FROM BALTIMORE.

The Legislature Organized.

ture organized by the election of General La-

trobe Speaker of the House, and Mr. Compton

The Operators' Strike.
The Western Union telegraphers are still de-

termined to hold out. Operators on other lines

co-operate and will soon join their Union. The

company has imported several operators, and its

business is partially transacted. A despatch

from the West says the oil men of the Pitts-

burg and Eric regions are determined to patron-ize other lines and sustain the strikers until re-

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Zudden Benth of a Universalist, Clergyman

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 6.—Rev. Thompson

Barron, the Universalist clergyman of Newport,

attended a funeral at Fulton yesterday, in his

usual good health, and on his return he was

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

There is considerable activity in financial circle

There is not much doing in the loan market, and it is chiefly on call. The rates are unchanged. Gold opened this morning strong at 120%, and advanced slightly on that figure, closing at noon at 120%.

Government bonds, in sympathy with gold, advanced from %@% per cent, on closing prices of

There was an active movement in stocks this

morning, and prices were stronger. There was a more marked disposition to invest generally. In City loans there were steady sales of the old 6s at 95,

and of the new at 100%. 91 was bid for Lehigh Gold loan, but no sales were made. Reading Railroad was in demand, but holders were

too exacting in their terms; sales at 47½ s. o., and 47½ b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 54½ (Camden and Amboy Railroad sold at 119½; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 35½, 52½ was bid for Lehigh Valley and 28½ for Philadelphia and

Eric.
In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 33%.

The balance of the list was neglected.

40% was bid for Second and Third Streets Railway;
18% for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 11% for Hes-

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 City 68, New.100\(\) 3 sh Cam & AR. 119\(\) 28000 do ... is 100\(\) 100 sh Leh N St... 83\(\) 28000 do ... is 100\(\) 100 do ... b45. 33\(\) 29000 do ... is 170\(\) 2000 Pa 1 st mt... 97
\$1000 Phil & E 7s... 83\(\) 200 do ... b5. 83\(\) 210 do ... b5. 33\(\) 2200 Leh 6s, 84. is. 82
\$2000 Pa 2d m 6s... 96\(\) 200 do ... 60dwn.saf3 47\(\) 22000 Pa 2d m 6s... 96\(\) 400 do ... b30. 47\(\) 46 sh Penna RR. 54\(\) 100 do ... b30. 47\(\) 420 do ... s5. 54\(\) 22 do ... s5. 54\(\) 23 no do ... is.c. 47\(\) 42... NARR & LADNSR. Bankers, report, this morning is the sign of the

-NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:

10:00 A. M. 120½ 11:11 A. M. 120½ 10:54 " 120½ 11:50 " 120½ 11:50 " 120½ 11:50 " 120½ 11:50 " 120½ 11:50 " 120½ 12:55 P. M. 120½ 11:00 " 120½ 12:05 P. M. 120½ 11:50 " 120½ 11:50 P. M. 120½ 11:50 P.

follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116%; 5-208 of 1862, 114@114%; do., 1864, 113%@113%; do., 1865, 112%@112%; do., 1865, 112%@112%; do., do., 1867, 112%@113; do., 1868, 112%@113; 10-408, 111@111%; Cur. 6s, 199%@199%. Gold, 129%.

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116%; 5-208 of 1862, 114%@114%; do. 1864, 113%@113%; do. 1865, 112%@113%; do. July, 1865, 112%@112%; do. July, 1865, 112%@112%; do. July, 1868, 112%@113; 5s, 10-40, 111@111%. U. S. Pacific RR. Cur. 6s, 199%@109%. Gold, 120%@120%.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 116@116%; do. 1862, 114@114%; do. 1865, new, 112%@113; do. 1865, new, 112%@113; do. 1867, do. 112%@113; do. 1865, new, 112%@113; 10-408, 110%@111; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 109%@109%; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 120@120%; Sliver, 117@119.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—1 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:

N. Y. Cent. & Hud R

Con. Stock Scrip. 89½
do. scrip. 89½
Tol. & Wab. R. 90½
N. Y. & Eric Rall 92½
Mil. & St. Paul R com 74½
Ph. and Rea. R. 94¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R 86¾
Mich. South. & N.I.R 86¾
Cle. and Pitt. R. 87¼
Chi. and N. W. com 65½
Chi. and N. W. pref. 88
Chi. and R. I. R. 105
Pitta. F. W. & Chi. R. 88½
Market strong.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 6 .- The Flour market is quiet, bu

prices remain without change. There is no demand

for export, and the home trade purchase only enough

to supply their immediate wants. About 590 barrels

were taken, including superfine at \$4.25@4.50; extras

at \$4.75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra

family at \$5 25@6-25, the latter rate for Ohio; Penn-

sylvania do. do. at \$5.25@5.75; Ohio and Indiana do. do. at \$5.75@6.70; and fancy brands at \$6.75@7.50, according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$5 to \$128/ ner harrai.

according to quality. Rye Flour ranges from \$5 to 512% per barrel.

There is not much inquiry for Wheat, but prices remain without change. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1293130. Rye is in better demand; 1000 bushels Western sold at \$1. Corn meets with a good inquiry at former rates. Sales of yellow at \$1; 3000 bushels new do, at 88292c., and 800 bushels white at 80c. Oats are unchanged; sales of 2500 bushels Pennsylvania at 55257c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Onercitron at \$30 per ton.

Quereitron at \$30 per ton.
Whisky is firmer. 25 barrels iron-bound Western

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine Neura see Inside Pages,

NEW YORK, Jan. d.—The steamship Java, from Idverpool, has passed Sandy Hook, and will be up at 130 to-day.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 6.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, New York, John F. Ohl.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman, 35 hours from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetaon & Co.
Steamship Brunette, Doame, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, 10 days from Richmond, Va., with granite to Richmond Granite Co.
Schr R. K. Vaughn, Rissey, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to Baeder, Adamson & Co.
Schr John Beatty, Price, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr John Beatty, Price, 7 days from Boston, with mdse. to captain.
Schr John Beatty, Price, 7 days from Borfolk, Va., with shingles, etc., to Collins & Co.
Schr Anna McShans, Adams, 4 days from James river, with railroad ties to Albright & Finley.
Schr Ges. W. Middleton, Campbell, from Boston, with umber to Walker & Co.
Schr H. S. Burks, Love, from Boston.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA. ane 31st uit.

Schr N. W. Magee, King, hence, at Portsmouth 1st inst.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, New York, John F. Ohl.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

found dead upon the ground by the roadside.

nor's message will be read to day.

FIRST EDITION

STATE LANDS,

Report of the Surveyor-General-Pennsylvania Land Patents-Payment of Deferred Claims-Comparative Prices of Public Lands Since the Earliest Times.

Hop. Jacob M. Campbell has just made to Govenner Geary the annual report of the Surveyor-General's office. It is a full and able document. We prosent such parts of it as are of general interest :-

TATENTED AND UNPATENTED LANDS.

During six years, embracing the period since the passage of the act of 20th May, 1864, the records show that four thousand six hundred and thirty (4630) tracts of land have been patented, and that the sum of two hundred and twenty-nine thousand ave hundred and forty dollars and six cents (229,540-06) have been paid into the State Treasury through this department, as against twelve hundred and eighteen tracts patented, and sixty-eight thousand seven hundred and sixty-three dollars and fifty-seven cents (565,762-57) paid in during the six years preceding 1864. This augurs well for the present system of collecting these accounts, for if the bare publication of the law has brought about so much activity on the subject of patenting lands, it is but reasonable to expect that the lien dockets, which bring the matter home to the people, as they do, by showing what tracts are unpatented, will cause the great body of owners of unpatented lands to liquidate the amounts due the State.

The act of 8th April, 1869, which restrains the Attorney-General from proceeding to collect the liens under the seventh section of the act of 20th May, 1864, for one year from the date at which the "county land lien dockets" are forwarded to the countes, respectively, was eminently just and proper, because it gives those interested ample time to prepare their cases, and send in their applications and receive their patents, without incurring the additional cost that a suit in the courts of Danyle. PATENTED AND UNPATENTED LANDS.

proper, because it gives those interested ample time to prepare their cases, and send in their applications and receive their patents, without incurring the additional cost that a suit in the courts of Damphin connty would impose upon them. But it is not thought that it would be to the best interest of either the State or the debtor to extend the time thus limited. To do so would be but to repeat, in another form, the history of the act of 1835, for it would induce procrastination, and excite hopes that still further extension of time or easier terms would be offered. The mode now adopted for the collection of these liens is believed to be the best that has been devised, and a few years of active and carnet enforcement of it will wipe out, so far as can be done. forcement of it will wipe out, so far as can be done this long deferred and unfinished business,

THE PAYMENT OF LAND CLAIMS. THE PAYMENT OF LAND CLAIMS.

What may have been the controlling motive of the State for its long-continued forbearance in the past cannot now be certainly known, though it can be readily conceived that before the development of the resources of the Commonwealth by a system of public improvements, and before the network of railroads were constructed, which now afford direct means of communication to almost every county—when money was very difficult to be obtained, and the farmer able to do but little more than make a living in the sparaely settled districts—the lumber and mineral lands almost valueiess, because scarcely any progress had been made towards making availand mineral lands almost valueiess, because scarcely any progress had been made towards making available the wealth contained in them, there were strong reasons for allowing time to the owners to fulfil the contracts made with the State for their lands. And, further, it is true that the lands remained a guarantee for the ultimate payment of the claims against them, believe the amounts in particular cases, as a rule ware ultimate payment of the claims against them, besides, the amounts in particular cases, as a rule, were
small, with the exception of the accounts against
what are technically known as "Applications" and
"Actual Settlements," on which not one dollar, in
most instances, has ever been paid. But now that
the lands have appreciated in value to such an
extent that the original price of them, even where
the whole of it remains unpaid (and the proportion
of such cases to the whole number of liens is very
small), is scarcely an item when compared with
their present value, there can be no reason, either
in conflict or public policy, why payment should not in equity or public policy, why payment should not be made and the titles fully completed. How mani-fest and striking the difference between the leniency of the State towards those owing her on account of

Other defaulting debtors!

Many additional reasons might be adduced why these long deferred claims should be settled, not the least of which is the necessity and cost of maintaining this department. If the necessary measures should be adopted, and the laws vigorously enforced, I can see no valid reason why all the accounts, of every character, should not be entirely settled in four or five years, the department, as such, closed, and the building and records, with a sufficient number of clerks to furnish official copies, placed under the control of some other department of the State Government.

Insecurity of the State Archives.

I have frequently called attention to the insecurity of the archives of this department, and feel that the importance of the subject will justify me in doing so again. The Commonwealth having assumed doing so again. The Commonwealth having assumed the care and protection of these important records and papers, undoubtedly the most valuable to the great body of her citizens of any in its custody, it is due to them that all reasonable precaution be taken to preserve them, at whatever cost may be necessary for that purpose. I repeat what I heretofore took occasion to say, that "the interior of the building is not fire-proof, and the accumulation of books and papers for over a century occupy nearly all the available space around the walls—these are all liable to be destroyed by the merest accident. Should the records of this office be destroyed by fire, the loss would be healeniable, and the evil irreparable. If it should not be deemed expedient to make the building itself fire-proof, properly constructed iron cases, in place of the wooden ones now in use, would afford at least comparative safety." afford at least comparative safety."

LAND PATENT REGULATIONS. The following regulations relative to issning patents are published for the information and guidance of owners of unpatented lands:—

I. The patent must issue to the actual owner of the land or party holding title under the warrantee, or to the executors, trustees, or heirs and legal or to the executors, trustees, or heirs and legal or to the executors, trustees, or heirs and legal or the executors, trustees, or heirs and legal or the executors.

representatives of the person in whom title wavested at death, or to the guardians of minor children of the deceased. Warrantees who remain the owners of the land

II. Warrantees who remain the owners of the land warranted and surveyed to them, can obtain patents in their own names (if no caveat remains undetermined) without furnishing any brief or statement of title, upon payment of back purchase money, interest, and fees.

III. Executors, trustees, and guardians representing the warrantee, or his heirs, who apply for patents, should produce evidence of their appointment as such.

IV. When the land has passed out of the ownership of the original warrantee, or party who took out the office right, the applicant for patent will be required to furnish evidence of ownership.

V. The present owner of a part of a tract of land surveyed in pursuance of any given warrant, desiring to have a patent in his own name, can obtain it by having the county surveyor make return of survey of such part. In making the survey the county surveyor should, besides giving the courses and distances and quantity of acres in the particular part, indicate the whole of the original tract by dotted lines. The applicant will only be required to pay his proportion of the whole amount due on the tract, with fees. Evidence of ownership to accompany application.

iract, with fees. Evidence of ownership to accompany application.

VI. When an unpatented original tract has been sold and sub-divided, the several present owners may unite in an application for patent and statement of title, and upon payment of amount due, with patent and other fees, a patent will issue to them, the said applicants, their heirs and assigns, according to their respective rights and interests, without setting forth the particular interest of each.

VII. In cases where it is difficult to submit the evidence of title required by this office in order to obtain a patent, any one or more of the owners of an unpatented tract can, through this department, discharge the lien against said tract by the payment of the purchase money, interest and fees shown to be due by the inind lien docket, and the interest since accrued, and a patent can at any time afterwards issue to those entitled to it upon proof of ownership.

wards issue to those entitled to it upon proof of ownership.

VIII. The accounts in the lien docket are calenlated to June 1, 1868. If to the amount due, as shown in its proper column, there be added the interest accruing from June 1, 1868, to the date of forwarding the docket to the Prothonotary, at the rate given in the column of rate per cent of interest, and on this sum, including the fees (or when fees only are due), interest be calculated at the rate of six per cent, from the time of forwarding the docket until the date of the application for patent, it will give the amount required to procure a patent.

A statement of the amount due on any particular tract or tracts, or any other information in relation thereto, will be promptly furnished on application to this office.

Previous to the 27th of December, 1762, £15 10s. (\$41°33) per hundred acres, with the exception of a warrants in the lower counties at £3 10s. (\$9°33) per

gust, 1763, 49 (324) per hundred acres.
From the 5th of August, 1763, to the 6th of August, 1765, £15 10s. (\$41 23).
Locations and warrants from the 6th of July, 1765, to the 1st of July, 1784, £5 sterling (\$22 22).

PRICES UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH. PRICES UNDER THE COMMONWEALTH.

From the 1st of July, 1784, to the 3d of April, 1792, £10 (\$26-66%) per hundred acres.

New purchase, 1784.—From the 1st of May, 1786, to the 1st of March, 1789, £30 (\$80).

From the 1st of March, 1789, to the 3d of April, 1792, £20 (\$35-304%).

From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 1st of September, 1817, £5 (\$13-23).

From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 1st of September, 1817, £5 (\$13-23).

From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 1st of September, 1817, £5 (\$13-23).

Purchase of 1768, and the previous purchases.— From the 3d of April, 1792, to the 28th of March, 1814, unimproved, at the rate of fifty shillings (86-66%) per hundred acres.

Lands in the purchase of 1784, lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and Allegheny and Conewages creek cf. 10s. (890).

wango creek, £7 10s. (\$20).
Undrawn donation lands, from the 1st of October, 1818, at the rate of \$1.50 per acre.
Donation lands reduced, from the 25th of Febru-

Donation lands reduced, from the 25th of February, 1819, to fifty cents per acre.

From the 21st of March, 1814, lands within the purchase of 1768, and the previous purchases, to be at the rate of £10 (\$26.65%) per hundred acres.

From the 1st of September, 1817, lands within the purchase of 1784, east of the Allegheny river and Conewango creek, at the rate of £10 (\$26.66%), except such as have been settled on, agreeably to the act of the 5d of April, 1792, between said 3d of April and 1st of September, 1817. and 1st of September, 1817. Seventeen townships in Luzerne county—Price fixed by the commissioners:—First class, \$2 per acre; second class, \$120; third class, 50 cents; fourth class, 84 cents.

PRESENT PRICE. The present price of all vacant and unimproved land is now at the rate of £10 (\$26.66%) per hundred acres, except the following:—
Lands lying north and west of the rivers Ohio and

Reserve tracts near Erie, Waterford, etc., price Reserve tracts hear kne, wateriord, etc., price fixed by commissioners.

Lands improved agreeably to the act of the 3d of April, 1792, 50s. (\$6.66%), and £5 (\$13.33%) per hundred acres.

Lands held by Virginia warrants in the southwest part of the State—the warrants show the terms. (Lands were taken under Virginia warrants as low as 10s. per hundred acres.)
It is the practice in the Land Office to charge for the excess of land above ten per cent. on fifty shil-ing warrants at the rate of £10 per hundred acres.

RESURGAM.

The Wenderful Case of Suspended Aulmation in St. Louis The Marvel Still Unexplained. St. Louis is in a state of great excitement over the case of Mr. Heitkamp, concerning which we have already given some information. The Republican of January 3 has the following additional particulars:-

The fifth day has clapsed since the body of Mr. Heitkamp passed into a comatose condition, resembling death, and yet there is no change in the color of his features, the touch of his ficeh, other than a small degree of unnatural coldness. His eyes are closed as if closed in sleep, and in fact, if the body was taken out of the coffin and placed on a bed, and then shown to persons ignorant of the circumstances, they would most unquestionably declare the man was in a deep sleep. There is no softening of the flesh, no indications whatever of putrefaction. There is an entire absence of that odor that is alone peculiar to a dead human body. The fingers and wrist joints are still flexible, while there is an absence of deathly stiffness from the neek joints. These facts, at the expiration of the fifth day from the time it was supposed he died, surround the case with great and increasing inte-rest, and many are heard declaring that the man cannot be dead. If it is not death, then what is it? So far no reasonable satisfactory explanatendants of death (putrefaction, etc.), if he be dead, nor of outward evidences of animation. if he, indeed, be living, have been given, and the quotation-

"God moves in a mysterious way His wonders to perform,"

Occurs to the mind as often as the case is mentioned. He may be dead, and yet may be alive and at a late hour last night, a majority of the people conversant with the case inclined to the latter opinion, and were quite free in so ex-

pressing themselves. There are accounts on record of the opening of graves long years after burial, when the bodies, once clothed in flesh, were found in such a position as to indicate clearly that they had turned over. How did they get in that position? Many years ago, an English countess apparently died. Her body was placed in the vault. It was known that she wore on her fingers some valuable jewelry. A few nights after the vault was broken open, an attempt made to slip the rings from her fingers, but they would not pass over the joints. The fiends or robbers, in order to accomplish their purpose, cut one of the fingers off. The blood started, and in less time than it takes to write it, the Countess rose in her coffin, and was finally re-stored to her family and friends and lived for many years. - Was her condition when placed in the vault the same as that in which Mr. Heitkamp is now lying, or his like hers? There are other instances where persons were supposed to have died, and were clothed and collined for burial, and yet revived and lived for many years. They stated, after recovery, that they were fully cognizant of all that was going an around them but yet were the same and the same around the sa on around them, but yet were powerless—pal-sled in every natural function, except thought. Just such an instance was described by Mr. Heitkamp to his daughter Josephine, as occurring to him in a dream. He was robed in the habiliments of death, coffined and carried to the habiliments of death, collined and carried to the church. There the power of consciousness and of action returned. Can it be that there is to be a full verification of this strange dream²— that some unaccountable and inexplicable agency is at work in this case for the accom-

lishment of a strange purpose?
It is the fixed determination of the immediate relatives of Mr. Heitkamp to retain his body from burial until there are unmistakable evi-dences that putrefaction has commenced. Then,

and not till then, will the body be removed from the room in which it now lies. The atmosphere of the room in which the body lies is not at all cold. There is a large stove in the adjoining room and the communicating door

is kept open. JOHN BARLEYCORN.

"Bettom" on a Drunk-How they Talk to Actors in Boston. The Boston Traveller of Wednesday has the follow-

last night Mr. Stuart Robson failed to put in an appearance at Selwyn's theatre, from the fact that Mr. Stuart Robson was drunh; and so Mr. Pearson at half an hour's netice performed "Bottom," Mr. Binsmore the part of "Quince," and Mr. Bradford "Snout," With regard to Mr. Robson, as indeed with any actor who so far forgets the respect due to the public, there can be no excuse. He may get as "drunk as David's sow" every day in the week, if he sees it. That is his affair, not ours. But it does become our affair, when, from the use of intoxicating beverages, he is unable to fulfil his contract with the management, and by that non-fulfilment, disappoints the public. Drunkenness is an old falling with Mr. Robson, and our only surprise is that his debauch did not take place carrier in the season. This is by no means the first instance of it in this city; for ourselves, we hope it may be the last. The stage, and the well-earned reputation of a first-class theatre, should not be at the mercy of a drunken actor. We had cherushed the idea that Mr. Robson's recent experience in New York would have had its influence on him, but in this respect we were doomed to disappointment. It will be borne in mind that there he appeared one night on the stage in a condition below the level of a

beast, and here is what a New York journal said at the time concerning it:

Struart Roboon, we thought, had staken a lesson from the past, and, it was to be hoped, had redeemed himself from its past errors, or at least one of them, and that is, appearing before a respectable audience in a manner that, to put it in a mild term, is a gross insuit. Only a few years ago he held an enviable position in Philadelphia, at the Arch Street Theatre, and was a great favorite; but he fell so o'ten from his high estate that the public lost all confidence in him. He then resolved to abstain from that root of all evil-the flowing bowl at dtry and be a man, but this firm resolve of his was like the wind, for we are told that he has o'ft been 'indisposed.' He came to this city with the Selvyn Troupe, and for a brief time kept straight, and by his excellent acting made himself a favorite; but on the lith inst. he appeared before the audience at Wallack's Thester in a perfectly muddled condition, alike diagraceful to himself and the audience. He kept 'full' the balance of the week, but did not appear before the lith. On one evening Black Event Sweam was played without any 'Captain Crossives'—the tragedy of Ramfet without any 'Captain Crossives'—the tragedy of Ramfet without any 'Captain Roboson should take warning in time of the fate of so many good actors whe have fallent to the very pit by the use of John Barleycorn, for he will upset all who trifle with him."

We have nothing to add to the warning above

We have nothing to add to the warning above given. If Mr. Robson cannot heed good advice he should suffer the consequences. What course the management of Selwyn's Theatre may take in the premises, we know not at present, but we feel certain they will do what is consistent with their own dignity, and the character of the theatre.

JEALOUSY AND REVENGE.

A Young Woman Dangerously Stabbed, and the Would-be Marderer Cuts His Own

The San Francisco Bulletia of December 28 says:—
A terrible case of attempted murder and suicide occurred yesterday, at a house No. \$35 Clay street, the circumstances of which are as follows:—Some time since a man came to this city and took his residence at the house designated above, representing the young lady by whom he was accompanied to be his wife. They remained there till to-day. He had been for some time jealous of her, and to-day, while she was standing near a bureau in her room, he came in and asked her if she was going out. She said "Yes." He told her he did not wish her to go. She said she was obliged to do so, and started from the room. At this he drew a sword-cane, and rushing toward her stabbed her three times, once in the arm, once in the back, and once in the breast. She ran into the hall screaming for help, and pursued by the fiend. The landlord heard her cries, and coming out met them. Walch immediately slashed a razor across his throat, staggered, and fell. The landlord ran to the police office for aid, and while he was gone Walch got to his feet, and, still nursing his deadly purpose to murder Mary, started for her room again with a razor in each hand, and his own throat gashed like Banquo's; but fortunately for her he fell again in the hall, from loss of blood, and was found in that condition by the landlord and Officer Gannon. His wounds may prove fatal, but the woman's are not dangerous. She is about twenty-six years of age, and quite handsome. The following letters left by the would-be murderer explain the cause of his flendish acts:—

My Dear Mothers:—One hour before I die you are running in my thoughts. I am sorrow you will hear this about Thront.

be murderer explain the cause of his flendish acts:

MY DEAR MOTHER: One hour before I die you are running in my thoughts. I am sorrow you will hear this about your get boy, but God or the Devil tell me so. I cannot retain my long, long oath I swore when I left Toledo. So, dear mother, I bid you farewell. Pray for me.

MISS ANNIE D. MURIE:—I drop you these few lines before your Jennie and myself are dead corpses. I am the fore your Jennie and myself are dead corpses. I am the murderer, and do it for revenge. She has been false to me, and for it revenge I have. I am the person. She came from Toledo, Ohio, my home. We passed on the boat coming from New York as man and wife. So if you wish to take care of her body, come and do so. You will find it at No. 835 Clay street.

Please have one of my friends telegraph to my brother-in-law, Frank J. Scott, Tolego, Ohio.

Mary Williams, this wife of mine, I saw in Toledo

Please have one of my friends telegraph to my brother in-law, Frank J. Scott, Toleco, Ohio.

Mary Williams, this wife of mine, I saw in Toledo for the first time, and never spoke to me till September last. I loved her, and she the same. After leaving Toledo, went to New York, and took the steamship Arizona, leaving on the same day for San Francisco. I have not treated her very well; sometimes I would be good and kind to her; but jealousy ran away with me, for she was the stand-mark of everybody on the boat. She is good-looking and stylish. After we arrived in San Francisco, I could not find much of anything to do, so I had to let her go to work for \$30 per week. On the list of December a sister of hers came down from Truckee. Her sister and none of her folks know about her being with anybody. I met her sister in my rooms, and was introduced to her as Mr. De Vean. That is the name I go by here and went by on the was introduced to her as Mr. De Vean, That is the name I go by here and went by on the steamer, At 7 o'clock I took Jennie to the theatre, and let them walk ahead. They were talking together. After coming home in the evening she said, with tears in her eyes, she had something to tell me. I asked her to go on. She said:—"Met, I am a married wordan. My husband is living at St. Louis." I was so much surprised I did not know what to make of it, but she cried like a child and said she never would have told me of it if it had not been for her sister. She preferred to tell me her self. I was so mad-madness like a tiger's-I die not know what to do at the time. Thank God! know now. The rest you can and will hear about

the end of my little history. To Frank Scott, Toledo, Ohio. AN OLD DESPERADO.

Arrest of an Arkansas Traveller Who Acknowledges Having Been Concerned in Two Mar

The following is taken from the Memphis Avalanche of January 8:-

Information reached the police authorities yesterday from Helena, Ark., thata negro named James Thomas, who is implicated in the murder of a colored man named George Smith, on Dr. Peterson's place, near Marion, about six weeks since, had fled to this place. The officers of police were promptly put on the track of the fugitive, who was soon arrested and brought to the First District Station. He at first denied all knowledge of the murder, even after being losely questioned by Superintendent Pearne An unlucky expression, however, that the authorities of Memphis had no right to arrest him for what he might have done in Arkansas, proved that the police had captured the right individual; and when he saw that he was "cornered," he considered it best to "own up." He stated that he and another negro named Green Miller had had a quarrel with the deceased, George Smith, and from words they came to blows, when Smith raised his gun and shot him (Thomas) in the right breast, inflicting a serious wound, the marks of which he exhibited. The instant he fired the shot, Green Miller raised his gun and shot Smith through the heart, killing him instantly. Miller has been arrested, and Thomas

was taken into custody as an accomplice. From his own account, Thomas seems to be regular desperado, and this is not the first deed of blood with which he has been connected About three months ago, while he was living at Balding's Landing, he alleges that a negro named Joe Allen got under his house, with the intention, it was suspected, of coming up through the floor for the purpose of committing a criminal assault on Thomas' sister. Thomas heard the noise, and, seizing an ax, ordered him to come out. Several of the neighbors gathered round, and when Allen emerged from his hiding place Thomas seized a double-barreled gun and

Immediately after committing the murder Thomas fied and went to live on Dr. Peterson's plantation, in the vicinity of Marion, where he continued to live until the murder of Smith. He seems to be in a fair way of paying the penalty

-It appears certain that Monseigneur Du-breuil, Archbishop of Avignon, and not Cardinal Bonnechose, will succeed to the sec of Lyons and the primacy of France. Eight years ago Monseigneur Dubreuil was only director of the Monseigneur Dubreull was only director of the seminary of St. Pous, and but for the death of Monseigneur Thibault, Bishop of Montpellier, he might possibly have been still in the same obscure position. But in the early days of the Second Empire it was decided that a funeral oration on the first Napoleon should be pronounced in Notre Dame, and the Bishop of Montpellier was selected for the duty. After the pellier was selected for the duty. After the death of Monseigneur Thibault, the manuscript of the oration was found among his papers, but in the writing of M. Dubreull, who was shortly afterwards promoted to the bishopric of Vannes, whence after two years he was translated to the archiepiscopal see of Avignon. He is the author of one or two excellent historical works, of an essay on national characteristics, and even of a small volume of poetry. He has always avoided plunging into theological disputes, and is looked upon as a sound champion of the rights of the Gallican Church.

Quotations.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Work at the Navy Yards.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—Orders have been given to have the machinery of the Hartford and Canandalgua, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, thoroughly repaired, ready for sea service. Bids for the work have been solicited from outside establishments.

Orders have also been given to concentrate all the force possible on the machinery of the Nantasket, at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, and have her ready for service as soon as possible.

The machinery will be put in the United There is considerable activity in financial circles to-day, on account of the payments usual at this period, but it is rather early to expect that the disbursements of currency, which in this city will probably reach \$50,000,000, will have any perceptible effect upon the loan market until about the middle of the month, when it will begin again to flow into the usual channels. The active condition of the Stock market yesterday seems to indicate a change in the condition of the money market, and it is quite probable that for the next week or two there will be a lively demand for stocks for permanent investment. States steamer Antietam (now at the Philadelphia Navy Yard) as soon as possible. Bids have also been solicited from outside establishments.

Bupposed Cubas F tvateer.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.—The Spanish Minister has informed the Navy Department that the supposed Cuban privateer which crossed the bar at Charleston is the steamer Annie, and has on board a large part of the erew of the Hornet. The Frolic will probably be ordered by telegraph to proceed to Charleston to watch her movements.

The New York Naval Circular. The following circular has been addressed by the staff officers of the navy to the signers of the petition circulated among the New York merchants, published in these despatches a few days

DECEMBER 22, 1869.—Sir:—The above memorial, signed under date of November 15, 1869, by yourself and fifty-three other distinguished and induential citizens of New York, has been presented to the Congress of the United States. Your signature, and that of the other gentlemen associated with you, must have been given under great misapprehension of the facts, which are that in every plan and scheme of staff rank which we have ever presented, the of the facts, which are that in every plan and scheme of staff rank which we have ever presented, the superior rank and authority of commanding officers have been carefully protected as essential to that discipline which is as much desired by staff officers as by the other half of the navy-facts well known to every officer in the service, and to the Naval Committees of Congress. We make this correction in the confidence that you will deem it proper to withdraw your name from the memorial, or to inform us on whose authority vou have made the statements contained in it, which are so injurious to us, and to which you have, under obvious misapprehensions given the sanction of your honorable name.

ble name.

We are, very respectfully, your obedient servants,
GEORGE CLYMER, Surgeon,
C. C. JACKSON, Paymaster,
ALPRED ADAMSON, Past Engineer,
HENRY SNYDER, Second Asst. Engr.,
and others.

It is understood that the memorial referred to is to be circulated on 'Change in Philadelphia to-day.

Important to Distillers.

The following important circular, concerning the new form of book for wholesale liquor dealers, retailers, and distillers, has just been issued:-

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 29, 1869.—The form of book as exhibited on the new blank form, No. 52, is hereby prescribed:— In accordance with the provisions of section 45 of In accordance with the provisions of section 45 of the act of July 20, 1868, to be used by wholesale liquor dealers and rectifiers instead of the form of book now in use as prescribed in black form No. 52, regulations, series 5, No. 7, and in accordance with the provisions of section 19 of said act. The said new form No. 52 is also prescribed to be used by distillers, in addition to the books required to be kept by them, in which to keep an account of all spirits withdrawn from their distillery warehouses, and to whom and how such spirits are disposed of. This form of book will go into use on the first day of This form of book will go into use on the first day of February next, on and after which date every distiller, wholesale liquor dealer, and rectifier will be required to keep the accounts as provided for in said sections on this form of book, and none other. Officers of revenue are requested to afford every facility to secure the distribution of the book for use by the date named.

Acting Commissioner.

FROM THE STATE.

The Treasurer Fight-Irwin Withdraws. pectal Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HARRISBURG, Jan. 6 .- The contest between Irwin and Mackey terminated last evening by the withdrawal of the friends of Irwin. The

result was brought about by the known fact that a majority of the Republican members of both houses had signed a paper endorsing Mackey. There has never been a more bitter fight at Harrisburg, or one into which more powerful and influential elements were thrown. The official caucus to make the nomination will be held at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

FROM EUROPE.

The Duke of Genon and the Spanish Throne By the Franco-American Cable. FLORENCE, Jan. 6 .- It is officially announced that the refusal of King Victor Emanuel to the candidature of the Duke of Genoa for the Spanish throne was made unwillingly, but that he could not avoid it, owing to the extreme disinclination of the Duchess of Genoa on her

French Surveillance of Cable Telegrams
Baron Haussmann. Paris, Jan. 6 .- It is reported that the censorship heretofore exercised over telegrams and the admission of foreign papers will be at least temporarily suspended.

M. Chevran, Prefect of Lyons, it is decided will replace Baron Haussmann as Prefect of the

This Morning's Quotations.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

London, Jan. 6—11 A. M.—Consols 92% for both money and account. American securities quiet and steady. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 85%; ten-forties, 84%. American Stocks steady. Erie, 17%; Illinois Central, 102%; Atlantic and Great Western, 25%.

Liverpool, Jan. 6—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 11%, 811% d.; middling Orleans, 11%, 811% d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. California Wheat, 9s. 6d. 29s. 7d.; red Western Wheat, 6s. 10d. Flour, 22s. 3d.

London, Jan. 6.—The pentine casier at 28s. 29s. 8d. Sugar affoat easier at 28s. 9d. 29s.

Bremen, Jan. 6.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 7 thaiers 6 groats.

Hamburg, Jan. 6.—Petroleum closed quiet last night at 15 mare bancos 2 schillings.

Paeis, Jan. 6.—The Bourse opens with a declining tendency. Rentes 72f. 95c.

This Afternson's Quotations.

This Afterneon's Quotations.

LONDON, Jan. 6—1 P. M.—Consols 92% for money, and 92% for account. United States 5-90s of 1862, 87; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 85%; 10-40s, 84%. Eric R. R., 17%; Illinois Central, 102%; Great Western, LIVERPOOL, Jan. 6-1 P. M.—Lard declining; ales at 71s, 6d. Tallow, 44s. 9d.

STILL MORE OF STOWE

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 6.—The Maryland Legisla-Why Lord Byron Must Have Been Guilty-The Physiological Argument, and its Bearing President of the Senate. Most of the old clerks Against Him. and other officers were re-elected. The Gover-

> The following is the curious physiological argument advanced by Mrs. Stowe to show that Lord Byron must have been suilty of the crime of which she charges him, because of his abnormal constitution:

The credibility of the accusation of the unnatural crime charged to Lord Byron is greater than if charged to most men. He was born of parents both of whom were remarkable for periectly ungoverned passions. There appears to be historical evidence that he was speaking literal truth when he says to Medwin of his

"He would have made a bad hero for Hannah More. He ran out three fortunes, and married or ian away with three women. . . . He se med born for his own ruin and that of the other sex. He began by seducing I ady Carmarthee, and spent her four thousand pounds; and, no content with one adventure of this kind, afterwards eloped with Miss Gordan. Majoria Congressions. p. 31.

tore of this kind, afterwards cloped with Miss Gordon."—Medwin's Concessations, p. 31.

Lady Carmarthen here spoken of was the
mother of Mrs. Leigh. Miss Gordon became
Lord Byron's mother.

By his own account and that of Moore, she
was a passionate, ungoverned, though affectionate woman. Lord Byron says to Medwin:—

"I lost my father when I was only six years of age. My mother, when she was in a passion with me (and I gave her cause enough), used to say, "O you little dog! you are a Byron all over! you are as bad as your father!"—Ibid., p. 31. By all the accounts of his childhood and early

youth, it is made apparent that ancestral causes had sent him into the world with a most perilous and exceptional sensitiveness of brain and nervous system, which it would have required the most judicious course of education to direct estely and happily. safely and happily.

Lord Byron often speaks as if he deemed him-

self subject to tendencies which might terminate in insanity. The idea is so often mentioned and dwelt upon in his letters, journals, and con-versations that we cannot but ascribe it to some very peculiar experience, and not to mere

But in the history of his early childhood and youth, we see no evidence of any original malformation of nature. We see only evidence of one of those organizations, full of hope and full of peril, which adverse influences might easily drive to insanity, but wise physiological training and judicious moral culture might have guided to the most spleadid results. But of these he had neither. He was alternately the pet and victim of his mother's tumultuous na-ture, and equally injured both by her love and her anger. A Scotch maid of religious charac-ter gave him early serious impressions of reli-gion, and thus added the element of an awakened conscience to the conflicting ones of his character.

character.

Education, in the proper sense of the word, did not exist in England in those days. Physiological considerations of the influence of the body on the soul, of the power of brain and nerve over meral development, had then not even entered the general thought of society. The school and college education literally taught him nothing but the ancient classics, of whose power in exciting and developing the animal passions Byron often speaks.

Byron often speaks.

The morality of the times is strikingly exemplified even in its literary criticism.

For example:—One of Byron's poems, written while a schoolboy at Harrow, is addressed to "My Son." Mr. Moore, and the annotator of the standard edition of Byron's poems, gravely give the public their speculations on the point, whether Lord Byron first became a father while a schoolboy in Harrow; and go into particulars in relation to a certain infant, the claim to which lay between Lord Byron and another schoel-fellow. It is not the nature of the event itself, so much as the cool, unembarrassed manner in which it is discussed, that gives the impression of the state of public morals. There is no inti-mation of anything unusual, or discreditable to the school, in the event, and no apparent suspicion that it will be regarded as a serious imputa-tion on Lord Byron's character.

Modern physiological developments would lead any person versed in the study of the recip-rocal influence of physical and moral laws to anticipate the most serious dauger to such an organization as Lord Byron's, from a precocious development of the passions. Alcoholic and narcotic stimulants, in the case of such a person, would be regarded as little less than suicidal, and an early course of combined drinking and and an early course of combined drinking and licentiqueness as tending directly to establish those unsound conditions which lead towards moral insanity. Yet not only Lord Byron's testimony, but every probability from the license of society, goes to show that this was exactly what did take place.

Neither restrained by education, nor warned by any correct physiological knowledge, nor held in check by any public sentiment, he drifted

held in check by any public sentiment, he drifted directly upon the fatal rock. Here we give Mr. Moore full credit for all his

here we give Mr. Moore thil credit for all his abatements in regard to Lord Byron's excesses in his early days. Moore makes the point very strongly that he was not, de facto, even so had as many of his associates; and we agree with him. Byron's physical organization was originally as fine and sensitive as that of the most delicate woman. He possessed the faculty of moral ideality in a high degree; and he had not, in the earlier part of his life, an attraction towards mere brutal vice. His physical sensitiveness was so remarkable, that he says of himself, "A dose of salts has the effect of a temporary inebriation, like light champagne, upon me." Yet this exceptionally delicately organized boy and youth was in a circle where not to conform to the coarse drinking customs of his day was to incur cen-sure and ridicule. That he early acquired the power of bearing large quantities of liquor is manifested by the record in his journal that, on the day when he read the severe "Edinburgh article upon his schoolboy poems, he drank three bottles of claret at a sitting. Yet Byron was so far superior to his times,

Yet Byron was so far superior to his times, that some vague impulses to physiological prudence seem to have suggested themselves to him, and been acted upon with great vigor. He never could have lived so long as he did under the exhaustive process of every kind of excess, if he had not reinforced his physical nature by an assiduous care of his muscular system. He took boxing lessons, and distinguished himself and athletic exercises.

in all athletic exercises.

He also had periods in which he seemed to try vaguely to retrieve himself from dissipation, and to acquire self-mastery by what he called

But, ignorant and excessive in all his movements, his very efforts at temperance were in-temperate. From violent excesses in eating and drinking, he would pass to no less unnatural periods of utter abstinence. Thus the very conservative power which nature has of adapt-ing herself to any settled course was lost. The extreme sensitiveness produced by long periods of utter abstinence made the succeeding debauch more maddening and fatal. He was like a fine musical instrument, whose strings were every day alternating between extreme tension and perfect laxity. We have in his Journal many passages, of which the following is a speci-

"I have dined regularly to-day, for the first time since Sunday last; this being Sabbath too—all the rest, tea and dry biscuits, six per diem. I wish to God I had not dined, now! It kills me with heaviness, stuper, and herrible dreams; and yet it was but a pint of bucellas, and ash. Meat I never touch, nor much vegetable diet. I wish I were in the country, to take exercise, instead of being obliged

Centinued on the Second Page.]