THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Another Defaulting County Treasurer.

#60,000 Gone "Where the Woodbine," Etc.

Shocking Disaster on the Mississippi

Steam Tug Sunk and Loss of Life.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE GOLD SENSATION.

Decline and Fall of the Golden Empire-Amount of Specie on Deposit-Popular Im-

Gold was permitted to rest in a state of com-parative equilibrium yesterday. Yet the Gold Room had its usual appearance as a nursery for anquiet children. The brokers made various noises, said by some cynical person to be given in imitation of the prowlers of the forest, and seemed to subsist upon their own interminable

A visit was made to the vaults of several safe A visit was made to the valits of several safe deposit companies, but in no instance was it found that there has been any marked increase in the hoarding of gold. If gold were being boarded it could be done without the knowledge of the safe, deposit banks, as every patron can place his valuables beyond the espionage of the bank officials.

It is hardly likely that capitalists are "loading up" for a rise in gold. If such a state of things existed, the evidences would soon come to the

surface.

The reporter succeeded in obtaining an interview with a responsible officer of the Fourth National Bank. He stated that the banks of the city now hold more gold than they have had for years. About \$58,000,000 is the sum on deposit in New York. This does not represent the actual amount of coin in possession of the banks, but the aggregate of gold certificates and coin. The gold certificates issued by the Sub-Treasury to depositors of gold make about \$65,000,000 of this amount, leaving the banks in actual possession of \$23,000,000 in coin.

GOLD WAS NEVER MORE PLENTY

GOLD WAS NEVER MORE PLENTY than now, and this is because the Treasury policy has changed. Formerly the department desired to hold coin, but now wish to throw it on the market. The Fourth National Bank yesterday had about \$2,000,000 of gold on hand, and the Park Bank had the same amount. The former Park Bank had the same amount. The former institution is chiefly for brokers, and the brokers all show heavy balances of gold. People who have been wondering why many failures have not been reported in Wall street, must remember that there is no considerable "short" interest. This is manifest from the plenitude of gold, and from the fact that there have been no strong attempts at a "corner." Then there is no demand for gold; the short interest evidently does not want much of it; merchants are not short, and gold, from its own weight, has not short, and gold, from its own weight, has sought a natural equilibrium. Speculation may cause it to vibrate, but from the large amount on the market, it will settle at its state of posi-tive rest, which is little above par.

THE FEELING OF INSECURITY among heavy wholesale dealers in all departmerchandise is a dangerous commodity until merchandise is a dangerous commodity until the finances are firm and stable. Brokers in cotton and other products feel the decline in gold severely. No interest, however, has suf-fered as much as dry goods. This department of trade has gone to sleep. A. T. Stewart, it is asserted, is the only merchant who has done an active business, and his operations have been carried on by forced sales.

THE DEPRESSION BURRYWHERE is only an external sluggishness, a natural con-comitant of a falling market, which will soon be dissipated in prosperity. It is believed that should gold soon reach par, as there is now every evidence it will, the volume of circulation will be increased, and the insane mania of gold gambling will cease to hamper the mercantile and commercial interests of the country. There is a keen eye everywhere watching the movements of the market, and a feeling that gold as merchandise is about to expire after a nomadic and eventful life of ten years. Gold opened yesterday at 111, and closed after rapid and extreme finetuations at 1111.—N. F. Herald

THE KU-KLUX KLAN.

The Recent Outrages Omelally Described-A Reign of Terror.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, gives the following facts in his proclamation of March 7, declaring Alamance in a state of insur-

on the 26th of November, 1869, a citizen of the United States, who was engaged in teaching a school in said county, was taken from his home by a band of men armed and disgulacd, and was by them cruelly beaten and scourged. On the night of the 26th of February, 1870, a citizen of said county was taken from his home by a band of men, armed and disguised, and was by them hanged by the neck until he was dead, on the public square in the town of Graham, near the court house. And more recently the Postmaster at Company Shops, in said county, an officer of the Government of the United States, was compelled to fice the county, and while absent a band of men armed and disguised visited his house, with the pur-pose, doubtless, of taking his life, and this within a short distance of Federal troops stationed in said county, not to overawe or intimi-date good citizens, but to preserve the peace, and to protect the innocent and the law-abiding. and to protect the innocent and the law-abiding. In addition to these cases, information has been received at this department that peaceable and law-abiding citizens of the county aforesaid have been molested in their houses, have been whipped, shot, seourged, and threatened with further visitations of violence and outrage unless they would conform to some arbitrary standard of conduct set up by these disguised assassing and murderers.

dard of conduct set up by these disguised assassins and murderers.

The Governor also says:—I have invoked public opinion to aid me in repressing these outrages and in preserving peace and order. I have waited to see if the people of Alamance would assemble in public mosting and express their condemnation of such conduct by a portion of the chizens of the county, but I have waited in valu. No meeting or the kind has been held. No expression of disapproval even of such conduct by the great body of the citizens has yet reached this department; but, on the contrary, it is believed that the lives of citizens who have reported these crimes to the Excentive have been thereby endangered, and it is further believed that many of the citizens of the county are so terrified that they dare not complain, or attempt the arrest of criminals in their midst. The civil efficers of the county are silent and powerless. The laws must be maintained. These laws are over all. Every citizen, of whatever party or color, must be absolutely free to express his political opinions, and must be safe in his own house. These outrages and these

CONTRACTOR OF PROPERTY

FIRST EDITION

violations of law must and shall cease. Criminals must and shall be brought to justice. The whole power of both governments, State and Pederal, is pledged to this, and this power will be exerted. Criminals who may escape to counties adjoining Alamance will be pursued, and if not delivered up by the civil authorities of said counties, or if sheltered or protected in said counties with the knowledge of the civil authorities, the said counties will also be declared to be in a state of insurrection.

SCANDALOUS SLANDER SUIT.

Young Woman Charges a Young Man with Reporting that he had been Married to Her-One of the Most Interesting Litigations on

Record.

A very interesting suit to recover \$5000 damages for alleged slander was commenced in the Superior Court yesterday, before Judge Spencer. The plaintiff, Delia W. Moore, who is about twenty-five years of age, brings the suit against John S. Bonnell, who is also about the same age. Bonnell claims to be married to Miss Moore, and the slanderous words complained of are that he had told people that Miss Moore was his wife. Bonnell also claims that they were married on the 26th of November, 1864, at the St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, by the late Rev. Dr. John McClintock, and in support of this, a copy of the church record was produced in evidence, in the handwriting of Jr. McClintock. Miss Moore denies that she was ever married to any one. ever married to any one.

WHAT IT IS ALLEGED THE DEPENDANT SAID. The first witness was James Pryor, husband of the plaintiff's sister. He testified that Bonnell told him, in January, 1869, that he was married to Miss Moore; that he (Bonnell) could prove it; "that if they were not married sne was his mistress;" that the next night he said he would do all in his power to prevent anybody else from keeping company with her, and would stand in front of the door all night if it was necessary to prevent it; that Miss Moore had repeatedly ordered Bonnell out of her house; that he

GOT DOWN ON HIS KNEES and begged to stay; that he afterwards said he was not married to her, but that he was jealous of her, and would be miserable without her; that he had served in the same company with Bonnell, and that the boys considered the latter a little weak in the head. On his cross-examination he testified that he had threatened to sue Bonnell for circulating reports that he (witness)

STILL INSISTING ON MARRIAGE. Mr. John D. Robinson, the principal of Grammar School No. 58, testified that he heard Bonnell say the lady in question was his wife; he asked Bonnell why there was no issue of the marriage, and was given a very satisfactory answer; that upon this statement of Bonnell's he told Miss Moore that as the rumor had become so extensively circulated the trustees of the school wished him to inform her that if she could give no satisfactory contradiction of this allegation they would annul her license to teach, and cause her to leave the school; that soon after they requested her to resign. Witness said he had seen the record of which the one (now) presented to him was a copy, in the books at the parsonage of the church; that he had her resign because he was afraid the rumor concerning the couple would injure the reputation of the school if she were retained. COUNTER CONTRADICTIONS.

That he saw an affidavit made by Bonnell, denying that he was married to Miss Moore (this affidavit was made at her solicitation, to keep her in position); that Bonnell afterwards told witness the affidavit was untrue, and that a few days subsequently he contradicted this statement by saying it was true.

THE PLAINTIPP'S TESTIMONY. Delia W. Moore, the plaintiff, was the next witness. She testified that there was no truth in the statement of her marriage with John S. Bennell; that she never was married; that she never was at St. Paul's Church with Bonnell; that she knew the late Rev. Dr. McClintock and that he never performed a meriage mony in which she participated; that she was in the sotary's office in Tryon Row when Bon-nell swore to the affidavit before mentioned. THE GREEN-EYED MONSTER.

That he called upon her quite often and that she finally got tired of him; that he did not want anybody else to come to see her; that she finally became so disgusted with him that she ordered him out of the house, and he got down on his knees and tore his hair, declaring his love for her and that for such attements as he had

her, and that for such statements as he had made she brought this suit.

Several letters from Bonnell to the plaintiff were here offered in evidence, when Mr. Glassey, counsel for the defendant, asked that as he had not had an opportunity to examine them, the further proceeding of the trial be adjourned till this morning.—N. Y. World to-day.

ANOTHER DEFAULTER.

A \$60,000 Defalcation by an Ohlo County
Treasurer.

A special telegram from Hamilton, Ohio,
March 8th, to the Cincinnati Gazette says:—The
local sensation here is the uncarthing of a defalcation to the extent of sixty or seventy thou-sand dollars in the treasury of Butler county. Mr. J.C. Lindley, County Treasurer, ever since taking possession of his office, has been in the habit of depositing the funds of the county in the First National Bank of this city, and re-ceiving interest thereon in violation of the law. Information having been lodged with the Audi-tor of State, Godman, that the affairs of the tor of State, Godman, that the affairs of treasury were being managed rather loosely, he appointed Hon. Charles Reemelin, of your city, a special commissioner, and sent him here to investigate matters. He came here on Monday and took possession of the treasury. Mr. Lindley was sick at the time, but yesterday he surrendered the keys of time, but yesterday he surrendered the keys of his safe, and upon opening the same it was found to be empty, and from the best data that can be obtained there are at least \$60,000 of the people's money which cannot be accounted for. A number of witnesses have been examined, but, while their evidence goes to show that the Treasurer had allowed his funds to be used by the bank, there is nothing to demonstrate where the missing money has gone. Among those who have been examined by Mr. Reemelln are John B. Cornell, Cashier of the First National Bank, A. C. Sands, President of the Second National Bank, and Col. Geo. F. Elliott. Mr. Lindley to-day sent in his resignation for the Bank, A. C. Sands, President of the Second National Bank, and Col. Geo. F. Elliott. Mr. Lindley to-day sent in his resignation for the unexpired term of the Treasurership, and the same was accepted. A successor was not appointed, but such person will probably be named to-morrow. Mr. Lindley says that if he had not been interfered with he could have adjusted his affairs satisfactorily, but as it is, that the public shall not lose a dollar by him. He says that some time ago he gave his individual check to Mr. Cornell, of the First National Bank, for \$25,000, in order to extricate him from a personal difficulty, with the understanding that it was to be returned to him the next day. This, he claims, was held against him, and that the bank now owes him this amount. The testimony thus far shows that when the quarterly examinations of the County Treasury were made, and funds were out, the First National Bank would furnish the desired amount, have it counted and then returned to them. These transactions would seem to seriously implicate the First National Bank. The investigation will be continued to-morrow, and some new developments are looked for.

—The New Orleans Picarure assures no that

The New Orleans Picagene assures us that the most honored guest at a recent social gathering in that city was Hop. Jefferson Davis, who has lost none of the graces of manner and brilliancy of conversation for which he has ever been distinguished.

CHAR M. PREVOST.

CHARL P. DESCRISS

SEVERE.

Mr. Fisk's "Ewelve To mutations's. The Worst Thing Yet. The New York Times pays its respects to Mr. Fisk and his new show piece in this pointed

fashion;—
We are bound to say that what is called the "Demon Cancan," in the first act, is the most ontrageous exhibition we have beheld on an American stage. It is simply obscene. The public have been slowly and insidiously accustomed to a toleration of the indecent until things have reached a pass that calls for a sharp warning. We have long been on the dancerous things have reached a pass that calls for a sharp warning. We have long been on the dangarous edge of things, and this "Cancan" of the Grand Opera House goes a long step too far. It realizes, in a word, much that is known of the mastiness of Pompeii, or that is imagined of the mysteries of Eleushia. It deserves to be deliberately hissed off the stage. It is a disgrace to Mr. Fisk, a foul stain on his theatre and an insult to the modest women of New York, who are invited to countenauce it by their presence. Mere nuclity has been seen here Pennsylvania Border Raid Bill their presence. Mere mudity has been seen here before, and licentious looks and gestures have been made too familiar through the medium of opera bouffe. But in this case we have both together; or, rather, we have, in a single gross picture, shameless nakedness and vile portrayal of salaciousness that far exceed what an American theatre has had the temerity to show American theatre has had the temerity to show of either in any previous representation. The ballet of the tournament scene in the second act is not so bad. Even in this the drapery worn by the dancers next their figures is conspicuously transparent. But there is, in this instance, no barefaced impudicity of action, which, as we have said, in the former case transportation and leaves according to the said of the scends our experience, and leaves scarcely any-thing to speak of to even the most lively imagi-

If no line is to be drawn between what is suitable for public representation and what can only be described as characteristic of the orgies of a bagnio, we submit it is time for the authori-ties to interfere. It is no exaggeration to say that this "Demon Cancan" is in the latter rather that this "Demon Cancan" is in the latter rather than the former category. Consequently no lady who respects herself can afford to sit in the Grand Opera Honse and see it; and for young girls and youths to do so is to take so much moral poison. That the scene is really like what a vigorous fancy might depict as going on in certain regions of the space assigned to the damned is no excuse for its public representation. Neither Mr. Fisk nor any other manager has a right to soil the purity of young maddens, to cost an affront moral virtuous. maidens, to cast an affront upon virtuous matrons, who are led by the expectation of seeing a decent performance to enter his theatre. He, at least, who persists in such a thing after its gravity is pointed out, deserves, if not positive ostracism, the execration of society. We trust that henceforward the audiences will be "black" at the Grand Opera House—that is to say, that no respectable females will attend it

MIXED UP.

An Abandoned Child Cared for, and an Old Lady Done For. The Cincinnati Times of Wednesday has the

The Cincinnati Times of Wednesday has the following:—

A young married lady, who has enjoyed a state of double blessedness for more than a year past, and to whom an all-wise Providence has not as yet vouchsafed that crowning blessing of connubial felicity, to wit, the darlingest, sweetest little baby that ever was, made a call at one of our hotels a few days since, and there found a beautiful little baby, whose parents had abandoned it, and which she instantly seized and carried off in joyous triumph.

Alas for human happiness, hers was of short duration. In a few days the mother of the child made her appearance and demanded her off-

made her appearance and demanded her off-spring, which demand was refused. This was in the forenoon, and in the evening came the father of the little waif, who imperatively forbid the return of the child to its mother, and declared he would pay liberally for its mainte-

An old lady living in the same house took scrimmage was carried on for at least half an hour, the result of which was that the nearly distraught young woman, whose brief dream of happiness was so cruelly dissolved, rushed fran-tically forth in quest of the gentleman with brass coat and blue buttons for protection, who recoat and bine buttons for protection, who re-turned with a warrant for the arrest of the high-spirited old lady, who lived with the mother, on a charge of threatening personal violence. The parents of the subject of all this disturbance had taken flight precipitately, and could not be found; so the sympathizing old lady suddenly found herself an inmate of the station-house, where she had abundant opportunity for reflec-tion. Later in the evening, while bemoaning tion. Later in the evening, while bemoaning her hard fate, she was agreeably surprised to receive a visit from a friend; accompanied by the turnkey, who unlocked her prison-doors and told her to go home, as her friend had given bail for her appearance before his Honor Judge Straub. She did not wait for a second bidding, but took her departure for home, vowing she'd never take part in other people's quarrels again.

A BOGUS CAPITALIST.

The Latest Confidence Swindle-A Real Estate Fancier on Wheels.

A well-attired man, of portly figure and pompons address, called at the residence of an extensive property owner in Morrisania, Westchester county, a day or two ago, and presented his card, on which was inscribed the name "M. O. Davis." On the appearance of the host he was Davis." On the appearance of the host he was informed by his visitor (who represented himself as a "capitalist" from New York) that his object was, if pessible, to negotiate for the broad acres of the former, the market value of which is perhaps not less than \$250,000.

Wishing to dispose of some of his property, and doubless believing that he had caught a millionaire, the real estate owner readily accom-panied the supposed bondholder to a livery establishment in Railroad avenue, where the latter, in tones of princely condescension, ordered the most stylish turnout to be placed at their service. Having driven for some hours over the pic.uresque lands in question, and after the visitor had concluded to invest largely in the same, the livery stable was duly reached, when the warmhearted landowner insisted on paying for the use of the horse and vehicle, which the real estate fancier, after a slight opposition, and the studious display of what purported to be well-filled pocketbook, finally assented to.

Next morning the benignant patron again ap-peared at the livery stable alone, and requested that the horse and wagon which had given himthat the horse and wagon which had given himself and "friend" so much satisfaction on the preceding day be again furnished him for a few hours. Having completely disarmed suspicion by appearing in the company of a well-known and wealthy citizen on the day previous, the turnout was cheerfully furnished, and thus controlling the reins over property valued at \$500, "M. O. Davis" started in the direction of his prospective estate. Since then hours have chased each other in rapid flight and nights have succeeded days, and although the telegraph has been freely used, the "real estate" man has failed to return with the horse and vehicle, nor is he expected to put in an appearance save "with gyves upon his wrists."

—In reply to an inquiry from the Pittsburg Gazette, whether one of his appointees served in the Rebel army, Governor Geary writes that he did not—that he was in Louisiana at the breaking out of the war, and having declined high positions in the Rebel army, sacrificed all his property, made his way through the lines, enduring great hardships, and running imminent risks of losing his life, and joined our army. Moreover, his brother and six others of his relatives also served during the war.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

I

The Smidt Arrived at New York.

A Prize Fight at Hudson City.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM NEW YORK.

Safety of the Steamship Smidt.

NEW YORK, March 11 .- The steamship Smidt, from Bremen January 20, which had been given up as lost, is now (11.30) coming up the bay.

NEW YORK, March 11.—Jerry Murphy and Dennis Twopey, both well-known prize-fighters of New Jersey, fought yesterday afternoon is a room in Hudson street for \$200 a side and the championship of the State. It was a brutal rough-and-tumble fight, and lasted thirty-five minutes. Twopey was fearfully punished, both his eyes and nose being smashed beyond recognition, and his body severely injured. Murphy received very little damage. This is the third fight that has taken place between these roughs. large crowd witnessed the brutal exhibition.

FROM THE STATE.

The Border Raid Bill Beported Favorably.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
HARRISBURG, March 11.—The Committee of Ways and Means of the House, at a meeting held last evening, decided to report the Border Raid bill favorably. This extraordinary action, after the bill has remained in committee for so long a time, is attributed to the pathetic appeals of a member from Franklin county, who is said to have been affected almost to tears.

The meeting of the committee had been called for the consideration of an entirely different matter, and some of the members were absent. Although the proceedings are not officially annonneed, it is reported that those who voted in favor of reporting the bill were Davis, Ames, Adaire, Longnecker, Stevens, Josephs, Scott, Keene, and Skinner, 9; and that those who voted against it were Miller, of Philadelphia, Miller of Allegheny, McCreary, Elliot, Darlington, Reinoehl, and Herr, 7; absent or not voting,

Webb, Taylor, Parsons, Johnson and Brown. It is perhaps due to some of the members who voted for the bill to say that they might have done so from sympathy, and may oppose the scheme on its final passage. As the bill has been amended it will take all the proceeds which now accrue to the Commonwealth from every source in the counties of Perry, York, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams, Fulton, and Bradford, and devote the same to the payment of damages.

Extent of the Swindle. The claims covered by the bill exceed four thousand in number, and amount in the aggregate to \$1,821,031, distributed among the coun-

ties, as follows:-Perry county. \$2,808

Bedford county. 7,186

Fulton county. 54,421

Cumberland county 238,400

Adams county 127,669

Franklin county 838,162 \$2,640 7,126 45,680 507,797 124,739

To this should be added the balance due under the act of 1866, which amounts to \$1,128,564, and \$118,000 due under the act of 1868, swelling the grand total to \$3,067,595. But when the lobbyists once get their fingers into the Treasury they will not stop short of twice or three times this amount, and claims to bring the figures up to that point will be trumped up as soon as it is seen that there is "anything in it."

Fire in Oil City. OIL CITY, March 11 .- A large fire is raging across the creek opposite the Gale House. The large oil tanks are burning and a whole train of car oil tanks have exploded. The oil is burning furiously, and will probably sweep the lower part of the city, the buildings in which are now taking fire.

FROM WEST VIRGINIA.

Another Account of the Jail Dellyery. WHEELING, West Virginia, March 11 .- The Kanawha Republican account of the jail delivery on the 2d inst. differs very materially from the account given in Marshal Slack's letter to Governor Stevenson. It makes no mention of Ku-Klux organizations, and gives utterance to no alarm. It says that Cox and Whitlaw, the former known as a horse thief and the latter as a counterfeiter, both of whom were in jall awaiting trial, concluded on Wednesday last that it was too long between term and term, and in broad daylight quietly made their exit. It is rumored that somebody turned them out who is now disposed to dispute the statement. The article concludes with a suggestion to change the doorkeepers, and provide a more substantial jall.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

The New Hampshire Election. CONCORD, March 11 .- Election returns received from 228 towns give Governor Stearns 34,814; Bedel, 25,123; Flint, 7264, and Simmons. 1157. Governor Stearns' majority over all is 1270. Five towns, which last year polled 70 votes-15 Republican and 55 Democratic-remain to be heard from. The Senators elect are 6 Republicans and 1 Democrat. In five districts there is no choice. In the House the Republicans will have about fifty majority.

Fire at Providence.
PROVIDENCE, March 11 — The house on Public street owned by Mr. Stone, and occupied by Mandley Horton, grocer, was burned at midnight. Loss, \$3000; covered by insurance.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quetations. By the Anglo-American Cable.

By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDOR, March 11—11:30 A. M.—Consols for moley, 93%, and for account, 93; United States five-twentles of 1862, 20%; of 1865, old, 80%; of 1867, 89%; 19-408, 67%. Eric nailroad, 20%; tereat Western, 28%.

Liversole, March 11—11:30 A. M.—Cotton duli, middling oplands, 11d.; middling Oricans, 11%(a) 11%d. The sales for to-day are estimated at 9000 bales. The sales of the week have been 46,000 bales, including for export 5000, and on speculation 8000 bales. The stock in port is 271,000 bales, including 115,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 24,000 bales, including 10,000 American.

Liverspool, March 11—2:30 F. M.—Cotton heavy. Middling uplands, 16%d.; middling Oricans, 11% and fabrics at Manchester beavy.

London, March 11—2:30 F. M.—Linseed oil 622 bs. F Havre, March 11.—Cotton opened quiet; low middling anoat, 129f.

Asymmer, March 11.—Petroleum opened quiet at 58f.

This Afternoon's Queintions.

London, March 11—130 P. M.—American securities quiet and steady. Stocks quiet and steady.

Paris, March 11.—The Bourse opened firm. Rentes, 74. 40c.

Frankfort, March 11.—U. S. Five-twenties opened active at 95% 6396.

Liverfool, March 11—130 P. M.—Cotton quiet; stock afocat 63,000 bales, of which 313,000 are American. California Wheat, 9s. 5d. 69s. 6d.; red Western, 8s. 1d. 68s. 2d. winter, 8s. 1d. 69s. Receipts of wheat the past three days 5000 quarters, all of which were American. Corn, 27s. 6d. Flour, 30s. 9d. Peas, 37s. 6d. Pork firmer. Lard firmer. Spirits Petroleum, 1s. 8d.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Serious Charge.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Peirce.

Robert Coulin was this morning put upon trial, charged with an outrageous assault and battery upon Kate Cahn. The latter testified that one Sunday evening recently she left her home at Nineteenth and Buttonwood streets, on ber way to a relative's house across the river, and met the accused, who asked her if she would like to see the ruins of Bruner's mill, she answering that she would.

They started together and she soon found her-self in the park, and becoming frightened de-manded to be taken back, and began to scream. He seized her by the threat, threw her to the ground and attempted to violate her person Her cries attracted Officer Roberts, who hastened to her resease and arrested the prisoner, and, after repeated endeavors at escape on the part of the latter, took him to the guard-house. The young woman there made her statement to the sergeant, and was then escorted to her relative's

house.

The defense offered to prove that the accused was very drunk that evening, and knowing this the young woman voluntarily accompanied him upon a long stroll through the Park, but suddenly becoming frightened at her position began screaming, and the defendant tried to quiet her, fearing that the disturbance would cause them both to be arrested. She afterwards apent the evening at the house she had cause them both to be arrested. She after-wards spent the evening at the house she had started to, was very lively, made no explana-tion of her absence, and did not mention this terrible affair, but that the thought of making this charge only originated when she found berself arrested by the Park Guard, and after making her complaint before a magistrate she said the defendant was as drunk that evening as she had ever seen him. On trial.

Acquitted.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadvalader.

In the case of H. G. Burnell, formerly mail agent on the Pennsylvania Railroad, who was tried for stealing letters from the mail, the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Lager Beer.

The case before the court this morning was that of the United States vs. 1304 barrels of beer claimed, by Henry Muller. This was an information of forfeiture on the ground of fraud, the seizure having been made on the 19th of June last, because 360 barrels of beer were found there which had been brewed by George Keller in the Fourth district, Muller's place being in the Third, and these barrels had not been entered upon the books of either party.

—Anxionaly does the New Orleans Times in-quire:—"Must man, as the anointed head of the animal creation, be turned from the easy tenor of his way by the railings of these tell-tale women?" And promptly does it answer: "Yea, verily, he must pause and consider, if it be only to condemn."

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

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, March 11.—Arrived, steamships Cambria, from Giasgow; Palmyrn, from Liverpool via Boston; and Columbia, from Havana.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA..... MARCH 1

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. 40 | 11 A. M. 40 | 2 P. M. 84 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Swed bark Hermella, Nelsson, Gibraltar for orders L. Westergaard & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, 26 days from Leith, with railroad iron to order—vessel to L. Westergaard

Co. Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Balti-

Steamer R. Willing, Cundin, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.
N. G. bark Prometheus, Bradhering, 2 days from
New York, in ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig James Baker, Phelan, 11 days from Cardenas,
with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Brig G. F. Geery, Conklin, 20 days from Trinidad,
with molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.—vessel to D.
S. Stetson & Co.

Stetson & Co.

Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Robinson, — days from

Brig Caroline E. Kelley, Robinson. — days from Mataneas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Schr T. D. Wilder, Holmes, 11 days from Cardenas, with molasses to Harris, Heyl & Co.

Schr Palos, Shackford, 18 days from Mayaguez and Aguadilia. P. R., with sugar to John Mason & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.

Schr James Martin, Baker, 8 days from Boston, with mose. to Mershon & Cloud.

Schr W. W. Pharo, Jackaway, 6 days from Bath, with fee to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr R. Scaman, Scaman, 15 days from Bath, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

ice to Knickerbocker foe Co.
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffith, from New Suffolk.
Schr E. A. Conkling, Danidis, from Orient, R. I.
Schr Hazieton, Gardner, from Taunton.
Behr Wm. Tice, Hoffman, from Jersey City.
Schr Sarah A. Boice, Yates, from Great Egg Har-

Schr Volant, Buckalew, from Cedarville.
Schr Alaska, Pierce, I day from Brandywine, with
flour to R. M. Lea & Co.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, I day from
Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jus. L. Bewley & Co.
Schr John Whithy, Henderson, I day from Odessa,
Del., with grain to Jus. L. Bewley & Co.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, March 10.—Twenty barges eave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

H. D. Walbridge, with barley, for Philadelphia.
Baltimore Branch Office, March 10.—The fol owing barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:— Camilla, Hennessey, and Sarah Ann, for New York, rith coal.

James McMahon, for Philadelphia, with coal.
L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Juniata, Hoxie, for Philadelphia via Havana, cleared at New Orleans 5th inst.

Schr S. S. Godfrey, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Schrs Farragut, Clark, and Ada, Belyea, at St. John, N. B., 5th inst., for Philadelphia.

Schr T. T. Tasker, Allen, cleared at Jacksonville ist inst. for New York.

Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, cleared at Savanah 9th inst. for New York.

Schr A. M. Flanagan, Snyder, hence, at Brunswick, Ga., 28th uit.

Schr Adelia J. Cohen, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 8th inst.

TRUSTS.

Their Origin and History.

Some Account of the Girard Estate, the Franklin Legacy, the Fuel, Boudinot, and other Funds held in Trust by the City.

On the 18th day of June, 1869, an act which had passed both branches of the Legislature was approved and signed by Governor Geary. This act was a supplement to the act of incorporation of the city of Philadelphia, and created a board called the Directors of City Trusts. The act provides that all duties, rights, and powers of the city of Philadelphia concerning all property and estate whatever, dedicated to charitable uses or trusts, the charge or administration of which are now or shall hereafter become invested in or confided to the city of Philadelphia, shall be discharged by the said city through the instrumentality of a board composed of fifteen persons, including the Mayor of the city and the Presidents of the two branches of Councils, and twelve other citizens, to be called Directors of the City Trusts, who shall exercise and discharge all the duties and powers of said city, however acquired, concerning any such property appropriated to charitable uses, as well as the control and management of the persons of any orphans or others the objects of such charity, to the extent that the same have been or hereafter may be, by statute law or otherwise, vested in or delegated to the said city or the officers thereof.

The members of this board have been appointed by a board of appointment, consisting of the judges of the Supreme Court, the Dis-triet Court, and the Philadelphia County Court

of Common Pleaa.

In pursuance with this act, the following gentlemen have been appointed members of the board:—William Welsh, Edward King, Henry M. Phillips, William B. Mann, Alexander Biddle, Charles H. T. Collis, James Campbell, James L. Claghorn, J. Gillingham Fell, Gustavus S. Ben-son, J. H. Michener, and George H. Stuart. To these are added, by virtue of their several offices, Mayor Fox and Presidents Wagner and Cattell. of Common and Select Councils.

Considerable litigation has taken place upon the questions involved in the passage of the act. | r The authorities of the city contended that it was unconstitutional on the ground that it interfered with the provisions of Girard's will, the Girard trust being the most important of those affected by the act. The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, however, decided adversely to the city, whereupon an appeal was ordered to the Supreme court of the United States. Pending the appeal to that court Councils have passed a resolution deciding not to interpose any factions opposition to the operations of the new board, and have for the present placed the board in possession of all the trust properties now held by the city. The question of the constitutionality of the act will be settled finally at some future

The Girard Estate.

This large estate is the most important of those now under the care of the Directors of City Trusts. The conditions and the variou items of this trust are given below, as shown by the will of Stephen Girard.

The sum of ten thousand dollars is bequeathed to the Mayor, Aldermen and citizens of Philadelphia, in trust. The income of this amount is to be used to purchase fuel and distribute the same annually amongst poor white house-keepers and roomkeepers of good character re-siding in the city of Philadelphia.

The rest of the estate is given in trust to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of Philadelphia for the following purposes:-

for the following purposes:—

Two millions to erect a college building and to endow the same as a place for the habitation and education of orphan children.

The income of five thousand dollars for the improvement of the eastern front of the city and Delaware avenue.

The income of the remainder was to be applied to the further improvement of the college, to the establishment of a proper police force, and to the improvement of city property and of the general appearance of the city.

The whole of this residue of the estate was bequeathed to the corporation in trust for the

The whole of this residue of the estate was bequeathed to the corporation in trust for the purposes mentioned, except three hundred thousand dollars which was to be paid to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whenever laws should be passed by the Legislature enabling Philadelphia to improve Delaware avenue.

The testator prescribed many regulations for the government of the trustees in the management of the estate, but many of the details were

ment of the estate, but many of the details were
left to the Mayor, Aldermen, and citizens of
Philadelphia and their successors. The testator
also provided that if the devisee should knowingly and willingly violate any one of the conditions
mentioned in the will, then the remainder and the accumulation of the estate should go to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, except the rents and profits of his real estate in the city and county of Philadelphia, which he declared should forever be applied to the maintenance of the college; and he further provided that the Commonwealth should apply such forfeited estate to the purpose of internal navigation. It this request was not complied with, then the remaining estate, not including the rents and profits of the real estate, should go to the United States of America, to be applied for the purposes of internal navigation.

of internal navigation.

The necessary law was approved March 24, 1882, which enabled the city to carry out the provisions of the will concerning Delaware avenue. The Legislature having thus complied with the condition, the bequest of three thousand deliars was subsequently paid to the Treasurer of the Commonwealth.

The present proportions of the estate are

The present proportions of the estate are familiar to every resident of Philadelphia. The

countles..... 696,565

United States Ten-fortics, 5 per cent.... Philadelphia 5 per cent. loan... Philadelphia 6 per cent. loan... Philadelphia 6 per cent., temporary in-

Philadelphia 6 per cent., temporary investment. City Gas 6 per cent. loan Schuylkill Navigation Co. loan, 1870, 6 Other loans and stocke

Total. | Continued on the Second Page |