THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.-NO. 154.

PHILADELPHIA. WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1869.

| but were devoting all their time to the care of FIRST EDITION their families.

CUBA.

Full Details of Late Important Events-Official Despatches from the Leaders of the Revolu-

Don Jose Morales Lemus, the Envoy of Cespedes, has just received a number of official des-patches, which begin at the fight at Las Tunas. A resume will be here found of the more important matters mentioned in the despatches:-

LAS TUNAS.

The attack of the insurgents upon Las Tunas has heretofore been published, and the account given of it in the despatches varies but little from former reports. The attack was to have been made at 3 o'clock A. M., from four points, but the plan was deranged by a portion of the Spanish force having started out in search of provisions at an earlier hour. Thus the attack was brought on a little too early for the insurgents. The fighting on the part of the Cubans is described as having been very flerce. The enemy was driven back and the town taken before 10 o'clock. Here the report mentions the fact, hitherto more or less in doubt, of the shooting of all the political prisoners held by the Spaniards in the fortress. Having com-mitted this awful deed, they ran as quickly as possible to the plaza, but not before having left seventeen dead bodies at and about the fortress now abandoned, and a good number of firearms as well as many other effects of war. including their flag. The fire was incessant. The soldiers of Quesada were full of enthusiasm, notwithstanding they had just ended a forced march of between 100 and 120 miles, nor had they eaten anything for the preceding 24 hours. It is further stated that at the moment when the trenches were about to be taken after a long and desperate fight-to wit, at 2 o'clock in the evening—the General-in-Chief, Quesada, received positive notice of the approach of some 800 men en route for Maniabon, who were intended to aid the Spaniards within the plaza. "The fear that certain disaster might fall upon the Cuban forces, fatigued as they were by long marches, and the danger of having a fire playing upon us from two sides, on one of which fresh troops would be engaged, induced the General-in-Chief to give the order for retiring his men." When the order was received, the insurgent army at first showed signs of refusing insurgent army at first showed signs of refusing to obey, and it became necessary that the officers of the line and staff should employ all their au-thority to force them away from before the trenches of the enemy, where they were at the time. Such was the confidence and enthusi-asm that all of them had in victory. The with-drawal was effected in the best order. "To the end of inducing the enemy to leave his trenches. end of inducing the enemy to leave his trenches, the General-in-Chief ordered that our forces should form in line of battle, with banners displayed, and they were thus ordered to march all around the town, making a complete circle. But the enemy did not dare to move. After that we retired."

TWENTY-SEVEN PRISONERS SHOT IN RETALI-ATION.

"In the military hospital we took more than 200 arms, five cornets-a-piston, and another flag, which was flying over the building. Ten other flags (Spanish) were captured in the houses of the officers. We captured 27 prisoners, whom we shot. This was a horrible duty, which had been imposed upon us by Spanish barbarity, and to which we were particularly forced on that day, because of the iniquitous assassination committed upon the prisoners in the fortress. The enemy acknowledge a loss of 102 men, but, without doubt, a greater number fell. There were 30 whom we had killed outside of the trenches, among whom were three officers. Some of our grenades had burst among them, and they had, it must be said, been subjected to a hot fire during twelve hours. We lost 20 m killed and 87 in wounded, all struck by rifle-shots.

SPANISH OUTRAGES AND MASSACRE.

The forces of the enemy at Manlabon not feeling entirely secure there, retired to Puerto Padre about the 15th of the last month. They had, however, before retiring, assassinated a great many people of the neighborhood, who had been met in excursions, among whom were numbered seven women and five children. The enemy, however, when assasting often makes pretensions to victories gained, and counts the poor victims of his barbarity as among the slain soldiers of our army. In proof of this, among a thousand others, I might cite to you the case of Juan Sanchez Ysaguirre, a distinguished lawyer of Manzanillo.

distinguished lawyer of Manzanillo. This gentleman, because of a pulmonary com-plaint, had retired with his family to a place near Nagua. On the 27th the house was at-tacked by the Spaniards, and because of the pitiable state in which he was at the time, the poor man was unable to fly, and consequently had to remain along with one of his friends, Ramon Salazar, who had been attending him as a brother, and was unwilling to leave his side. Both were assassinated and their bodies horribly mutilated. But this affair was made to figure in the journals as a feat of arms, it being said in the journals as a feat of arms, it being said that these men fell in an engagement.

A FAMILY TRAGEDY.

Murder and Suicide in Ohio-A Woman's Theat Cut and a Man's Head Blown Off. The Cincinnati Times of the s7th inst. has

the following:--Perhaps the most startling deed of blood, the most shocking and awful of terrible family tra-

gedies that has ever occurred hereabouts since the memorable and maniacal Cawan affair, was transacted last night near Cheviot, a village a few miles west of this city, on the Harrison turnpike. In all its phases the tragedy is the most sanguinary and startling that the incarnate demons of hell could suggest, leaving no miti-gating circumstances to vall the shivery shock of horror that the awful act will entail.

The public will remember that some several months ago John R. Wilder became unhappily Nicholas Bird, who had been detected in send-ing love-notes to his daughter, an inmate of the Hughes High School.

The assault on Bird by Mr. Wilder, occurring on the most prominent street in the city, naturally gave an immediate notoriety to the affair that otherwise, perhaps, it would not have eb-tained. Besides, the standing of the principals led to a very general expression of opinions—so much so, indeed, that Mr. Bird published a card in one of the newspapers, in which he alleged that his correspondence with Miss Wilder was known to her mother, whose consent in such a course he claimed to have. This card of Bird's caused great discord be-

tween Mr. and Mrs. Wilder, and domestic quar-rels were of frequent occurrence. Additionally Mr. and Mrs. Wilder owned considerable property in the city, some of which was occupied by the keepers of bagnios and women of ill-fame. For renting property to these parties both were several times under indictment, and we believe are under bonds at the present time to convert for this offense. to answer for this offense.

Some few weeks ago Mr. Bird and Miss Wilder were married. Mr. Wilder was bitterly opposed to the marriage, and during an altercation last evening he accused the wife of favoring the match. The thought of it seemed to arouse his worst passions, and the more he brooded over it the more desperate he became, until finally from

words he proceeded to violence. He struck his wife a desperate blow, and then taking a large pruning knife, cut her throat in several places, and also her head and face, and left her, as he doubtless thought, with fatal wounds. The son, a youth of some fifteen years, being a witness to the affair, ran out for help, and proceeded to the residence of Squire Thomas Wells, to whom he related his sad and unful story The magistrate at once proceeded to the house and on his arrival there found the desperate man in his room, which he had strongly barricaded by placing a bed before the door. The official called out to him to open the door, but the infurlated man only replied by answering that he would not be arrested alive, and that any one who made the attempt to arrest him would be severely dealt with. There being a loaded double-barrelled shot-gun in the room, as the Squire was informed, he thought it better to send for assistance, and therefore at once despatched a messenger for the constable, who lived some two miles distant. Shortly after the messenger was gone the report of a discharged gun was heard, and then another immediately following. On hearing this it was determined to break open the door. This was at once done, and horrible to relate, there lay immediately in front of the fire-place with a loaded revolver in his right hand, the lifeless body of the unfortunate, with the right side of his head blown away. The breech of the shot-gun, which was fastened to the fire-place. told the sad story of the suicide, for the weapon which he held in his hand when found had not been discharged. Here was indeed a house of mourning and of blood. Below was the wife suffering from her numerous wounds; above, the husband weltering in gore, and the son frenzied at the sight he was compelled to witness. Mr. Wilder is about fifty-five years old, and was noted as a man of violent temper. It is said that previous to their marriage he was insane for a year, and it is thought at the time of the committal of the deed he was in a demented state.

sentiments, he was taken, well guarded, to headquarters. A rigid search of his person by the Provost Marshal led to the discovery of complete maps and plans of several of our most important for tifications, on tissue paper, stitched in the coll or of his jacket. The fellow would confess nothing; so he was tried by drumhead court martial an i quickly sentenced to the established doom of spies—that of dancing himself to death on nothing at the end of a rope. He was hung before supper on the same day.

INFELICITY.

"Captain Jinks" on a High Horse-The Lingard Imbroglio-Another Chapter in the Domestic Broil.

We gave yesterday an account of a complaint made against the celebrated original "Captain Jinks," allas George H. Lingard, allas William Nedeham, by Allee Nedeham, his wife. The New York Sun of this morning continues this story of domestic infelicity as follows:-The examination room of the Jefferson Mar-

ket Police Court was jammed vesterday afterket Police Court was jammed yesterday after-noon. The occasion was the hearing in the case of Alice Nedeham against William Nedeham for nessault and battery. The couple are well known to our theatre-going people. The complainant is wife of the defendant, and is known as Alice Dunning, the charming comedienne; the defend-ant is George Horace Lingard, the distinguished nesformer whose rendition of "Cantala links." performer, whose rendition of "Captain Jinks," "Champagne Charlie," "Down upon the Beach at Long Branch," and other charming pieces has made his name famous among the parons of the theatres of the United States. Both have been performing in the Grand Opera House.

The complainant appeared in court with her counsel, Mr. Spencer, arrayed in a costly habit of velvet and silk, scintillating with jewelry and diamonds. The great Lingard was faultless in his exterior, both in cut and material. A small brown travelling satchel attached to a strap was earelessly thrown over his shoulder. Promptly at three o'clock, Justice Dodge in-

quired whether all persons interested were in the court room, and whether Mr. Lingard was ready to go on with the examination.

Mr. Lingard replied eagerly, with a decidedly theatrical flourish of his hand, that he was. To an inquiry whether he was represented by counsel, he replied that he did not need counsel; that he would act for himself in that capacity. The complainant having been sworn, took the stand, and with all the elocution and action of a finished artist, testified substantially as follows: ALICE DUNNING'S TESTIMONY.

I am defendant's wife; on Sunday evening December 26, he entered my dressing-room in the Grand Opera House, and in an excited way called me a filthy strumpet, caught me by the throat, and tried to choke me; my sister Dickey interfered; he tried to choke Dickey, but she

ot away from him. Mr. Lingard at this point began to cross-exa-mine his wife, and with his sharp questions and her tart retorts, delivered in the stagiest possible style, the spectators had a scene that was eminently theatrical.

Mrs. Lingard said:-"I have called you filthy names, and will do so again, if I have an opportunity-have called you a bloody outsider, a thief, and liar."

Here the excitement in the court room be came intense, the complainant turning to Jus-tice Dodge, exclaiming, "I cannot at this time tice Dodge, exclaiming, "I cannot at this time and place face Mr. Lingard; for from the bottom to the top of him, he is a consummate liar and villain! The difficulty began by your wanting me to go away with you upon a tour South; I refused to go, and told you I had determined to leave you; that was on the Thursday previous; you told me to go, but leave the children; I said I would take my children; then you said by — I'll blow your brains out; I told you I would not live with you; you called me a strumpet." live with you; you called me a strumpet."

PECULIAR TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE. Lizzie McCaffery was called by Mr. Lingard as a witness in his behalf. She testified as fol-

the Court of Common Pleas, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. This concluded the testimony. Counsel on part of complainant said that if Lingard would execute his own bond to keep the peace for six months towards his wife, she would be satisfied.

Mr. Lingard wanted to know whether that would operate as a separation between him and his wife. Justice Dodge informed him that it would not. Mrs. Lingard inquired whether that bond would compel her to live with her husband, and was informed that it would not. She then said that she was glad of it; that no power on earth

could compel her to live with Lingard. Mr. Lingard then executed a bond of one hun-dred dollars to keep the peace for six months towards his wife. He was then discharged.

OCEAN POSTAGE.

The Prospective Change in the Mode of Carry-ing Our Foreign Mails.

Recent Washington despatches have alluded to a difficulty which has arisen between the Postal Department and the Cunard, Inman, Bremen, and Hamburg lines of steamers, which have heretofore carried the foreign mails. The facts, as stated in the interest of the steamship companies, are as follows :- About two months ago the Postmaster-General agreed to a postal convention with Great Britain, by which postage between the two countries was reduced

from twelve to six cents per letter. On the 23d of December the lines now carrying mails from this port were notified that after the 1st of January. 1870, they would only get two cents a letter, or six cents an onnce, for carrying the mails; and on the receipt of this notification they immediately informed the Postmaster that they could not perform the service. The Post Office authorities are negotiating with the Inman, Ancher, and several other lines to carry the mails, but the negotiations have not yet been concluded. The amount paid to the Cunard line alone for this service last year was \$167,000.

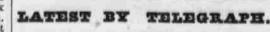
As the present contract expires on Saturday, January 1, 1870, this movement on the part of the companies forces the department to take immediate action if they wish to send off the regular mail next week. Postmaster-General Creswell and Mr. Blackford, the Superintendent of Foreign Mails, arrived in town last night, and they will to-day hold a consultation with General Jones and others as to the best mode of arranging the matter. From them we get the following facts:-The rate charged by these steamers for

first-class freight is \$10 per ton, less than half a cent per pound. There is no kind of freight which requires less trouble than the mails, as they are merely taken on and put off, requiring no handling at all while on board, yet the rate paid for foreign letter transportation during the past ten years has been 20 cents per ounce, \$7168 per ton. Following out his principle of cheap postage, Mr. Cresswell has agreed with the English Government to reduce the postage required on letters to six cents, instead of 12. At this time last year it was reduced from 24 to 12, occasioning a great increase of correspondence. In order to balance in some degree the diminution in charges, Mr. Creswell decided to diminish also the immense freight rate paid these steamships to six cents per ounce, or \$2150 per ton. The steamship monopolies having refused to accept Government freight on these terms, or at two hundred times the price charged private in-dividuals, seem now likely to lose their fat job altogether.

Mr. Creswell says he is determined that foreign steamship monopolies shall not interfere with the grand future of cheap postage. It is hoped on all sides that this occurrence, which shows how dependent we are on foreign lines of shows now dependent we are on oreign false of steamers, may stir up the people to start an American steamship line. As to Govern-ment subsidies this postage business alone, which will pay over \$125,000 per year for the

transportation of five tons of letters per month, would be a subsidy of itself. Besides which Congress may become excited over this sharp trick which has been attempted on them, and

SECOND EDITION



More About the Earthquake on the Pacific Coast-Serious Charges Against a New England Clergyman.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Financial and Commercial

A Grand Fiddling Project. SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 .- The meetings of nusicians at Sacramento, Stockton, Marysville, and other interior towns, have decided to send delegations of performers to assist at the grand musical festival in San Francisco, under the direction of Camilla Urso, for the benefit of the Mercantile Library Fund.

The Recent Earthquake Shoeks.

A despatch from Virginia City, dated the 26th. says that distinct shocks of the earthquake were felt in the Mariposa Mill. The water of the Cole Tunnel Mining Company increased thirteen inches, and at Steamboat Springs the water was forced through the earth this morning and last evening. The mines have not been injured by the earthquake.

The San Francisco Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 .- Flour quiet and anchanged; sales of choice wheat at \$1.60. Legal-tenders, 8316.

FROM NEW ENGLAND. Charges Against a Minister.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. BOSTON, Dec. 29.—There are thirty-six criminal charges against the Rev. Charles Reed, of Malden, new missing, to be presented before the next grand jury.

G. F. Train and the Presidency.

George Francis Train startled our citizens last night by saying that the country, society, and civilization generally were on the eve of going to smash, unless he was raised to the Presidency.

The Warren Centennial.

Yesterday, the one hundredth anniversary of the installation of General Joseph Warren as Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, F. and A. M., was signalized by the induction into office of the officers of the Grand Lodge for 1870, M. W. William Sewell Gardner, Grand Master.

Alumni Reunion.

The Alumni of Bowdoin College resident in Boston and vicinity held their second annual reunion last evening. Among the distinguished persons present were Professor H. A. Longfellow, of the class of 1825, and the venerable Professor A. S. Packard, who has entered upon the second half-century of his service as an instructor in the college.

Massachusetts Mortality.

The deaths in eighteen towns and cities in Massachusetts last week were 239. Boston Bank Statement.

The bank statement for the past week shows no changes having a material bearing upon the fature course of the market. The loans show

FROM THE WEST.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Celestial Laborers on the Way to New Orleans. Sr. Louis, Dec. 29 .- Two hundred and fifty Chinese arrived late last night by the North Missouri Railroad, and were placed on the steamer Mississippi for New Orleans. They are in charge of General J. G. Walker, contractor of the Central Texas Fallroad, who brought them from California on his own account. Their contract with Walker is expenses paid from San Francisco to Texas and return, \$20 per month and board for three years.

A Female Street Contractor. Mrs. M. Rigney, of this city, has received a \$12,000 contract for macadamizing streets.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Ice in the Hudson.

ALBANY, Dec. 29 .- The lee in front of the city moved at 9 o'clock this morning, and the river is now clear. Little if any damage has been done.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 29 .- The weather continues unusually mild: boats can now reach the harbor. It is thought all the ice in the river will be moving from Albany down. Vessels frozen in above are preparing to make way south.

Suffocation by Coal Gas.

Theodore Alken, of Castleton, was found insensible in his room yesterday morning from suffocation by coal gas, and there is but slight hope of his recovery.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

ten per cent, on discount, while very little doing in either. Gold opened weak, with sales at 119%, dropping to 119%, and closing at noon at 119%. Government boads are dull, and a fraction off from closing prices yesterday. The stock market continues very inactive, and

The stock market continues very inactive, and prices this morning were rather weak. State loans, first series, changed hands at 163%, and City sizes at 99 for the new bonds. Reading Railroad moved slowly, with sales at 49 S1 b. 0.; Pennsylvania Railroad was stronger, and sold at 54@54% b. 0.; Camden and Ambey Railroad changed hands at 118% G118%; Lehigh Valley Rail-road at 53%, and Philadelphia and Erie Railroad at 25%; 34% was bid for Catawissa preferred. In miscellaneous stocks the only sale we have to

road at 53%, and Frindelphia and Erie Railroad at 25%; 3434 was bid for Catawissa preferred. In miscellaneous stocks the only sale we have to report was one of Big Mountain Coal, which went off at 6.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

	BOARD.	
\$6000 Pa 6s, 1st se 103 %	25 sh Penna R. 18, 54	
\$1000 City 6s, N.d b. 99	100 dob30. 543	ć
\$3100 do.d bill.1s.c. 99	100 do 54	1
\$3000 Pa 1st m 6s100	7 do 54	
\$5000 do100	100 dob30, 54 5	ć
\$500 Bel. & Del 3m. 7934	100 sh Read R	1
\$500 Leh gold L 91	100 do	1
38 sh Cam & Am.1s.1181	100 do	1
1 do	100 do	1
1 sh Ca & A Sc 63	200 do 2d.49.8	
2 sh Leh V R 53%	250 sh Big Mount. 65	ŝ
7 do 5834		ï

 MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third Street. Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
U. S. 6s of 1881, 1184 @119; do. 1862, 1124 @113; do. 1864, 1114 @114; do. 1865, 1113 @1124; do. 1865, new, 1144 @1144; do. 1865, do., 1144 @1144; do. 1865, do. 1865, do., 1144 @1144; do. 1865, do MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., NO. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:--U. S. 68 of 1881, 1183/@1187; 5-208 of 1562, 1123/@1123/; do. 1864, 1113/@112; do. 1865, 112@1124; do. July, 1865, 1143/@1145/; do. July, 1867, 1143/@1144/; do. July, 1868, 1143/@1145/; 58, 10-40, 1083/@1083/; U. S. Pacific RR, Cur, 68, 1083/@109. Gold, 1193/@120. Market steady. es, 19; stendy Steady. JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:--U. S. 6s of 1881, 118%@119; 5-208 of 1862, 112%@113; do., 1864, 1113%@112; do., 1865, 111%@ 112%; do., July, 1865, 114%@114%; do. do., 1867, 114%@114%; do., 1868, 114%@114%; 10-408, 108%@ 109; Cur. 6s, 108%@109. Gold, 119%.

The artillery had been so badly directed that during the whole day it had inflicted not the slightest damage upon us."

ATTEMPTS TO ASSASSINATE GENERALS FIGU-REDO, DIAZ, AND MARCANO.

"The plan adopted by General Caballero de Rodas seems to be the assassination of all the chiefs of the revolution. Brigadier-General Luis Figuredo had the honor of being the first man against whom such a vile attempt was made A soldier of the enemy having passed to his lines, whom he was unwilling to trust, an order was given to arrest him, when he was compelled to confess that the object of his coming to Figuredo's camp was to assassinate that gene-It is unnecessary to say that the soldier rai. was immediately shot. About the 15th of last July, four men of General Modesto Diaz's forces left, but returned in about two months. presenting themselves this time at the camp of General Luis Marcano (successor of the Marcano who had been in command of the Division of These men assured the General Bayamo). that they had been out in the vicinity of Mazanillo, where they had been engaged in firing upon the Spanish soldiers, who were found going out into the country in small bodies A few days after this occurrence the General having sent out an escort to make a reconnois sance, asked for a few soldiers to guard the camp in place of the escort. The four individuals before referred to responded to the call; with others they were admitted to this service, and during the night, while one of them was on duty as a sentinel, there was heard a report of firearms in the camp. Soon it was learned that the discharges had been fired into the bodies of the General and another officer, who was his brother. For the moment the troops supposed that they had been surprised by the enemy. Captain Nicholas Chala discharged his weapon at one of the aggressors and killed him, and put to a precipitate flight the other three by that act. "According to information received from Man-

zanillo, the Spanish Government has sent another assassin to murder General Modesto Diaz who is fully forewarned. Such acts will hardly excite the sympathles of civilized people in behalf of Spain-the defender, as she is, of slavery. The war of the enemy seems to rejoice in persecuting families and in assassinating all persons whom it reaches, even the most peace-ably disposed. The Spaniards spare not those who endeavor to keep out of our way, and who wish in no respect to have anything to do with the war.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL CASTILLO

"General Angel Castillo, in a fight which took place in August between his men and a strong column of the enemy proceeding from Ciego de Avila, captured a cannon, various horses and mules laden with provisions and ammunition, took as prisoner the commander, Lieutenant-Colonel Ramon del Portal, and put the force in complete rout. Fifty men or more were killed, among whom were various officers. Unfortunately that brave General was himself a victim to his excessive zeal, for in throwing his forces. himself at the head, against the enemy's trenches on the 9th of September last, at the village of Lazaro Lopez, he was killed. Ever the first in attack, this brave soldier died heroically and decimals." gloriously.

GENERAL MARCANO ASKED TO COMMIT TREASON.

On the 22d of the same month two columns of the enemy attacked the camp of General Marcano in front and rear, not without, however, having previously sent the General two wretched letters. These asked him to commit treason. A fight took place, which continued from 5 to 10 o'clock of the morning, when the enemy retired, leaving bahind some forty damaged horses, a large amount of rice and other provisions, some arms, and a lot of cartridges. There were also a great number of caps for Remington and Peabody rifles. Upon retiring, the enemy burnt up all the houses, and at the same time assassinated about thirty persons. These individuals were in nowise connected with the revolution,

SINGULAR STORY.

How a Rebel Spy Came to His Death by Speaking of "Mitchigan."

The Lansing Republican tells the following ingular story:-

Southerners fall into a blunder in pronouncing the name of this State. They call it "Mitch-igan," and this peculiar and awkward pronunclation was the means, during the dying hours of the Rebellion, of bringing a dangerous Rebel

spy to a deserved gallows. Mr. Charles Hammond, now a resident of Parma, Jackson county, was a private in Com-pany E, 20th Michigan Infancy, and during the winter of 1864-5, while the 20th was a part of Burnside's Army Corps, and was helping in the siege of Richmond to tighten our iron grasp on the throat of the "Confederacy," Mr. Hammond had charge of a squad of men who guarded a drove of beef-cattle, not far from Petersburg.

One morning a tall, spruce-looking young fellow came sauntering from the inside of our lines to the place where Mr. Hammond was stationed, and wanted to buy a beef's liver which had just been hung up at the door of a log hut. The stranger wore a nice blue jacket and pants with orange trimmings, and said he belonged to the 10th New York Cavalry. He offered half a dollar for the liver, "if you would take your pay in *Mitch*-igan money," tendering at the same time a five dollar bill on the Erle and Kalamazoo, or some other worthless wildcat bank. Mr. Hammond said that he preferred United States currency: so the fellow paid him a fifty cent postal note for the liver. Before allowing him to depart, Mr. Hammond-whose suspicions were excited by the clumsy secesh pronuncia-tion of *Mitch*-igan-invited the cavalryman to take breakfast, and the hospitable offer was accepted. While he was making a hearty meal at the commissary hut, a messenger was sent to headquarters and guards immediately obtained.

When Mr. Cavalryman came cheerfully ont with a stomach full of good Union rations, he was stopped for a few minutes' questioning. Mr. Hammond asked him the name of his Colonel, the location of his regiment in our lines, and some other questions, which he answered either evasively or wrongly. He was, therefore, put under arrest, and in spite of some bluster and much profanity and loud professions of "Union"

-"I was present when the assault was lows: committed.' Mr. Lingard-Did I not apply the term strumpet to you instead of my wife?

Witness, emphatically-No, sir ; if you had I would have struck you ! (Sensation. Lingard confused and over-

whelmed by surprise.) Harriet Dunn testified that Mr. Lingard used

the language before described, and that Mrs. Lingard was not hurt very much. Benjamin Dunning, brother of complainant, having been sworn, said-I was present at the

first row, which took place on Thursday, Dec 23, in the Coleman House; overheard Mr. Lingard say, "If you will go, go, but leave me the babies;" heard complainant reply, "I'll take "I'll take the babies away, and you shan't see them any more;" then heard Lingard say, "If you endeavor to rob me of my babies I'll blow your brains out;" heard bad lan on both sides; Mrs. Lingard left the bad language man House the following day; heard Lingard say to Lizzie McCaffery, "You are the serpeat which has poisoned my wife against me," pointing to her: Mrs. McCaffery drew a pistol and pointed it at Lingard's head, saying, "I am pre-pared for you;" Mrs. Lingard snatched it away from her and put it in her bosom; I can't say whether the pistol was loaded or not; have heard that Mr. Fisk had brought the parties together since, that Mr. and Mrs. Lingard had made up, that he had kissed her in Fisk's presence; on that night I heard Lingard say, a few moments after the drawing of the pistol, "My God, that a wife should encourage a woman to draw a pistol on her husband.

This closed the testimony for the prosecution. MR. LINGARD ON THE STAND.

Justice Dodge asked Lingard whether he wanted to testify in his own behalf. Mr. Lingard-Yes, sir, most religiously! Sworn, and testified that on the morning of the 22d my wife insisted on going out without telling me where she was going; I had heard many rumors, and she was going; felt distrustful: I was afraid that some tempter was influencing her; that it was something besides gold; I allowed one hundred and fifty dollars a week spending-money; she told m she could make

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS & WEEK

by staying in New York: I reminded her of my arrangements for the tour to New Orleans with different managers, in which she was to play the eading parts; she went out: I was so exasperated that I got a quart of sherry and drank it; when I used the words, I will blow my wife's brains ont, I also said I would blow my own out; I had no weapon with me at the time: I did not mean anything when I said it; I did use the word strumpet, and caught my wife by the throat; I am sorry for what I did; it is my wife's fault that this has come into court: I wrote two letters to her to effect a reconciliation.

LINGARD'S UNHAPPY FAMILY CIRCLE.

Cross-examined by Mr. Spencer-I stop at the Coleman House; I do not know where Mrs. Lin-gard is stopping; I have the children in my cus-tody; one is two years and eight months, the other is a year old: have her trunks, and will give them up when she sends for them; will give her the marriage certificate, but will retain the etters; my wife has often threatened to blow my brains out.

Mr. Spencer further asked whether Mr. Lin gard would give up the children. Answer-I don't desire to give up my children

At this point Mr. Lingard was overcome with At this point Mr. Lingard was overcome with grief, tears streamed from his eyes, his voice became tremulous with emotion; with his hands clasped, he said to Mr. Spencer, "My God! you are not going to take my children away from me, are you? There are some things a man can't stand; I can't endure that." Becoming more composed, he continued, "Mr. Spencer, don't go outside of this case now." Mr. Spencer.—I will go outside of it; there is

Mr. Spencer-I will go outside of it; there a writ of habeas corpus (throwing the writ at witness) which requires you to produce the bodies of those children, before Judge Loew, at

give further aid to an opposition line under the American flag. "And if the boys get at them." as Mr. Creswell remarked, referring to the United States Congress, "they will make short work of them." The plan upon which the Postal Department is now working is to agree upon a cheap international postage with all the nations of Europe as soon as possible, and to follow it up by a universal money-order system which will greatly increase the opportunities of the for intercommunication, and consequently tend to increase emigration, as well as to the benefit of the whole public.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.

A Man Falling from a Window Alights on a Hydrant and is Killed. A sad affair is reported by the St. Louis Tri-

bune in its issue of the 24th inst .:--A terrible accident occurred this morning at the building occupied by the

Western Union Telegraph Company, on Olive, between Second and Third streets. For three days past a man named Jean Jourde has been employed by the company as a "battery man." This morning at five o'clock he went up into a room on the sixth story for the purpose of doing some work. The window was out, and he took a chair and set the back of it towards the window, so that he might stand upon it to put up a blanket to keep the snow out.

While he was reaching up with the blanket, the chair on which he was standing slipped, and he was precipitated down into the yard, a dis-tance of about one hundred feet. Mr. Jourde alighted on a hydrant, striking it with his knees. The bones protruded through the flesh of the knees. The head was badly cut, and in-ternal injuries were received. Mr. Jourde died almost instantly. He leaves one son, aged seventeen, who is employed in a telegraph office at Franklin. Mr. Jourde was a man highly respected for his many excellent traits of character. He belonged to the order of Free Masonry, and also to the French Society of Mutual Assistance, and to the French Post of

A COMPLAINT.

the G. A. R.

The Colored People and the Funeral of Mr. Stauton. To the Editor of the Star:—By whose authority was it that the affectionate and admiring tribute of the colored people of the nation, through the National Executive Committee, was denied all mention in the morning papers among the official bodies attending the funeral obsequies of the late E. M. Stanton? The National Executive Committee of Colored Men met, and, after passing appropriate resolutions, appointed a committee to wait on General Townsend, who readity assigned the committee a place in the correadily assigned the committee a place in the cor-tege. The president of the committee spoke yester-day to the officer in charge of the procession, and learned that the National Executive Committee of

Is it not outrageous that delegates of the Union League should be mentioned as attending to show their appreciation of this great and good man's ser-vices, and that in reference to colored people's ad-miration of the great abilities and greater services to our race of the deceased, and our sorrow for his loss as probable breakwater in the Supreme Court. loss as a probable breakwater in the Supreme Court, with the prospect of greater services still to be ren-dered, there should appear a studious concealment by either the reporters or the editors of the morning papers 7 It may be simply an oversight, in which case we await an explanation. If it is not an oversight, we wish to state that it

If it is not an oversight, we wish to state that it is useless for petty spite or a silly sense of deprecia-tion of us, or both combined, to seek to exclude us in all mention of national affairs. These men who try it will soon find that prejudices brought over from slavery are out of joint with the times, and, what will be a more potent argument to them, injurious to their own interests. If they deny the nation the information the people ought to have, as in this case, that the colored man knows bis friend, loves him while he lives and laments him when he dies, and honors his memory in the same way that other men honor, they will be the sufferers as unfaithful recorders. GEORGE T. DOWNING, President. SELLA MARTIN, Vice-President, National Executive Committee Colored Men. - Washington Stor, last evening.

an increase of \$499,077, but this is more than neutralized by the reduction of balances on deposit in other banks of \$509,267. Individual deposits show the large increase of \$885,201, but the balances due to other banks have fallen off \$427,043. In legal reserve the banks show a gain, specie having increased \$251,829, and legaltender notes increased \$209,030. Circulation has increased \$2542.

Alleged Criminal Libel.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Dec. 29.-The Chronicle

published on Christmas day an advertisement signed and sworn to by S. S. Scammon, of Stratham, stating that several notes collected of him by Albert R. Hatch, a Democratic lawyer of this city, were forgeries. Mr. Hatch now sues Scammon and the publishers of the Chronicle for criminal libel on separate counts. The case will probably bringing out some rich developments. The defense claim that the insertion of an advertisement in a newspaper is by no means an indication that the publishers agree with or indorse the statements therein made. The cases were continued to Monday next.

The Boston Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Dec. 29 .- The following is the weekly Boston bank statement :---

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations. By the Anglo-American Cable

LONDON, Dec. 29-11 A. M.-Consols for money, 921; for account, 921; United States five-twenties of 1862, 86; 1865s, old, 85; 1867s, 841; ten-forties, 83. Erie, 1814; Illinois Central, 99%; Atlantic and Great Western. 25%

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29 .- United States five-twenties

closed flat yesterday at 9134. LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29-11 A. M.-Cotton opened steady; middling uplands, 1134@1134d.; middling Or-leans, 1134@1134d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet. HAVRE, Dec. 29.-Cotton closed firm yesterday at 1327 on the spot.

1377. on the spot. ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—Petroleum closed quiet yes-terday at 607. BERMEN, Dec. 29.—Petroleum opened firm yester-

day at 7 thalers. HAMBURG, Dec. 29.-Petroleum opened firm and

unchanged yesterday. PARIS, Dec. 29.-The Bourse opens quiet. Rentes,

ANTWERP, Dec. 29 .- Petroleum opens quiet at

This Afternoou's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 29-1 P. M. -Consols for money, 92; for account, 92%. United States five-twentles of 1862, 85%; 1865s, old, 84%; 1867s, 84%; ten-fortles, 82%. Stocks easier; Erie, 18%. Liverroot, Dec. 29-1 P. M.-Lard flat at 75s. Bacon, 63s. 6d.

LONDON, Dec. 29-1 P. M .- Tallow firmer at 45s.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29 .--- U. S. 5-20s opened flat at

PARIS, Dec. 29.-The Bourse closed firm ; Rentes,

HAVNE, Dec. 29.—Cotton opened quiet both on the spot and afloat. ANTWERP, Dec. 29.—Petroleum closed flat at

59%L

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29 .- Seeds-Cloverseed is in steady request, and 350 bushels sold at \$5698-12%. Timothy is nominal at \$4.25. Flaxseed sells in a small way at \$2.27.

Bark-In the absence of sales, we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton.

There is but little demand for Flour, the home consumers being the only purchasers, and they only operate to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 400 barrels, including superfine at \$4-25@4-50; extras

400 barrels, including superfine at \$4.25@4.50; extras at \$4.75@5.12%; 10wa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family, \$5.25.66.25; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.25.65.75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at \$5.75.66.50; and fancy brands at \$5.75.67.50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.65.12% We bol. Nothing doing in Corn Meal. The demand for Wheat has somewhat improved, and prices are steady. Sales of 3800 bushels prime Pennsylvania red at \$1.30. and some Kentucky and Genesee choice white at \$1.50@1.65. Rye may be quoted at \$1 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in fair de-mand at full prices. Sales of old yellow at \$1.62.192; new do. at \$56.55c., according to dryness; and West-ern mixed at \$1.61.92. Oats are inactive. 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western sold at 556.57c. Whisky is quiet. 20 barreis wood-bound Western Whisky is quiet. 20 barrels wood-bound Western sold at \$1.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages

(By Telegraph.) (By Telegraph.) San FRANCISCO, Dec. 28 — Arrived, steamship Golden City, from Panama, with the passengers that left New York December 5: also, ship Nauvan Mondelli, from Bor-deaux, July 19. Oleared ships Huguenot, for New York, with 15,000 sacks of barley. MEW YORK, Dec. 29.— Arrived, steamship Cella, from London via Harre. Fourness Monnock, Dec. 29.— Passed in for Baltimore Rio: and brig Eleta, from Mayagues. Passed out-Sobr Peerless, for St. John's. Sournampron, Dec. 29.— Arrived, steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore. Londonstruct, John's. Bournampron, Dec. 29.— Arrived, steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore. Londonstruct, Dec. 29.— Arrived, steamship Baltimore, from Baltimore. Londonstruct, Dec. 29.— Arrived, steamship Nova Sco-tian, from Petland. DECEMBER 20

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA DECEMBER 29

STATE OF THEBMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

OLKARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, John F. Ohl. Sohr S. P. M. Taaker, Allen, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co. Schr Thos. T. Tasker, Allen, Boston, Scott, Walter & Co. Schr Fannie K. Shaw, Jones, Samana Bay, do. Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, Savannah, de. Barge E. O. Biddie, Seguin, Washington, D. C., do. Barge Lewis Cooper, Swesney, Washington, D.C., de. Barge Thos. Lynch, McAnnally, Washington, D.C., do.

ABRIVED THIS MORNING. ABRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alex-andris, with mose, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, I3 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr. Norw. barque Agir, 65 days from Liverpool, with mose. to Penrose, Massey & Co. Schr Hamburg, Westcott, 8 days from James river, Va., with mose, to captain.

with mdse. to captain, Schr O. W. Locke, Huntley, from Marcus Hook,

MEMORANDA. Barque Elgin, Sutherland, hence, at Antwerp 13th inst. Barque Charles Henry, Horn, hence for Rotterdam, way of Deal 13th inst.

59%f.

Colored Men had been assigned a place next to the civic authorities of Washington and Georgetown, which place they took and attended the funeral.