EXCITING SCENE IN COURT. odden and Alarming Mental Aberration of a

The Chillicothe (Ohio) Register of a late date One of the most exciting and startling scenes that ever occurred in court at this city took place late in the afternoon of yesterday. The

particulars are as follows: -The case in progress was that of Catharine Miller, who sued by her next friend, C. W. Gil-nore, vs. John S. Mace and others, the suit being brought to recover household goods levied being brought to recover household goods levied on as belonging to Thomas Miller (Mrs. Miller's husband), and which the plaintiff claims as hers. On Friday afternoon Mr. Miller was again On Friday afternoon Mr. Miller was again called to the stand to undergo cross-examination by M. L. Clark, Esq., in course of which the latter gentleman, in endeavoring to show a discrepancy between Mr. Miller's present statements and those made some time since, asked if he kad not, several years ago, stated to Mr. H. Reed that he was then worth quite a large sum

of money.

To this query no reply was made, and for a few moments a deep and sudden silence ensued. Finally, Mr. Minshall, of counsel for plaintiff, broke the oppressive silence by rising to address the Court, and at that moment Mr. Miller, the was standing just in front of the jury com door, turned to the judge and said: "May it please your Honor, I wish to make a few remarks," and immediately after clasped his hands to his head and exclaimed:—"I feel —as if—I was getting—paralysis of the brain!"
and commenced sinking to the floor, uttering such prayerful ejaculations as "Lord,
have mercy on my soul! O Lord, bless me
and pardon my sins!" etc., or words to that

Before reaching the door he was caught in the arms of persons near by, and carried back into the jury-room. On reaching there he espied a gentleman approaching whom he an effort to get hold of the person, but was

The excitement in the court-room at the time was intense, every one starting to their feet to get a better view of the strange scene and its author. In another moment, however, Mr. Miller having broken loose from those having him in charge in the jury room, with pallid face, dishevelled hair, rolling eyes, and undistinguishable mutterings, rushed, with long strides, into the court-romm, pressing his elbows to his sides, and puffing the wind in gusts from his month. This sudden and terrifying irruption, as well it might, startled judge, bar, and audience, and a general stampede ensued. Neither the lawyers nor the audience stood upon the order of their going, but went at once.

The sudden removal of the witness, and the disturbed condition in which it left the nerves of the beach and bar, made an adjournment necessary, which was had.

We have not attempted to depict the absolute frightfulness of the scene, as that would be impossible. Those present have no desire ever to see another like it. In all his years at the bar and on the bench, Judge Dickey avers that he

never beheld anything equal to it.

It is thought the strain to which Mr. Miller's mind had been put during the preceding day or two, and the excitement consequent thereupon, tended to an unsettlement of his reason, resulting as above.

## IN A BAD BOX.

A Haytlen Diplomat in Trouble-He Visits a

Among the guests at the Louvre concert saloon, at the corner of Broadway and Twentysecond street, on Thursday night, was Alfred Box, Secretary of the Haytien Legation, who Butler, one of the "pretty waiter girls" em-ployed there, unbeknown to his family, who, some time with himself, are temporarily stopping at the St. Germain Hotel. Alfred, in his personal appearance, may be attractive in his own country but is of rather too dark a shade to pass muster in this, being only a shade or two lighter than a simon pure Ole Virginny negro. But pretty little Fanny entertained him, probably because he had plenty of money and knew how to spend it, and was considered a liberal, whole-souled fellow. Night after night he remained until the girls were allowed to go to their homes, and then he invariably accominled Fanny. On Thursday night, or rather Friday morning, she had a favorite who re quested the privilege hitherto allowed the bru nette, which the latter "could not see," and commenced upraiding her, when, as he alleges she assaulted him, took his diamond pin from his searf, and ten dollars in money from his pocket. As they were engaged in their little unpleasantness, Officer Duff, of the Twenty-ninth precinct, came along and desired to know what the trouble was, when Fanny charged Alfred with stealing a five dollar bill from her hand. As the distinguished secretary was able to articulate very little English, the story, which he attempted to relate, was not listened to, and he was ordered to accompany the officer to the station house in Thirtieth street, which he de-clined to do. The officer seized him by the coat collar and walked him along in double quick time, which so enraged him that he drew back his fist and planted it plump in the ear of the officer, at the same time drawing a pistol, pointing it at his head and threatening to blow the "peeler's" brains out. He was prevented from so doing by the officer, who wrenched the weapon from his hand. On searching him in the station house a large dirk knife was found concealed about his person. Yesterday morning he was arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jofferson Market, when a complaint was presented against him by the officer, charging him with carrying concealed weapons, Fanny failing to appear against him. In his informal examination he stated he was thirty-five years of age, born in Hayti, resides in this city, by occupation Secretary of the Haytien Legation, and not guilty of the charge preferred against him. He was held to bail in the sum o \$400 to keep the peace, Richard Thackray, of No. 44 Exchange place, becoming his bondsman.—N. Y. Heraid of to-day.

# SAD FAMILY HISTORY.

Melancholy Suicide of an Unncknowledged Wife. Last Thursday the steamer Margie Hays, or

her way from New Orleans to Memphis, exploded one of her bollers just below Helena, Ark. Captain Barney C. Martin, the captain of the boat, was badly scalded, and died in a few moments, on board the steamer Commercial, to which boat he was conveyed after the accident. His body was forwarded by the steamer R. R. Hudson to Sisterville, West Virginia, for interment. Captain Martin was married several years ago to Miss Sallie Limebaugh. The marriage was a secret one, and had never been made public. When the news of the captain's terrible death reached his wife, she swooned, and has ever since been very much dejected. When the body reached Cine Mrs. Martin begged permission of her husband' brothers to see the corpse. The request was finally granted, and when she gazed upon the loved features, now cold in death, she remarked to the brothers, in a significant tone, "I never trouble you again." The steamer Mary Ament left for the up-river country two or three hours in advance of the R. R. Hudson, and upon this boat Mrs. Martin engaged passage for New Richmond, Ohlo. As she went on board the remarked to the captain that she would not long be separated from her husband. In her conver-sation with him she seecmed very despon-dent, and frequently inquired when the Hud-

was found lying on the floor, but she was no-where to be found. It seems certain that the where to be found. It seems certain that the unfortunate woman, distracted with grief at the loss of her husband, waited until the Hudson came alongside, and then, when the remains of her beloved were nearest her, plunged into the Ohio and buried her grief beneath the dark waters. Mr. Limebaugh has been very unfortunity of his eldest daugh. waters. Mr. Limebaugh has been very unfortu-nate of late. The husband of his eldest daugh-ter was accidentally shot and killed at Spring-field, Ohio, about six weeks ago. A few days ago another son-in-law was killed, and, as if to crown his sorrows, the daughter herself has now committed suicide. These calamities, occur-ring in such quick succession, have completely prostrated him.

### FREEDOM'S BIRD.

The Royal American Engle has a Chance to Seek the Broad Empyrean and Goes Back on It-Disreputable Behavior of the National

We find the following disillusion in the Provi-

dence Journal of yesterday:—
The Monitor Engine Company of Pawtucket recently purchased a golden eagle, which had been captured in a trap, with the intention of having it killed and mounted to ornament their engine house. The bird was a fine specimen of its species, measuring nearly seven feet from tip to tip, weighing about twelve pounds, and had sustained no injury in its capture except the loss of one toe in the trap. Mr. H. C. L. Dorsey, the eccentric citizen of Pawtucket, who has a fellow feeling for the captive, offered the company \$20—\$10 in gold and \$10 in greenbacks—to liberate the bird. The offer was accepted, and Thursday, at 12'30 o'clock noon, was the time appointed for the bird to soar away in newfound freedom. Accordingly at that time a found freedom. Accordingly at that time a large crowd assembled to witness the flight. At 12:30 o'clock Gillmore's Band struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner," which discommoded his majesty not at all. Mr. William Durant read a poem, written by a lady of North Providence, a friend to the largest freedom, dedicated to the "Eagle now in bondage, but soon to be released to soar to realms of broad blue to carry to other birds an account of the bounty of Mr. Dorsey, the prisoner's friend, and the Peabody Dorsey, the prisoner's friend, and the Peabody of Pawtucket.

After three cheers for Mr. Dorsey, and while the band was playing "Hall Columbia," his ma-jesty was liberated by Mr. Dorsey. In a moment the bird was in the air, amid prolonged cheers from the multitude, who were prepared to watch his proud flight. But, alas! like too many bipeds, he "couldn't stand prosperity," and the good care he had received and the bountiful freedom linner he had been given were too much for his so long untried wings, and he was compelled to light on a house, scarcely a hundred yards from his old cage, where he sat in proud contempt for the expectations of the people. In a moment snow-balls from the hands of small boys flew thick and fast around him, but a cock of the head in a manner imitated only by the "bad men" of Congress and a look of "Shoo man" of Congress, and a look of "Shoo fly," was the only notice he deigned. As the band commenced "Yankee Doodle," he started a second time, and for a moment seemed likely to reach his own broad blue; but as he receded from the inspiriting strains of the music, the attraction toward the earth was too strong, and he began slowly to descend, till in attempting to he began slowly to descend, thi in attempting to light in a large clim tree his talons became entangled in the twigs, and the proud emblem of our nationality was trailing in the air, helpless, and humble enough to gratify the most traitorous heart. Here he hung, till a young man, Robert Salisbury, climbed the tree, and attempted to release him, when, with a touch of his native ferocity, he went for Robert's head in the most approved bird-of-prey manner, with beak and talons, and a lively struggle ensued, and the eagle was again the air. But high living was the ruin of him, and he gradually fell to the ground, and was taken back to his old quarters, where he awaits the action of his would-be liberator, Mr. Dorsey.

# QUICK TRANSIT.

New System of Transportation: or, System of Sphero-Lecomotion.

The great advantages of rapid and cheap

transportation are so well understood at the present day that it is unnecessary to explain the importance of an invention that proposes to transport the mails and products of the country its grain, fruits, meats, cotton, highwines, olls, minerals, coal, and merchandise generallyto and from all parts of it in a few hours, instead of days, and at a cost far less than by means of It will at once be admitted that such an inven-

tion, if practicable, will be of incalculable benefit, and will inaugurate a new era in the industrial and commercial interests of the world This invention, so new and unlooked-for, has been made, and patents have been secured for it in this country and in Europe. It introduces a new principle, and with it a new system, funda-mentally different from the old. The new means or instrument of motion which it employes is the sphere—an instrument which it substitutes in the place of the wheel. The sphere is the simplest and the true form of a vehicle of motion. It revolves on its periphery without friction, is moved with the least power, and permits the highest rate of speed attainable by any form of material body.

Nature, in all departments in which she requires high velocity, employs the sphere as the form best adapted to rapid and unvarying motion, as is exemplified in all her works, from the planet, which is a spherical body, rotating on an imaginary axis, to the falling drop of rain, which assumes the spherical form in passing rapidly through free space. The invention following Nature in her teaching, employs the sphere or globe as the vehicle of motion. To adapt it to the purpose of transportation it is made hollow, and the load to be carried is placed inside. Thus, hollow spheres or globes, carrying their load inside, are the vehicles used under the new system. They may be of any size, from two feet to ten in diameter, according to the service to be performed. They would be best made of one of the metals-cast-steel, if practicable—thin, and turned in a lathe with exactness and precision, so as to roll evenly and smoothly. They would be provided with aper-tures or "man-holes," made to serew in so as to form a part of the surface, by which they could

e loaded and discharged easily and readily. The new vehicle requires an equally perfect road bed, or track, on which to operate. road bed has been gradually prepared by the invention of the pneumatic tube and its successful employment. Pneumatic tubes have been constructed in London, and are now in regular operation, mail matter and packages being sent through them. A little railway, with ears, is placed inside them, so that the old vehicle of transportation on the wheel-and-axle principle has been transferred to the interior of the tube. operating within it as it does without, the only change being the substitution of atmospheric pressure in place of traction by locomotive power. The properties which the pneumatic tube possesses fit it perfectly for the new vehicle

It will furnish the vehicle, first, a road bed that is even smooth and solid; second, entirely free from dirt and dust, or other obstructions and protected against the perturbing action of the wind, rain, and snow; and, third, a passage way, in which the spheres, moving with the car-rent of air, will not be impeded in their course by the resistance of the atmosphere. The tubes will be constructed a very little larger than the spheres, to allow them a free passage. A metallic rail or plate will be placed as a road bed on the bottom of the tube, of a suitable width, and slightly concave, to adapt it position, but the pointeral principle was involved whether or not the German element in general was to be recognized by the Federal Government. For that reason I was obliged to act as I did. I know very well the difficulties which stood in our way, and am in no manner, therefore, astounded at the result."

EXCITING SCENE IN COURT.

son, which was a faster boat, would overtake them. When they arrived at New Richmond the Hudson had not come up, and and then paid her fare to Shiloh. Presently it will be seen that the invention consists in employing hollow spheres or globes, with the load to be transported inside, operating in pneumatic tubes.

The tuber way be placed under constant to the sphere. From these explanations, it will be seen that the invention consists in employing hollow spheres or globes, with the load to be transported inside, operating in pneumatic tubes.

The tuber way be placed under constant to the sphere. From these explanations, it will be seen that the invention consists in employing hollow spheres or globes, with the load to be transported inside, operating in pneumatic tubes. spheres or globes, with the load to be transported inside, operating in pueumatic tubes. The tubes may be placed under or over ground, but better over, raised some fifteen feet in the air, and supported on posts or piers. Wood is the best material with which to construct the tubes; it would not expand and contract with the heat and cold like iron, while it would be far cheaper. Narrow plank, tongued and grooved, properly seasoned and saturated, the joints cemented, would furnish the best kind of material. By a system of way stations and relays of power at proper distances the lines of tubes can be made to connect the towns and cities of the entire country, effecting rapidly cities of the entire country, effecting rapidly and cheaply transportation to and from all parts

# ANOTHER CHICAGO TRAGEDY.

A Whole Family Polsoned - The Mother and

One of the Children Dead. From the Chicago Times, February 17. The people living in the vicinity of South Halsted and Lake streets were startled yesterday by the report that one of their neighbors bad murdered his entire family. An investigation of the rumor developed thr following facts:

—At the house, No. 44 Lake street, lived Aaron Beckner, aged fifty-four years; Anna, his wife, aged thirty-seven years; filizabeth, his daughter, aged four years, and an infant son. Early on yesterday morning, the milkman called usual, but on knocking at the door he was unable but on knocking at the door he was unable to arouse any of the inmates, whereupon he drove away. At 12 o'clock yesterday noon, Officer Barnes, who had just come on duty, was told by a little girl that Mr. Beckner's family were all dead. He hastened to the house, and on entering the room he found Mrs. Anna Beckner lying dead on the bed, and the little girl lying dead beside her. Across the foot of the bed lay the infant boy, the only live person in the room. The officer was then told that Mr. Beckner had gone to the milkman's, and he at once started to arrest him, which he did, but it required the help of four other men and an express wagon to bring him to the house. Beckner then made a statement to the effect that on Tuesday evening the family had partaken of barley grael for supper; that during the night the three others were taken sick; that he vomited considerably, and that his wife seemed in terrible agony; that about 4 o'clock on Wednesday morning Mrs. Beckner and the girl Lizzie expired, and that he was sick and suffering so badly that he could not alarm the neighbors. As soon as Beckner had been brought to the house by the policeman, Dr. Boscoe was summoned and with the aid of an Boscoe was summoned, and, with the aid of an emetic and the use of a stomach pump, succeeded in obtaining a part of the contents of his (Beckner's) stomach. The doctor states that he found evidences of arsenic in the admixture thus obtained. In the stomach of both the mother and little girl he found what he sup-poses to be arsenic. The infant boy, Henry, was soon awakened by the noise about his bed-side, and was gently lifted from the bed on which lay his dead mother and sister. Beckner was taken to the county hospital. The bodies of the mother and daughter were removed to the dead-house, where an inquest will be held. The deceased was the second wife of the man

## THE SALE OF CADETSHIPS.

A Denial from Mr. J. R. Sypher. We have received the following letter from Mr. J. R. Sypher, in reference to his alleged connection with the sale of the cadetships:— To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph;-

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 19, 1870 .- I see published in your paper of yesterday a "special despatch" from Washington, which gives the testimony of one Brooks relative to his application to me to procure the appointment to a cadetship at West"

It is true that this man Brooks did, on several occasions, importune me to procure for him such an appointment. It is not true that I ever agreed to procure one for any price or consideration, or for any sum named or unnamed. Perhaps I should have unceremoniously kicked this man from my presence; but I chose rather to use mild means, and therefore resorted to the professional expedient of demanding a retainer of \$2000, which I judged rightly to be far beyond his ability to pay. I followed this de-mand by the declaration that the acceptance of this retainer would in no way bind me to procure for him an appointment; nor had it reference whatever to the fact that I had a brother in Congress. I said to him, further, that I would under no consideration recommend for nomination to the Military or the Naval Academy any person who was not in every way

eligible for that position.
I was never before, nor have I been since this occurrence, approached by any man on this or a similar subject. This whole affair is the culmination of a conspiracy of the parties who were leagued to defraud the Associated Press, and this personal attack is in retaliation for the part I was compelled to take in their exposure. Respectfully, J. R. Sypher.

Still Another Denial A Telegram from Hon. Leonard Myers. To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph.

Washington, Feb. 19 .- The charge against me in the Evening Herald is utterly and maliciously false. I never made any such ap-pointment directly or indirectly. My appointee at the Naval Academy is Charles C. McCartney. the son of a private soldier in my district, who

died in Andersonville Prison.

LEONARD MYERS,

# TAXATION.

The President's Decision in Favor of a Reduction.
Washington, Feb. 17.—Two members of the Ways and Means Committee had some talk last evening with the President, and the remarks made were to be reported to the full committee. He said that last fall he was of opinion that we would do better to go on rapidly as possible in buying up and cancelling our bonds, so as to reduce our debt, and in this view had recommended that we hold our tax and tariff rates generally at the present figures, so as to have a large surplus for use by the Secretary of the

Treasury in cutting down the indebtedness.

He had thought a good deal about this matter he continued, and had somewhat changed his opinions as to the policy that should be pursued. He was satisfied that it would be better for the country to have a reduction of taxation, that the people were anxious for it, and that Congress could not well do less than meet this expectation. In his opinion we might make a eduction of twenty millions in the receipts from internal revenue, and he would very readily sign bills looking to such a reduction if passed Congress. Something was said about the Funding bill now before the Senate, and he remarked that he himself was not so confident as ome persons seem to be that we can negotiate a par loan at four and a half or five per cent. interest. It might be well to pass the bill, but he doubted if we could do much under it this

the Baltimore Weeker: "Personally I would have been well pleased with the office of Assessor for the Sixth district. But the question was not only whether I should be provided with a position, but the political principle was involved

Commander Seely and the Crusities on the Steamer Pawnee-The Monarch at Annapolis-Another Whisky Case Decided in Faver of the Government -A Railway Accident.

## Financial and Commercial

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Commander Seely-The Cruel-tics on Board the United States Steamer

Special Deepatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- Secretary Robeson vesterday promulgated a general order in relation to Lieutenant-Commander Seely, who was tried last September, which is as follows:-

I. At a Naval General Court-martial convened at the Boston Navy Yard, September 23, 1869, pursuant to an order of this Department dated September 15, 1869, and of which Rear-Admiral H. K. Thatcher, U. S. N., was President, was arraigned and tried Lieu-tenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., who was found guilty of the following charges and speci-fections:—

fleations:—
Charge I.—"Neglect of duty." Charge I.—"Neglect of duty."

Specification 1.—"In this; that Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., being at the time Executive Officer of, and serving in that capacity on board, the U. S. S. Pawnee, did neglect his duty by allowing James L. Oliver, Master-at-arms of said vessel, to inflict unlawful and cruet punishments and tortures upon the persons of R. W. Turner and John A. Symms, Landsmen, serving on board said vessel; said punishment and tortures extending from on or about the 20th day of June, 1869, to on or about the 30th day of June, 1869, said vessel being, from the 20th to the 25th day of said June, on the passage from Brazil to the United States, and from the 26th to the 30th day of said June, at or near New York."

York,"
Specification 2.—"In this: that Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U.S. N., serving, as set forth in the first specification, on board the U.S. S. Pawnee, did, from on or about the 24th day of June, 1869, to on or about the 4th day of July, 1869, neglect his duty, by allowing, for said period, James L. Oliver, Master-at-arms, to inflict unlawful and cruel punishments and tortures upon the person of Patrick O'Brien, seaman, serving on board the U.S. S. Pawnee. This while said vessel was on the passare from nee. This while said vessel was on the passage from Brazil to the United States, and while at or near

Charge IV .- "Scandalous and unofficerlike conduct."

Specification 7.—"In this; that Henry B. Seely,
Lieutenant-Commander and Executive Officer of
said Pawnee, as aforesaid, and during said
voyage, and on or about the 24th
day of June, 1869, on board said
Pawnee, being asked by Captain J. M. B. Clitz, the
commander of said vessel, concerning the condition
of Landsmen Turner and Symms, aforenamed, of
whose condition it was his dury to be fully informed

of Landsmen Turner and Symms, aforenamed, of whose condition it was his duty to be fully informed, falsely pretended to know their condition, of which condition, by means of his gross neglect of duty, he was wholly ignerant, and falsely represented to his said commander that they, said Turner and Symms, were all right; that they had not been unlawfully punished, and were not being punished beyond the law, when, in fact and in truth, said Turner and Symms had been unlawfully punished and tortured, and were then, and for a long time had been, cruelly subjected to barbarous and horrible treatment, to the disgrace of said ship and of the navy of the United States."

The Court, having found the accused "guilty" of these charges and specifications, proceeded to sen-

these charges and specifications, proceeded to sentence him, and then transmitted the record of their proceedings, for revision, to the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy, having carefully and deliberately examined the record, was of the original that the sentence was inadequate to the finding. and, accordingly, on the 8th day of November, 1869, ordered the Court to reassemble on the 16th day of said November to reconsider the sentence.

ordered the Court to reassemble on the 16th day of said November to reconsider the sentence.

Having reassembled, in pursuance of this order, the Court, upon reconsideration, sentenced the said Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely, U. S. N., "To be suspended from duty for four years, on furlough pay, with loss of rank for that time, and to be publicly reprimanded, in general orders, by the Honorable Secretary of the Navy."

II. This sentence seems to the Secretary of the Navy still inadequate to the charges of which Lieutenant-Commander Seely was found guilty, and the proceedings, finding, and sentence in this case are approved only for the reason that they are the result of a prolonged deliberation by a respectable and legally organized court, and because Mr. Seely would, otherwise, go wholly without punishment.

In publicly reprimanding Lieutenant-Commander Seely, in pursuance of the sentence, the Secretary can only say that, while he believes that the "neglect of duty," which resulted in punishments so cruel, could only have existed on board a well-ordered ship of way under cover of the "scandalous and unofficer.

could only have existed on board a well-ordered ship of war under cover of the "scandalous and unofficer-like conduct" which availed to shield and prolong it, he can find no excuse for the officer who has been Lieutenant-Commander Seely remains in the naval service, since no officer, however culpable, can be dismissed except in pursuance of the sentence of a

general court martial; but not the less must it be understood that the infliction of punishment, unsanctioned by law, by those whose authority to in-flict punishments is derived only from the law, will never be tolerated by the department under any circumstances.

Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely is sus-pended from rank and duty, on furlough pay, for four years from the date of this order of reprimand, which will be read at naval stations and on board the ships of the navy in commission. George M. Roseson, Secretary of the Navy.

#### Removal of Disabilities. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 .- The members elect to Congress from Mississippi, with the addition of Senator-elect Revels, made another visit to the Executive Mansion to-day for the purpose of requesting the President to delay signing the bill for the admission of Mississippl until after the bill removing political disabilities, which contains the names of certain members of the delegation, shall have passed Congress.

The reasons for this request were because of the fact that the admission of the State before the removal of disabilities of a portion of the delegation would deprive them of their seats, and were stated to the President, who in response to the request expressed his willingness to conform to the wishes of the delegation. Consequently the Mississippi bill has not yet been signed. The interview was brief, lasting only ten or fifteen minu es.

# Another Whisky Case.

A despatch from Supervisor Bloomfield, dated Springfield, Ohio, the 18th, says:- "The jury have found for the Government in another of the celebrated Pekin whisky cases, being out less than ten minutes."

President Grant and the Monarch. President Grant has intimated his intention of visiting Annapolis during the stay of the Monarch at that city.

Naval Orders. Lieutenant Commander Charles F. Blake is order to duty as Chief of Staff of the South Squadron of the North Atlantic fleet. Lieutenant Commander J. H. Sands is de-

tached from duty at the Observatory, and ordered to ordnance duty in Washington. Master J. M. Wilson is detached from the

Manmee, and placed on waiting orders. Ensign H. L. Roosevelt is detached from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered to the

# FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Railroad Accident.
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 19.—The express freight train, due here from Boston at 11.35 o'clock last night, was thrown from the track at Wilbraham, accounting for the delay in the arrival of the owl passenger train. One man was injured by the accident.

## FROM THE SOUTH.

The Monarch at Annapolis.
Annapolis, Feb. 19.—The British iron-clad Monarch reached here at 10 o'clock this morning.

FROM EUROPE. This Morning's Quotations.

By the Angio-American Cable.

London, Feb. 19—11 A. M.—American securities open firm. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 83%; 10-40s, 84%. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 20%. Liverpoot, Feb. 19—Noon.—Cotton spees quiet. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Bremen, Feb. 19.—Petroleum closed active last evening at 7 thalers 6 groats. At Hamburg the closing price was 15 marc bancos and 12 schillings.

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Enlistment in the Army or Navy Not Deser-

This morning in the Court of Quarter Sessions his Honor Judge Paxson delivered the following decision upon a nice and entirely new point:—
Commonwealth vs. Doran. The defendant is charged by his wife with desertion. The facts are that a few weeks since he enlisted in the navy, it is said while under the influence of liquor, and the wife now brings this charge, and asks for an order for her

upport, United States District Attorney Smith appeared at United States District Attorney Smith appeared at the hearing on behalf of the Government, and suggested that this proceeding was the result of colinsion between the husband and wife, in order to avoid the consequences of the enlistment of the former. There was no direct proof of this, nowever, although at the hearing there was an evident desire manifested on the part of the defendant that an order should be made; and his refusal to assent to any allotment of his pay for the benefit of his wife might bear such a construction.

The real question for decision in this case is, whether a man who enlists in the navy is guilty of desertion. It is certainly a separation from his

whether a man who enlists in the navy is guilty of desertion. It is certainly a separation from his family, and it may occur under circumstances of great hardship to them, yet it is a service which is not only legal but highly meritorious. Every citizen owes service to his country, both in peace and war, and in time of war the Government enforces this duty by the strong arm of power, and drafts the citizen into its service. If the courts were to hold now that a citizen enlisting in the army or navy is guilty of desertion, we should be compelled to adhere to the same ruling in case we are again overtaken by the misfortune of war. For the law is not made to suit particular cases; it is "a rule of action" intended for all men alike, and for any connot made to sult particular cases; it is "a role of action" intended for all men alike, and for any condition of affairs. To hold that it is a patriotte duty for a man to enlist in the service of his country—to compel the performance of that duty, by a draft, if necessary, and then decide that the man who had performed this duty, either voluntarily or involuntarily, is guilty of desertion, is most illogical. Such a view of the case is opposed to sound policy and might lead to very embarrassing results. If the principle contended for here had been invoked successfully during the late Rebellion, the Army of the Potomac might have been here had been invoked successfully during the late Rebellion, the Army of the Potomac might have been depleted by the indignant wives who would have swarmed across the Radipan in search of their tru-ant husbands. To show the absurdity of such a pro-position it is only necessary to state it.

This case is dismissed, and the defendant is re-manded to the custody of the United States au-thorities.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Saturday, Feb. 19, 1970.

The Money market to-day is quite active, but the demand is chiefly from the stock dealers, to whom money is freely offered as low as 4 per cent., subject to call. Some of the large houses are now borrowing on time at 6 per cent., which indicates a lively time in the Stock market. Discounts remain quiet and easy as usual, at about 6@7 per cent. for good names.

the increased demand for our securities abroad and the advance in prices. Another cause operating in the same direction is the probable reduction in the taxation of the country, which has a direct tendency to depress gold. The market opened this morning at 11914. Gold is very quiet this morning, and the range

of the premium is between 119 and 11934. Government bonds are dull but fairly steady,

notwithstanding the falling off in gold. was considerable activity at the Stock his morning, and prices have again ad-In City sixes there were sales of the ertificates at 100%.
ding Railroad sold freely at an advance on rday's figures. Sales at 48% and at 48%.

yest rday's figures. Sales at 1574 and active re quest and stronger. Sales at 57@5714, and Lehigh Valley Railroad sold at 54@544. 41 was bid for Little Schuylkill, 75 for Norristown, and 51 for Minehill In Canal shares there were no sales. 16 was

offered for Schuylkill preferred; 32%, b. o., for Lehigh; and 64 for Morris preferred. In miscellaneous stocks the only sales were in Philadelphia Bank at 161. Third Streets Railway, and 21 for Spruce and Pine. MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations;—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1173,@118; 5-208 of 1862, 1153,@1153; do. 1865, 1143,@1143; do., July, 1865, 1143,@1134; do., July, 1865, 1133,@1133; do., July, 1867, 1133,@1133; do., July, 1868, 1133,@1133; do., July, 1867, 1133,@1133; do. July, 1868, 1133,@1133; do. do., 1134,@1143; U. S. Pacine RR. Cur. 68, 1114,@11134. Gold, 119@1134; U. S. Pacine RR. Cur. 68, 1114,@11134; Gold, 119@1134; Jo. 1865, 1143,@1134; do., 1867, 1133,@1134; do., 1868, 1134,@1134; do., 1867, 1134,@1134; do., 1868, 1114,@1114; Gold, 1194. MESSES, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 1173,@118; do., 1862, 1156, 1154; do., 1864, 1144,@1143; do. 1865, 1144,@1144; do. 1865, 1864 PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

	\$1000 Cf	ty 68, New 100%		Read b60. 49%
	mo sh I	Penna R.Is.	400	dols.s10, 48%
	and mit	s5wn 56%	100	dob30.48-8
	100	do 57	200	dols.060, 48%
	100	do 85wn. 56%	100	do 48%
ł	700	do 57	100	do 85wn. 48%
ŀ	7	do 57	100	do 48 %
l	100	do 6, 57%	300	dols.b60, 483
ı	18	do	500	do 85wn. 481
ı	12 ah I	eh V R 5434	100	do, b60, 48%
ı	300	dob60. 5434	200	do 483
	999	dols. 54	200	do85, 485
	100 sh 1	Read R. b30, 48%	190	do., 85∈, 484
	100	do48.81	100	do.s5wn&i. 481
	100	do b60, 48%	300	dols.c. 483
NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning				
Gold quotations as follows:-				
	Gold dr	34 1191/	10-89"	. M
ı		1191	11.00	"
ı	10.25	7101	11-04	"
	10-21	1191	13-90	"
		119	11:07	110
1	10:37 "	4	11.01	"119

# THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

From the N. Y. Herald.

"The feature of the market here continues to be the movement in gold, which still exhibits a very decided indisposition to yield in either direction to any great extent under speculative induences. The present disposition among operators, however, is decidedly bearish, the price having early this morning been forced down to 119, at which figure it opened in the room. The bears were assisted in securing this decline by the apparent reduction of Mr. Boutwell's currency balance to the extent of about \$5,000,000 as against the amount of currency on hand this day week, which taken together with his strength in respect to coin on hand, over and above gold certificates, seemed to favor larger sales next month.

"Geld at 119, however, the lowest point it has yet "The feature of the market here continues to

reached since it touched that figure in its upward movement after the suspension of specie payments, seemed too tempting a figure to importers; and under a fear of their appearance in the market the 'shorts' deemed it wise to cover, and their purchases, together with some for customs, rallied the market and brought the premium back to 19½, from which it receded again to ½, continuing to fluctuate between that figure and 119¼ up to the close of business. It is difficult to tell at this time what influence the proposed revision of the budget by the Committee of Ways and Means, by which it is proposed to reduce the appropriations for the year to the extent of \$50,000,000, will have upon the premium. The statement that such was the intention of the committee was repeated in the street by telegram from Washington to-day, and much canvassed, but its effect upon values cannot yet be determined. It should be borne in mind that when Mr. Boutwell submitted his estimates for the current year he solicited an appropriation of \$50,000,000 in excess of last year. This amount, we are informed, was subsequently, upon conference with the Ways and Means Committee, reduced to about \$38,000,000. The inquiry is pertinent at this time whether the proposed reduction we now hear of is to be upon Mr. Boutwell's estimates either as originally submitted or since amended, or upon last year's appropriation.

"Holders of gold had their balances carried at

year's appropriation.

"Holders of gold had their balances carried at rates ranging from 5% down to 3 per cent, and exceptionally at "lat," or free of interest. A considerable increase in the street interest in the market is apparent from the above figures.

"The money market showed a shade more activity, the realize are an Governments being five our

the regular rate on Governments being five per cent, and on stocks five and six. Some balances were left over at four, but that figure to-day was exceptional.
"Foreign exchange was steady, without change

in rates. "The Government market resisted the bearish influence exerted by the decline in gold and was firm, with moderate activity, gaining strength from the announcement that the Funding bill was made the special order in Congress for Wednesday next. At the close the market was off the best figures, but still strong."

New York Money and Stock Barkets.

New York Feb. 12.—Stocks steady. Money easy at 566 per cent. Gold, 119½. Five-twentles, 1867, coupon, 115½; do. 1864, do., 114½; do. 1865, do., 114½; do. 1865, do., 118½; do. 1861, 118½; do. 1868, 118½; 10-408, 112½; Virginia 68, new, 66; Missouri 68, 90½; Canton Company, 58½; Cumberiand preferred, 33%; Consolidated New York Ceptral and Hudson River, 97½; Brie, 26½; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 62; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 87½; Illinois Central, 141; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 101; Chicago and Rock Island, 120½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192; Western Union Telegraph, 34½. New York Money and Stock Markets.

#### Philadelphia Trade Report. SATURDAY, Feb. 19 .- Cloverseed is scarce and in demand at full prices. Sales of 150 bushels at \$9-1236

@8-37%, the latter rate for choice, and 500 bushels on secret terms. Timothy is nominal. Flaxseed is taken by the crushers at \$2.25. There is a steady demand from the home con-

sumers for Flour, but an almost total absence of any inquiry for shipment. Sales of 900 barrels, including superfine at \$4.25@4.50; extras at \$4.62%@ 475; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25 for fair up to \$6 for fancy; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5.246.575; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5.2566.25; and fancy brands at \$6.506.750, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at

There is our little doing in Wheat, but prices are steady, owing to the light receipts and stocks. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$1.24.4126. Rye may be quoted at \$1 per bushel for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is less active at the recent decline. Sales of 2000 bushels new yellow at 90c. Oats are unchanged. 2500 bushels Pennsylvania sold at 546 55 cents.

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark—The last sale of No. 1 Querettron was at \$30 per ton.

per ton.
Whisky is steady at 98c. for wood and 99c.@\$1 for iron-bound Western.

—A letter from Mississippi, intended to pre-judice favorably the case of a murderer, says that the writer knows of a family of high social standing in that State whose tempers are so uncontrollable that the members, male and female. will, upon a trifling misunderstanding arising, hurl knives at each other across the dinner-table, and that in the presence of strangers.

-It is a cute Yankee who is a conductor on one of the Boston street cars. He knows how to please his passengers, and so even at this late day he still announces, in stentorian tones, at every trip, the arrival at the "nearest point to the Collseum." And then all the passengers look at one another and smile complacently, and the car moves on.

—A Canadian has raised a breeze by suggest-

ing through the papers that the motte, "Let knowledge grow from more to more," which was placed upon the walls of a college in Toronto, is not good English. Friends of the college are rushing into print, and suggesting that the critic write to Mr. Tennyson and ask him to correct the mistake in the next edition of In -To a Virginian who asked him to use his in-

fluence to reduce the tax on tobacco, General Butler last week wrote:—"You will see the difficulty of throwing away some thirty millions of revenue rather than have some few people thrown out of employment. Besides, when the taxes are honestly assessed everywhere tobacco will rise in price, so that men in our manufac-tories will manufacture it still, and these men will have employment again."

-The Newark Advertiser reports that the students have been having lively times at Rutgers College, growing out of an attempt on the part of the seniors to attend the juniors' orations for the junior year honors. The juniors "rushed" the seniors from the hall, and the Faculty having sustained the seniors in the encroachment, the juniors refused to speak at all at the exhibition. Finally, however, a compromise was made, and only the seniors who belong to the society which speaks and the juniors are to be admitted to hear

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

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.— Arrived, steamships Main, from Bremen; City of Cork, from Liverpool; and Columbia, from Glasgow. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA ...... FEBRUARY 19

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. ......28 | 11 A. M. ......34 | 2 P. M. ......36

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr West Wind, Townsend, Fall River, Sinnickson & Co. Schr Lena Hunter, Perry, New York, Schr Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, Lynn,

Schr Clara Davidson, Jeffries, Lynn, Schr Hazleton, Gardner, Taunton, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Diamond State, Wood, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.

Brig Five Brothers, at this port yesterday from Cardenas, reports, 15th inst., saw a three-masted schooner in lat. 37 47, long. 75 37, with foremast gone and part of main and mizzenmasts standing, undoubtedly the Ramon de Ajuria, hence for Sagua, defore reported. Later accounts report the R. de A. at anchor 17th inst., off Chincoteague. The tug America left the Breakwater this morning to assist her.

her.

Brig Alice Lea, Foster, 32 days from Lisbon, with
sait and corkwood to Jose de Bessa Guimaraes,
Schr D. Gifford, Jirrell, 6 days from Savannah, with
old iron to A. Whitney & Sons.
Schr Mary Bowman, Rocap, from Millville.

Schr F. B. Colton, arrived yesterday, is consigned

WENT TO SEA.

17th inst., ship Ladoga, for Cork for orders.

MEMORANDA. Steamship Saxon, Sears, hence, at Boston yester-

day.
Schr Jasper, Fowler, from St. John, N. B., for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole S A. M. 17th inst.
Schr Mary D. Craumer, Cranmer, for Philadelphia, salled from Providence 17th Inst.
Schr Fly, Carter, hence, at Providence 17th inst.
Schr Hachel Seaman, Seaman, cleared at Boston 16th inst. for Bath, to load for Philadelphia.
Schr Annie May, May, from Philadelphia, at New London 15th inst.