered for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

In Canal stocks the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 34¼. 60½ was bid for Morris preferred.

Coal shares were neglected.

Bank stocks were in better demand. Philadelphia was taken at 157½; Girard at 57, and Consolidation at 42¼.

In Passenger Railway shares not a single transaction was reported. 46 was bid for Chesnut and Walnut; 62 for West Philadelphia, and 11 for Hestonville.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, New	101⅞	1 sh Read R.	49⅜
$1300 do.....2d	102	100 sh Penna R.	54¼
$1300 do.....2d	102	100 do.	54⅛
$2000 do.	102	100 do.	54⅛
$100 do.	102	21 do.	54⅛
$5000 Pa Cp 5s	92½	100 do.....2d	54⅛
$1000 Pa 6s, 2 ss	107	200 do.....b30	54⅛
$8000 Leh Con Ln 5s	80	100 do.	54⅛
$9000 C & A m 6s '89. lots	94	200 do.....s5	54⅛
2 sh Phila Bk	157½	14 sh Leh V R.	54
25 sh Girard Bk	57	14 do.	53¾
10 sh Consol'n Bk.	42¼	100 sh Leh N St.	34¼
		100 sh N Pa R.	38

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the