FIRST EDITION

DOMESTIC SENSATION.

A Rural Household Broken Up-A Wife Elopes with an Adventurer. The St. Louis Republican of February 15

Another illustration of the uncertainty of wedded bliss has been developed—a notable illustration; one which shows that, not only in illustration; one which shows that, not only in
the whirl of cities, but away among the pastoral
and rural, a happy household may be brought to
smash by the duplicity of man and the credulity
and weakness of woman. The historian of the
sad romance is Mr. William Raynor, who arrived
in St. Louis on Sunday, in pursuit of an eloping
wife, and who furnishes the following statement
of the events that eternally shivered his domestic

Mr. Raynor is a wealthy farmer living near Roseville, Perry county, Ohio. About eleven years ago he married his second wife, a handsome girl. He had two children by his first wife, but his second marriage was not blessed by having pledges of affection. Nevertheless the household was a happy one: the farmer tilled his acres and prospered, and his wife kept his home neat, and met him at syening with a smile like a sunand prospered, and his wife kept his home neat, and met him at evening with a smile like a sunbeam. In December last, Mr. Raynor states his first trouble began. There came to the neighborheod a man named George McPherson, who formerly lived there, but for many years past has resided in Kansas City and the far West, leading, as it is said, a life of wild and exciting adventure. He has a brother named Jonathan McPherson, living in Uniontown, Ohlo, and it was to his house he came first when he reappeared in that section of country. Before Ohio, and it was to his house he came have when he reappeared in that section of country. Before he had been long in the place he attempted, it is said, to run off with one of his brother's daugh-ters, but the effort was frustrated, and, as there were serious threats of putting a bullet through him, he left. He then visited the house of Mr. Raynor, who is a relative of his, and was kindly received. He remained here six weeks, and made himself quite at home. He used to regale made himself quite at home. He used to regale the family with exciting stories of his life on the frontier, in which he figured as the hero of many thrilling adventures. He wore a ferocious black beard, talked, as Mr. Raynor puts it, "mighty genteel," and appeared to have lots of money. In fact, he was quite a different sort of fellow from what the country felks were accustomed to see, and he consequently created no small sensation. The older farmers, however, shook their heads. They remembered George was a bad boy, and they suspected he was rather worse as a man. Before McPherson had been very long at the house, Mr. Raynor had his suspicions aroused that an improper familiarity was growing between his guest and his wife, but being busy with his work on the farm, and incredulous that his wife could forget her duty to him, or that McPherson would violate the bonds of relationship and hospitality, he thought no of relationship and hospitality, he thought no more of the matter. But once or twice he expostulated with his wife. About the beginning of the present month McPherson left the house, and the farmer no doubt thought he was happily rid of him. On Friday, the 4th inst., Mr. Raynor had to go to Lexington, the county seat of Perry county, to attend court. He did not want to be there until Monday, but his wife prevailed on him to go sooner, saying that he had better not be hurried. At this time his two daughters were attending of relationship and hospitality, he thought no sooner, saying that he had better not be hurrled. At this time his two daughters were attending school. Mrs. Raynor got him to saddle the horse for her, saying she wanted to go to Uniontown for medicine and to get letters. She was very affectionate in her manner, and Mr. Raynor left for Lexington in excellent spirits. All this time it appears the false woman was laying her plans to join McPherson and clope with him, carrying away as much goods as possible. Ne sooner was Mr. Raynor gone for a stay of two or three days than his wife set about carrying out her project. She boxed up everything ing out her project. She boxed up everything valuable she could lay her hands upon, her own clothes, her husband's and some of the children's, small articles of furniture, bedding, furs, spoons, and various other ture, bedding, furs, spoons, and various other articles, such as would be useful in housekeeping. She also took \$580 in greenbacks, \$60 in gold, and \$40 in silver, making, with other money she had, probably \$1000; and so fixed, she proposed to decamp. She sought out a man named Roe, to take the things to the Roseville station, on the Cincinnati and Zanesville Railroad. The fellow took the things over to the restrict for her using Raynor's ox team. Her station for her, using Raynor's ox team. Her right name is Juliet. She met McPherson in

UNIVERSALISM.

together, seducer and seduced.

some contiguous station, and away they went

Celebration of Its Centenary-Remarks | of Rev. Mr. Chapin. The one hundredth anniversary of thefounding of Universalism was celebrated at the Polyteenic Institute, in Brooklyn, last evening. The chapel of the Institute was filled to its utmost, and the addresses were listened to with attention and enthusiasm. The Rev. E. W. Crowell called the meeting to order, and nominated Demas Strong meeting to order, and nominated Demas Strong for Chairman, who was unanimously elected. In taking his seat Mr. Strong explained the object of the movement, and called upon the Rev. A. J. Canfield, President of the First Universalist Society in Williamsburg, who delivered an eloquent address, enlarging on the duties of Universalists, the activity which must be kept up in order to have the church thrive, not thinking that because Henry Ward Beecher accepts Universalists as members of his church in good standing, that that, perhaps, is the proper time to lay by the armor. We must grow in proportion te the growth of our institution. We require to have larger hearts and larger heads, and the test question is simply this, Whether we will be able to show, in proportion to our num-

will be able to show, in proportion to our num-bers and influence in the community, that we are as much consecrated to our faith as our fathers were one hundred years ago?
The Rev. Dr. Chapin then came forward and

was received with great applause. He said he didn't feel that it was at all unclerical to come forward and speak after seeing such cards played —(referring to the subscription cards which were at this point distributed among the seats.)
(Laughter.) We wish to signalize this centenary year, he remarked, not by our faith, but by some voluntary offering, which shall carry forward the truth which is associated with this one huntruth which is associated with this one hundredth anniversary. As has been often said in the course of these meetings, we consider our truth itself as old as Christianity, and if any one asks "where was Universalism 150 or 200 years ago," we say where the man's face was before he washed it in the merning. It was covered with dirt, but it was there. (Carebter) Dr. Chapin continued that he (Laughter.) Dr. Chapin continued that he was a strenuous believer in individuality in any was a strenuous believer in individuality in any religion. He could allow no priest, bishop, or pope to decide for him his convictions. His light of reason might be feeble and small, but it was the best he had, and God had kindled it to guide his feet, and he would assert it against all denominational forms, all ecclesiastical assumptions. He could not for a moment attempt to repress or control it. (Applause.) Our great fundamental doctrine, out of which all important results flow, is the absolute Fatherhood of God. We believe in its efficacy as a converting, regenerating element, and that this converting, regenerating element, and that this doctrine may be carried forward band ourselves doctrine may be carried forward band ourselves in a denomination and establish denominational machinery. It seems to me the question stands, Shall the future of this country be Roman Catholic, shall it be materialism, or shall it be Christian? not whether it shall be Baptist, Methodist, or Quaker. Some there are who say, "We are weary with discussion, we are sick at heart of attempting to probe the mystery of things; doubtless it is their future to drift into the calm paths of the Catholic Church." On the other hand, however men may stop for the moment for definition, and

halt for explanations, the drift of the great body in this day is towards materialism. But what does Christianity say, that form of Christianity which, while it presents a God, presents a God in whose government evil is to be eternal; presents a Christ who died for all, though but few can be saved.

And so we come between our interpretation of Christianity as the only resonciling faith and the only power that can solve the religious problem of the time.

Further remarks were offered by the Rev. Mr.

Further remarks were offered by the Rev. Mr. Bolles, who made a pointed and witty speech, and the Rev. Mr. Putnam, after which the meeting adjourned, with between \$3000 and \$4000 as the result of the collection.

VERBATIM.

A Letter from Irwin, the New State Treasurer
—A Forceast of the Political Field.

George Bergner's Harrisburg sheet publishes

the following article, including a letter from the new State Treasurer, General W. W. Irwin, which we print without comment:-

We most emphatically condemn the practice of publishing private correspondence had between parties when they were apparently friends. Recently, however, Mr. W. W. Irwin procured the publication of a letter received by him from Mr. G. A. Henry, editor of the Armstrong Republican, in which Mr. Henry acknowledged the receipt of \$10 on account of a letter receipt of \$10 on account of the armstrong letter than the process of \$10 on account of the state of the state of \$10 on account of the state of the state of \$10 on account of the state of the state of the state of \$10 on account of the state of the state of \$10 on account of the state of the s subscription due that paper, and also advised Mr. Irwin not to be a candidate for State Treasurer, expressing his belief that he could not defeat Mr. Mackey. This correspondence was published in Mr. Irwin's home organ, the Beaver Argus, and while it was a local quarrel between that paper and the Republican, we declined noticing it. The friends of Mr. Irwin, however, procured the publication of that letter in his organ here, the Patriot of this city, and Mr. Henry—a true-hearted Republican—requests us to publish Mr. Irwin's reply to the letter published in that paper, which we cannot, in justice to him, refuse. The Armstrong Republican (Mr. Henry's paper) says:—

lican (Mr. Henry's paper) says:—
The following is the General's reply, verbatim, to our letter of November 19th, and to which we invite the attention of those bolting Republi-cans and Democrats that elected him State Treasurer:

(The unusual prominence given the heading of this letter is owing to the fact that the General has elaborately engraved letter-heads, and we endeavor to imitate it as near as possible. The italics are his own.)

"OAKLAND GROOVE,"

"BEAVER CO., PA. "NEW BRIGHTON, Nov. 23, 1869.

A. G. HENRY, Esqr My Dear Sir Your very welcome letter of the 19 inst. was on My return home Saturday Evening received & for the kind Expressions therein Contained please accept My Very Kindest thanks. Also for Your Very Kind and I am certain honest advice, but you are I Suppose as well aware as any Man in the Commonwealth, of the hardships under which for Many years I have laboured, with neither rich father—father-inlawfor Brother or Bretherinlaws, to assist, but have on all occasions hoed my lown Stumpy row, & thank the lord I am Still able to hoe that Same old row, and you Know that I Know you, & yeu Know, I never did nor never will go back on you, for I am Scotch Irish of the old School, once your friend always Your friend, until you deceive Me, & then the End of friendship Ceases, but I hope to God that will never be, no never by My fault, will you a Journalist, Stand by and read the Beaver Radical, (Started to Elect that wicked, unscrupulous Bill Kemble, & to Sacrifice me, go on now to defeat Me & not fight it. No, I Say No, You Cannot do it, You wont do it, you Cannot if you would, it is not Your nature, you May be led estray, but otherwise I Know you will not. Some people are afraid of the radical, but I am not one of that Kind, oh, no, nor, the of the hardships under which for Many years I am not one of that Kind, oh, no, nor, the Cameron thieves to back him, if he did Sell Curtin and the instructions of the republican party to them in the Year of our lord 1867. No sir. & he that ties to this Man here or Else where is doomed potitically Mark this. I am neither a profilt, nor the Son of a profilt & if you tle to him for Either assistant Clerk or post Master, You are this time I give you timely notice, beaten for either.

You Ask My assistance. You Shall have it, providing You are not in the Cameron, Quay, Connection, if you are you Cannot, you Know, Me, I never deceived you I, if living, Expect to be Elected, Quay never was honestly your friend, honestly is not his. You have a news paper. he honesty is not his. You have a news paper. he Expects to use you, had you any paper when I became your friend. No Sir, this Man is fluding his level. only two years ago he was traveling (at My Extra ordinary Expense), a Saying, I was the best Man in the State for the office a now he Says I am not qualified. My record in the Auditor Generals office and auditors office at Washington will Show this a if need be in at Washington will Show this a if need be in Beaver Co. Court where I was never Called on any account Since I Moved from the office a gave room to Shff. Roberts.

Quay, is for Various Gentlemen for the posi-Quay, is for Various Gentlemen for the posi-tion you desire. If you were in Philadelphia you would be so informed. you Know he Sold Curtin & you Know he Sold Mo the two best friends he Ever had. but he May be loo true to you to Sell you, as he is a always has been a true friend of the Henry family.

I Cannot Say truly with Certainty, but if Suc-cessful, which I Expect to be, I might be of Some use to you, look out for the ring. Phila-delphia will be appermost. Ouay has no power

delphia will be appermost. Quay has no power without Money, no U. S. Senator, this pop. he cant influence a vote without some bodys Money dont you know it. I have Said Enough a too much, but am not afraid to Say More a will, Ere this Contest Ends. take your own Course. do as you think best. If you tie to Quay a his ring of thieves this time, You go under. You must not think I under rate, the dishonesty, the ability, the Treachery or the Sagacity of My Enemies, for not one moment do I do that. oh no, who Knows them better than I, this I have no doubt Makes you think I should draw off, but draw off this time, No never. not for the ring of thieves, oh no never.

I am for You Henry, for You. Honestly Fairly & Conscientiously for You, if You are just So for Me, but if you are with Quay, I am decidedly fairly & squarely against You, because you Know us both. Choose Ye between the two. You know I never did nor never will Sell any Man & You do Know he has & will, that is all, I wont go off the track & if living will hope to See You after the fight, as I always have been I am now your friend.

Yours truly

The Republican further adds:—
What an elegant and refined specimen of literature is here furnished by this aspirant for high official positions. His ignorance is only equaled by his baseness, for the man who would applying a price later written by the control of the control o publish a private letter, written in the confidence of friendship, is the basest of base creatures, and entitled to the scorn and contempt of all benerable men.

honorable men.

For years we have been puffing this man into prominence, and we are now reaping the fruits of our friendship for him. We again repeat that this matter has been forced upon us, as nothing but the course adopted by Irwin would ever have induced us to give publicity to a communication that will cause the blush of shame to mantle the cheek of intelligent men. They will blush for the ignorance of a man who has, by his assurance and conceit, forced himself into positions that he is unfitted to fill. honorable men.

The Baltimore Sun says that the movement to reunite the States of Virginia and West Virginia is supported by citizens of both, regardless of politics, and that it will be brought befere Congress before the close of the present session. But the Richmond and Wheeling papers say the Sun is misinformed.

OBITUARY.

Henry E. Sweetser. The sudden death of Mr. Sweetser, which occurred at his residence, in Twentieth street, yesterday, removes from the press of New York one of the most efficient, the most versatile, and the best known of its younger members.

Mr. Sweetser was born in Brooklyn, N. Y.,

Mr. Sweetser was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., almost thirty-three years ago. He was educated at Yale College, where he graduated in the class of 1858. During his college life he had developed a marked fondness and aptiade for mathematical studies and methods, and acquired a ready and perspicuous style of writing. His taste led him into journalism; and, after a short apprenticeship on the Times, he joined the World, almost immediately upon the foundation of the latter journal. His literary attainments and capacities made the foundation of the latter journal. His literary attainments and capacities made him an able and useful journalist. But the habits of system and arrangement which so few purely literary men possess, but which his mathematical talent and training had given him, made him an exceptional and remarkable one. He served this journal in varjous positions, and filled them all with credit and efficiency. He was at different periods of his connection with it reporter, mail editor, city editor, night editor, editorial writer, editor of the weekly, cellector of election statistics, and, indeed, he performed almost every duty on the paper, doing everything well, and bringing to his work a rare conscientiousness in the discharge of its details. What other men are wont to consider as the drudgery of a newspaper office—the work of collation and arrangepaper office—the work of collation and arrange-ment, the task of making up a paper, of tabulat-ing masses of figures, and of reducing the chaos of election returns and lists and reports to order was his by preference as well as by pre-eminent fitness. He delighted in it, and he did it well. Accordingly, he was oftenest employed in work in which perfection is almost unattainable, or attainable only by constant attention to minute details. And even perfection in this, being merely the absence of error, attracts no attention and wins little credit, while every imperfection or oversight is glaring and does discredit to its author. In the patient pains he took in arriving at his results, and the clearness and order with which he stated them, he had no

Superior.

His writings was always scholastically pureEnglish, and his articles were marked by the
same lucidity of arrangement otherwise so conspicuous a characteristic in him. It may be
mentioned that Mr. Sweetser's habits of order mentioned that Mr. Sweetser's habits of order and management were conspicuous in the dinner given by the press to Mr. Dickens. Its admirable arrangement was due almost wholly to Mr. Sweetser, who performed the chief part of the duties of the Executive Committee.

In 1862, the state of his health compelled him to relinquish the harassing and responsible position he then held upon the World, and, in conjunction with Mr. C. H. Sweetser, he undertook the conduct of the Round Table. After

took the conduct of the Round Table. After some months the publication of that paper was suspended on account of the financial exigencies apprehended in the crisis of the war, but was resumed in 1865. In the following spring, however, he disposed of his interest to rejoin the World, and remained upon it then eforthwithout interruption until he was attocked by the short and severe illness which resulted in his death.

It will be seen that Mr. Sweetser's talents were such as, in a public journal, are mainly conspicuous by their absence. Literary brilliancy, or a stroke of newspaper "enterprise," so called, attracts far more immediate notice than the result of care and the habit of correctness. though more showy, it is not so valuable. In the long run, the newspaper which is most uniformly trustworthy is most uniformly trusted. The fame of "smartness" is often got without desert. The reputation of trustworthiness can only be gained by earning it. And nothing can earn it but the constant exercise of such faculties as Mr. Sweetser possessed in a remarkable degree. Success by such arts is of comparatively slow growth with the man who exercises them, as well as with the journal in behalf of which they are wielded. And though Mr. Sweetser had attained a position not often filled by a man of his years, there were certainly much higher prizes in store for him if it had been permitted him to go on and win them.

in social life Mr. Sweetzer was a most genial and companionable man. His scrupulous defe-rence to the opinions and consideration of the feelings of others, his stock of information, and the perfect conversational command he had over it, and his vein of satirical humor, made him both a pleasant and an instructive companion. For many years before his death he had been a member of Rev. Dr. Adams' Presbyterian Church, and a devout and constant at-tendant upon its public worship.—N. Y. World

THE REJECTED PUP.

The President Learns that He is Worth \$100 —He Orders Dent to Interview a Colored

Just as I was scratching my head for subjects of epistolary discourse this morning, a friend came along with a face full of smiles, and said he, "Did you hear about that dog?" "What dog," said I, thinking that, perhaps, another pointer, or perchance a terrier, had been sent to His Excellency. "Why, that same dog that was sent to the President from Cleveland." I replied that the last I had heard of that unfortunate animal his fate hung suspended between Barnum and Bologna, and it was a question whether he should adorn a museum or be converted into should adorn a museum or be converted into sausages. But my friend immediately said I was mistaken.

It was very true that the President had con cluded at first not to receive that pointer, and had sent him summarily from his premises. But since then one of his confidential advisers who was an experienced dog fancier, had called on him and set forth the praises of this Cleve-land contribution in glowing terms—told him he was an imported animal, worth one hundred dollars, and that it was a great mistake not to eccept him; furthermore that the express charge

of ten dollars was an error, all the cost of trans-portation having been prepaid in full.

The President's countenance was instantly overcharged with the gloom of a conscious blunder; he saw at a glance that he had acced hastily in not receiving the dog; and his first in-quiry on recovering his self-possession was as to how he could retrieve that false step. The dog was now the property of a colored citizen, and the occupant of an inverted dry-goods box in a back yard adjoining the White Honse grounds. The President directed Dent to proceed thither and negotiate, if possible, for the surrender of the animal on payment of costs.

But the colored citizen, who is said to be an excellent judge of dogs, was not easily persuaded into this arrangement; and at last accounts he and Dent were discussing the matter in a very animated and excited style of lan-guage. But Dent was evidently getting the worst of it.—" Mack" in the Cincinnati En-

quarer.

-The National Association, formed for the purpose of securing such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as will recognize therein the existence of God, and indicate that we are a Christian nation, has invited all American citizens who favor such an amendment to meet, without distinction of party or creed, in convention in Pittsburg, on Thursday, the 3d day of March next.

-The Hudson Star tells this:-A young couple, weary of matrimonial ties, called upon the wife's father to settle the difficulty for them. After considerable deliberation he posted the dissatisfied couple on opposite sides of a wooden block, ordered them to hold a turkey over the same, took an axe and with a heavy blow cut the turkey in two, saying: "You are separated by death, and nothing but death could separate you."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY THLEGRAPH.

Earthquake Shock in California-A General Panic Among the Inhabitants-No One Injured-The Latest Market Reports.

Financial and Commercial

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST. Another Earthquake in California - Panic

Bulldings. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 .- Another earthquake visited this city to-day, causing the hotels and buildings to be vacated instantly. The streets were filled with people before the shock had hardly ceased. Fortunately it occurred about the time of recess in the public schools, and many of the children were out in the yards playing. In the schools which were in session the teachers managed to keep the children under control, though in one of the schools the young misses created quite a panic.

The Custom House was uninjured, but was soon emptied of its occupants. The cracks made by the October shock in some of the older buildings were widened a little, but no material damage was sustained.

Funeral services were being held in the Washington Street Baptist Church, and there was a large attendance. At the first tremble the pastor and congregation rushed for the doors; several ladies fainted, but no one was seriously injured. The old frame buildings on the wharves swaved and cracked, but the waters in the bay showed ne unusual commotion. The shock was quite heavy at Petaluma, causing the people to vacate the brick buildings.

The weather was clear and warm at the time of the shock. It is raining this evening. [SECOND DESPATCH.]

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17 .- The shock earthquake occurred at 12 o'clock and 13 minutes. Its duration was seven seconds. Its direction was from the southeast to the northwest. There was a general panic, but no damage was sustained to the buildings so far as ascertained.

The shock was felt at Sacramento, Santa Cruz, San Jose, Oakland, and other places.

British Columbia Advices.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—The Legislative Council of British Columbia was opened yesterday by commission, Governor Musgrave being too unwell to be present in person. In his address, which was read, the Governor announced himself in favor of the confederation with Canada, and stated that it was the policy of the Imperial Government. By the terms of the conederation Canada assumes the commercial debt of British Columbia. The population is rated at 120,000. The debt is less than that of any other province.

The Dominion grants yearly \$35,000 and sixty cents for each inhabitant over the rated popula-tion; the same to be continued until the population reaches four hundred thousand, at which rate the subsidy remains.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senute. HARRISBURG, Feb. 18 .- The following bills

HARRISBURG, Feb. 18.—The following bills were introduced:—

Mr. Lowry, urging Congress to pass a bill granting pensions to the soldiers of 1812 and their widows. Passed.

Mr. Brooke, increasing the capital stock of the Chester Wharf and Shipping Company.

Also, authorizing the Commissioners of Delaware county to expend not exceeding \$500 in any one year in arresting criminals.

Mr. Olmstead, relative to the change of venue, allowing such changes when the parties swear they cannot have a fair trial in the county in which the case is brought.

By Mr. Rutan, protecting the rights of females in this State; that the president and associate judges of each judicial district shall have the right to enter convents to ascertain whether any of the inmates are confined against their

any of the inmates are confined against their Mr. Rutan said that he had presented this at

Mr. Rutan said that he had presented this at the urgent request of a gentleman of his district. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The majority report in the Scull-Findlay case was presented, and Mr. Findlay was declared elected by twenty-three majority.

The bill for inaugurating governor Geary was ordered to be paid.

ordered to be paid. Adjourned until nextWednesday, at 10 o'clock

The Senate resolutions appointing a commit-tee to visit Washington, and urge Congress to prevent the construction of the bridges over the Ohio river by the Baltin ore and Ohio Railroad,

Mr. Davis, from the Ways and Means Com mittee, reported the General Appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed.

He also reported, from the same committee, a bill providing for the deficit in the orphan school appropriation of \$44,966-88 for 1869, and the same amount for 1870. Passed.

Mr. Stokes presented petitions in favor of al-

lowing the site of public buildings to be determined by a vote of the people.

Bills reported favorably:—
House bill authorizing an investigation into
the claim of L. C. Campbell,
The House bill for the better regulation of the militia, authorizing Division Boards to distri-bute the militia funds, instead of Brigade

Boards, etc. The House bill authorizing the Eric Canal Company to slackwater the Ohio river, and to issue \$6,000,000 of bonds. (Note.—This is said to be a portion of the programme to obtain State aid to widen the canal from the Beaver river to Erie. The present bill contains no open allusion to the project.)

Adjourned until Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, Feb. 18.— Stocks dull. Money easy at 566 per cent. Gold, 119%. Five-twentles, 1862, coupon, 115; do. 1864, do., 114; do. 1865, do., 114; do. do., new, 113½; do. 1867, 118½; do. 1868, 118½; 10-40s, 112½; Virginia 68, new, 65½; Missouri 68, 91; Canton Company, 58; Cumberland preferred, 35½; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 97½; Erie, 26; Resding, 96½; Adams Express, 62½; Michigan Central, 121½; Michigan Southern, 58; Illinois Central, 121½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 191½; Western Union Telegraph, 34½. New York Money and Stock Markets

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, Feb. 18.—Cotton dull and lower at 24c. Flour quiet but steady. Wheat steady; Pennsylvania, \$1 2561 27; Maryland, \$1 2561 48. Corn dull; white, \$4695c.; yellow, \$2694c. Oass steady at 5865c. Rye dull at 9965c. Provisions firmer but unchanged. Whisky is in good demand at 99681 00 for wood and iron-bound.

FROM THE WEST.

Sudden Death of an Editor. LOUISVILLE, Feb. 18.—Charles D. Kirk, a well-known editor, fell dead in the street last night, from hemorhage of the lungs,

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotatious.

This Morning's Quetations.

By the Angio-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 18—11 A. M.—Consols for money opened at 92% and for account 92%. American securities firm. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88%; of 1865, eid. 87%; of 1867, 87%; 10-408, 83%; Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 21%; Illinois Central, 110%; Great Western, 25%.

LONDON, Feb. 18—11 A. M.—Calcutta Linseed firm. Sugar affort quiet. Turpentine easier but not lower. Bremen, Feb. 18.—Petroleum closed firmer last evening at 7 thalers 6 grosts.

HAMBURG, Feb. 18.—Petroleum closed first last evening at 15 marc bancos and 14 schillings.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 18—11 A. M.—Cotton epened quiet and unchanged. The sales to day are estimated at 10,000 bales, including for export 7000, and for speculation 8000 bales. The sales of the week have been \$2,000 bales, including 147,000 bales of American. Receipts of the week, 15,000, including 13,000 bales of American.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Feb. 18—1 P. M.—U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 8834; of 1865, old, 88; of 1867, 87%. Eric Railway, 2136.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 78f. 45c.

INGRATITUDE.

A Man Charged with Murder Does Not Pay His Attorneys for Clearing Him.

It will be recollected that a few years ago a man by the name of Joseph Downham, of Kent county, in this State, killed a colored man named Cæsar Lewis, and tied from Delaware to the State of Indiana. In due course of time his wife left behind applied to the Legislature and a decree of divorce in her case was granted.

decree of divorce in her case was granted.

The whereabouts of Downham being ascertained, a requisition was made by the Governor of Delaware upon the Governor of Indiana for the rendition of the fugitive. The sheriff of Kent county started upon his Western tour and returned with Downham as a prisoner, and had him confined in Dover jail for trial for the murder with which he was charged.

The former wife of Downham, feeling a lively interest in the approaching trial, and wishing to

interest in the approaching trial, and wishing to avoid the reproach which would be brought upon the father of her children, should he be convicted, and having since her divorce come into possession of some property, advanced some hundreds of dollars for the payment of witnesses brought on from the West Downham also had become possessed of some property in Indiana, and for the kindness of his former wife, gave his bond for the money she had ad-

Hon. Joseph P. Comegys and Hon. N. B Smithers were retained as counsel for the prisoner, and to them he also gave his bond for \$1000. The time for the trial came on, and through the efforts of his former wife and his counsel he was saved from a felon's doom. After his acquittal he again returned to his Western home with a promise to speedily liqui-date the claims of his former wife and counsel. Time were on, and his neglect to pay induced his attorneys to enter up their claim and proceed against his property, which they did, and from it they only realized \$450.

A few days ago word was received at Dover that Downham had taken the benefit of the Bankrupt act to avoid the payment of the two Delaware claims, and a tax of \$11, which was all the debts he owed.— Wilmington Commercial.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Nisi Prius-Chief Justice Thomp John S. Cox, by his next friend, vs. The Frankford and Southwark Railroad Company. An action to recover damages for injuries done to plaintiff by being run over by a dummy engine employed upon the defendant's road. Verdict for plaintiff, \$3900.

Matthew S. Ridgway and Christian Lewis vs. Atkins Brothers. An action to recover for a

patent furnace door frame, alleged to have been sold the defendants. On trial.

District Court, No. 1-Judge Hare. The Patent Medal Company vs. Charles D. Gilberson. An action on a book account to recover for goods sold and delivered. Verdict

for plaintiffs, \$261-24.

William McLean, to use, vs. Charles Crawford. An action to recover for work and labor

District Court. No. 2-Judge Strond.
Alenzo Gordon vs. Joseph E. Smiley. An
action on a promissory note. Verdict for plain-

James T. Sutton vs. Clayton Allen. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff,

Same vs. Andrew Hague. An action on a note. Verdict for plaintiff, \$168 12.
Sarah C. George vs. Charles E. Toothaker. An action to recover for services rendered as a domestic. Verdict for plaintiff, \$657.20.

Jane W. Southern vs. William H. Witmer.
An action to recover the value of certain oil

stocks. Verdict for plaintiff, \$479.82. Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ladlew.

James Graham was put upon trial to-day upon the charge of burglary. It was testified on the part of the prosecution that the tavern of James Wright, at the northwest corner of Ellar and Amber streets, was entered on the night of the 2d instant, and certain property stolen therefrom; and one witness, Conrad Schrader, said that about 2 o'clock in the morning he saw the prisoner getting out of the tavern window.

The defense offered to prove an alibi, and also attacked the credibility of the witness Schrader by producing testimony to show that he had for

by producing testimony to show that he had for two dollars signed a written declaration that Graham was innocent of the charge. At the close of our report the trial was still in progress.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH. There is a fair demand for money this morning, but the supply is so ample in this market that outside lenders are put to their wit's end to find employment for their idle funds at a fair remuneration to cover risks and trouble. This plethoric condition is entirely due to the general depression is trade circles. We quote call loans at 5 per cent. nominally on good collate-rals, and discounts are remarkably quiet at 6 per cent., with very little paper offering even at

moderate figure.

Gold opened this morning at 119, but reacted soon after 10 o'clock, and is quoted a little before noon at 119%.
Government bonds are all off in sympathy

with the weakness in gold—the old bonds and the new 1/6 compared with final quota-

There was a good deal of animation at the Stock Board this morning and prices took a turn upward again, which looks like a scheme among the dealers, and outsiders had better be wary. In State loans there were sales of the war coupons at 101%. City sixes were steady but quiet, with sales of the new issues at 100%, and 99 bid for the old do.

In Reading there was a fair business, and prices advanced from 48%, at the opening, to 48:56, at noon; Pennsylvania Railroad changed hands at 57, an advance of 3/2; Lehigh Valley Railroad at 54%; and Minehill Railroad at 51%. 41 for offered for Little Schuylkill; 35%, b. o., for Catawissa preferred: and 36 for North Pennavlvania.

Sylvania.

Canal shares were in good request, with sales of Lehigh at 32½. 16 was offered for Schuylkill, and 60 for Morris preferred.

In Coal and Bank stocks there were no sales to report. Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad stock was taken at 20.

—Yesterday gold declined to 119½, which is

the lowest price since September 24, 1862. At the same time our bonds in London advanced to 88, which, with exchange at 199%, is equivalent to 97, or four per cent. higher than the English conscite

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & I	iro., No. 40 St. Third stree
FIRST	BOARD.
\$2000 Pa 6s W L Cp. lousc101%	61 sh 15th & 15th St 20
lotsc101%	2 sh Cam & Am.la.
\$5000 City 68, N 2d .100 C	85WB115
\$5000 City 68, N. 2d.100% \$1200 do2d.100%	200 ah Read . sown in. 48
\$700 do ln 10012	
\$1000 C & A m 6e, 89 85	100 dob8. 48
\$3000 Pa S m 68100	200 dole.s5, 48
\$2000 Alle Co 5s 77%	100 dob50.48
\$2000 Pittsburg 58 72	100 do
\$1000 Leh V Rn bds	100 do 40
\$1000 Leh V R n bds Cp 95	100 dob80, 48
\$1000 Phil & E 78 88%	100 do., 85.48
50 sh Leh N St 32	1800 doc.48
200 dols. 3234	100 do., so∈, 48
12 sh Minehill R 51 %	
46 sh Penna R 56%	
50 do 86%	
100 do s60wn . 56%	
100 do 57	100 dols.sb. 48
100 dos5wn. 57	100 do b30,48
28 sh Leh V Rls. 54%	9100 40030.95
to an rient a Training Oals	

100 do...s5wn. 57

BS Sh Leh V R. .ls. 54%

JAY COORE & CO. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117%@118; 5-20s of 1862, 114%@115; do., 1864, 114@114%; do., 1865 114@114%; do., 1865, 113@113%; do. do., 1867, 113%@115%; do., 1868, 113%@113%; do. do., 1867, 113%@115%; do., 1868, 113%@113%; do. do., 1867, 113%@115%; cur. 6s, 111%@112, Gold, 119%.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. TRITE Street, Philadelphia, rsport the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117%@118; do., 1862, 114%@115; do., 1864, 114@114%; do. 1866, 114@114%; do. 1866, 114@114%; do. 1866, do., 118%@113%; do. 1866, 112%@112%; U. S. 80 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111%@117%; Duc Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 119%@119%; Silver, 116@118, Union Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$855@875; Central Pacific R. R. 1st Mort. Bonds, \$856@875; U. S. 6s of 1881, 117%@117%; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115%; do. 1864, 114@114%; do., July, 1865, 118%@113%; do., July, 1865, 118%@113%; do., July, 1865, 118%@113%; do. July, 1865, 118%@113%; do., July, 1867, 118%@113%; do. July, 1865, 118%@113%; do., July, 1867, 118%@113%; do. July, 1868, 113%@113%; do., July, 1867, 118%@113%; do. July, 1869, 119%@113%; do., July, 1867, 118%@113%; do. July, 1869, 119%@113%; do., July, 1867, 118%@113%; do. July, 1867, 118%@113%; do.

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"Gold in its further decline to-day touched 119%, which is the lowest point for it since the 24th of September, 1862, or early in the days of the war. The natural weakness of the market was assisted by speculative sales on the part of persons interested in stocks and Governments, who hope to influence a break in the latter by a lower range in the premium. The decline was resisted by the few bulls' remaining in the Gold Room, who fooded the street with bulletins from Washington and elsewhere calculated to strengthen the market. Both sides have commenced to operate in these news despatches, and no sooner is a bear story affoat than the bullst follow it up with a version suited to their operations. The consequence to-day was a series of rival tissue sheets, intended to influence either side of the speculative strategy of the gold dealers. Holders of gold had their balances carried at rates ranging from six down to three per cent.

"Despite the various rumors set affoat regarding the limit of price and the amount to be sold, the Government disposed of a million of gold to-day at the Sub-Treasury to the highest bidders. The proposals were twenty-seven in number, for a total of less than two millions, at prices ranging from 119-55 to 119-03.

"The money market was steady at four to six per

"The money market was steady at four to six per cent., but there was, a more general employment of funds at five per cent. among the Government dealers. On stocks the rate was five to six, with the majority of new transactions at the latter figure. Commercial paper was without new feature.

"Foreign exchange was active upon a fair demand from the importers, who seemed to have been impelled to buy freely by the decline in gold, but the leading bankers still disagreed as to rates, which were an eighth higher, and were quoted 100-3109/3 for sixty day sterling, and 1083/4 for good bankers. Short sight was steady at 1093/4 9100%.

"The contradictory bulletins above referred to and the decline in gold had the effect of rendering governments heavy. The market opened with considerable firmness in consequence of an advance to 85 for five-twenties in London and to 93 in Frankfort, the European market for our securities being

the European market for our securities being especially strong on account of the weakness in gold here and the abundance of capital at low rates there. But with the 'break' in gold to 119½ the market became feverish and declined, the 'bears' pressing it with the report from Washington that the Government would reduce the revenue about fifty million dollars next year. At the end of business there was fractional raily in prices."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Feb. 18.—The Flour market is moderately active, with a steady demand from the home consumers, who purchased 1200 barrels, including sqperfine at \$4-25@4-50; extras at \$4-62%@4-75; Iowa, Visconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5-25@6, the latter rate for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5-25@5-50; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5-25@6-25; and fancy brands at \$6-50@7-50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4-75 per barrel.

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and only 1000 bushels red sold at \$1.24@1.26, and choice Tennessee white at \$1.60. Rye is held at \$1. Corn is in

nessee white at \$1.50. Hye is held at \$1. Corn is in fair demand at former rates. Sales of 3000 bushels new yellow at \$8@930., the latter rate afloat, and 1200 bushels white at 930. Cats may be quoted at 53@550. per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania.

Nothing doing in Barley or Mait.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand at full prices. Fales of 400 bushels at \$8124@8.25. Flaxseed is more inquired after, and it sells at \$2.25.

Whisky is firm, with sales at 960. for wood and 990, for iron-bound barrels.

—Several Missouri gentlemen have given \$10,000 to endow a chair in Washington College, to be called the Missouri Professorship of Applied Chemistry, and Brevet Major-General William S. Harney, U. S. A., of St. Louis, has subscribed \$1000 for the endowment of the chair of its President, General Robert E. Lee.

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

(By Telegraph.)

New York, Feb. 18.—Arrived, steamship England, from Liverpool.

PORTLAND, Feb. 18.—The British brig Maud Porter, which arrived here yesterday, reports on the 10th inst., in lat. 37 30, long. 69 W., feil in with the schr Mary Kelley, from St. Andrew's, N. B., with both masts and cabin gone and decks swept. Took of the crew and brought them here. On the 18th inst., in lat. 41 07, long. 68 W., the brig fell in with the wreck of the schr Navita, of St. John, N. B., but could not board her. could not board her. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 17.—Arrived, bark Noord Brabant, from Batavia. Sailed, ship Hotspur, for

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......FEBRUARY 18 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M.......52 | 11 A. M.......61 | 2 P. M.......71

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Scirr J. W. Krebs, Quinton, Baltimore, D. Cooper.
Schr Mary R. Hickman, White, Norfolk, do.
Schr Mary Stowe, Rankin, Charleston via Wilmington, Del., D. Cooper.
Schr J. Paine, Stevens, Boston via New Castle, Del.,
D. Cooper.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Compton.
Schr Ellen Holgate, Goldnig, 5 days from Newbers,
N. C., with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
Schr Alaska, Pierce, from Brandywine, Del., with
corn meal to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr John T. Long, Tunnell, 3 days from Indian
river, Del., with spokes to Collins & Co.

BELOW.

Brigs Alice Lea, from Lisbon, and Five Brothers, from Cardenss, were below Chester this morning, coming up.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Fanita, Freeman, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Airola, Thompson, hence for Porta Rice, at Bermuda lat inst., and salled 3d.
Brig Maria White, Bryant, hence, at Savannah vesterday.