VOL. X.—NO. 134.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1869.

TRIPLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### 31: MILES LONG.

3136 MILES LONG. 311/4 MILES LONG. 311/4 MILES LONG. 3114 MILES LONG. 3134 MILES LONG.

3134 MILES LONG.

311/4 MILES LONG. 2234 MILES IN NEW YORK.

221/2 MILES IN NEW YORK. 221 MILES IN NEW YORK.

2234 MILES IN NEW YORK.

221/4 MILES IN NEW YORK. 2216 MILES IN NEW YORK. 221/4 MILES IN NEW YORK.

9 MILES IN PHILADELPHIA.

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9 MILES IN PHILADELPHIA. 9 MILES IN PHILADELPHIA.

9 MILES IN PHILADELPHIA.

9 MILES IN PHILADELPHIA.

#### A Great Result.

We ask the attention of the public to the following brief statement of facts:-It is well known that in June, 1863, Dr. Colton introduced the nitrous oxide, or "laughing gas," for the painless extraction of teeth, and established the Colton Dental Association. On the 4th of February following (1864) we commenced to ask our patients to sign a scroll, certifying that the gas was pleasant to inhale, and that we had drawn their teeth without pain. (Our seroll was opened in Philadelphia, October 12, 1865.) That we might know the exact number who should sign this paper, we numbered every name on the margin. When we had reached one thousand (1000), and without an accident, we thought It a great triumph. WE HAVE THIS DAY, DE-CEMBER 4, 1869, REACHED THE NUMBER OF FIFTY-FIVE THOUSAND (55,000) PA-TIENTS! AND WE HAVE NEVER YET HAD ONE ACCIDENT WITH THE GAS! Can any stronger proof be presented that the gas is a SAFE anasthetic, and that we know how to use it? Here are FIFTY-FIVE FULL REGIMENTS of patients, and if they were marching in single file, allowing three feet for each, the line would be MORE THAN 3114 MILES LONG! We make the gas every day, and, for the past two years, have used from two to three hundred gallons per day. A large part of our business comes from the leading dentists of the city (we do nothing but extract teeth), who know that by long and constant practice we have acquired great skill in the business. Skill perfected by practice overcomes almost all difficulties. To most perons the gas produces very pleasant sensations. while to a PEW it is a pleasure to have teeth extracted by it. We PREFER to give the gas to healthy people, but have given it to hundreds suffering from all sorts of disease, and with no ill effects. We can ordinarily draw from ten to fifteen and sometimes twenty teeth or stumps with one dose of gas. THE SAFETY OF THE PA-TIENT is the first consideration, the next is to extract the teeth carefully, and not injure the gums or alveolar process. We strive to do the work in the very best manner. Price, \$2 for first tooth, and \$1 for each subsequent tooth drawn at the same sitting. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. To avoid a crowd, come in the forenoon, or call and secure an appoint-

## Colton Dental Association.

No. 737 WALNUT STREET, PHILADA.

NOT ONE ACCIDENT.

NOT ONE ACCIDENT. NOT ONE ACCIDENT.

AT THE

# COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION

No. 737 WALNUT Street,

BELOW EIGHTH.

# FIRST EDITION

#### RICHARDSON TRAGEDY.

Funeral Service of A. D. Richardson at the Astor House-Address and Prayer by Rev. H. W. Beecher.

The New York Tribune of this morning has the The funeral service of Mr. A. D. Richardson, prior to the removal of his remains to Franklin for burlal, were held at the Astor House yesterday at noon. Long before that hour the room was tilled noon. Long before that hour the room was tilled with the more intimate friends of the deceased, and many, unable to gain admittance, stood in the hall around the door. The body, which looked remarkably natural, was inclosed in a handsome rosewood coffin, bearing a silver plate, upon which was the

inscription :-

ALBERT D. RICHARDSON,
Died Dec. 2, 1869,
Aged 36 years, 1 month, and 26 days.

Upon the lid of the comn kind hands had placed beautiful floral tokens of that sincere and tender affection which the ruthless hand of death may inaffection which the ruthless hand of death may interrupt but cannot change or impair. Shortly after 12 o'clock the relatives and personal friends and associates in the Tribune entered the room. Among them were Mr. C. A. Richardson, Mrs. Richardson a son and daughter of the late Mr. Richardson, Mrs. Elisha F. Richardson, Mrs. Sage, mother of Mrs. Richardson, Mr. Greeley, Mr. Sinciair, and many others from the Tribune, Mr. Junius H. Browne, Colonel Thomas W. Knox, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and Mrs. Beecher, the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, Prof. Calvin E. Stowe, of the Andover Theological Seminary; the Rev. H. M. Field, D. D., editor of the Erangolist; Mrs. Elizabeth Ames, the sculptress; Mrs. Parton, Mrs. Stetson, and many others. Prof. Stowe was prepared to take part in the ceremony, but owing to the presence of Mr. Beecher and Mr. Frothingham, his services were not required. The services were opened by the Rev. O. required. The services were opened by the Rev. O. B. Frothingham, who read selected portions from the Psalms and St. Paul's Epistles.

the Psaims and St. Paul's Epistles.

Remarks by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

If I believed that this man by whose corpse I stand, had broken down the wall, and plucked the fairest flower in a neighbor's garden, and thathe was struck dead for such a crime, surely I would say no word here to-day. I would offer prayer for the living, but let slience cover him as with a pall. I knew his services to the country, but I was not personally acquainted with him. I derive my information not from feverish paragraphs which fly about, but from true and high-minded men and women, whose word is law to me, and who knew Mr. Richardson and knew, from the very first step of that history which has led to this tragedy, his feelings, his motives and his actions; with whom he laid bare his very heart, in respect to all the transactions connected with this unhappy history. They bear witness to his singular freedom from decelt, to his childish frankness, to his truth and honor in not only all the relations of his life, but in the whole of this fatal affection. Upon such and honor in not only all the relations of his life, but in the whole of this fatal affection. Upon such abundant testimony of many concurring friends, who well understood human life and human nature, I believe him to have been upright. That he was imprudent, that his sympathy carried him into ways which a nicer prudence and a larger worldly wisdom would have eschewed, is hardly to be doubted. But, that he consciously violated any law of God, or any canon of morality which human society has thrown around the kousehold, his most familiar friends around the household, his most familiar friends

utterly deny.

When death was drawing near, and I was called to unite him to her who now sits desolate, over-whelmed with multiplied sorrows, I went with alscrity. I believed that she was both legally and alacrity. I believed that she was both legally and morally justified in separation from a brutal husband, who, to excessive and outrageous personal abuse, had also furnished that one extreme ground of divorce which justifies it in the eyes of all Christendom. And the facts and truth are held to be not the less real and morally justifying because she, for her children's sake, and for her own, shrank from the odious task of revealing and proving the extreme reasons moving her, and obtained a divorce on a representation of a part only of the reasons that existed for such a separation.

I went often to the throne of grace during the anguish of my country's feeent trial for those men

anguish of my country's recent trial for those men who stood by her most faithfully, and I vowed that they should be my brothers, and that as long as I lived, come what might, if they carried themselves faithfully towards my native land, then they should never lack a friend in me. There were two classes engaged in fighting that Rebellion; those who were field and those who kept up the heart and spirit of the country at home. Among the latter this man occupied a foremost place, and did his work nobly and well. And I am willing to stand by his side in this hour of darkness and disrepute. For, my friends, how strange is this hour! Death settles all enmittes in all ordinary cases; death reconciles bitterest foes; but here is a case where death creates enemiss. is a case where death creates enemies, and leaves no peace even in the grave. The tion in his strength and in his own fastnesses is able to defend himself, but no sooner has the cruel arrow of the huntsman laid him low than he is set upon by every vile thing, every earth beetle, every fig. every crawling worm. Now that he is down, slesh flies are all around about him, and death, that is to most men a trace to old enemies, is the very arraying of the battle against him. It is a shame, a sorrow, and a disgrace that it should be so. All the more need is there therefore that those who knew him, and knew that he was a pure and true man, should in this hour transfershes for his interrity and should be that he was a pure and true man, should in this hour stand fearlessly for his integrity, and should not let her who bears his name go down in the darkness and trouble by reason of the misapprehension and standers that have fallen upon him. He cares no more for it himself; but oh! there are children who bear his name; there is the household which must—loving much—suffer much; and there are faithful friends who are witnesses of his integrity. For their sakes we stand here to-day, not as by a felon. their sakes we stand here to-day, not as by a felon, but as with a man worthy to be loved. In taking my farewell of this corpse, I believe that I take leave of a man whom one need not be ashamed to call a friend. Let us unite in prayer.

Prayer by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecker. Holy and just Thou art, O God! Thine eye pierces all concealment and all obscurity. Thou canst read the secrets which are hidden from men. We must once more draw near to Thee. O Thou that givest once more draw near to Thee. O Thou that givest liberty in times of trouble, we hear no voice, we reach out and find no hand that we can touch, yet Thou dost come to us fulfilling the promises Thou hast made. Be pleased in Thy providence to clear away all doubts and darkness that have sattled on Thy servant who lies before us. Be pleased to establish truth, and justice, and we beseech of Thee. O Lord our God, that Thou wilt spread abroad throughout the community, agitated and torn with various discordant reports, a pacid mind, a clearer judgment, and more temperate feeling. Especially for that handmald would we pray. Never leave her, never forsake her, and may there be no day so dark and no hour so desolate that she may for that handmald would we pray. Never leave her, never forsake her, and may there be no day so dark and no hour so desolate that she may not find that consolation which alone can come from Thee. We pray for those who bear his name. May there be those who will take care of them, and may life bring its blessings to them. We beseech Thee that Thou will draw near to all those whose friendship has been grievously wounded. And may they have that divine blessing which maketh rich and addeth no sorrow. On for the spirit of God among men, and for larger trust; on for more simplicity and truth. Nor would we forget him who lies imprisoned. In this hour of our sadness and sorrow, O God! remember him with forgiveness, and graciousness, and kindness, and overrule all events that are yet to transpire for the furtherance of truth and justice. And to the Father, Son, and Holy Spirit will be the praise forever, Amen.

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's prayer, an op-

At the conclusion of Mr. Beecher's prayer, an op-portunity was given to view the body, of which many availed themselves. The remains, accompanied by the relatives, were taken on the evening boat to Norwich, whence they were to be carried by rail to Franklin, Mass., and interred in the old City Mills grave-yard.

The Habens Corpus Case for the Possession of One of the McFarland Children-The Evi-

desce. The following evidence, which was taken in the habeas-corpus case in the matter of the boy Percy, which, two years ago, was brought about by Mr. McFarland for the possession of the child, will be found of interest at the present time:—

TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL SINCLAIR, ESQ., PUBLISHER TESTIMONY OF SAMUEL SINCLAIR, ESQ., FUBLISHER OF THE NEW YORK "FRIBUNE."

Q. Did you ever have any conversation with Mrs. McFarland as to her being engaged to be married to A. D. Richardson? If yes, when, how often, who was present at the time, and all that was said in relation thereto? A. We had a conversation about it perhaps more than once; I remarked to her that many of her friends thought it was very imprudent and very strange that she should engage herself to and very strange that she should engage herself to be married so soon after leaving her husband; she

replied that she thought she was free, having separated from her husband; I was present at an interview between Mr. and Mrs. McFarland at my house on the Sunday evening after she left him; he stated on her refusal to return home with him that she was

on her refural to return home with him that she was taking a step that seriously concerned not only himself but their children; he finally said that if she persisted in her determination he would only how and submit to it the best he could; there was no agreement for a separation further than this,

Q. Did you then hear Mrs. McFariand charge her husband with any acts of violence towards her?

A. No; she charged that he was subject to its and violent peroxysms. Mr. Sage her father, was one of those present at the interview; he said that he had never before heard of any trouble between them or anything against Mr. McFariand.

Q. State whether Richardson ever told you, or any one else, in your presence and in the presence of Mrs. McFarland, that he and Mrs. McFarland were engaged to be married? A. He said to me that they were engaged to be married, but I am not positive that Mrs. McFarland was present, though I think she was, at the time; this was in the week he was shot; I think she was then present.

TESTIMONY OF MB. SINCLAIR'S MAN-SERVANT.

TESTIMONY OF MR. SINCLAIR'S MAN-SERVANT. TESTIMONY OF MR. SINCLAIR'S MAN-SERVANT.

William D. Norris, in answer to questions put to him, said:—I am in my sixteenth year, by occupation a waiter to Mr. Sinciair, at Croton, where I resi ie, Q. Before Mrs. McFarland went back to No. 72 Amity street, did you see Mr. Richardson at Mr. Sinciair's house? A. Yes, sir; he came that evening.

Q. How many times did you see him there? A. A more deany times.

good many times.

Q. Did Mr. Richardson inquire for anybody when you answered the bell and let him in? A. Yes, sir; he always inquired for Mrs. McFariand when I let him in.
Q. Did they come home in the evening together

Q. Did they come home in the evening together during that time? and if so, at what time of night? A. Yes, sir; they did so late at night, after 10, near 11 o'clock, from the theatre.
Q. State whether or not Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland came nome to Mr. Sinclair's and stopped there after she came back to No. 72 Amity street; and if so, how long after? A. Yes, sir; they then went back and stopped quite a white, often; when he came back he was shot; after this Mr. Richardson stayed at Mr. Sinclair's over a week; he was in the back room, up stairs, while he stayed there; Mrs. McFarland came back to Mr. Sinclair's about two or three days after she had gone back to No. 72 wo or three days after she had gone back to No. 72

Q. Did any one else come to Mr. Sinclair's to stop at the same time Mrs. McFarland did, and if so, who was it? A. Yes, sir; Mr. Richardson. Q. What room was Mrs. McFarland in while she stayed at Mr. Sinclair's at the time that Mr. Richardson was stopping there? A. Middle room, up stairs; all open to Mr. Richardson's room; no doors

stairs; all open to Mr. Richardson's room; no doors in the room, nor shutters; when you are in one room you are in the other one; I call it all one room.

Q. Where did Mr. Richardson and Mrs. McFarland spend their time during the time they were at Mr. Sinclair's together? A. In the same room with Mr. Richardson while he lay in bed wounded.

Q. How much of the time were they together? A. All the time; I went up stairs; they sat together.

Q. Where did Mr. Richardson have his meals while he was at Mr. Sinclair's? A. In his bedroom all the time.

Q. Who carried his meals to him? A. Mrs. McFarland carried them to him.

Q. Where did Mrs. McFarland have her meals during this time? A. In Mrs. Richardson's room,

along with him.

Q. Who carried her meals to her? A. She held
Q. who carried her meals to her? A. She held the waiter on her lap at his bedside, and they'd eat together.

Q. Who took care of Mr. Richardson's room while he was at Mr. Sinclair's? A. Mrs. McFarland made his bed and arranged things in it. and cleaned up the

Q. State all that you ever saw Mrs. McFarland doing in and about Mr. Richardson's room while he was confined to his bed. A. I saw her do a lot of things—making up the bed, dusting, and putting things in order to make it look well and decent while Mr. Richardson laid in the bed wounded; saw them cat teacher of the same plates; saw her carry me eat tegether off the same plates; saw her carry up his meals and sit by his bedside and hold water on her lap for him near the middle of the bed; I have seen Mrs. McFarland throw her arms round Mr. hichardson's neck and kiss him

The Civil Suit for Damages. The following is the affidavit upon which the civi

Supreme Court of New York, by McFarland, and which was to have come up for trial in January next:

Supreme Court—City and County of New York—Daniel McFarland vs. Albert D. Richardson.—The complaint of the above named plaintiff respectfully shows that Abby S. McFarland is the wife of said plaintiff, and was at the time and times in said complaint bereinsfiter mentioned. That McFariano is the wife of said plaintiff, and was at the time and times in said complaint bereinafter mentioned. That in the month of February, 1867, and at divers times since and subsequent thereto, and while the said Abby S. Mc-Farland was the wife of said plaintiff, the said defendant, as said plaintiff is informed and believes, wrong ully con-tinuing and wickedly and argently intending to injure said plaintiff and to deprive him of the comfort, fellowship, so-ciety, and assistance of the said wife, and to alienate and Earland was the wife of said plaintiff, the said defendant, as said plaintiff is informed and believos, wong sully continuing and wackedly and segently intending to injure said plaintiff and to deprive hive of the comfort, fellowship, society, and assistance of the said wife, and to alienate and destroy her affection for him, did maliciously and wickedly and without the consent of said plaintiff, and well kinewing wife of said plaintiff, and did debauch and have sillicit and criminal intercourse with her, and did thereby alienate the love and plaintiff, and did debauch and have sillicit and by reason thereof he, the said plaintiff, hath hence hitherto been wholly deprived of the affection, comfort, fellowship, society, aid and assistance of his said wife in and about his domestic affairs and otherwise to which he was entitled, and would have had but for the wrongful act and acts of said defondant as aforesaid, and has moreover suffered great mental and bodily pain, distress, and illnoss to his dimestic affairs and otherwise to which he was entitled, and would have had but for the wrongful act and acts of said defondant as aforesaid, and for a second and further deformance of \$15.60. Second—And for a second and further feet and the said plaintiff, and while she and said plaintiff were living and cohabiting happiny together, the said defondant, well knowing her to be the wife of said plaintiff, wrongfully and improperly contriving and wickedly and uglustly intending to injure said plaintiff, and to deprive him of the comfort, fellowship, society, and assistance of his said wife, and to alienate and destroy her affection for him did, by segments, artifice, and otherwise the said wife, and to alienate and destroy her affection for him, did, by segments, artifice, and otherwise the said wife, and the home of a said plaintiff, and did insily, to wit, on created the said soid wife, and the home of a said plaintiff, and persuasion, as aforesaid entice her, the said wife, away from him, the said defendant, and did then

Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Dec. 4.—The Flour market is exceed-ngly quiet, and in the absence of any demand for hipment, only a few hundred barrels were taken in iots by the local trade at \$4.875/65 for superfine, \$5.12%/65/25 for extras, \$5.75/66/25 for Northwestern extra family, \$5.75/66/12% for Pennsylvania do, do., \$66/65/20 for Ohio do, do., and \$6.75/25/25 for fancy brands, according to quality. Bye klour is steady, with sales at 100 barrels at \$5.50.

The demand for Wheat is limited to the immediate requirements of the local millers, who purchased

The demand for wheat is limited to the immediate requirements of the local millers, who purchased 1700 bushels Pennsylvania and Delaware red at \$1.30@1.32, and 800 oushels Virginia white at \$1.50. Rye may be quoted at \$1.05@1.72. Corn is less active, Sales of old yellow at \$1.09, and 3000 bushels new do, at \$6@\$0c. Oats are without change; sales of 2000 bushels at 59@\$0c. for Western and Pennsylvania, and 62c. for Delaware. 2500 bushels No. 2 two-rowed New York sold at \$1.

-Narr & Ladner, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:-10 900 A. M. 122½ 10 600 A. M. 122½ 10 800 4. M. 122½ 11 12 12 122½ 10 40 " 122½ 11 120 " 122½ 10 40 " 122½ 11 20 " 122½

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Rumor of the Loss of the Steamer Dictator Unfounded-She is Safe in Savannah -A Church Burned in Jersey City.

## FROM NEW YORK.

A Church Barned. New York. Dec. 4—A fire broke out to-day in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church, in Sussex street, Jersey Lity, which was entirely destroyed. Cause, a defective flue. This church was the oldest in Jersey City. The loss is estimated at \$40,000.

New York Money Market. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New Your, Dec. 4.—Money is fairly active at 667 per cent. Foreign exchange is dull and inactive. London prime bankers', 60 days, 1083/61083/; do. sight, 1093/61093/; commercial. 1083/661083/. Gold is strong at 1223/, having opened at 1223/. Governments are active at an advance of about 3/2 all round. Stocks are strong and higher. Hock Island is a feature and has been builed up to 103. Northwest, Reading, and the balance of the list have advanced slightly. Rumors on the street this morning that the Government will expand the currency again are not believed.

## FROM BALTIMORE.

The Bremen Steamer. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Dec. 4.—The Bremen steamer Balti-more is now coming up the bay. It has about ainety passengers and a full cargo. New Trial Granted.

The Supreme Bench of Baltimore has granted a new trial in the case of Margaret Beck and four children against the Northern Central Rairroad Company, from whom she got a vertice repently in the City Court of seventeen thousand dollars damages for killing her husband.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Safety of the Dictator.

Safety of the Dictator.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Dec. 4.—The rumor from Washington of the loss of the iron-clad Dictator must be unfounded, as information received from L. S. Kitchen, Surgeon of the Dictator, dated November 25, 1869, states that she was safe in the harbor of Savannah, and would not sail for a week or ten days.

#### FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Dec. 4-11 A. M.—Consols for money, \$254 And for account, 92%, 5-20s of 1862, 85%; for fixed, 85%; and of 1868, 85%; 10-40s, 81. Eric, 20%. Illinois Central, 99%. Atlantic and Great Western, 26%. Liverpoot, Dec. 4-11 A. M.—Cotton dull; uplands, 126,12% d.; Orleans, 12% 012% d. Sales to-day estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn, 129s, 9d. for Europeans.

Dean.
LONDON, Dec. 4—11 A. M.—Sugar is firm.
PARIS, Dec. 4.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, ANTWERP, Dec. 4.—Petroleum opened firm at 60f. Petroleum closed hast night at Bremen] firmer at 6-63, and at Hamburg at 15-2.

# SENTENCED.

A Murderous Quartette.

Seventeen Years' Imprisonment Allotted to Smith, the Assassin of Hughes-The Sentences of the Other Three.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judges Peirce and Passon on the bench, this moraing four young men in the prime of life were called up to answer fo, the fives of four of their fellow men. They all precented a strong, hearty appearance, showing that each might have led an honest, industrious life with profit to themselves and to the community; but in each case the demon of strong drink had been permitted to take possession of their minds, had led them from the path of virtue and brought them here, disgraced felons, to answer with their liberty for the heinous crime of murder.

At the opening of the Court District Attorney Gibbons At the opening of the Court District Attorney (rosonia arose and moved that judgment be pronounced against Edward Smith, who was convicted of murder in the second degree in taking the life of John Hughes, on the Chesnutstreet bridge, on the night of Dotober 21, and who pleaded guilty to a charge of highway robbery upon the colored girl, Hulda Coleman, committed at the same time and place.

street bridge, on the night of Detober 21, and who pleaded guilty to a charge of highway robbery upon the colored girl, Hulda Coleman, committed at the same time and place.

G. Davis Page, Esq., counsel for the prisoner, made a strong appeal for mercy, to which District Attorney Gibbons responded at length. In passing sentence Judge Peirce said.—

Edward Smith, you have been convicted of murder of the second degree in killing John Hughes on the Chemut Street Bridge on the night of the 2d of October last.

On the night of the murder you were a lawless prowher through the streets of Philadelphia, going from tavera to tavera, and dranking wherever you went, ready for any opportunity to indusie in your brutal propensities, and capable of any crime, even to highway robbery and murder. On that night, and but a short time before you killed John Hughes, and near to where you killed him, you committed highway robbery upon the person of an unoffending colored woman, who was quietly going to ber home in West Philadelphia, and meanly took from her the shawl and sacque which she wore. To this robbery you have pleaded guilty.

The victim of your murder was a peaceable unoffending citizen, quietly going towards his home, whom you met, and having some unlawful and malicious desirn, first engaged with him in a scuffle; you then stabbed him with a knife to the heart. Of this mortal wound your victim died before he could reach the other end of the birst degree; and the Court would have justified the first degree; and the Court would have justified the first degree; and the Court would have had no difficulty in sustaining such a verticit; but mercifully giving you the benefit of every doubt, the jury have found you guilty of murcer of the second degree, and have thus saved you from the ignominious death of the gallows.

The crimes of which you have been convicted are but the natural frait of the life which you have led. With opportunities for the useful employment of your heart and mind all around you, you nave chosen to associate

gallows.
The fate of your victim on that unfortunate night was a The fate of your victim on that unfortunate night was a sad one. Receiving from your hand the blow of death, others who witnessed it reached forth no arm to assist him, nor to arrest the marderer who fled from the scene. Alone, unassisted, staggering from his wound and the loss of blood, filing the dismal night with his pitcous means, he was suffered to fall and die upon the bridge, within sight and bearing of persons who call themselves men; yet could let their teilow man perish of a mortal wound which they knew he had received, without one word of sympathy, ene offer to assist him to his home, one effort to staunch his life-blood as it flowed from his wound, or one word of consolation in his dying moments. Nax, when death had fixed its key seal upon him, they left him stark and lifeless under the cold sky, and went their way to their homes and their promenades, without even informing the police officers of the terrible tragedy which had been enacted, or that a lifeless human body was lying exposed upon the public highway.

These men continued to conceal their knowledge of the felony of murder, which you had committed, and were thus in some sense abettors after the fact of the crime which you committed, until they were brought forward in this Court to give testimeny at the trial in which you were convicted.

They leave to commend the attention of the District

They have to commend the attention of the District Attorney, the officer of the Commonwealth, to the case of these men: to consider whether or not they have been guilty of misprison or consealment of felony, and if so, to suggest to hom the propriety of sending in bills of indict-

guilty of misprision or concealment of relony, and if so, to suggest to him the propriety of sending in bills of indictment against them.

During the long period of imprisonment to which it is our duty to sentence you, you will have ample opportunity to think upon and, we trust, to repent of the crames which you have committed. You go into prison a very young man; you will come out of it in the middle of life. So use your time and privileges that you may daily grow in grace of heart, and in the culture of your understanding, that at the end of your term, redeemed from the habits of an evil life, you may be restored to your family and to society, and thereafter live a useful and honorable life.

The sentence of the Court is, that for the felony of murder of the second degree, of which you have been convicted, you undergo imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement, in the State Penitentiary for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania for the period of eleven years, eleven months, and ten days.

And for the relony of robbery of which you have been convicted, the sentence of the Court is that you pay a fine of one cent, and that you undergo imprisonment by separate or solitary confinement in the said Eastern Penitentiary for the further period of five years from and after the expiration of your sentence above stated on bill No. 18, of October sensions, 180, for the felony of murder of the second degree, of which you have been convicted.

The prisoner here drew his face up to the crying pitch, and in a sobbing manner said:—"Honor, I'm

optich, and in a sobbing manner said:—"Honor, I'm innocent of the crime as the sun shines. Won't you please lighten my sentence?" I didn't do it at all. Won't you please lighten my sentence?"

Judge Pierce—"Your case has been fully con-

sidered by a jury, and I think the verdict a merciful one."
Smith—"I ain't guilty. Please lighten my sentence." He continued this until directed by an officer to sit down, after which he put a handkerchief to his face and continued weeping, this being the first evidence he has yet given of any emotion.

The Case of Henry Carr.

The Case of Henry Carr.

In the case of Henry Carr (colored), who was convicted of murder of the second degree, coupled with a recommendation to mercy, in taking the life of Francis S. Wr. Keff (colored), an earnest appeal was also made by Theoders H. Cellsebliger. The Court took all matters of mitigation into consideration, and imposed a sentence of three years and six months in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Case of William Ricore.

In the case of William Moore, convicted of manslangh-ter in killing Charles O'Rei ley, evidence of good charac-ter was adduced, and the prisoner was sentenced to an imprisonment of six years and three months in the Eastern Lenitentiary.

The Case of Philip Flannian.

The Case of Philip Flannigan.

In the case of Philip Flannigan, convicted of murder in the second degree in killing Colon-1 James J. Seybert, at 11 irteenth and Wood structs, on the night of September 12, by cruelly and without provocation striking him upon the bead with a blackjack, the motion for a new trial was withdrawn by his counsel, Mr. kneass, and the Court, saying that a verdict of murder in the first degree might justly bave been rendered, and the prisoner was fortunate in escaping with his life, imposed a sentence of imprivoum of oil eleven years, eleven months, and ten days in the Kastern Penitentiary.

A Milner Affair.

A Minor Affair. John Corlies, who was recently convicted of a conspiracy to cheat and deirand, was sentenced by Judge Passan to pay a fine of \$250, and undergo one year's imerisonment. The New mher term of the court was brought to a close by these proceedings.

#### A POLITICAL VENDETTA.

Desperate Riot in New York-A Gang of "Re-

Desperate Riot in New York—A Gang of "Repeaters" Attack a Liquor Saloon—Democratic Politicians Farally Wounded.

The New York Heraid, to day, has the following:—

A few minutes after one o clock yesterday atternoon a gang of about twenty repeaters, hailing from Mackerelville, headed by Florence Scannell a politician of small calibre in the Righteenth ward, commenced a series of section ages that will, no doubt, tere inste fatally to several persons engaged in them, and to one or two men who happened to be near the scene of the affray From the statements made by the officers of the Eigsteenth precinct it appears that at the above hour the party, header by Scannell and his half-brother John, entered the store of Thomas Donohoe, No. 378 Second avenue, corner of Twenty-third street. The latter, being a friend of Scannell's opponent, John Nesbit, who is an apprant for Aldermanic henors, and against Scannell, who is also a candidate, was jeered and hooted at by the mob, most of whom were armed with revolvers, which they carried openly, and had also concealed under their coats large clubs, evidently manufactured for the occasion. A number of these weapons are now in the possession of the police, besmeared with blood. John Scannell, the brother of Florence, was loud in his denunciations of the Nesbit faction.

About this time some one in the party, whether of Florence Scannell's friends or Donohoe's could not be ascertained, fired a shot, and Florence fell to the floor, exclaiming, "I am shot." The affray from this time assumed a very serious shape; whisty bottles, pistols, knives, clabs, chairs, and tumblers being used indiscriminately. During the melec Florence Scannell received a wound in the side from a pistol shot, the ball taking a backward course, severing the spinal cord. THE WOUNDED.

George Johnson, an engineer, residing at No. 24 Grand street William-burg, was shot in the neck, severing the carotid lefters, He was removed to Bellevue Hospital, but before he reached there less his senses, and not the slightest hopes are entertained of his resovery.

A man named deseph Martin, a salesman at No. 84 Spring street, weiding at the Pacific Hotel, in the Bowery, received a blow on the bead from a club in the hands of one of the mob, fracturing his skull. His wounds, which are not dangerous, were dreased by Police Surgeon Kimbark, after which he was removed to the hospital and will be held as a witness. The proprietor of the place, Thomas Dono'ce, received a pistol-shot wound in the right arm, between the cibow and wrist, which is not of a very serious nature. Dr. Phillips, of Bellevue Hospital, made an examination of the arm, and discovered that the bones were shattered, but expressed the opinion that it would not be advisable to amputate it at present. Florence Scannel was placed in an ambulance and removed to Bellevue Hospital, when an examination of his wounds was made by the house surgeon, but before it was finished he became palsied in his lower limbs and lost his senses, which Dr. Lyons, his physician, pronounced exceedingly dangerous, and stated further that he could not possibly survive through the night.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Dec. 4, 1889. Cold continues steady, varying between 122% and

122%, with limited transactions.

Government loans are quiet, but prices are again strong, showing a further advance on systematy's closing quotations.

The Stock market was exceedingly dull this morning, but prices generally were unchanged. State leans were inactive; the war lean was sold at 101. In City sixes no sales were reported: 98% was bid

for the new issues. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 49 S. Third street,

11 sh Com1 Bk., 563 24 sh Girard Bk.ls. 56 1 sh Penna R., 54 73 do ...ls. 54 75 do ...ls. 54 20 sh Cam & Am.ls.11936 100 sh Phil & E.R., 284

Stock at all United States ports.....

# Increase. 39,0 Market: New York, A. M., dull; middlings, 25.2, Philadelphia, "25.2 LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. (By Anglo-American Cable.)
SODTHAMPTON, Dec. 4.—Arrived, steamship Hammonia rom New York.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... DROEMBER 4. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson d

Co.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, New York, John F. Ohl.
Steamship Norfolk, Platt, Richmond via Norfolk, W. P.
Olyde & Co.
Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alexandria,
W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr N. & H. Gonld, Crowell, Boston, Westmoreland Ceal
Co.

Tog Chesapeake, Merrinew, Havre-de-Gruce, with a tow of barges, W. P. Ulyde & Ce.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Fanita, Freequan, 24 hours from New York, with malse, to John F. Ohl.
Steamer George H. Stout. Ford, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with malse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer A. C. Stimers, Knox, 24 hours from New York, with malse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with malse, to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr Rila F. Crowell, Howes, 5 days from Boston, with malse, to P. Crowell
Schr A. G. Gaskill, Gaskill, 5 days from Newbern, N.O., with railroad ties and shingles to Finley & Co.
Schr Windward, Reeves, 7 days from Richmond, Va., with spokes to Bulkiey & Co.
Schr Ocean, McCresdy, 6 days from Baltimore, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Gee, H. Squires, Timmons, 5 days from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 8 days from Lane's Cove, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr A. Tirrell, Atwood, 8 days from Baltimore, with granite to Barker & Bro.
Schr J. D. McCarthey, Simpson, from Boston, Schr S. Godfrey, Godirey, from Salem, Mass.
Schr Nightingsie, Beebe, from New London.
Schr W. H. Dennis, Lake, from Providence, Schr Pauline Rambe, Ridder, from Plymouth.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

BELOW.

BELOW. Mr. James Rutherford, pilot, reports having seen yesterday afternoon—Barque Mary Lowerson, from the Olyde, at anchor off Joe Flegger; barque Elena, from Ivigut, off Bombay Hook: barque Doretta, from New York, off the Ledge Lightship; also, one light harque, name unknown, off Overfalls, and a light brig, O. Thurlow, from New York, off Bombay Hook, at anchor.

MEMORANDA.

Sobr Edward Lameyer, Gorman, at Holmes' Hole lating, from Philadelphia for Newburyport; experienced a gale from SW. on the night of 50th Nov.; split sails, stove bulwarks, and had to keep both pumps going during the gale; put in with two feet water in the held.

# **GECUMENICAL**

The Great Council.

Convocation of the Roma 1 Hierarchy in the Eternal City on December 8.

Preparations for the Event-The Plan and Scope of the Council, and the Subjects to be Passed Upon.

The Bull of Convocation-The Papal Syllabus of Errors-The Invitations to the Eastern and Protestant Churches, and their Responses.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

That great event in the history of the Romish Church, the convening of a General or Œcumenical Council, the first since 1545, will take place on the eighth of this present month, next Wednesday, in the Vatican Basilica, at Rome. Since the times of Luther and the Great Reformation, the condition of the Church, or of the Pope, perhaps, has not been such as to call for a general convecation. Now that it has come, we may look for great results.

#### The Connell First Suggested.

The design of convoking a general council has been entertained by Pope Pius for many years. It was for the first time officially announced on June 27, 1867, in an allocution to the great assembly of bishops, who, in compliance with a papal invitation, had gone to Rome to be present at the canonization of a number of saints. In this allocution the Pope said:-

"We have already entertained for a long time past a project which is known to several of our venerable brethren, and we trust that our thought may be realized as soon as the desired occasion shall present itself. Our project is to hold a sacred Geumenical and General Council of all the Bishops of the Catholic world, in which, by collecting various opinions, we may, by common accord and with the aid of God, adopt the necessary and saintary remedies, particularly in that which concerns the many evils which now afflict the Church. By means of such a council we have a certain hope that the light of the Catholic truth in which the minds of men are involved will shed abroad its beneficent light, and enable mankind to discern and follow. by favor of the divine grace, the true path of salvation and justice."

The Bishops, in the address presented to the Pope, expressed joy at the announcement of the speedy assembling of an Geumenical Council, from which they thought the Church would derive abundant fruit. The Pope subsequently appointed a congregation of seven Cardinals, to whom he intrusted the duty of arranging the preliminaries for the meeting, and, in the course of the year 1867, a number of prominent theologians from different churches were called to Rome, to take part in the labors of this special congregation.

The Bull of Convocation. The bull convoking the council was issued on the 29th of June, 1868. The causes which prempted the calling of the council, and the mission it is expected to accomplish, are thus

referred to in the bull:-

"Following the practice of our illustrious predecessors, we have deemed it opportune to assemble a General Council, which we have already long desired, of all our brethren the bishops of the whole Catholic world, who are now called to take part in our solicitude. These, our venerable brethren, being prompted by the warmest love for our Catholic Church, and remarkable for eminent plety and for reverence towards us and this Apostolic See, being anxious also for the salvation of souls and excellent in wisdom, in doctrine, and crudition, and greatly lamenting with us the grievous condition of sacred and profane things, they will hold nothing more precious than to communicate to us their judgment, and to confer with us in order to provide salutary remedies for so many

"All these things have to be most carefully examined and regulated by the Genmenical Council, more particularly with regard to all that in these evil times concerns the greatest glory of God, the integrity of faith, the respect for divine worship, and the eternal salvation of men, the discipline of the orders of the clergy and their solid and salutary training, the observance of ecclesiastical laws, the amelioration of manners, the education of Christian youth, and the peace and concord of all. And further, the council must seek by anxious study that by the help of God all ills may be removed from civil society, that erring wanderers may be led back into the right way of truth, and that vice and error may be eliminated, our august religion and her salutary doctrine may everywhere be quickened by fresh life, and may still further extend their influence, and thus piety, honesty, probity, justice, charity, and all the Christian virtues may gather strength and flourish, to the great benefit of human society. None can ever deny that the strength of the Catholic Church and her doctrine does not alone regard the eternal salva-tion of men, but is essential also to the temporal welfare of peoples, and to their real prosperity, order, and tranquillity, and even to the progres and solidity of human science, as the annals of sacred and profane history clearly prove by a series of splendid facts, and still constantly demonstrate.

"Therefore, after most fervent prayer offered up day and night in the humility of our heart to God the Father of light, we have judged it to be expedient that this conneil should be assembled. For this cause, strong in the anthority of God, the Father Almighty, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, and of the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul, which authority we represent on earth, we, with the counsel and consent of our venerable brethren, the Cerdinals of the holy Roman Church, by these present letters, an-nounce, convoke, and ordain the sacred Genmenical and General Council to be holden in that our city of Rome in the coming year, 1869, in the Vatican Basilica, commencing upon the 8th day of December, sacred to the immaculate conception of the Virgin Mary, and to be prosecuted and conducted to its termination by the help of God, to His glory, and to the salvation of all Christian peoples.

"We therefore desire and command tiat our

venerable brethren, the patriarchs, archbishops bishops, as also our beloved sons, the abbots and all others who, by right or privilege, are en-titled to sit in general councils, and to manifest

their opinions in the same, should, from all Continued on the Tenth Page, Supplement,