CITY INTELLIGENCE.

ANOTHER LANDMARK GOING.

Sale of a Church Property-The Ballding of the Sects Presbyterian Church to be Aban-dened Sketch of its History—The Graveyard Belenging to the Church—Interesting

The old Scots Presbyterian Church, on Spruce street, above Third, is now advertised for sale, and within a twelvemonth from the present time it will in all probability have passed into other hands, and perhaps be among the things of the past. The congregation at the present time consists of about minety souls, all of whom are willing and anxious to hold to the old church and building, but various circumstances render it necessary that some change should be made. The church has been without a settled pastor for some time, but it is not the intenmen of the congregation to disband. They expect, as soon as circumstances will permit, to alter their becation and build a new editice. No definite plan. hewever, has yet been decided upon. The want of a suitable minister who will build up and resuscitate the church, and the impossibility of finding such a one at the present time, are the immediate causes for the sale. If such a person could be found, the building would be withdrawn from the market, and the church would again open its doors to the people.

Though the church is known as the Scots Presbyterian Church, there are not probably more than one or two persons at the present time connected with it who are of immediate Scotch descent. It was formerly composed entirely of persons of Scottish birth and parentage.

This ancient church was first founded about the year 1750, but was not then known as the Scots Presbyterian Church. That was the title it took when the act of incorporation was granted in 1779.

The first formation took place on a lot in Shippen street, between Third and Fourth, which is still in the possession of the church. Here a building was erected 27 feet in width by 40 feet in depth. This has long since disappeated.

The title-deeds of the present property on Spruce street are dated 1771. The building then erected was entirely altered and enlarged in 1843, so that no arace of the old structure remains. The tablet on the front of the present building bears the two mentiened dates, and gives the year 1771, in which the title-deeds were executed, as the date of foundation: but the church itself was in existence at a much earlier period.

The Rev. Mr. Proudfit, from Scotland, was the first minister connected with this church of whom there is any record, but the Rev. Mr. Geliatly is supposed to have been the first pastor. David Telfair, whose remains he buried in the Shippen street ground, formerly occupied by the church, was supposed to be the second. The minutes of the church meetings, which are now in the possession of its officers, do not go back as far as the date of formaion. They only embrace the period subsequent to 179, the date of incorporation. They however ex-end far enough to give many interesting particulars. Other minutes are in existence, but it is not known

The dates of the terms of service of Telfair, Gel-bity, and Proudit cannot be stated with any de-

stiy, and Proudit cannot be stated with any degree of accuracy, though an approximation can be made. The following is a list of the ministers who have been pastors of the church, complete as far back as the year 1779:—

William Marshall, from 1779 to 1786.

Rebert Annan, from 1786 to 1802.

James Gray, D. D., from 1804 to 1815.

Rebert McCartee, from 1816 to 1821.

James Arbuckle, from 1822 to 1824.

William L. McCalls, from 1822 to 1826.

N. W. Conklin, from 1861 to 1863.

David A. Conningham, from 1864 to 1866.

Since that time the church has had no settled

This church is also known as the Eighth Presby. terian, but other and younger churches are known as the Fifth and Sixth. This is accounted for by the fact that this corporation did not join the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in America antil 1822, while under the pastorate of Mr. Arbuckle, when it received its number. Previous to that time it had been in correspondence with the

buckle, when it received its number. Previous to that time it had been in correspondence with the Associate Synod of Edinburgh.

The records show many curious and interesting incidents connected with its history. In the revolution the building was used as a hospital by the British during their occupation of the city.

The damages done by the soldiers appears to have been considerable, for in the minutes of a meeting of the corporation held about that time we find that a committee was appointed to wait upon Dr. Morran

a committee was appointed to wait upon Dr. Morgan and Jasper Carpenter, and that the committee were empowered to settle damages done the meeting-house and ground. This Morgan and Carpenter are supposed to have been referees put forward to settle the claim. In the minutes of a later In the minutes of a later meeting we and that a report was made, stating that a lawsuis had been commenced against this Jasper Carpenter for damages done by him to the pews, and the fence around the meeting-house. The minutes of a meet-ing held December 14, 1779, state that at a former meeting two men, carpenters by trade, named Samuel McClure and Frazer Kinsley, had been ap-Samuel McClure and Frazer Kinsley, had been appointed by the corporation to assess the damages on the church property, and the following formidable account them follows:—
To 50 yards frame divisions, at £10½..... £503 4s.
To 50 yards and 4 feet of quarter round

To 48 feet of under boards, at 10s, ... To 301 feet of coping, at 138, 4d.,
To 342 feet mouldings, at 68, 8d.
To 2227 feet pine boards, at £350 % 1000 feet. To 30 pounds sails and give.
To 49 pairs hinges.
To fence, 2024 feet culing boards, at £300 & 472 To 38 red cedar posts, at £3 % post..... To 4 pairs hinges, at £3 \$ pound... To 25 pounds nails, at £3 15s. \$ pound...

In this account the frame divisions mentioned in In this account the frame divisions mentioned in the first item are the partitions between the pews. The 48 feet of under boards are the boards which were at the time laid directly on the ground, in place of regular built fleoring. The 201 feet of coping were for the resting boards which were placed in the front of the old high-back pews, below the top, for the greater comfort of the worshippers. The old residents of Philadelphia will remember them well. The culing boards were for the fence, and are the roughest kind of unplaned boards. The 4 pairs of large hipses are supposed, of course, to have been wanted for the gate. Carpenters and bardware merchants will notice the great difference in the price of nails between that time and ours. The difference is decidedly in our favor.

A careful search of the minutes does not reveal

the fact that any payment was ever made of this elaborate account.

The congregation appears to have had a good

record in reference to the struggle for American in-depence. There was certainly no wavering or neu-trality in its loyalty. In the minutes of a meeting held in May, 1786, a motion was passed that "no man (natives excepted) can vote or be elected a member of the corporation until he presents his certificate of his having taken the oath of allegiance to the State"—a royal precedent this for our Southern

About the same time a trouble took place with Mr. About the same time a trouble took place with Mr.
Marshall, one of the pastors, on account of the same
sentiment. The story is doubtless partly legend
only, but it has a good foundation, as the records
show. Some of the incidents are plainly matters of
history. There was certainly some trouble in the
congregation, which resulted in the resignation, if congregation, which resulted in the re such it might be called, of Mr. Marshall

It appears that, during the Revolution, Marshall, who was of British sympathies, left the church for a time and went into the country. When he returned the church refused to receive him, and at a meeting of the corporation held in 1786, it was resolved by a majority of six against three that the church should close its doors during the continuance of the trouble. John Purdon, the famous author of "Purdon's Digest," has his name recorded among the loyal six. He was at that time President of the Board. He was also put upon a committee to represent and manage the affairs of the church in whatever trouble might arise from this affair. ever trouble might arise from this affa'r, regarding the rights of the estate or the house of worship. The adherents of Marshall were prohibited from The adherents of Marshall were prohibited from using their pews, and a resolution is recorded declaring the pews of such adherents vacant. A resolution was also passed the same year, stating that hen dollars should be collected weekly for pulpit supplies, which shows that Marshall did not enter his pulpit after the church had been closed sgainst him. In this last resolution we meet the dollar mark for the first time in place of that for the English pound.

The party spirit on account of this affair ran so high that it is even said, though with what truth we cannot say, that one of the stout and hearty parishioners threatened, should the pastor again enter the church enclosure, to take him by the nape of the neck and any other convenient part of his person, and land him on the other side of the fence. This does not appear ever to have been done, but some say that at one time there was so much party spirit that a riot was apprehended. The Mayor was appealed to, who stationed cannon in the neighborhood; one at

the corner of Third and Spruce, and another com-

manding the small street directly opposite the church, now Bingham's court.

Mr. Marshall finally withdrew from the contest, and he and his followers founded another church in Wainut street above Fourth. This church is now worshipping at Broad and Lombard streets, where Marshall's remains have been interred. The curious can read his name on a workle side directly in front

Marshall's remains have been interred. The curious can read his name on a marble slab directly in front of the present building.

The Old Scots Church was not only noted for its patriotism at that time. In our late war for the puting down of the Rebellion it was also of the true blue. This little church, in proportion to its size, then sent more young men into the army than any church in the city. With a membership of less than a hundred, counting old and young together, no less than twelve young men were sent to do battle for their country, many of whom now fill soldiers' graves.

The graveyard belonging to this church on Shippen street, formerly the site of the first building, is a place of interest to the antiquarian. It is situated on the south side of Shippen street, about half way between Third and Fourth. Its existence is hardly have a see to these immediately interested. between Third and Fourth. Its existence is hardly known, save to those immediately interested. A high, close board fence, covered almost entirely with the stock of the bill-poster, is all that meets the eye of the passer-by on the street. There is no entrance or gateway on the Shippen street front, and the lot is surrounded by houses and high walls on the other three sides. Entrance can be had through one of the houses adjoining the ground and facing a court to the westward. The former entrance to the lot was on that side, and when the row of houses was erected an injunction was taken out compositing the

was on that side, and when the row of houses was erected an injunction was taken out compelling the property-owners to provide an entrance through one of the houses in the row.

On entering the enclosure a peculiar scene for our great city is revealed. The visitor finds himself in a large lot about seventy by one hundred feet, closed in by houses, and containing, perhaps, about twenty gravestones. gravestones.

Three large willow trees, two of them of immense size, evershadow the graves. But the sight is one of

The stones are old and battered, many of them are weak and tottering, and some are entirely over-thrown. Some have sunk into the earth so that the tops only are visible, and others have been broken and the jagged ends left standing. Tall weeds and rank underbrush bave been luxuriating on the ground during the past summer, and their remains trip the foot of the visitor. Old refuse of all kinds lies scattered around; old and broken bottles, jugs, bones, heops from barrels, pans, ashes, and every variety of rubbish which could be thrown over the walls and fences or deposited from the surrounding

In some parts there is a bad putrifying odor, but whether from the refuse on the surface, or from the disturbed ashes of the sainted dead, cannot be told. The former is more probably the case. The ground is uneven and irregular from the sunken mounds. Though the yard contains only some twenty stones, there are perhaps numberless graves. The mounds, even those marked with the monuments, have all disappeared. On the occasion of our visit, a dog kennet on end under the largest tree, and a clothes line, filled with clothes, stretched over part of the graves, probably belonging to the house through which entrance had been made, gave an additional contrast to the character of the place.

The grave of Mrs. Duncan, a native Scotch lady, believed to have been the originator of the church, occupies a prominent position in the yard. She and her two sons lie buried together, covered with a large horizontal marble slab. The slab is supported on marble sides, and is the largest and most conspi-In some parts there is a bad putrifying odor, but

on marble sides, and is the largest and most conspi-cuous of the number. A pile of old bricks and dirt had to be cleared away before the inscription was at all visible. Even then the name only could be dis-tinguished. Old time had been too much for the stone-cutter. The first two figures of the date, one

stone-cutter. The first two figures of the date, one and seven, could be made out, but the rest was gone. It would take an Old Mortality to decipher and restore it.

The grave of David Telfair, one of the earliest pastors of the church, of whom mention has been made, is side by side with that of Mrs. Duncan. It also is covered with a flat marble slab. The inscription can be read with ease, but otherwise the standard with ease with the standard with the standard with the standard with the standard with t also is covered with a flat marble slab. The inscription can be read with ease, but otherwise the stene is in a worse state of preservation than Mrs. Duncan's. The supports of the slab have nearly all fallen or been knocked to pieces, and the stone itself looks as if it might soon follow their example. It bears only this simple inscription:

"The Rev. David Telfair,
Departed this life April 11, 1789,
In the 68th year of his age,"

A short ramble through the inclosure reveals the

A short ramble through the inclosure reveals the fact that there are several more interesting graves and inscriptions. The grave of Rabert Tate, who died October 5, 1823, bears the following now rather well-known epitaph:—

"Remember, man, as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I:

As you are now, so once was I; As I am now, so you must be. Prepare for death and follow me.

This is inscribed on an upright and rather fanciful tombstone, judging from the surroundings.

Another, to the memory of Ann Smith, 1826, bears the following stanza, wholly without punctuation, and somewhat altered from the form in which we know it. The readers of obituary notices in our dally papers can testify now popular it has since become. We seldom, at the present time meet with the whole of it, as in this instance. It reads thus:— Afflictions sore long time I bore

Physicians were in vain And ease me of my pain Weep not for me my mother dear To grieve it is in vain Christ is my hope you need not fear But we shall meet again

On inquiring sf an old lady, bent nearly double with her age, who had admitted us to the grounds, whether it was intended to hold the ground in its present condition for any length of time, she answered, "They have tried to sell it, they have tried to build it, but it can't be done." Then raising her hand and pointing from her decrease to the touch hand and pointing from her doorway to the tomb-stones, "Them as sleeps yonder can't be disturbed;" and so, we suppose, it is. What better proof of the folly of long burials can

there be than this graveyard, even if the idea does grate somewhat upon our 'present sensibilities' When those who are intimate friends of the dead are themselves gone, who is to care for the graves of these who have first fallen to sleep? It would be better for the owners of the ground and for the bodies of the dead themselves, if they could be removed and the ground sold. If those most interested lose heart and do not care to keep a graveyard beautiful and in order, or if they are too poor to do so, it must cer-tainly become neglected. Our titles to burial lots are made impregnable that the feelings of relatives may not be disturbed, and if relatives are living who are opposed to any change, it is certainly well that it is so. But when relatives are gone and there are none to make objections, then, according to that system, the dead must lie neglected and alone. If the dead could speak, would they rather have their dust disturbed and removed, descrated as we call it, or rest in such an unsightly spot as this? Perhaps the Parisians and Romans have the best of us, though their customs sound strange to our cars.

WE notice that the enterprising firm of John Mo WE notice that the enterprising firm of Jean at-Killop & Co. have already issued their Commercial Register for 1879, which is said to greatly excel all former issues, and to be the root somprehensive and reliable work of the kind ever published in America. Owing to the large increase of their busi ness, they have been compelled to remove from their former offices, over Drexels', to the larger rooms, No. 16 South Third street, formerly occupied by Smith, Randolph & Co., bankers. These they have fitted up with much taste and elegance, and are now prepared to respond to all demands from those who need the services of a commercial agency. We wish them a continuance of the confidence and extended. them a continuance of the confidence and patron-age which have been extended to them by a large majority of the leading merchants of Philadelphia.

THE ASSASSIN OF PRESIDENT LINCOLN.—The photo graph of J. Wilkes Booth, the assassin of Presiden Lincoln, has been removed from the Rogues Gallery Lincoln, has been removed from the Regues' Gallery, but the likenesses of Probst. Winnemore, and Williams still remain. Chief Kelly has no knowledge of who carried away the picture. A week or two since the photograph of a noted thief was spirited away, and when the Chief was notified of its disappearance he issued an order making the detective officers responsible for the pictures in the gallery. The photograph recently stolen was traced to the possession of a certain individual, who was made to return it.

HOUSE ROBBERY .- Yesterday the discovery was made that the residence No. 1511 Brewn street had been entered and robbed. The family who are the occupants of the dwelling left on Friday to spend New Year's day with some friends, leaving the doors and windows, as they supposed, securely fastened. Returning yesterday, they found that the kitchen door had been opened and the house ransacked. An inventory of the goods remaining showed that two inventory of the goods remaining showed that two silk dresses, a silk sack, a pair of gold spectacles, and seven dollars in five cent pieces had been taken by the unlooked-for visitors.

REPAIR OF THE BREAK ON THE WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.—The Superintendent of the West Jersey Railroad gives notice that the break which lately occurred on the line of that road has been fully repaired, and that it is now in good running order. The trains will run as usual.

INQUESTS DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER.—William Taylor, Esq., entered upon his duties as Coroner on the 1st of Nevember, 1869, and since that time has held 131 inquests. Ex-Coroner Daniels has not made any report of the number of inquests held by him the post of the number of inquests held

SERIOUS ACCIDENT .- At 4 o'clock this morning Daniel Danvers, aged nineteen years, residing at No. 218 Dickerson street, whilst laboring under an attack of sonnambulism, fell from the third story window to the pavement and was seriously, if not

MEETING AND DRILL OF THE FIRST CAVALRY REGIMENT.—The officers and members of the First
Pennsylvania Cavalry held a raceting last evening at
their beadquarters, No. 533 Chesnut street, when it
was determined to give a ball for the benefit of the
regiment. There was also a battallon drill at the
same time and place, under the command of First
Major Louis Wanner. The companies composing
this battallon are:—Company A, Captain William
Farthing; Company C, Captain William Troutt;
Company K, Captain H. Franz; Company B, First
Lieutenant McDonal. Each company has fifty men.
The drill was gone through with in a creditable
manner. The last return of the regiment shows 425
men in nine companies. The other three companies
have not made returns yet, but averaging rhem at 35
men each gives the regiment 533 men, including
non-commissioned officers.

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION. Refore Al-

HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION .- Before Al-HEARINGS AT THE CENTRAL STATION.—Before Alderman Kerr, committing magistrate, at the Central Station, this afternoon, was arraigned Emma Danfield, the queen of the "Forty Thieves." She was held in \$1000 ball for a further hearing. Patrick Campbell was charged with assaulting one James Dehan at Twentieth and Buttonwood streets this afternoon. He was held in \$600 ball to answer.

John Gibson was charged with the theft of two coats from David Fergus. He was held in \$600 ball Julia Clark and Mary Brown were charged with the theft of a coat from St. Peter's School House, Fifth and Girard avenue. They were held in \$600 ball each to answer.

STILL BURNING-WHO WILL PUT IT OUT?-The STILL BURNING—WHO WILL PUT IT OUT?—The residents of our fair city, and especially the readers of the newspapers, will remember that on Christmas Eve a large fire took place in a grain and provision warehouse on the west side of Broad street, between Arch and Cherry. This fire is still burning or smouldering, causing great inconvenience to the neighborhood, and endangering millions of dollars' worth of surrounding property. It is the cause of frequent alarms and much confusion. The smoke from the ruins is a great nuisance, especially so to frequent atarms and much confusion. The shock from the ruins is a great nuisance, especially so to the congregation worshiping in the church at Broad and Arch. It should be somebody's business to attend to this thing, and have the fire finally extinguished. Whether or not the Mayor is somebody, remains to be seen.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.—At a meeting of the Catholic Philopatrian Literary Institute, held last evening at their Hall, No. 1685 Market street, the following at their Hall, No. 1635 Market street, the following gentlemen were elected to serve for the ensuing half year:—President, Rev. F. P. O'Neil; Vice-President, Daniel McMenamin; Corresponding Secretary, Charles P.Brady; Recording Secretary, George S. Murgitroyde; Treasurer, John H. Brady; Librariab, James Shields; Assistant Librarian, Thomas Lee. Board of Directors—William D. Carroll, Thomas M. Gorman, John F. Murgitroyde, Patrick McMenamin, Thomas Mooney, John P. McGovern, Edward Riley.

THE THERE-BALL MEN.—The following named persons have been licensed by the Mayor to conduct the business of pawn-broking at their respective establishments for the space of one year, ending January 1, 187J:—John Rettew, Sarah S. Mathaus, Henry Marcus, A. M. Marcus, Vincent P. Donnelly, Jacob Salinger, Jacob Cohen, Assell Harnburg, Isaac H. Friedenburg, Isaac Nathans, Robert Johnston, McReal & Cameron, Kendrick & Bro., Isaac Saler, Isaac S. Isaacs, Isaac Henry, Isaac Marcus, and Henry Osborne.

ORGANIZED.—At a meeting of the School Directors of the Seventh section, held last evening, Penrose Fell was unanimously re-elected President of the Board and John Barr Secretary for the present

SCHOOL BOARD ORGANIZED .- The Board of Direc tors of the Sixteenth School Section organized last evening by the election of John W. I.ee, Esq., as President, and Thomas J. Beckman, Esq., as Secre-

A GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The Red River Affair-The Capture of Dounis' Forces-A Plot for Blowing Up the Capturing A correspondent of the St. Paul Press writing from

Fort Garry, says:—
People of America, friends of liberty and humanity, People of America, friends of liberty and humanity, we, your friendly neighbors of the Red River Settlement, hasten to offer you our heartfelt thanks for the encouragement and approbation you have given us. We needed encouragement, for ours is a struggle for life and death. We were already scented by the bloodhounds. We are proud of the approbation of the American people. This will shield us from the misrepresentations of our enemies. We are as children, who have had a narrow escape from being strangled, and are yet exposed to the barbarian's knile; but America kindly extends to us the arm of pretection and encourages us with her smile pretection and encourages us with her smile of approbation. She has advocated our cause before the world. She defends us, young aspirants for liberty, from our enemies, who would take advantage of our youthfulness to cut our throats. Some time ago we arose to a man in defense of our rights, which were declared by the public press to be just. We expelled the invaders of our rights. But what measures do they take? Baf-fied in their attempts to seize upon our lands, and unable to have immediate reinforcements from Canada, they resort to an infernal stratagem. Mr. McDougall writes to one of his satellites, Mr. Dennis, authorizing him to issue a proclamation in the Queen's name calling upon all loyal subjects to take up arms against the rebels, to pillage and burn their dwellings, to seize or destrey their cattle; in fact, dwellings, to seize or destrey their cattle; in fact, engaging them to destroy at discretion the lives and property of all opposed to the entry of Mr. McDougall. Happily for the peace of the settlement all classes of the population were too much in our favor to respond to the call. But this "Hell Fire Club" devised another plan. They spread a rumor that discord and discontent reigned in our ranks, and so it was resolved to foment this disunion, and at the same time to raise a force to drive the rebels from Fort Garry. There was a high price given for at the same time to raise a force to drive the rebels from Fort Garry. There was a high price given for traitors, but there was none to be found for any money. Their arms and ten shillings a day were provided from some unknown source, probably by the generosity of the honorable Hudson's Bay Company (some of those who were engaged have declared so anyhow). These arms and pay were given to all who would enter the lists for the loyal cause. This plan succeeded so well that there was a force of about one hundred men, armed to the teeth, quartered in the town of Winnipeg awaiting an opp rt-tunity of attack. Seeing that we, instead of being disunited, recruited our ranks daily by fifty or one hundred, the loyal force gradually diminished. A remnant, however, remained closely quartered in the house of a certain Mr. Schultz (an individual truly worthy of the presidency of the "Hell Fire Club" or worthy of the presidency of the "Hell Fire Club" or of the "Star Chamber Council"). We warned them often but in vain to disperse if they wished to save their lives. At last, colliged to yield to superior numbers, they surrendered themselves prisoners, about thirty-six in number. Not wishing to treat them as they deserved, we quartered them in Fort Garry prison. We disarmed them and took possession of the house. We discovered that an attack had been prepared by which they could have shot down several hundred men without loading a second down several hundred men without loading a second down several numered men without loading a second time. We could not account for our narrow escape—we suspected some plot. They told us by letter in the morning that they had made up their minds to surrender; but from that moment till their capture in the evening they were busily engaged in preparing a truly disbolical snare.

When we took possession of the evening they were busily engaged in preparing a truly disbolical snare. When we took possession of the evacuated premises what did we dissover? Large quantities of gunpowder hitden in the flooring, under the carpets, in the very ashes of the fre-place and adjacent to it; moreover, revolvers and firearms of every descrip-tion, loaded and placed in a position to destroy life. But though the weather was cold our men continued But though the weather was cold our men continued the scarce before affording themselves the comfort of a fire in the stoves. By an evident inspiration of Divine Providence, they examined even the stoves and stove-pipes, and what think you did they find? dasks of powder stuffed up through the pipes as well as firearms, loaded riffes, sixteen-shooters, etc., arranged so as to destroy those in the house. Moreover, in the vicinity of the pipes and immediately within reach of the fire, they discovered several kers of gunpowder, and in the whole conseveral kegs of gunpowder, and in the whole con-cern there were about thirty kegs, so that if our men had made a fire in the stoves, not only they, but the whole town of Winnipeg, would have perished by the flames. But the hand of Providence, which seems to have blessed our efforts from the com-mencement, protected us also from this treacherous

stroke. From these facts judge the nature and character of our enemies, and the fate that awaited us had we fallen into their hands. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third Street.

BETWEEN BOARDS. SECOND BOARD. | SECOND BOARD. | \$2000 Pittsbg 5s..ls. 76 | \$2000 do...old. 98½ | \$2000 Phil & E 7s... \$8½ | \$2000 Phil & E 7s... \$8½ | \$2000 C & A m 6s, 89 | \$2000 C & A m 6s, 82 | \$2000 C & A m 6s WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST

LOUIS DREKA,

THIRD EDITION FOURTH EDITION FIFTH EDITION

GENERAL MEWS.

Opening of the Pennsylvania Legislature-Appointments by the Governor-The Cuban Question Before the Cabinet at Washington.

The President Favors the Samana Bay Lease.

FROM THE STATE.

The Penusylvania Legislature.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The House was called to order at noon by Chief Clerk Selfridge, and after the members' certificates had been read an election was held for Speaker. The Democrats voted for R. B. Brown, of Clarion, and the Republicans for B. B. Strang, of Tioga, who was declared elected, and delivered the following speech:-

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives :-Permit me to express my thanks for the high honor you have done me in your selection to preside over your deliberations during the present session. That your denserations during the present session. That you may have no came to regret it is my highest ambition; and that I may be able to perform my duties satisfactorily as well as with impartiality is my earnest desire. I trust that, while entertaining a proper sense of the honor you have conferred upon me, I have also some appreciation of the difficulties of the position, and need hardly suggest that your earnest support in the gest that your earnest support in the observance of those rules by which our business is governed, and that courtesy by which the asperity of our debates is moderated, will be absolutely essential to the harmony as well as the usefulness of our session. I am not aware what, if any measures of great public importance are to be considered.

essential to the harmony as well as the usefulness of our session. I am not aware what, if any, measures of great public importance are to be considered by us, and yet it can never happen otherwise than that the Legislature of a great State like ours should have important interests committed to its charge; and it is our bustness, and that of our successors, so to develop our agricultural and mineral resources, and so to foster and direct our internal improvements as to make our neble Commonwealth the garden and the workshop of the country, as well as what, by geographical position, she is fairly entitled to the highway over which the commerce of the nation shall pass. In doing this the people demand, as they have a right to require, that we should exercise the most rigid economy consistent with the end to be attained, and while the liquidation of our public debt, which has for years constantly been made, would seem to afford conclusive proof that the average legislation on financial questions has been calculated to protect the interests of the people, yet it must be admitted that there is still occasion for the exercise of a sound economy in very many directions and I sincerely hope our record on that subject during the coming session will satisfy the most fastidions. We must not forget that the people are our masters, and if we obey their clearly expressed will, looking to our constituents alone for counsel or control in the exercise of all our official duties, we will, looking to our constituents alone for counsel of control in the exercise of all our official duties, we shall not only meet the approval of good men everywhere, but will be able to extract the venom from the fangs of those who, seeking a noto-ricty which they can obtain in no other way, revel in indiscriminate attacks on the public men of the State, and connect themselves with the different po-litical parties only to hawk at and tear them. Again,

gentlemen, accept my sincerest thanks.

The Governor has appointed General A. J. Russell to be Adjutant-General of Pennsylvania, in place of Hon, Mr. McCreary, of Erie, who has resigned to accept a seat in the House.

Appointment by the Governor.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—Judge Hiram C. McCoy has been appointed by Governor Geary Associate Judge of Butler county, the position lately held by Judge Cummings, deceased.

Reorganization of the State Militia. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Jan. 4 .- One of the first duties of Adjutant-General Russell, just appointed, will be to visit Philadelphia and reorganize the militia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Cubinet and the Cuba Business

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph Washington, Jan. 4 .- There was a full Cabinet meeting to-day, the first that has been held for two weeks. It is understood that Secretary Fish laid before the President official despatches from the American Consul-General at Havana, giving some late information relative to the progress of the insurrection. The Tariff Bill.

The Ways and Means Committee will meet tonorrow, and will resume work on the Tariff bill. They will have it ready to report upon soon after the meeting of Congress. Very little change will be made in the Internal Revenue, the committee being disposed to follow the recommendations of the President's Message, and to let it alone for another

The Lease of Samana Bay. The President has General Babcock hard at work trying to convince Congressmen that the lease of the Bay of Samana is a wise measure and should receive the approval of Congress. It is believed that very few Congressmen can be convinced that it is good policy to pay as much for the lease of Samana as we can get the whole Island of San Domingo for. There will be a strong opposition to this measure in both houses.

FROM BALTIMORE.

The Maryland Legislature Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.—Our Legislature meets

to-morrow. A large number of members are now here en route for Annapolis. There was considerable caucusing last night and to-day for the different offices. Ferdinand Latrope will undoubtedly be Speaker of the House.

Wrecked in the Recent Gale. The schooner Joseph Armitage, from Philadelphia, Captain Edwards, bound to Washington, foundered in the recent gale off Bodkind, and John Hill, of Gamden, N. J., and William Johnson, colored, were drowned. The captain and the rest of the crew were brought to Bal-

Schooppe Guilty Beyond Question. The District Attorney at Carlisle has been here getting affidavits regarding Miss Stennecke and Dr. Schoeppe, and positive proof has been obtained of the forgery of Miss Stennecke's will, and the purchasing by Schoeppe of prussic acid, which places Schoeppe guilty beyond question. Railway !Accidents.

A man named Thompson was killed on the Philadelphia Railroad yesterday, and another named Clark on the Northern Central.

Judge Madison Nelson, of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died in Frederick City yesterday.

FROM NEW YORK. Death Under Impressive Circumstances.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4 .- Professor Louis Undemer, well-known music teacher and leader of orchestra at Trimble's Opera House, sted last night during the performance of Crown Diamonds.

The Claffin-Mellon Robbery. NEW YORK, Jan. 4 .- In the Supreme Court to-day application was made to Judge Cardozo by William F. Howe for the discharge on ball of Daniel Josephs of Cincinnati, charged with having obtained by false pretenses some \$66,000 from Claffin & Mellon and other merchants of this city. The District Attorney resisted the application, and Judge Cardozo reserved his decision.

DERSONS HAVING DEBTS DUE IN ANY part of the United States can have them easily adjusted and collected on application to the Genera Collection Agency, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 135 South SEVENTH Street. 7

BUROPE.

Another Crisis in Spain-Resignation of the Prim Ministry - English Opinion of Repudiation in the United States-The Latest Quotations.

FROM EUROPE.

The "Times" on American Repudiation.

LONDON, Jan. 4 .- The Times of this morning. in commenting on the Democratic advocacy of repudiation in the United States, says, "The fears from that quarter are due to the fact that the American bonds bearing twice the interest are not as near par as our Consols." Prim and the Spanish Ministry Resign.

MADRID, Jan. 4 .- A decided negative has been received from Italy in the matter of the candidature of the Duke of Genoa to the crown of Spain, and as a consequence General Prim and all the rest of the Ministers have resigned.

The Latest Quotations.

Frankfort, Jan. 4.—United States five-twenties opened firm at 91% @91%.

Paris, Jan. 4.—The Bourse closed excited. Rentes,

Antwerr, Jan. 4.—Petroleum closed firm at 60% f. Bremen, Jan. 4.—Petroleum opened firm.

FROM WASHINGTON.

New York Custom-House Appointments.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Jan. 4.—For the past few weeks all the recommendations for appointments in the New York Custom House have been held in the York Custom House have been held in the Treasury for an unknown cause, but to-day apparently the ban has been removed, and Robert Sargent and William Walcott were appointed Examiners in the Appraiser's Office. It is understood that Mr. Grinnell is endeavoring to have it arranged so that he can make appointments in his office without submitting them to the Secretary of the Treasury. Although for some time it was contemplated to reorganize the cartage system of the New York Custom House by letting it out by contract, and putting the contractors under heavy bonds, the idea has failen through, and the same old system of putting each drayman under light bonds will still be pursued.

Colored and White Children in the Schools. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4 .- A colored child having seen admitted by one of the public schools yesterday, seven white children were in cousequence withdrawn by their parents.

FROM THE WEST.

The Telegraph Operators' Strike. CINCINNATI, Jan. 4 .- There is no particular change in the telegraph operators' strike. The operators that are on the strike are in session, and receiving despatches from operators at other points. The officers of the telegraph company here have confidence in their ability to attend to all the business.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Alleged Thief Arrested. Boston, Jan. 4 .- John Austin was arrested a the railread depot last night, as he was starting for New York, on the charge of stealing watches and jewelry from various dealers.

FROM NEW YORK.

Reported Mercautile Failure. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

New York, Jan. 4 .- It is currently reported that Mesers. Camp & Co., extensive sugar refiners, have failed for a large amount.

New York, Jan. 4.—Cotton very firm; sales of 500 bales middling upland at 25%c. Flour—State and Western dull, and prices slightly favor buyers; Southern quiet. Wheat dull, and declined ic.; No. southern quiet. Wheat dail, and declined ic.; No. 2 spring, \$1-22\%(\text{al-124\%}; \text{winter red Western. \$1-33}\$1-35. Corn very dull and heavy; new white Southern, \$2.0 c.; new yellow Southern, \$1-02. Oats a shade firmer for choice; State, 65\%66c.; Western, 62\%65c. Pork heavy; mess, \$28.75\%29. Lard dull; steam rendered, in therees, 17\%17\%c. Whisky dull and nominal at \$1.

GENERALITIES.

British Entente with Napoleon.

M. Louis Blanc's first contribution to the Paris Rappel is entitled "Eagland, the Accomplice of the Empire." Empire."

Posterity, M. Louis Blanc thinks, will have some difficulty in believing that in the middle of the nine-teenth century a Bonapartist party existed in this country. He reproaches England for being the first among European nations to throw the mantle of its alliance over the horrors of the coup detat, and to take Louis Napoleon by the hand and introduce him into the circle of crowned heads. The Emperor Napoleon, he says, queting Mr. Kinglake, entered upon the Crimean war in order to give himself a social pesition in the world, and it was free England which added to accomplish his object. That war, M. Louis Blanc maintains, was as disastrous to us as it was advantageous to "our august ally." Nay, more, since the establishment of the empire we have been incessantly increasing our armaments, fortifying incessantly increasing our armaments, fortifying our coasts and inventing fresh engines of destruc-tion, knowing that it depended only upon the capric-of one man to plunge the world in flames. This is the Nemests, according to M. Louis Blanc, which

has overtaken her for supporting, a despot,-Le Latest from Rochefort.

M. Henri Rochefort had just addressed the fol-owing letter to the independent thinkers of Lyons: "Citizens—If religious, of whatever nature they may be, and whencesoever they may come, did not constitute a permanent outrage on all liberty and progress, tyrants would be less eager to restore those auxiliaries of absolutism as soon as they seized on power. We have sufficient shackles and chains on our feet in private and political life without forg-ing others for our minds and ideas. The first duty of a nation which desires to be free—and when shall we obtain liberty if not at present?—Is to cast off that restraint called a religion, and which leads fatally to slavery, when it does not conduct to madness. I congratulate you therefore with all my heart, citizens, on having had the happy idea of opposing to the processions and grimaces of our enemies the only communion we wish to employ, which is that of republican convictions, and scati-ments of fraternity. I clasp the hands of all the in-dependent thinkers of the great city of Lyons."

Precious Guardians. The Guardians of St. Pancras had a little scene on Monday which will delight Americans, but not Englishmen of any type. A meeting was held in the Vestry Hall to elect managers for the Board of the Central London District Asylum; the Guardians split into two parties, and the place was turned into a bear-garden. The reformers, as they call them selves, were led by Messrs. Watkins and North, who seives, were led by Messrs. Watkins and North, who, observing that a great many justices were present, thought it good policy to prevent any business being done. They accordingly invited the roughs in the gallery into the hall, and appealed to them every moment, each appeal being answered by an uproar of the most astounding kind. The justices were abused, hooted, and threatened amidst incessant shouting from the mob, Mr. Wyatt in particular being told that he "ought to be whipped at the cart's tail." and pushed and hustled; and Mr. Corbett, the Inspector, being singled out for hootings. Amidst all this, the justices and their friends among the guardians sat smiling and placid, apparently under the impression that it was their duty to bear all this as part of the natural results of selfgovernment. The very notion that they had a right to clear the hall, and order even disorderly guardians to retire, seems never to have entered their heads. —Lonson paper.

THERE IS NOW OVER \$5,000,000 PRIZE MONEY unclaimed in the United States Treasury. All porsons who have been in the Naval service of the United States, their heirs or representatives, should make an immediate inquiry upon the subject at No. 185 S. SEVENTH Street.

AND WARRANTS PROMPTLY . ROCURED. PURCHASED, TRANSFERRED, LOCATED, AND SOLD.—Apply to ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO., No. 186 S. SEVENTH Street,

THE LATEST NEWS

The Strike of the Telegraph Operators Spreading-It Extends from San Francisco to New York.

FROM NEW YORK.

The Telegraph Operators' Strike—The Riove-ment General. Special Despatch to The Rossing Telegraph. NEW YORK, Jan. 4—3-15 P. M.—All the ope-

rators employed in the main office of the Western Union Telegraph Company, No. 145 Broad way, have just stopped work, waiting to hear from the officers of the company, as to what course they intend to pursue towards the strikers of San Francisco. They have not left the office, but refuse to work. The committee is now in consultation with O. H. Palmer, of the Executive Board of the Western Union, and will shortly report, when the operators will either leave the office or assume work, according to the result of the conference.

The Buffalo operators have also quit work. The strike now extends from San Francisco to New York.

The Boston men are all prepared to stop and are only waiting for the word from their New York brethren.

Mr. Orton, President of the company, is now in Europe. He has been telegraphed by cable as to what course the company shall adopt towards the strikers.

Great excitement prevails among the fraternity throughout the country. The strikers have the sympathy of commercial circles and the press generally.

Mr. Livingston, also a member of the Executive Committee, is ill and absent from the city, so that Mr. Palmer is the only man within reach autherized to act for the company.

The strike is not for an increase of salaries. but to prevent a decrease, as proposed by the company in San Francisco.

Latest from the Strikers. New York, Jan. 4-5 P. M.-The interview between the committee of operators and Mr. Palmer was unsatisfactory, and as a consequence all the operators, with the exception of threethe Seibert brothers and a man named Johnson -bave left the office. The Boston men will follow, and before to-morrow it is thought the

strike will have extended to the Atlantic cable. The State Legislature. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 4.—The Legislature convened to-day. The oath of office was administered by the Lieutenant-Governor. The Senate then chose Hiram Calkins clerk, who appointed minor officers, and adopted rules. Mr. E. F. Underhill, Clerk, called the Assembly to order. The Secretary of State administered the oath of office. Marshal Harland assisted as Deputy Clerk. The roll was then called, and William Hutchman elected Speaker by 21 majority, the whole vote being 121, 51 of which were east for J. W. Halsted. C. W. Armstrong was elected

sage, first to the Senate, then to the Assembly. KLEPTOMANIA.

Clerk. Committees were appointed to notify

the Governor that the Senate was ready to pro-

ceed to business. At 12:56 the Governor's Pri-

vate Secretary delivered the Governor's mes-

A Singular Case in San Francisco. The San Francisco Chroniele of December 23 says:
Three or four months ago, a woman who gave the name of Kate Smith was arrested in with several extensive larcenies which had at va-rious times been committed at the residences of some of our citizens. A noticeable fact in connect

some of our citizens. A noticeable fact in connection with them was, that at about the same time a woman, dressed completely in black, had been seen around the premises. With this clue the detectives went after "The Woman in Black." She was arrested and admitted all that was charged against her.

She gave the name of Kate Smith, but was known under several aliases. She is twenty-eight years of age, about four feet six inches in height, and is very prepossessing in appearance. She has good conversational powers, and converses on all subjects with great fluency. She is a native of Ireland, and came to this country when quite young. Fourteen years ago she was first arrested on a triding offense, and has since been frequently before police tribunals in New York. This was kept up until a few years ago, when she made her crowning effort by stealing \$18,000 in United States Treasury notes from a banking firm in New York. For this she was convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing for two years and six months. She was absequently pardoned out and about a very at Sing Sing for two years and six months. She was subsequently pardoned out, and about a year ago came to this State. During the trial in the County Court yesterday two line-looking children were standing by her side. They are of a family of three, all of whom are in the city.

The first witness called to the stand for the prosecution was Mrs. Bannenberg. She testified to her

cution was Mrs. Dannenberg. She testified to having lost a large quantity of wearing apparel and a set of diamond jeweiry valued at \$1500; it was presented by her husband; did not know what he paid for it, but assume that \$1500 was its lowest value; do not know whose money paid for it, mine or my husband's; am a sole trader.

The chief of the detection relies of the city testing the city testin

The chief of the detective police of the city testi-fied to having arrested the prisener, and stated that she had confessed to the Dannenberg larceny, and also to several others. The aggregate of the dif-ferent robberies was about \$20,000. Several other witnesses testified to the confession. The prisoner was then placed on the stand, and

witnesses testified to the confession.

The prisoner was then placed on the stand, and testified as follows:

My same is Kate White; I am twenty-sight years of age; have been married eleven years; left the East one-year ago in October; from my carliest remembrance I have at times been addicted to stealing; nearly always stole jewelry; sometimes could manage to oversome this desire for a year at a time; again it would come upon me with such force that there was no resisting it; I cannot tell how much I have stolen in this city—a great let; since I was fifteen or sixteen years of age I have been subject to convulsions; the children in court are mine; the other is at my mother's; when arrested some keys were found on me; de not know if they are skeleton keys; when I entered Birs. Dannenberg's room I went to the bureau and took the articles which were found; took no diamonds; never saw any; found the key to the lady's room on a hock in the hall; opened the bureau with a key of my own; I was convicted of robbery in New York and sent to Sing Sing for two and a half years; was sent for a bond robbery; the amount stolen was \$18,000; was afterwards pardoned on the ground of insanity; it was so stated in the pardon; the feeling comes over me with trembling; never plan thefts; was only panished ence; I stole silverware from Mr. Ayers; erased the name, as I was going to keep the spoons; in New York I was always excused when my misfortune was made known; my husband often paid for what I took; have always owned up to my thefte; sometimes destroy the stolen property, and often give it away; had an uncle that was known as "Mad Larry;" he was socialed from his semi-insane manner; never gob over \$500 for all I have stolen; the bonds were stolen from a man named Haffner; was going home from work when I went into his office and took them; I threw \$1800 into the East river; when I was arrested in this city I did not tell Captain Lees that I was a fool for surrendering the bonds, and that I would have a "stake" when I got clear; Oap

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN AND CUBAN TOURISTS.—Passports, prepared in conformity with the new requirements of the Stat Department, can be procured in twenty-four hours on app tion made, either in person or by letter, only at the Official Passport Bureau, No. 135 S. SEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, ROBERT S. LEAGUE & CO. Also, official lists of all Ministers, Diplomatic Agents, Consuls, and Consular Agents of th United States, who they are, where they are from and where they are located, furnished free of charge