PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1870.

JUSTICE. DELAWARE

Two Negroes to be Hung at New Castle Te-morrow for an Outrage on a White Woman.

The Condemned Men and their Crime One of Them Merely an Accessary-An Effort to Secure a Respite.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEW CASTLE, Del., Feb. 3.

The great city, or perhaps more properly the small town, of New Castle is at present laboring under somewhat of an excitement, caused by the fact that two colored men who are now in the county jail under sentence for the commission of a rape upon a white woman, will to-morrow pay the penalty of the crime by the sacrifice of their lives. This offense, it may be remembered, according to the laws of that triangular plot of ground known as Delaware. is punishable with death.

Though the town is in somewhat of an excited condition, and though the coming event is the subject of general conversation in all quarters, the people generally, both white and black, appear to take the matter quite coolly. The general opinion is that the parties richly deserve the punishment, and that protection to citizens demands its execution. In the majority of cases no more personal interest is manifested than a desire to see the execution, and this desire is prompted by mere curlosity.

Appearance of the Prisoners. The names of the two culprits are Joshua Jones and Lewis Carpenter. They are both colored laboring men, and nothing very peculiar is noticeable about the appearance of either. Jones is the principal offender, and is charged with the actual commission of the deed, the other being only an accessary. He is a younglooking man, rather under the medium height, with dark color and true negro appearance. His face usually wears a peculiar grin, and he is decidedly jokish in his disposition, even under existing circumstances. He has a large mouth and lips, and speaks with a strong dialect. Lewis Carpenter, the other culprit, has more of a yellow complexion. He has thick bushy hair parted on both sides and standing up in the middle. He is not as lively as his companion, and usually trembles very much when he is spoken to. The Prison and Cells.

The place where the prisoners are confined is the New Castle county jail, in the city of New Castle. It is a fine brown-stone building of comfortable size, situated just in the rear of the Court House and public offices. It is well kept and presents a neat appearance, both externally and internally. The condemned men are confined in separate cells, from which all unnecessary furniture has been removed, to prevent them from having access to anything which could be used for self-destruction. A featherbed is in one corner of the cell, and in another a stool and spittoon, which articles together form the whole outfit. The prisoners wear a heavy iron bar riveted around prevent them from escaping, but their hands are entirely free. For convenience in moving around the cell a string is attached to the bar, to be held in the hand of the wearer, by means of which the weight of the iron is in a great measure removed from the feet. They pass most of their time in smoking. The two men are watched constantly through an iron grating. They have no work to do, and are at a loss for means to pass the time. Books and tracts have been furnished by the visiting clergyman, but they do not appear to have been much cared for by one prisoner, while the other, Carpenter, is unable to read them. He is not as bright in his intellect as his companion, though since he has been in prison he has learned his alphabet, and knows it almost perfectly. This might seem a poor preparation for the death which almost certainly awaits him, but it has been learned only from want of something better to do. The other inmates of this prison are allowed at certain times to leave their cells. They are employed in various industrial pursuits, such as carpet-weaving and carpentering.

How the Crime was Committed. Jones and Carpenter were employed as laborers on the farm of Henry McCrone, in the neighborhood of New Castle. The injured woman is named Mary Meredith, and was housekeeper for Mr. McCrone. She is a white married woman and has been the mother of twelve children. Seven of them are dead, and of the five remaining two are now living with her. These are young children, one five years of age, and the other a six-months' old baby. Her husband is a laborer employed on the farm, who was away from home at the time.

The prisoners, on the night of the 17th of September last, were returning from a visit to a neighbor or a frolic of some sort, in company with another colored man, one William Moore They were perfectly sober at the time, and had not been drinking at all. Jones, being in a festive humor, proposed that the party should commit some devilment. This was agreed to, when the visit to the housekeeper was proposed. This was about 12 o'clock at night. The party, Moore included, then went to the farm-house, from which all the other inmates were absent, and entered the room of Mrs. Meredith. Mrs. Meredith was choked until she was insensible and then the act was perpetrated. The man Moore has turned State's evidence and is allowed to go entirely free.

The Trial.

On the Saturday following the commission of the deed Mrs. Mary Meredith sued Joshua Jones, whom she recognized as being in her room by a patch on his pantaloons, which was visible in the moonlight. Jones vigorously protested his innocence when accused by the woman before Mr. McCrone, the owner of the house, and said that if he had done such a thing he would go and chop his head off. How this skilful operation was to have been performed does not appear. He was arrested along with Carpenter and Moore by the constable of Wilmington, and they were all lodged in jail to await their trial. On the way to the prison Jones asked the con-

stable when he thought they would hang him. The constable in reply said to the prisoner, "You admit, then, that you are guilty?" I might as well," he returned, "the way things other offenders are punished with the whip.

both sides. The following is the testimony of Mrs. Mary Meredith:-

Mrs. Mary Meredith:—

Lived at Henry McCrone's on the 17th of September; was his housekeeper; lived with my husband and two children; Garey Streets and his wife, neighbors of ours, were working at 'McCrones on the 17th of september; they left about 10 o'clock to go home; there was none left at the house but myself and two small children; Wulliam Moore and Lewis Carpenter were working there that day; gave them their supper; they went away about 7 o'clock; I did up my work and took my little boy up to his bed; after Streets went away I took my baby and went up stairs and laid down on my bed with my clothes on and put my baby to sleep; left light burning in the kitchen and one burning in my room; door was left unbolted; Mr. McCrone had not come home; I intended after the baby was asleep to go down and shut the shutthe baby was asleep to go down and shut the shut-ters in Mr. McCrone's room; being tired I fell asleep; was awakened by some one on my bed; the lamp was out; reached out my hand and found by his head he was a black man; I screamed: "Lew, in the name of God, is this you?" I said, "John, is this you?" put his hand over my mouth; I screamed for my hus-band; he was at John Morrison's, and had not come home; I called for Garey Streets and Mr. McCrone; my children were both crying; they then left the

Witness then testified while she was groping around two of the men returned, and that she was seized by the throat, choked until insensible, and the outrage perpetrated. Her evidence

When I came to, I heard my little boy screaming and saying, "O, mamma where are you? Are you dead?" The baby was also screaming; I took my children in their night clothes and fied to Gerry Sirects'; they were the nearest neighbors; it wanted five minutes of 12 o'clock when I got there; I told them all about it; staid there until morning; I know by the light of the moon shining in my room that Joshus Jones was one of the men; knew him by his light pants, with a patch on the knee.

Moore, the accomplice, who is allowed to go free as State's evidence, testified that after leaving the house, in company with Carpenter, they met Jones and spent the evening with him. On the proposal being made to commit some devilment, all three returned to the house, entered and blew out the lights, and then the two prisoners only entered Mrs. Meredith's room. When Mrs. Meredith screamed, witness and Lewis Carpenter ran; Joshua Jones came after them, cursing them for running, when he and Carpenter returned to the house, witness refusing to accompany them. When they came back Joshua Jones admitted committing the crime.

The man Lewis Carpenter made a written confession, implicating himself and Jones, but it was not admitted by the court. He now tells a different story altogether. He says that he did not enter the room at all, but that Jones and

Moore were the offenders. On the conclusion of the trial, the jury, after an absence of an hour and a half, returned with a verdict of guilty. They were sentenced on the 3d of December last.

The following is the sentence of Jones, the principal culprit:-

And now to witness on this third day of December, A. D. 1869, it is therefore considered by the Court that you, Joshua Jones, be now taken from the bar of this court to the public prison of New Castle county, the place from whence you came; that you be there safely and securely kept in custody until Friday, the fourth day of February next; that on that day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to some con-3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to some con-3 o'clock in the afternoon, you be taken to some convenient place of private execution within the precincts of the prison enclosures, and that you be then and there hanged by the neek until you be dead, and may God have mercy on your soul; and you are now committed to the custody of the Sheriff of New Castle county until this sentence of the Court is carried into execution. Court is carried into execution.

The sentence of Carpenter is similar. Though he is only an accessory, and proven to be such. the law of Delaware holds him to the same penalty. He is to be hung to-morrow, in company with the other.

The Woman. Mrs. Meredith is a plain, hard-working woman, wife of a laboring man, and is undoubtedly virtuous, but she is rough and uneducated. as are many in her situation of life, which fact will account for many things which have been noticed in connection with her conduct. The prisoner Jones affirms that the thing would never have happened if she had not, at various times, said things calculated to inflame his passions. She herself said that she would not have prosecuted Jones if he had not, at a previous time, struck her on the head with a bucket, and made her head ache. From this it would appear that the desire for the punishment of the men arose not so much from an abhorence of the crime, or its consequences to herself, as from revenge.

The Mother. The mother of Joshua Jones visited him for the last time yesterday. She is a resident of Wilmington, and has lately been married to another husband. Her present husband accompanied her. She did not say much during the interview, except to reiterate her assertion, often made before, that it was always her opinion that that boy would be hung. This, by-the-way, seems always to have been the opinion of all who have ever known him. He certainly does not have a very good record. His mother left the cell with her handkerchief to her eyes, and appeared to be weeping profusely. But on the road home to Wilmington, it was noticed by her fellow-travellers that she was anything but deeply affected. Life and gayety were her chief characteristics as far as they could be discovered. But such is human nature. Like the drawn bow, the greater the tension, the greater the

A Reprieve Asked For.

Some of the citizens of New Castle, including the jail physician and the visiting clergyman, are interesting themselves to procure a respite for the prisoner Carpenter, though with what success is not yet known. The ground for the request is not the fact that the man was not directly engaged in the offense, for any complicity is punishable by the law, but that he is not of sound mind. He is undoubtedly not as bright as his fellow, but to most persons he would appear to have enough sense to know when he was doing wrong. Singularly enough, this plea was not set up at any time during the trial. The Attorney-General of the State has been urged repeatedly to write a letter to the Governor in his favor, but he is yet undecided what to do. Without this aid, very little hope of a respite is entertained. The Governor is not a man addicted to this sort of thing. For Jones there is no hope, nor are any efforts being made in his favor. He will certainly be hanged to-

The Pince of Execution. The jail yard is to be the scene of the execution. It is a square enclosure, about fifty feet long by about twenty wide. In this place now stands the Delaware idol, the whipping-post and pillory. Here every six months those sentenced by the court are led forth to be punished, the jail gates being thrown open to admit the public to the entertainment. Burglars, robbers, and

FIRST EDITION have gene." He, however, pleaded not guilty at the trial. He was tried at the November term of the New Castle County Court, for which trial about fifty witnesses had been summoned for institutions. It certainly is rather hard on the proprietors of circuses, minstrel exhibitions, panoramas, lectures, and the like. These free shows ought certainly to be taxed like any

The scaffold is to be erected directly in the rear of the pillory. Some eight hundred tickets of admission have already been issued, and a few more are yet to follow. The demand for them has been very heavy. The Sheriff has found it impossible to transact any business, owing to the crowd of applicants. It mightspay for some private parties to get up an opposition hanging on their own account and charge admission. A heap of gold would certainly be the

was visited in his cell yesterday. He was found crouched up by the heater in one corner, smoking. In reply to inquiries, he stated that he was born in Chandlerville, Pa., but was raised in this neighborhood. He expects to get a respite, and eventually a pardon, from the Gov ernor, and does not look forward to the day of execution with any degree of apprehension. Should the worst come, however, he says that he will be ready for it, though when the idea is presented to him he invariably begins to tremble. The Rev. Mr. Spottswood, a Presbyterian minis ter of this place, has been visiting and reading

to him and the other prisoner, but on the day of

execution the Rev. Mr. Spencer, the Episcopalian clergyman, will officiate.

Joshun Jones, on being visited, was also found smoking in the corner alongside of the heater, but he received the visitors most cordially. He has been slightly unwell for some little time, and the wife of the Sheriff has been sending him toast and other delicacies. He made a complaint to the keeper during the visit that the toast did not have enough butter on it, which fault the keeper promised should be remedied. This promise was received with a broad grin by the slightly sick

He grew more sober when the subject of the execution was mentioned. When asked how he came to do it, he replied, "Why, sir, it was in my head, you see, not in my heart. It just came into my head."

"And did you not know it was wrong?" "Certainly I knew it, but you know how it i

when a thing comes into a fellow's head." "You do not expect to get off from the pun-

"O no, sir," he returned. "I am waiting t hear them put up the scaffold in the yard. haven't heard them yet. When I hear that I know I am soon going home."

"Then you expect to go home?" we asked. "O yes, sir."

"Don't expect to be punished any more?" "O no, sir, I am going home." A copy of a book of scripture texts printed in

large letters was hanging on the wall, and in reply to a question whether he had read them. he said:-"O no, don't know who left them here."

"Can you read?"

"O yes, sir, certainly." He was then asked how his mother took the

sentence of her son. "Is she sorry for you?" "Yes," he answered slowly, "she is sorry, course she is sorry, but then she looks at it like

a woman. She often told me I'd be hung. If I had always followed her advice I would not be here.' "And who was that man who came with her

to see you?"

"I 'spect he's her husband. He used to come to see her, and she sent me a piece of cake since I've been here, like wedding cake. 'Spect it must have been wedding cake. She didn't like to tell me she had been married again, you

The Crime Nothing Unusual. It is the opinion of most people residents of the State of Delaware, that without the death penalty being affixed to this crime, it would be impossible to live here. The crime is so very common that it has come to be an every day occurrence. Cases are cited which have occurred since this-one where a young lady walking on the avenue of Wilmington was thrown down by a colored man, and an outrage only prevented by a policeman who happened to be in the neighborhood. Another case happened in Middleton, and there are several persons now in jail for the commission of other deeds of a like nature. A case was tried in the same court, directly after that of these men, where a colored father was charged with an outrage on his own daughter. This was discharged from want of evidence, though the man was undoubtedly guilty. But the very fact of these cases having occurred after sentence being passed upon these men proves that the heavy penalty does not affect the ratio of crime. In the olden time, in England, when counterfeiting, highway robbery, and the like were punished with death, the number of those crimes on the criminal calender was greater than at any other time. Be that as it may, one thing is evident, that societies and individuals who trouble the residents of some States about the abolition of capital pupishment for the crime of murder had better turn their attention to the great field of Delaware, where men are not only killed for a less crime than murder, but also those not actually guilty of the commission of the deed, but only accessory thereto, meet with a like severe punishment.

ROMANCE.

American Converts to Romanism

An Italian correspondent sent the New York Post the following:-We have just had the denouement of what did promise to be quite a little romance. Those Americans who passed last winter at Nice may remember the excitement caused by the myste rious disappearance of Mrs. Hill, who was posed to have drowned herself, or to have eloped. The Var was dragged for her body, and a runaway couple of suspicious manners was pursued to a Genoese hotel; but all searshes proved vain until within a few weeks, when the susband learned that the lost one was safe and sound in Roman convent. So he came on, had an nterview with the Secretary of State, and demanded her surrender. Antonelli said, "Certainly, if she chooses to go with you;" and gave him an order to that effect. Mr. Hill went, saw, and did not conquer, as the lady declined to go home, alleging that she was not happy with him, and was happy where she was; he cried out that it was a Mortara case, and threatened the English fleet, etc., etc.; but Antonelli simply replied:— "Non possumus; your wife is of age, cannot do violence to her inclinations." poor man could learn was the manner of her light. She had suffered some family affliction, got religions, hired a fishing boat and coasted

week, at least so far as to become Catholics; but neither of them has expressed any desire to renounce the world, the flesh, and the devil to

the extent of conventual seclusion.

The St. Louis Democrat thereupon remarks:—
The Mrs. Hill referred to by the correspondent is the wife of Britton A. Hill Esq., of this city, against whom a suit for divorce is pending, and will be tried in about two weeks. The Italian correspondent makes several erroneous state-ments in the above extract, which it may be proper to correct. It is not true that Mr. Hill went to Europe after receiving news that his wife was drowned, consequently he could not have had an interview with the Pope's Secretary of State, nor threatened Antonelli with the thunof State, nor threatened Antonelli with the thun-ders of the British fleet. The facts are that Mr. Hill, on hearing that his wife was drowned, wrote to officials at Nice, offering a reward of 5000 francs for the recovery of ithe body. After a while he received intelligence that the lady was not drowned at all, but had gone away in company with an absquatulating banker, and he troubled himself no further about her than to prepare for the trial for divorce.

OBITUARY. Dr. David Livingstone.

Again we have news of the death of the celebra and Dr. Livingstone, who, it is announced with appar at Again we have news of the death of the celebra and Dr. Livingstone, who, it is announced with appar at authority, has been burned as a wizard by a chief in the interior of Africa. It may be that the report is false, but a sketch of his life will be read with interest. This distinguished traveller and missionary was born at Blantyre Works, near Glasgow, in 1815. His father was employed in the cotton mills at that place, and David was placed at the same trad; at the age of ten. During the period of about ten years which he spent at the cotton factory, he pursued in the intervals of daily labor an extended course of self-instruction, and acquired a knowledge of Latin and Greek, and of various branches of science. He conceived the idea of going to China as a medical missionary, with which object he attended lectures on medicine and divinity in the University of Glasgow. In 1840, he embarked for Cape Town, from thence proceeded to the interior of Africa, where he founded missionary stations and labored at his calling. In June, 1849, Dr. Livingstone, in company with two English gentlemen, started on his first exploring expedition, and on August 1 reached Lake Ngami over the Bakailhari desert, which had for a long time presented insuperable obstacles to persons approaching in that direction. He and his companions were the first Europeans who visited this take. While at Port Natal he became acquainted with his countryman, the Rev. Robert Moffat, one of the most active of the African missionaries, and with his countryman, the Rev. Hobert Moffat, one of the most active of the African missionaries, and eventually married his daughter, who shared in some of his most perilous journeys. For sixteen years—namely, from 1840 till his return to England at the close of 1855—he labored perseveringly as one of the agents of the London Missionary Society at Kuruman, Mahodson, and other stations in South Africa. During that time he made several expeditions into the interior, and twice crossed the entire continent. a little south and twice crossed the entire continent, a little south of the Tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. The most or the Tropic of Capricorn, from the shores of the Indian Ocean to those of the Atlantic. The most important of these journeys was entered on in January, 1853, and in May he reached Linyanti, the principal town of the powerful Makole tribe, where he was enthusiastically received by the chief, Sekeita, and the entire population. Departing thence in November he proceeded up the Lecambye river, and its affinent, the Feeba, to Lake Dilolo, and thence, with considerable difficulty and peril, across the Congo river to Angola, at the capital of which country, Loando, on the western coast of Africa, he arrived May 31, 1854, and was kindly received by the Portuguese authorities stationed there. He left that place in the ensuing September, reached Linyanti in September, 1855, and thence proceeded down the LeCambje and Zambesi rivers, which he found to be identical to Quilimane on the Indian Ocean, reaching that place May 20, 1856. He had thus within a period of about three years explored a portion of the African continent never previously described by Europeans, and traveled probably upwards of 2000 miles. From Quilimane he proceeded to England, where his wife and family had preceded him four years before, and he arrived there December 12, 1856. Owing to his long absence from England, and his constant intercourse with the savage tribes, his mother tongue had become so the from England, and his constant intercourse with the savage tribes, his mother tongue had become so unfamiliar to him that at public meetings given in his honor he found difficulty in expressing himself with fluency. In 1857 appeared his "Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa," and the next year and Researches in South Africa, and the next year he sailed for Quilimane, where he had been ap-pointed Consul, and subsequently departed on a new exploring expedition up the Zambesi river with a party of scientific men. His explorations up to the close of December, 1861, were mainly devoted to the locality of Lake Nyassa. He ascended this lake for two hundred miles, and gave interesting details of its shape, extent, and of the rivers flowing into it. He also exerted himself, at considerable peril, to cause a tribe to abandon slavehunting. Having received a steamer in parts from England, in the spring of 1862, he had it transported beyond the cataracts, put together, launched upon the river, and in this he again ascended the lake, and was involved in some of the native wars. In 1864 he returned to England, and gave detailed ac-counts of his travels, and Jescribed the climate and

opography of the region on the west shore of Lake Nyassa. Dr. Livingstone departed again late in the year 1865, with a simple equipment, furnished jointly by the British Government and the Royal Geographical Society, in the hope of ascending nearer to the equator, and exploring the Albert and Victoria Nyanza, and ascertaining definitely their relations to each other, to Lake Tanganyika, and to the source of the Nile. In November, 1868, letters were received from him bear-ing various dates, between September and December of the previous year. In these cheerful letters he asked for stores and medicines, which were sent to asked for stores and medicines, which were sent to him at Ujiji. He expressed no apprehension of per-sonal danger in any of these communications. His movements remained for long periods very uncer-tain, but an expendition which had been sent out in search of him, returned in January, 1868, with most satisfactory accounts of his safety Last year a communication was received from him by Lord Clarendon, dated from near Lake Bang-weolo, South Central Africa, July, 1868, in which he

said that from what he had seen, together with what he had learned from intelligent natives, he thought he might safely assert that the chief sources of the Nile arise between 10 degrees and 12 degrees south latitude, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy, whose river Rhapta is probably the Rovums. The receipt of this letter seemed to dispel all anxieties for his safety, and his return to England at an early day was expected. In "Travels in the Interior of Africa," by James Chapman, published last year, however, the following reference is made to Dr. Livingstone's labors, and a clue is given to the causes which have led to his death at the hands of some savage tribe :-

of some savage tribe:—
'of Dr. Livingstone's labors we hear but poor success. Previous to his last arrival among them, when told that he was coming, the first question they asked was, 'What is he coming to do?—to bring guns?' 'No; the Book,' 'Well, then, he had better stay away; his God has killed us.' Sebetoane's doctors attribute the chief's death to the white men tors attribute the chief's death to the white men-coming among them, and whenever Dr. Livingstone preaches in the presence of or visits a chief, the doc-tors burn something as a charm, to protect them from his witchcraft. Being, as they find, a doctor, he has also a reputation of being a wizard. This makes him either feared or admired, and gives him a certain influence. They give him credit for being a good doctor, and say he has cured many, but killed some, natives. They do not believe in natural deaths; waen a man dies do not believe in natural deaths; waen a man dies he has been killed. By all accounts the doctor's preaching is barely tolerated by the chief, who is at heart highly displeased at his doctrine concerning rain and polyamy. The people say that Dr. Livingstone has promised them all the good things of the earth, rain corn, cattle, etc., if they would believe in God and refrain from polygamy, slavery, and other malpractices; that they have waited a long time for these good things, and that they would wait another year to see if the Good Man he talked about helped them nicely (tusa sintle). While they were relating those things, and conversation grew slack, the Councilor Psonoani was observed sitting with a piece of newspaper upside down, mimicking the doctor singing a hymn, and, observing that he had attracted our attention, he rolled over on his back, threw his feet into the air, and exclaimed, bursting out into a loud laugh of do not believe in natural deaths; when a man dies and exclaimed, bursting out into a loud laugh of ridicule, 'Minari' (a corruption of the Dutch Myn-heer, generally applied to missionaries). Such is the sort of impression as yet made on these barians. It is to be hoped that in time better cess will attend missionary efforts."

-Somebody says that Ike's last trick was to throw Mrs. Partington's gaiter into the alley, and call the old lady down from the third floor to see an alley-gaiter. He might have called to her just before he threw the gaiter from the window and asked her to see "Shoo Fly."

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The British Steamer Monarch-Letter to Her Commander from Secretary Robeson-Political Corruption in New Orleans -A Destructive Fire in Towanda, Pa.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Letter of Secretary Robeson to the Commander of the Monarch. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- The following is a very courteous and characteristic communication from Secretary Robeson to Captain John E. Commerell, C. B., commanding H. B. M. S. Monarch-the offers contained in which will doubtless be accepted:-

"NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 2, 1870,-Sir:-I beg "NAVY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 2, 1870.—SIT:—I beg leave to congratulate you on your arrival in our waters, and on the handsome manner in which you have conducted your share of the obsequies of the late Mr. Fesbody. I regret that your rapid voyage and your arrival five days before the department expected you, prevented the presence of a larger number of our vessels to join with you in the ceremonies at Fortland. As your vessel may necessarily require certain repairs, I beg leave to invite you to such of our ports as you may desire, and where you can have access to one of our Navy Yards. New York or Boston can perhaps offer you the greatest facilities, and I shall be very happy to direct that you be supplied with anything necessary to prosents your your programments or wherever your you be supplied with anything necessary to prose-cute your voyage homewards or wherever your destination may be. It would gratify our Senasors and Representatives and the members of the Cabi-net to visit your noble ship, and if you could afford the time I shall be very glad to have your ship visit Annapolis, which is only two hours' journey by rail from Washington.

"In the event of your coming I hope to have the

leasure of seeing you at the Capitol.
"I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your

obedient servant, "George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy."

FROM THE SOUTH.

Political Corruption in Louisiana. New ORLEANS, Feb. 3 .- The committee appointed by the citizens' meeting on Monday night, waited on Governor Warmouth yesterday

afternoon and presented the resolutions adopted at the meeting.

The Governor in replying stated that he had vetoed a great many bills making subsidies and grants to individuals and companies, which in a few instances have been passed over the veto: that there were many in the Legislature ignorant of the manipulations of the lobbyists; men who had been recently enfranchised. They have to

be taught and instructed. The Governor went on at length making disclosures as to how various measures were engineered through the Legislature by these same good citizens, to sign one of which he had been offered fifty thousand dollars by one party, and in addition Mayor Conway, of this city, had offered him any consideration to sign it. The bill was vetoed. The bill here referred to was the five million gold bond bill for redeeming the city money. He was also offered \$50,000 to sign the Nicolson pavement bill, which he vetoed. In the course of his remarks the Governor stated half a million dollars.

FROM THE STATE.

Great Fire at Towanda. NEW YORK, Feb. 3 .- A great fire occurred last Saturday evening at Towanda, Bradford county, Pa., involving a loss of \$250,000. The following are the chief sufferers:-Powell & Co., dry goods; total loss; insured. E. J. Campbell, total loss; insured. Tracy & Moore, dry goods; total loss; insured. The Pennsylvania and New York Railroad office and the Young Men's Christian Association rooms were totally destroved. Mr. Pennebacker, tailor, total loss: Miss Upham, dressmaker, and Miss Griffen, millinery establishments; and Codding, Russell & Co., agricultural implements, were also a total

FROM EUROPE.

loss. The surrounding buildings were badly

This Morning's Quotations.

domaged.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—Consols for money, 92½ @92½, and for account, 92½ @92½; United States five-twenties of 1862, 86½; of 1865, old, 86½; of 1867, 86½; ten-forties, 84½; Erie Railroad, 20; Illinois Central, 103½; Great Western, 26½.

Paris, Feb. 3—A. M.—The Bourse opened firm; Rentes. 731, 506.

Rentes, 73f, 50c.
LIVERTOOL, Feb. 3—11 A. M.—Cotton closed dull last night at 111%d. for uplands; 11%@11%d. for Orleans. The sales yesterday were 10,000 bales, of which 2000 were taken for export and speculation The market this morning opened steady and un-changed. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000

Red Western wheat, 7s. 8d.; Turpentine, 29s. 6d. Condon, Feb. 3.—Sperm oil firm; Calcutta linseed dull; refined petroleum firm: turpentine, 31s.

Bremen, Feb. 3.—Petroleum closed active last ight at 7 thalers 5 greats.

Hamburg, Feb. 3.—Petroleum closed firm last

ight at 16 marc bancos 1 schilling.

ANTWERP, Feb. 3.—Petroleum opens this morning

This Afternoon's Quotations LONDON, Feb. 3-2 P. M.—Consols for money 92% and for account 92%. Consols for account have recently been quoted for the account to close on the 2d of February. The present price is for the next account. American stocks easy; Eric Railroad, 20½. Owing to a temporary derangement of the telegraph lines the Liverpool markets, dated 2 P. M., have not

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Stroud. Sarah Harris, executrix, vs. Maurice Sheahan. An action on a mortgage. Verdict for de-

Lee & Walker vs. Dominick Topey. An action of replevin to recover a piano, which was alleged to have been hired for a certain price per quarter and to have been transferred and evied upon for rent. The defense maintained that the plaintiffs had sold the piano and were receiving quarterly payments, and that it was not a mere case of hiring. Verdict for defendant,

John Good vs. Henry A. Russell, An action en a promissory note given for the payment of rent for a farm. The defense alleged a set-off in the nature of a trespass committed by plaintiff, in entering upon the land and felling trees.

District Court, No. 2-Judge Hare. Joseph W. Souder vs. Samuel B. Coughlin. A sci. fa. sur mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff,

Henry Wadington vs. Thomas Serrill. An action to recover for the board and medical treatment of defendant given by plaintiff. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1065-37. J. Adler & Co. vs. Teller, Anathan & Co. An action on a promissory note. On trial.

evening.

No homicide case was ready for trial to-day.

Quarter Sessions.

This was the day fixed for the lottery-policy dealers to appear and take their trial, but when 10 o'clock struck none of them were in attendance, and therefore, at the motion of the District Attorney, the bails were forfeited in the cases of the following men:— William Parker, bail in \$1500. J. Madison

Miller, surety.

Peter and Joseph Gallagher; bail in \$5000.

John G. Butler and William D. Kendrick, Henry
Reinhard and Joseph Shoemaker, sureties.

John Manderfield; bail in \$500. John R. Man-

derfield, surety.
Francis M. Prevost; bail in \$1500. Joseph Shoemaker, surety.
Bernard Barton; bail in \$1500. Joseph Shoemaker, surety.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.
Thursday, Feb. 3, 1870.
The Money market shows increasing activity both for business and speculative purposes. The range of interest on call loans with Government collaterals is from 4@5 per cent., and on stock securities 5@6 per cent. Business paper is in good demand both at the banks and in the outside market, and there is a better supply, the activity in the grain market having added to the supply of first-class paper.

Gold is quiet and rather weak, but steady. Sales opened at 1211%, declined to >6, and closed

about noon at 12114.

Government bonds inactive and slightly off.

The Stock market was unusually active and prices advanced. In State loans, sales of the

third series 6s at 107%, and City 6s, new issue, at 100%. Sales of Lehigh Gold Loan at 92% for the 580s. Reading Railroad sold largely at 48½ s. o., and 48¼ b. o.; Pennsylvania Railroad was active and strong, selling at 55½, an advance of 5½; Lehigh Valley Railroad was taken at 54; Philadelphia and Eric Railroad at 28½@½ b. o; 74½ was bid for Norristown, and 35 b. o. for Cata-

wissa preferred.

There was a good demand for Canal stocks.
Sales of Schuylkill preferred at 15 and Lehigh

at 33 b. o.
In Passenger Rallway shares there were sales of Spruce and Pine streets at 20½, and Heston-ville at 12¾. The bidding for the balance of the list was not of a very spirited character. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

\$1000 Pa 68, 3d 89... 10734
\$2000 Phil & E78... \$631
\$1000 do... \$7
\$1000 Pa 68 1st se... 10434
\$6000 Pa 68 1st se... 10434
\$6000 Pa 68 1 m... is. 98
\$1000 Sch N 68, 782... 5534
\$1000 Sch N 68, 782... 5534
\$5000 do... is. 56
\$2500 Leh 68, 84... 84
\$5000 Leh gold L... 9234
\$1000 do... \$648 3-16
\$2500 Leh gold L... 9234
\$100 do... \$658
\$100 do... \$658
\$100 do... \$658
\$100 do... \$648 3-16
\$100 do... \$648 3-16
\$100 do... \$648 3-16
\$100 do... \$658 \$100 do... \$60... \$83... \$83... \$100
\$100 do... \$658 \$100 do... \$60... \$83... \$83... \$100
\$1 sh Penna R... \$5534 \$100 do... \$60... \$83... \$83... \$100
\$1 sh Penna R... \$5534 \$100 do... \$80... \$83... \$100
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\$1 sh Penna R... \$5546 \$100 do... \$80... \$83... \$100
\$1 sh Penna R... \$5546 \$100 do... \$10... \$100
\$1 sh Penna R... \$100 do... \$100... \$100
\$1 sh Penna R... \$100 do... \$1 FIRST BOARD.

Messes. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 118½ @118½; do., 1862, 115½ @115½; do. 1864, 115½ @115½; do. 1865, 116½ @116½; do. 1865, new, 114½ @114½; do. 1867, do. 114½ @114½; Dne Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 12i@121½; Sliver, 116½ @118. Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$860@870; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$940@950; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$650@675.

Land Grant Bonds, \$650@675.

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

10:00 Å. M. 121½ 11:02 A.M. 121½ 10:10 121½ 1

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 Serip. 9734
do, serip. 9334
Toledo & Wabash R. 5334
Ph. and Rea. R. 9634
Mil. & St. Paul R com 72
Ph. and Pitt. R. 9234
Chi. and N. W. com. 7334
Chi. and N. W. pref. 8934
Chi. and R. L. R. 11534
Chi. and R. L. R. 11534
Chi. and R. L. R. 11534
Chi. A. W. & Chi. R. 8834
Market firm.

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, Feb. 3. - The Flour market is less active, but prices remain without quotable change. There is no demand for shipment, and the home consumers purchase enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of 600 barrels, including superfine at \$4 25@4 50; extras at \$4 62 1 @4 75; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5@5.75, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5@5-61%; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.25@6.25; and fancy brands at \$650@750, according to quality. Rye

Flour sells at \$4.87% @ barrel. There is more inquiry for Wheat for shipment, but the local millers purchase sparingly. Sales of 15,000 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1 23@1.24, and 26,000 bushels do. do. on private terms. Rye is steady at 98c, 2 bushel for Western. Corn meets with a fair demand at former rates. Sales of 3000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern yellow at 87@90c. Oats are steady, with sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania at 87@50c. No sales were reported in Barley or Mal. at 58@55c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt. Bark—The stock of No. 1 Quercitron is light, and it is in good demand at \$30 \(\forall \) ton. Whisky is dull at \$8c.@\$1 \(\forall \) gallon for wood and

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)

New York, Feb. 3. — Arrived, steamships Nebvaska, from Liverpool, and Fah-Kee, from Bermuda. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 3 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. 38 | 11 A. M. 44 | 3 P. M. 45

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer F. Frankin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
1tal. bark Maria Angela, Pirajno, 60 days from
Palermo, with fruit, etc., to Paul Pohl, Jr.
Schr Caroline, Tice, 1 day from Minyille, with
mdse. to Whitall, Tatum & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York Bark Annie Augusta, Davis, hence at St. Jago 15th ultimo. Bark Savannah, Scalfe, hence, at Matanzas 22d

Bark Henry P. Lord, Pinkham, sailed from Cardenas 26th ult., for a port north of Hatteras, Brig Almon Rowell, Atherton, sailed from Cardenas 24th ult. for a port north of Hatteras. Brig Maud Potter, Shields, sailed from Cardenas 25th ult., for a port north of Hatteras.

Brig Lochinvar, Nickerson, hence, at Cardenas 25th ult.

Brig Lochinvar, Nickerson, hence, at Cardenas 25th ult.

Brig Georgiana Geary, Conklin, hence, at Trinidad 19th ult.
Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday; had jibboom carried away. Schr Hudduck, Lang, hence, at Matanzas 27th ult. Schr Ida L., Bearse, for Boston, cleared at New York vesterday.