# FIRST EDITION

THE LATEST SENSATION.

The "Wolf and the Lamb" Back in

Return of the Rev. Horace Cooke with his Young Infatuation-The Bohemian Press in a Nightmare-The Pastor in Prison-The Pupil with her Parents.

The New York World of this morning says:-The story of the Rev. Horace Cooke is not yet told. Its incidents have already been sufficiently numerous, and not a few of them have been painful. What it will be necessary to write of him in the future, either in explanation or in sympathy, it is unnecessary to anticipate. Strange as it will seem, he returned to this city on as it will Tuesday.

SAVED FROM RUIN. The joy of Miss Johnson's father, and mother, The joy of Miss Johnson's father, and mother, and brother, and sisters at her return was unbounded. They were only too glad to welcome her back to their home and their love, and when they became positively assured that she came back to them as pure as when she left, their hearts were filled with unspeakable gladness. It is the theory of many persons who are intimately acquainted with Cooke that his object in appring away with the girl was seduction, and running away with the girl was seduction, and that failing in this he became maddened almost he did not succeed in ruining the girl, and that she has come back to her friends as pure as when she left. to insanity. One thing, however, is certain, that

WHERE WAS HE?

Where the reverend gentleman was between his disappearance on Friday evening and his reappearance on Tuesday it is difficult at the present moment to tell. But permitting this lacuna in his history to remain unfilled for the present, the narrative of his adventures may be taken up yesterday afternoon at

LOVEJOY'S HOTEL, where he registered his name and address pre-paratory to taking apartments. The name given was that of "Henry P. Daly, of St. Louis, Mo." After registering his name he turned round and asked some one to come out with him. His invitation was accepted by one of the gentlemen present, who, however, had no previous acquaintance with him, and was in total ignorance of his object. The hotel is at one corner of Beekman street—the World office is opposite. Thither he walked, manifesting no unusual feeling in his demeanor. He asked the clerk at the counter for a copy of yesterday's World. It was given to him. After reading some portions e became excited—the views of the public on his conduct, as therein expressed, uniting with the sherry wine, which he afterwards con-fessed he had been drinking, to disturb his selfpossession. He made some inquiries of the elerk in reference to the articles contained in the paper, which, of course, that gentleman could not answer. At that moment one of the gentlemen connected with the editorial depart-ment of the World entered the publication office ment of the World entered the publication office to obtain the key of the door leading to the editor's rooms. As the manners of "Mr. Henry P. Daly, of St. Louis, Mo.," were not at that moment specially unpleasant, the official in the counting-room observed, "There is a gentleman from up-stairs; he knows more about those mat-

The manner of "Mr. Daly" immediately changed. His face became livid with anger. Rushing towards the gentleman alluded to, he ried out, gesticulating vehemently:-

"Who wrote that article, sir?" Somewhat surprised at the unusual vigor of this address, the gentleman addressed quietly

Your question is decidedly impertinent. cannot inform you.' "Ha! It was you, then, who wrote this foul slander. I, sir, am the Rev. Horace Cooke." Hercupon the soi-disant Missourian rushed on his supposed "slanderer" in an intimidating manner, subsequently catching him by the col-lar, and holding one hand behind his back as if searching in a back pocket for a pistol. This was becoming serious, and as the gentleman as

saulted was unwilling to become a martyr, espe-cially as he did not write any of the articles obected to, he freed himself from the threatening grasp of the reverend assaulter. Apprehending further disturbance, he bade one of the clerks to send for an officer to preserve the peace.

'What do I care now for an officer? but I would give \$50 for the man that wrote that

After a few moments, in which Mr. Cooke indulged in threats of a similar strain, an officer ame, and he was accordingly given in charge. He was then brought to the

BEEKMAN STREET STATION-HOUSE, where he was accused of creating a disturbance in the publication office of the World and as-

saulting one of its editors. "By jingo," muttered one of the admiring policemen who stood by, "He looks more like a Rooshian officer than a parson. He's a dashing fellow, and I wouldn't mind falling in love with

him myself if I was a woman.' "Dashing" is exactly the word which describes the normal Rev. Horace Cooke's appearance; it was hardly applicable to his then condition. The charge was briefly told-that he had

assaulted, without provocation, a gentleman passing through a portion of the establishment in which he was employed, threatening further violence to other attaches of the same paper. 'Well, sir, what's your name?'

"My name is Horace Cooke."

"Your age, Mr. Cooke?" "Thirty years."

Here there was a pause. Then he jerked out quite abruptly:-"In Seventh street, near the church; I don't

know the number. "Your profession?" The hand of the ex-preacher-a handsome one, by the way-was clasped over his eyes, and mouningly he replied:-

The sergeant said nothing, but wrote on the slate, and the sound fell gratingly on the ears of those present, through the sympathetic silence which followed this last answer, half concession,

A few more questions, and the formalities of the complaint were completed, and then Mr.

Cooke, turning round, said:—

"This is all directed, not against me, but against my church. I know it all. The press wants to attack the Methodist Church, and they have attacked me. I don't care, sir, about your charge, but I would give my left arm to meet the man face to face who wrote that terrible article on me. I certainly should assault him.

"Apything about you that you'd like to give up?" said the matter-of-fact sergeant, interrupt-ing the clerical tirade against the press, and the reflections of those present that if the accused were insane, as reported, he had "method in his madness" in the ingenious way in which he attempted to change reprobation of his conduc-into a newspaper assault against his church.
"He has a large sum of money by him," said one of the officers, however he knew.

"Can't take it unless he gives it," was the

"See if he has any arms."
The search was completed, and nothing of that kind was found, although a bulky pocket-

book, apparently well lined, was drawn from his breast-pocket. His friends, it is stated, took from him to-day some weapons.

"Take him down," and still threatening that one man who wrote "that article," and promising to exact summary vengeance when he had an opportunity, the still handsome, though much disturbed, face of Horace Cooke, pastor and the rest, disappeared down the stairs to a region at once a haven of security and a place of at once a haven of security and a place of

"Take care of him," said the sergeant. "You must drop down there every few minutes to look after him. He's too disturbed to be left alone," HE WANTS TO GET OUT.

After being locked up in the cell, Cooke sent a slip of paper, on which was written the following:—"Let me out in the passage-way, and I will give you \$10." The words were plainly written in a handsome hand, and did not indicate any physical nervousness. No answer was sent to the note, and the man remained all night in the cell. A number of acquaintances called to see him, but they were not permitted to have an interview with him. terview with him.

WHY SHE LEFT. The general belief is now that Miss Johnson was a young religious enthusiast, and that Mr. Cooke had acquired that singular spell power over her which, as is well known, often results from the development of an almost fanatical degree of so-called religious ardor. There is also reason to suspect that the young girl had the mis-fortune not to have concealed from him the exstence of this fascination which he exercised over her acts, and that in a moment of semi-infatuation he requested her to fly with him, and

she blindly assented.

She stated to her father that Mr. Cooke went to the school house on Friday afternoon last, and made arrangements with her to leave immediately. She obeyed, and they left that evening for Philadelphia. Having arrived there her "flighty" companion went to a kotel and hired a room, to which he escorted his youthful charge, and instantly took his departure, since which time until twelve o'clock last night she had neither seen nor heard anything of him. It may also be a matter of interest to the inquisitive to know that there is not the slightest reashe blindly assented. tive to know that there is not the slightest rea-son to suppose that Miss Johnson is not as chaste a young lady as when she left her parents' home last week; on the contrary, it is asserted that she is in no wise harmed save in the matter of unenviable and unfortunate notoriety.

A reporter of the Times had an interview with Cooke in the latter's cell, from which we extract

the following:-COOKE'S STATEMENT. The story told by Cooke was one of a boy's love, as follows:—"When I was eighteen years old I was engaged to be married to a girl about my own age. I loved her devotedly, and had every reason to believe that my affections were returned. An aunt of hers broke the engagement; how, I do not know, but villainously. The girl went to the West Indies, and I have never seen her since. Upon leaving this country she returned my ring, daguerreotype, letters, and all the tokens of affection which had passed between us. Her image faded from my mind, and when about twenty years old I married my present wife. She was and always has been the best of women, and we have never quarreled during our long married life. Before entering the our long married life. Before entering the ministry I was an actor, and for six months was upon the stage of the Old Bowery Theatre. Up to the time of coming to New York my life was a happy one, and as pure as befitted a Christian man and a minister of the Gospel. I was never unfaithful to my wife in the slightest degree, even in thought or deed, and the story in regard to my visiting places of bad repute is a fabrication, basely false. When we moved to Seventh street I became acquainted with Mattie Johnston. In form and feature she was the counterpart of my first love, resembling her in all terpart of my first love, resembling her in all respects. I became infatuated beyond control, and it was utterly beyond my power to resist the temptation to try and make her mine. But although loving her to desperation. I never had any criminal intercourse with her; and, so help me God, she is as pure and innocent this night as an angel in Heaven. Oh! I was a fool to do such a thing. Don't palliate my crime, for I have acted most wickedly, and will bear any punishment that may be put upon me. I intended to flee the country, and would have done so but for that infernal article in the World yesterday morning. It was a clear tissue of lies from beginning to end, and I could not ferbear facing him and seeking vengeance upon him. But for this I would never have been found out. It was this object alone which forced me from my hiding place. I have not done with the writer of that article yet, and if I ever get out of this place (here the prisoner gnashed his teeth and clenching his fists struck them wildly against the iron bars, adding at the same time with emphasis), I will wreak a terrible vengeance upon

## CUBA.

Diplomatic Correspondence—The Speakman and Wyeth Executions.

The full correspondence between Secretary ness has just been published. We take from it the following account of the execution of Messrs. Speakman and Wyeth, as sent by General Sickles to the Secretary of State:— It appears that Charles Speakman, a citizen

of the United States, residing in Aurora, Ind. where he has a wife and child, being by occupation a sailor, about the end of April shipped as a seaman on board the schooner Grapeshot, York, signing articles for Falmouth, in Jamaica in good faith, knowing nothing of the objects of the voyage. While lying in the lower bay of New York the tug-boat which was to tow the Grapeshot to sea arrived at midnight, bringing some fifty armed Cubans, with a considerable supply of munitions of war. Speakman objected to continuing the voyage, and desired to return to the city in the propeller; but the captain assured him that, although he had taken the Cubans on board, he would not risk his vessel by attempting to run the Spanish blockade, but would proceed at once to Falmouth, land the Cubans and go for a carge of fruit. Cape Maysi the Cubans took charge of the vessel, ran her ashore and disembarked.

Speakman, who had a quarrel with the captain about the engagement, was forcibly put on shore with the Cubaus. They were soon attacked by the Spanish troops, routed, and dis-Speakman taking no part in the fight. He took the first opportunity to give himself up to the Spanish authorities, and on the 16th of June was brought to Santiago, subjected to a private examination before the Fiscal, in the presence of an interpreter, and condemned to death immediately. The Consul of the United States made application to the Governor of the place by letter to grant a reprieve of a few days to able Speakman to obtain from Jamaica the proofs necessary to establish his innocence. The letter of the Consul was never answered. He then, in company with the English Vice-Consul, made a personal application to the Governor. The Governor replied that his orders were positive, alluding to Cap-tain-General Dulce's proclamation of the 24th of March, 1869, and added that, owing to the dis-sensions prevailing in the Spanish forces, the dissatisfaction of the Catalan volunteers and the danger of a counter revolution against himself. would be entirely impossible to grant even a short reprieve. Consequently Speakman was executed on the morning of the 17th June, within fourteen hours after he was brought to the city. These facts are derived from the official reports of the Acting United States Consul, Dr. Phillips, Admiral Hoff, and the dying statements of Speakman and of these who was ments of Speakman, and of those who were ex-cepted with him, who united in declaring his innocence of all complicity in the objects of the

And it further appears that Albert Wyeth, of Pennsylvania, a young man of only twenty years

o age, and very respectably connected, sailed | SECOND EDITION in the same schooner Grapeshot at Falmouth, Jamaica, for the benefit of his health. On learning the real destination of the schooner he energetically protested against taking part in the enterprise. When the expedition disembarked he was forced to land with the Cubans, and took the first opportunity to surrender himself to the Spanish authorities. He was shot on the 21st of June, and, so far as can be ascertained, without even the pretense of a trial. The acting Consul of the United States, in a personal interview with the Governor, urged in vain the extreme youth of the prisoner, his respectable social standing, and his innocence of any criminal intent, as reasons for a commutation or reprieve

Admiral Hoff, in his report to the Navy Department, which is accompanied by all the evi-dence necessary to support his conclusions, dedence necessary to support his conclusions, de-clares that these men were sacrificed through "the weakness of the Spanish official at this city (Santiago de Cuba) in yielding to the demands of the Catalan volunteers, and of misconstruing or acting upon the cruel decree of the 24th of March, 1869." In this opinion, and the forcible language in which it is expressed, the President fully concurs, and the undersigned is instructed to demand of the Spanish government full repa-ration to be made to the families or representa-tives of the said Charles Speakman and Albert Wyeth, in so far as pecuniary compensation can Wyeth, in so far as pecuniary compensation can make reparation for these unjustifiable homi-

#### JAIL DELIVERY.

Two Notorious Desperadoes Escape from a County Prison.

The Chicago Republican of January II has

The Chicago Republican of January 11 has the following:—

About 8 o'clock last evening two notorious ruffians confined in cell No. 30 of the County Jail effected their escape from that institution. Of the escaped prisoners, John O'Brien was incarcerated for burgiarizing a house on Wabash avenue of \$700 worth of plate last summer, and the other, Thomas Kilcore, alias Jones, was confined for assaulting and robbing a man on Kinzie street last September. The last-mentioned ruffian was held under \$30,000 bail. The escape was undertaken and effected in a signally bold and expert manner. Just preescape was undertaken and effected in a signally bold and expert manner. Just previous to locking up, a number of prisoners confined for light offenses were engaged in carrying water to the different cells; the occupants of No. 30, taking advantage of the confusion, "pried" open the lock of their apartment with an iron hook which was used for hanging clothes upon. Having was used for hanging clothes upon. Having succeeded in opening their cell door, with the cognizance, doubtless, of their fellow-captives, the two men stole along the corridor leading eastward and terminating in the scaffold recently erected for the contemplated execution of Daniel Walsh. On the south side of the platform, which is erected about three feet above platform, which is erected about three feet above the floor, some planks were left off, affording an entrance into the basement; leading through an enclosed doorway into the new left wing of the court-house. When the fellows had managed to get all clear, one of the prisoners informed Jailor Stone of the escape effected by the two desperadoes. That officer instantly gave the alarm, but, as a matter of course, without avail—the birds had flown, and up to the latest accounts had not been recaptured. counts had not been recaptured.

The frequency of such escapes from places of confinement in this city tends to show a lack of confinement in this city tends to show a lack of capability somewhere. Either the prisons are improperly constructed, or the guard placed over prisoners is insufficient. One man placed in the jailor's office cannot, if he would, prevent such escapes as that of last evening. The County Jail is pre-eminently conspicuous as the most insecure of all the leaky prisons with which Chicago is afflicted.

## ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

Letter to Captain Hall from the Bremen Com-mittee of the German Polar Expedition. The following communication will explain

Francis Hall, Arctic Explorer, New York-Honorable Sir:—As Secretary of the Bremen Committee of the German Arctic Exploring Expedition. I have the honor to send you herewith a short account of the plan of our expedition. which left Bremen and the German shores or the 15th of June, 1869, in two ships, a steamer and a sailing vessel. I presume that you, dear sir, as an experienced and celebrated Arctic explorer, will have a peculiar interest in our enterprise. You will see from reports that the ships are provisioned for two years. Their plan is to reach the eastern coast of Greenland this year, and during the next summer to go as far north as possible, either by land or water. Ships were seen last on the 1st of August in latitude 73 north and longitude 15 west of Greenwich. According to the account received from whalers cruising in these regions at that time, we have reason to believe that our ships will have succeeded in piercing the icefloes which surround the eastern coast of Greenland, so that after wintering the expedition might have a good chance of exploring these unknown regions farther north than has ever been reached by any one before. To the Bre-men committee it is interesting, in the meanwhile, to get every new account of Arctic travel even from foreign countries.

I presume that you will have drawn up report of your long sojourn in those regions and given it to some newspaper or society.

We should be very glad if you would kindly send us such a report. You intend, I under-stand, to return next year to the Arctic regions. In this case you would greatly gratify us if you would give us notice when you go and where you are going. We may trouble you with some letters to our Arctle friends. Though not pro-bable, it is within the bounds of possibility that such letters may reach them somewhere through

Apologizing for my request and the practical purpose I have suggested, yours most respectfully.

M. LINDEMAN, Secretary to the Bremen Committee of the Ger

## man Polar Expedition. Address to Mendeshafre & Bremen.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Plans for the New Department Buildings. The plans for the new State Department building, prepared by Messrs. A. B. Mullett, Supervising Architect of the Treasury Depart-Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department, and Edward Clark, Architect in charge of the Capitol Extension, have been approved by the commission, consisting of Secretaries Fish Belknap, Cox, and General Michler, appointed to examine the same and select a site for the building. It has not yet been determined of what materials the new buildings will be con-structed, though it is probable that granite will a depth of 25, and be of the French Renaissance style. The general design consists of a centre pavilion, with wings three stories high and Man-sard roof. At each corner of the building there will be a pavillon of three intercolumnia-tions, and a carriage porch on either end. The extreme height of the building in the centre will be 95 feet; to the main cornice it will be 55 feet; and to the top of the attle story 75 feet. A terrace balcony will extend along the main front by the suite of rooms for the secre-tary on the second floor. The centre pavilion will be crowned with a pediment having a sculp-tured composition in the tympanum. There will be about fifty rooms in the building, besides a number of rooms in the fourth or attic story for flies and a number in the basement for heating apparatus, etc. There will be two halls in the building, one lengthwise with stairs at entry end and the other crossways. An octagonal rotunda occupies the centre, and around this will be grouped the water-closets, bath-rooms, etc.; ample ventilation for which will be secured in the supporting piers of the rotunda. The buildthe supporting piers of the rotunda. The build-ing will be entirely fire-proof, with tile floors,

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

The Darien Exploring Expedition-A Territorial Government for the District of Columbia-The Railway Capitation Tax.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Affairs.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—It is understood that several naval vessels have been ordered to San Domingo, to reinforce those already there. The United States steamer Alaska (a new steamer, carrying ten guns), fitted out at Boston, will, after completing her trial trip, proceed to New York, previous to her departure for the Asiatic fleet. The Benicia, now at New York, will be ready to sail by the 25th inst. The following officers have appeared before the Naval Examining Board for promotion, at the Navy Department, since the first of December last:-

Lieutenant Commanders T. O. Selfridge and Chas.
A. Babcock, Midshipmen Charles A. Adams, George
Blockinger, and Perry Garst, Captain John J. Almy,
Commander R. W. Shufeldt, Midshipmen H. McLory,
E. A. De Blois, and J. Coggswell. Masters F. M.
Gode and R. Impey are under orders to appear.

The Darlen Expedition.

The following persons have been ordered to report to Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, for the purpose of accompanying the Darien surveying expedition:-

J. A. Sullivan, Esq., and A. T. Mosman, Esq., Assistants U. S. Coast Survey; H. G. Ogden, Esq., and H. L. Maridan, Esq., Sub-Assistants U. S. Coast Survey; Timothy H. O'Sullivan, Esq., Photographer; and Mr. L. Karcher, Draughtsman.

Two telegraph operators will also accompany the expedition, but have not as yet been designated. The expedition has been fitted out with all the necessaries in each of its several departments with the greatest care. Every precaution will be used to guard against contractions of diseases peculiar to that climate, and also against the hostilities of the Indians, by numerous trinkets, with which to obtain their good will and services as guides, etc. The whole of the Isthmus is to be surveyed, and the work to be completed before the sickly season sets in. The several vessels will sail about the 20th instant, all under the command of Commander Thomas O. Selfridge, and a vessel is to be ordered to co-operate with him on the Pacific side. Great credit is due to Vice-Admiral Porter for his strenuous efforts in planning and fitting out this expedition, which will doubtless prove a success.

The Cession of British America to the United States.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,
Washington, Jan. 13.—A prominent member of the Foreign Relations Committee is preparing a speech in which he will advocate the cession by Great Britain of British North America to us in lieu of the money damages claimed on account of the depredations of the Alabama. This is the second step in the scheme planned by Robert J. Walker before his death, and partly executed by Mr. Sumner in defeating the Johnson-Clarendon Treaty.

The District of Columbia.

A movement is on foot to secure from Congress a territorial form of government for this district. At a meeting of the committee of citizens appointed to represent the District before Congress, Mr. Williams, of Indiana, a member of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, was present. It was determined to submit the views of the meeting to President Grant before he sends to Congress his special message on matters connected with the District. Registered Letters.

Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 13 .- The Convention of Postmasters assembled at the department again to-day to consider the best means by which to increase the efficiency of transmitting money in registered letters. The convention closes this evening with a grand banquet, to be given at the residence of Postmaster-General Creswell.

## FROM EUROPE.

Treatment of Fenian Prisoners. By the Franco-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13 .- A deputation of English and Irish workingmen combined, waited yesterday upon Mr. Bright, urging him to propose the appointment of a commission to inquire thoroughly into the alleged ill-treatment of Fenian prisoners. Outrage by Chinese Pirates.

Advices from Hong Kong to the 7th Inst. state

that the ship Grafton, reported abandoned near Maico, had in fact been attacked and captured by pirates. All of the Europeans on board were murdered except the captain and six men, who were taken prisouers. The Portuguese war vesvel Cormore proceeded to the scene of the outrage and inflicted severe punishment upon those concerned in it, and burned the village near which the murder occurred. The Condition of Paris.

Paris, Jan. 13 .- The city to-day is entirely tranquil. The report of yesterday says:-"The occurrences at the funeral of M. Noir, in the Parisian journals, and their extended accounts of the shooting are sensational, and much exaggerated. There was no conflict and no disturbance of the peace." This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13—11 A.M.—Consols for money, 92%, and for account, 92%. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 87%; of 1865, old, 86%; of 1867, 86; Ten-forties, 85. American stocks firm; Eric Railroad, 17; illinois Central, 163; Great Western, 25.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 13—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 113%d.; middling Orleans, 113%d. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Corn

Turpentine, 298.
PARIS, Jan. 13.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes, 74f.7c. Hamburg, Jan. 13.—Petroleum opened firm and unchanged yesterday both here and at Bremen.

LONDON, Jan. 18 .- Tallow firmer, 46s. 6d.; Spirits

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, Jan. 18—1 P. M.—Consols for money, 9234, and for account, 9244. American securities quiet; U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 8714; of 1865, old, 8644; of 1867, 8634. American stocks quiet; Erie, 777. LIVERPOOL Jan. 13-1 P. M .- Cotton firmer. The

Park dull; Lard quiet; Cheese, 71s.

PARE, Jan. 13.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, ANTWERP, Jan. 13.—Petroleum opened firm at 60 % HAVRE, Jan. 13.—Cotton opened quiet at 136f.

#### FROM BALTIMORE.

A Priest's Remnins Lying in State.

pecial Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 13.—The remains of the Reverend Father James Dolan, of St. Patrick's Church, at Fell's Point, who died yesterday evening, are now lying in state, and thousands are visiting the corpse. The Capitation Tax.

John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio Railread Co., answers Governor Bowie's message, and gives the reasons for not paying the capitation tax on the Washington Branch. He believes it unfair and unconstitutional, and asks only for the same privileges and rights given to the main trunk. He wants the whole matter legally tested.

Railway Subsidy.

Some sections of the ordinance giving thirteen hundred thousand dollars to complete the Western Maryland Railroad passed the first branch of City Councils. Its passage entire is sure.

The Marviand State Treasurership.

The State Treasurership is still the bone of con-

tention at Annapolis. Merriman's chances are in the ascendant. If no agreement on Fowler or Merriman is arrived at, Joshua Van Sant, of Baltimore, has the next best chance as a third

Baltimore City Register Elected.

John A. Robb has been elected City Register of Baltimore, in place of John H. Barnes. He was Barnes' assistant or deputy.

The Telegraph Strikers Hold Out. The telegraph strikers here all resolutely hold out. They say the company's despatches about their going back are all incorrect.

#### FROM THE SOUTH.

The Norfolk and Great Western Rallroad. NORPOLK, Va., Jan. 13 .- The Board of Directors of the Norfolk and Great Western Railroad held a meeting yesterday to consider the proposition made by responsible New York parties to build the entire road from Norfolk to Bristol, Tenn. A committee, consisting of Colonel T. S. Flourney, President of the board, Colonel B. M. Jones, and Col. James McKay, were appointed to proceed to New York at once, and close the contract on the basis already communicated to the board for the construction of the road. The board then adjourned without transacting any other business of a public nature.

#### FROM NEW JERSEY.

Hydrophobia in Haddonfield.

Special Despatch to The Beening Telegraph.

Haddonfield, Jan. 12.—W. H. Braddock, of Philadelphia, who was bitten by a rabid dog some eight weeks ago, is still in a critical condition at the house of Mr. Justice, in this village and but slight hopes of his recovery are yet manifested. At first nothing was thought of the accident, but during the few last days the symptoms have been of a dangerous character.

#### FROM NEW YORK.

The Rev. Cooke Discharged from Castedy. New York, Jan. 13.—The Rev. Horace Cooke, the hero of the late elopement sensation, who was arrested in the World office last night, was this morning brought up in the Tombs Police Court, but no one appearing to prosecute he was discharged.

New York Money and Stock Markets. NEW YORK, Jan. 13.—Stocks strong. Money 7 per cent. Gold, 1213. Five-twenties, 1869, coupon, 1153. cent. Gold, 1214. Five-twenties, 1862, conpon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 115½; do. 1865, do., 115½; do. do., new, 114½; do. 1867, 114½; do. 1868, 114½; 10-408, 112½; Virginia 6s, new, 58½; Missouri 6s, 87½; Canton Company, 52½; Cumberland preferred, 27½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91½; Brie, 22½; Reading, 94½; Adams' Express, 62; Michigan Central, 137; Cheveland and Pittsburg, 88½; Chicago and Rock Island, 105½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 188. Westera Union Telegraph, 32½.

Steck Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M. Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:— N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Pacific Mall Steam... 39 \( \)

do. scrip.....
N. Y. & Erie Rail. .
Ph. and Rea. R.....
Mish. South. & N.I.R. 

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Pierce. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Pierce.
This morning the trial of Simon M. Landis for selling obscene and libelious papers and books was resumed. Speeches, or rather speech, were the order of the day, Mr. Kilgore, for the defendant, occapying the morning. The gentleman's address was strictly scientific and very comprehensive, embracing the proverbial immorality of reporters, and their devotion to the filthy weed tobacco; the tenets of modern seets. Progressive Christians, etc. proclaimmodern sects, Progressive Christians, etc., proclaiming himself the champion of the new light, and ready to be unpopular and considered insane for the sake of the great truth; the distinction between high-minded, sensible wemen, and those gadding butterof the great truth; the distinction between highminded, sensible wemen, and those gadding butterflies who flit about Chesnut street in variegated
satins and sliks, Grecian bends, and high-heeled
boots; the treachery of Bedford street alms-seekers;
and other branches of knowledge too numerous to
be mentioned; and the gentleman made the startling announcement that he loved the women.

The following case was argued:—
Corn vs. Domestic Distilled Spirits. This is a proceeding in rem. for the forfeiture of spirits for violation of the State Inspection law. The law requires
the inspection of "all domestic distilled spirits," and
provides for the seizure and condemnation of all
spirits not inspected. In the present case the spirits

provides for the seizure and condemnation of all spirits not inspected. In the present case the spirits were originally distilled in New York, and were consigned to D. Giltinan, of this city, in their raw state. He rectified them here and made them into "Jamaica rum," "gin," and "whisky," and put them into fresh barrels. The spirits, when seized, were about to be shipped to Norfolk, Virginia, without having been inspected. The claimant contends that these are not "domestic distilled spirits" within the meaning of the law, and that only Pennsylvania whisky is liable to State inspection. The Commonwhisky is liable to State inspection. The Commonwealth claims that all spirits distilled within the United States are "domestic," and that raw spirits from other States which are rectified here would be liable to inspection, even if the law only applied to Pennsylvania spirits. It is claimed also that Pennsylvania spirits cannot be distinguished from those reinsylvania spirits cannot be distinguished from those of other States by taste, and that if the Inspectors can only inspect spirits known to have been distilled in this State, the law becomes a dead letter.

Attorney-General F. Carroll Brewster and James W. M. Newlin, Esq., for the Commonwealth. Richard P. White and Thomas R. Ecock, Esqs., for the claimant.

Supreme Court in Banc—Chief Justice Thompson, and Justices Read and Agnew.

The following judgments were given this morning Barday's appeal from the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Decree adirmed at costs of appellant.

Sharawood, Justice. Rushton vs. Rowle. Error to the District Court of

Philadelphia. Judgment anirmed. Chief Justice Thompson.
Bradley vs. Burton. Error to the Common Pieas of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Chief Justice Thompson.
Carson et al. vs. Bird et al. Appeal from the Nisi Prius. Judgment reversed. Chief Justice Thompson.
City vs. Birely et al. Error to the District Court of Philadelphia. Judgment affirmed. Read, Justice.
James vs. Zeisweiss. Appeal from the Nisi Prius. Decree affirmed. Sharswood, Justice.
The city list on the third call was resumed.
Nisi Prius Judge Agnew.

Nisi Prius-Judge Agnew. The case of Owens vs. Spielman, an action of lander, before reported, is yet on trial.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Thursday, Jan. 12, 1876.

The local Money market opened this morning easy, the supply being fully equal to the demand, both at the banks and outside. The apparent symptoms of stringency noticed yesterday have disappeared today, and lenders exhibit a liberal disposition towards applicants for loans both on call and time. We notice no material change in the scale of rates, but occasional exceptions in favor of borrowers occur when round sums are wanted on what is classed by the market as first-class security. The demand for call loans is unusually light, and they are less in favor than formerly both among borrowers and lenders.

lenders.

We quote call loans as 6 per cent. as the rule, and discounts at 9@10 per cent for first-class names.

Gold is weak and on the decline. The sales opened at 121%, declined to 121%, and closed at 121%.

Governments were dull and weak.

The Stock market was dull and weak. Sales of city loans at 100%@100%. Lehigh gold loan sold at 91%.

of city loans at 100%@100%. Lehigh gold loan sold at 91%.

Reading Railroad was fairly active, with sales at 47%@47%, b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was quiet at 54%@45; Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 52%; and Minehili Railroad at 51%; 35% was bid for Catawissa preferred; and 38% for Philadelphia and Erie.

No sales of Canal stocks.

In Banks there was a sale of Mannfacturers' at 50; 40 was bid for Second and Third; 37 for Fifth and Sixth, and 11% for Hestonville Passenger Railroad.

—The Union Pacific Railroad Company, from July 28, 1869, to January 6, 1870, sold 120,724 61-100 acres, for which they received \$596,412 08, equal to \$4.56 per acre.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

\$5000 C & Am 6s, 88. 85½ 1600 sh Reading ... is. 47½
\$2000 C & Am 6s, 89. 200 do. 2d&1. ig. 47½
\$100 City 6s, Old. 97½ 500 do. ... is. c. 47½
\$100 City 6s, New 1001½ \$1000 do. ... is. 160½ \$1200 do. ... is. 160½ \$1000 do. ... is. 160½ \$1000

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET. From the N. Y. Herald.

"Wall street made up for the excitement of yesterday by being dull and heavy to-day. In the Gold Room some curiosity was felt as to whether the opponents of the Gold Bank would make a further demonstration, but they did not, and business, which it was thought would become active with the settlement of the question, became singgish. The clearances for the two days were promptly effected this afternoon, and the machinery of the gold speculation is again in running order. The friends of Mr. Marvin have been agitating separate dealings in gold, and a great deal of the business yesterday was done outside the Clearing House. As the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange assembled yesterday afternoon, it was rumored that they intended reviving the question of calling gold at the board and dealing in it in the long room, but without foundation, as their meeting was the ordinary stated business session. In the atternoon, upon the news of Senator Sumner's speech, gold broke to 121%, the decline being assisted by the general impression that the tender of \$900,000 gold to the Clearing House by the Marvin Brothers was an evidence that the clique had unloaded. Again, there was a more active demand for carrying.

"The stock market was irregular, and, in the main,

for carrying.
"The stock market was irregular, and, in the main, depressed. The amount of business was far below the average of the previous days of the week. The cilques, if not short, are out of their stocks, and cliques, if not short, are out of their stocks, and prefer to let the market settle to lower figures before buying back. But the outsiders who have taken their stock are so sanguine that the gene-ral character of the market is bullish that they are not easily induced to sell, particu-larly as the money market presents no signs of stringency. The indisposition on the one hand to buy and on the other to sell, rendered business dull. buy and on the other to sell, rendered business dull. The decline was most marked when gold sold down to 121%. Exceptionally New Jersey steadily advanced from 96½ to 97%, and was not offered below 98 at the close. Erie was especially weak, and fell to twenty-two and a half, though the reason was not assigned. In the Express stocks Adams and United States were strong and advanced. "The Government market was closely sympathetic with gold, being steady at the boards, but going off in subsequent street transactions.

in subsequent street transactions. "The money market was easy at 7 per cent, for all transactions up to 2 o'clock, but after that hour lenders were in the majority, and the rate on call was quoted six to seven per cent, the former being the figure on prime collaterals or to good houses with the ordinary collaterals. Commercial paper was without special feature."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, Jan. 13 .- The Flour market is dull, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only a few hundred barrels were taken in lots by the local trade at \$4.25@4 to for superfine; \$4.75@5 for extras; \$5@6 for low grade and choice Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family; \$5@575 for Pennsylvania do. do. ; \$5.75@6.25 for Indiana and Ohio do. do. ; and \$6.50@7.50 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5 per barrel.

There is no improvement to notice in the Wheat market and prices are weak. Sales of prime Pennsylvania red at \$1.27@1.28; and fair and good do. do. at \$1.25@1.26. Rye is quoted at \$1 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is active at the late decline; sales of old yellow at \$1.01; and 1200 bushels new do, at 85@88c. Oats are inactive; 2500 bushess Western and Pennsylvania at 54%86c. Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Seeds—Cloverseed is less active and lower; 150 bushels sold at \$86.5 12%. Timothy is steady at \$4.75@b. Flaxseed sells in a small way to the crushers at \$2.20@2.25.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Quercitron was \$30

Whisky is firm; 20 barrels iron-bound Western

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORE, Jan. 13.—Arrived, steamship Idaho, from Liverpool. Also, steamship Fah-Kee. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... JANUARY 13.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. ...... 40 | 11 A. M. ...... 54 | 2 P. M. ......... 67

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, New York, John F. Obl.
Steamer Annie, Haines, Washington, D. O., D. Goope
Schr Julia E. Berkley, Lander, Norfolk,
Schr E. J. Pickup, Brower, Norfolk,
Schr E. S. Reeves, Loper, Millyille, N. J.,
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Millyille, N. J.,
do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Volunteer, Jores, 24 hours from New York, with mass, to John F. Ohl.

Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 15 hours from Baltimers, with mass to A. Groves, Jr.

Rrig George E. Dale, Pierce, 11 days from Matanzas, with molasses to Dallet & Son-vessel to Knight & Sons.

Schr Argus Eys, Thompson, 18 days from Pensscola, with lumber to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Schr Alaska, Pierce, 1 day from Brandywine, with corn meal to R. M. Lea & Oo.

AT THE BREAKWATER.
Brig Lewis Olark, from Matanzas, for orders

MEMORANDA. Steamship Brunette, Tomlin, hence, at New York yes-

Steamann Principe, 10min, acceptance of the company of the company