THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 29, 1870.

OBITUARY. George H. Thomas. General His Death in San Francisco. Sketch of His Career.

His Florida, Mexican, and Texan Campaigns - Mill Spring -Stone River - Chickamauga-Nashville.

Thomas was not present.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 29 .- Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding the Department of the Pacific, was yesterday attacked by an apoplectic fit, which terminated in his death at 8 o'clock last evening.

A Sketch of General Thomas' Carcer. George Henry Thomas was born in Southampton county, Virginia, on the 31st of July, 1816. He belonged to a wealthy and educated family, and was destined in early life for the profession of the law. In 1836, however, he received and accepted an appointment to a cadetship at the West Point Military Academy. In June, 1840, he graduated from that institution, ranking twelve in a class of forty-two. His first commission was that of second lieutenant in the 3d United States Artillery, and he immediately joined his regiment in Florida, where the Indians were then engaged in a determined warare against the Government. In this rugged School of frontier warfare he learned the art and science of war, learned it so thoroughly and developed so many high soldierly qualities that his skill required but the opportunity afforded by the Rebellion to win for him an Imperishable renown. For gallant services in the Florida campaigns he was breveted first lieutenant in 1841, an honor which carried with it some significance in those days. At the close of his first service in Florida, Lieutenant Thomas was stationed in succession at Baltimore, New Orleans, and Fort Moultrie, in Charleston Harbor.

From the last-named post he was ordered, on the outbreak of the war with Mexico, to report with his company to General Zachary Taylor, at Corpus Christi, at the mouth of the Neuces river, in Texas, and distant about one hundred miles from the Rio Grande. Here he arrived in July, 1845, and from that time to the cessation of hostilities between the two republics, was engaged in active and perilous service. The main portion of the army of General Taylor had moved to a point on the Rio Grande opposite Matamoras during the month of March preceding, and Lieutenant Thomas was present at Fort Brown, the American encampment, when it was bombarded by the Mexican forces. In the various conflicts at Monterey, on the 21st, 22d, and 23d of September, in the following year, he also participated, comporting himself so nobly that he was promoted to a captaincy for gallant conduct. In December of the same year we again find him in the advance, entering Victoria in January, 1847, with General Quitman's Brigade. On the 22d of February, 1847, was fought the unequal but signally victorions battle of Buena Vista, for gallant and meritorious conduct in which Captain Thomas was breveted major. In the month of August, 1848, with the surviving members of his company, he recrossed the Rio Grande into Texas, and was placed in charge of the commissary depot at Brazos Santiago. At the close of the war with Mexico, Major Thomas was granted a six months' leave of absence, at the expiration of which he was placed in command of Company B, 3d Artillery, and ordered to the scene of his first exploits in Florida, where another uprising of the Indians had made it necessary for the Government to interpose with the military. In 1850 he was transferred to garrison duty at Fort Independence, near Boston, where he arrived in January, 1851. In March following he was relieved and assigned to duty at the West Point Military Academy, as instructor of artillery and cavalry tactics, remaining on this duty until the summer of 1853. In 1854 and in 1855 he was on duty at Fort Yuma, California, in command of the post and of two companies of artillery. About this time Congress authorized an increase of the regular army, and Captain Thomas was transferred to another branch of the service, receiving a commission as junior major in the 2d Cavalry. He joined his regiment at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, in September, 1855, and proceeded with it to Texas, where ac escorted the Texas Reserve Indians to their new home in the Indian Territory. Three years were then passed on the Texan frontier in command of the regiment, the time of which was employed in keeping the Indians in order and making exploring expeditions. The outbreak of the Rebellion found the late General Twiggs in chief command of Texas, and .by his infamous treachery Major Thomas' regiment was dismounted and ordered out of Texas. Although Thomas was a man of Sonthern birth, he did not waver for a moment in his devotion to the flag under which he had fought for twenty years, but when ordered, in April, 1861, to Carlisle Barracks, in this State, to remount his regiment, he responded without hesitation. Six of the companies were immediately sent to Washington, and with the remaining four Major Thomas was assigned to duty in the Department of Pennsylvania. On the 25th of April he was promoted to a Lieutenant-Colonelcy, and on the third of May to the Colonelcy of the 5th Cavalry. At the same time he was assigned to the command of a brigade in General Patterson's army, in Northern Virginia, retaining this position after Patterson had been relieved by General Banks. On the 17th of August, 1861, Colonel Thomas was commissioned as a Brigadier-General of Volunteers, retiring from his command in the Army of Northern Virginia on the 26th, and proceeding, in pursuance of orders, to the scene of operations in Kentucky. From this time forward he became one of the most active officers in the loyal army, and it is guite impossible, in the time and space at

FIRST EDITION bis exploits. On arriving in Kentucky, he took command of Camp Dick Robinson, near Louisville. Afterwards, as commander of the took command of Camp Dick Robinson, near Louisville. Afterwards, as commander of the took command of Camp Dick Robinson, near Louisville. Afterwards, as commander of the took command of Camp Dick Robinson, near Louisville. Afterwards, as commander of the bis exploits. On arriving in Kentucky, he took command of Camp Dick Robinson, near Louisville. Afterwards, as commander of the Louisville. Afterwards, a fit of generosity, sent his name to the Senate 1st Division of the Army of the Cumberland, he for promotion to a brevet Lieutenant-Generaltook part in the campaign which resulted in the ship and Generalship, but the recipient of these brilliant victory at Mill Spring on the 19th of doubtful honors did not await the action January, 1862, the army which routed the Conof the Senate, but telegraphed on the 22d to federates under General Zollicoffer on this occa-Senator Wade, as President pro tem, of the sion being under his command. General Senate, his declination, with an earnest request Thomas' division was then ordered to Nashville, where it arrived on the 1st of March, and, as that the Senate would not confirm the nominasoon as supplies could be obtained, proceeded tion. He was afterwards for some time in command of the Department of the Cumberland, across the country towards Corinth. Only a which was discontinued by an order of March portion of the command, however, reached the 16, 1869, which assigned him to the command of front in time to participate in the battle of Pittsthe Milltary Division of the Pacific. To this burg Landing, April, 1862, at which General post he soon after repaired, making his headquarters at San Francisco, where his long and On the 25th of April, 1862, General Thomas was promoted to the position of Major-General brilliant career as a soldier and patriot was ter-

minated suddenly, while he was yet in the of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the right wing of the Army of the Tennessee, prime of life. under General Halleck, replacing in that posi-Gen. Thomas was a man of robust physique, 6 tion General Grant, who was assigned to the feet 2 inches in height, and every inch a soldier. chief command of the army in the field. The His fidelity in the service was proverbial, and it is said that during eighteen years of his earlier Western Army was shortly after reorganized, service in the army he was never once absent and General Thomas was transferred to the Department of the Ohlo, under General Don from his post. His pre-eminent fitness for a Carlos Buell, and placed in command of the military career has received no more powerful endorsement than that of the armies which he three corps which were then in the field in that at times commanded. He was held in such high department. At this date Buell had not yet been stripped of his reputation as a soldier, but the regard by his soldiers that during the movements of Bragg in September, 1862, so comwar he received the affectionate soubriquel of "Old Pap Thomas," words which never fell from a soldier's pletely deceived him that he had barely time to make a forced march from the neighborhood of lips save as a token of affection and respect. He Nashville to Louisville, fighting all the way, but making better time on the run than his anwas also exceedingly sensitive to indignities of tagonist and saving Louisville and Cincinnati every sort, and stood proudly upon his record as from the clutches of the Confederates. This his justification in all things. The telegram in which he declined the dazzling string of brevets signal exhibition of incompetency on Buell's which Andrew Johnson tendered him, as above part destroyed the confidence of his army, of stated, is characteristic enough to warrant prothe country, and at last of the War Department, in his ability, and on the 30th of September duction here in full:-came an order to General Thomas to supersede

duction here in full:— "LOUISVILLE, February 22, 1868.—Hen. B. F. Wade, President of the Senate:—The morning papers of Louisville announced officially that my name was yesterday sent to the Senate for confirmation as brevet lieutenant-general and brevet general. For the battle of Nashville I was appointed major-gene-ral United States Army. My services since the war do not merit so high a compliment, and it is now too late to be regarded as a compliment if conferred for services during the war. I therefore enruestly request that the Senate will not confirm the nomination. will not confirm the nomination. "GEORGE H. THOMAS, Major-General."

The scheme of Andrew Johnson to convert him over to the reactionary party was thus made a signal failure. A still later evidence of his independence of feeling was shown in the letter written last December in which he spurned the indignity cast upon his name by some members of the State Legislature of Tennessee, who joined in a movement to have his portrait removed from the State Capitol.

As a soldier, his career speaks for itself. He was perhaps more solid than brilliant, more stubborn than daring. But the record of his campaigns shows that he was a master of strategy, and was gifted with a degree of dash and brilliancy which is not always combined with the possession of the more careful and substantial qualities which he displayed in such an eminent degree. His death is a sad loss to the country, not less than to the army, and already there are evidences throughout the land of the profound sensation and deep grief to which its announcement has given rise.

News of Gen. Thomas' Death in Washington.

friend were closely scrutinized (looking for the veins). The party were informed that Yerger and his friend knew the exact whereabouts of the fugitive, and arrangements were made on the spot for a division of the reward. The negroes were stationed in different spots and told to wait until they heard a call, and then to come as soon as possible to the spot whence the "call" came. Yerger says if they waited for the call they are waiting now. One thing is certain, he has not been away from the city any great distance, as his personal appearance shows the same dainty care and attention which has always been one of his characteristics.

He has written the following letter toGovernor Incendiarism at Allentown, Pa. Alcorn:-

JACKSON JAIL, March 20, 7 A. M., 1870.—To His Excellency Hon. J. L. Alcorn, Governor of Mississippi — Sir: — Having learned that the Sheriff and his subordinates, and perhaps yourself, have been censured for my escape, and un-willing that injustice should rest in any quarter, I have voluntarily returned to prison. A proper and kindly feeling for the officers who have shown me as much conrtesy as prison discipline will allow, prompts me to this action. Wearied almost beyond endurance by long confinement, my mind tortured by what appeared to me con-tinued and unnecessary delay in bringing my case properly before the courts of the country, I was possessed of an ungovernable desire to breathe once more the air of freedom. It was always my intention to return at the proper time and stand my trial. If I have violated any law of the land I will not shirk punishment, and I now awalt what action the authorities may take. I prefer to return, and in the meantime endure any suffering, rather than the innocent should suffer for any act of mine. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, E. M. YERGER.

MR. DICKENS' FAREWELL READING.

With the "Christmas Carol" and "The Trial from Pickwick" Mr. Charles Dickens last even-ing brought to a brilliant close the memorable series of public readings which have for fifteen years proved to audiences unexampled in num-bers the source of the highest intellectual enjoyment. Every portion of available space in the building was, of course, last night occupied some time before the appointed hour; but could the St. James' Hall have been specially enlarged for the occasion to the dimensions of Salisbury Plain, it is doubtful whether sufficient room would even then have been provided for all anxious to seize the last chance of hearing the dis-tinguished novelist give his own interpretation of the characters called into existence by his own creative pen. After the "Trial from Pickwick," in which

the speeches of the opposing counsel and the owlish gravity of the judge seemed to be de-livered and depicted with greater dramatic power than ever, the applause of the audience rang for several minutes through the hall, and when it had subsided Mr. Charles Dickens, with evidently strong emotion, but in his usual dis-Ladies and Gentlemen:—It would be worse than idle—for it would be byportitical and unfeeling—if I were to disguise that I close this episode in my life with feelings of very considerable pain. For some fifteen years, in this hall and in many kindred places I have bed the bears of resemiting my own places, I have had the honor of presenting my own cherished ideas before you for your recognition, and, in closely observing your reception of them, have enjoyed an amount of artistic delight and inhave enjoyed an amount of artistic delight and in-struction which perhaps is given to few men to know. In this task, and in every other I have ever undertaken, as a faithful servant of the public, always imbued with a sense of duty to them, and always striving to do his best. I have been uni-formly cheered by the readiest response, the most generous sympathy, and the most simulating support. Nevertheless I have thought it well, at the full flood-tide of your favor, to retire upon those older associations between us. which data from



quarter in a very few minutes. March 28-At 6 A. M. spoke and boarded by the pilotboat J. W. Elwell, crew being entirely worn out, and all fresh water and provisions washed away. Deemed it advisable to leave while a chance A Fire at Auburn, New York.

DOUBLE SHEET_THREE CENTS.

offered. The following is the report of the pilot boat J. W. Elwell, No. 7:--March 27, experienced a heavy gale from the east southeast; boat hove to, under fore and main trysail. March 28, 1 A. M., under fore and main trysail. March 28, 1 A. M., wind died out, almost a calm, with a heavy sea running. 4 A. M., wind hauled west; made the Highlands, bearing west by north, twenty-five miles; at daylight we made a wreek, bearing northeast; steered to her; and took her crew off. She proved to be the schooner P. M. Wheaton. of Philadelphia, from Jacksonville for Lynn, with humber shawas astarlarged and discussed with lumber; she was waterlogged and dismasted. After taking her crew off we cleared away the masts from the hull. We slipped the anchor and took her in tow thirty miles cast by south from Sandy Hook. 3 P. M. get the assistance of a steamboat and proceeded safely up to New York

THE DELAWARE TRAGEDY.

Marder in Kent County-A Peddler Decoyed, Robbed, and Benten to Denth. The Wilmington Commercial has a special from Dover, giving the following particulars of the murder of a Philadelphian, the fact of which was published in yesterday's TELEGRAPH: On Saturday morning, while some men were fishing in Kersey's mill-dam, on the road from Canterbury to Frederica, on hauling in their seine were horror-stricken at beholding the body of a man entangled in the net. of a man entangled in the net. Upon examination, it was found that the back

part of his head was crushed in, showing that he had come to his death by violence. Deputy Coroner Sarde, after holding an in-

Deputy Coroner Sarde, after holding an in-quest, arrested two negroes residing in the neighborhood, named Lober and Young, on suspicion of having committed the deed, when one of them confessed that they were guilty. The dead man, it appears, was named Thomas Hogan. He was a peddler by occupation, and is believed to have lived on Pine street, Philadel-phia. He was about forty years old. He had stopped at the house of one of the colored men, when, it is supposed, they dis-covered that he had considerable money about him. They decoyed him to a lonely spot near by, and there beat out his brains with a elub and threw his body into the pond, where it was found, as already stated. It has been lying in the water for some days, the murder being comthe water for some days, the murder being com-mitted on the afternoon of Saturday a week, the 19th inst.

GUY FAWKES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Dining Over a Volcano-The House of the Bel-gian Consul Blown Up with Gunpowder. The Belgian Consul at San Francisco has secret and inveterate enemies in that city, who last week attempted to take his life. Several gentlemen were dining with him, and after dinner they passed out in a body to a rear house, and as they went out they heard a terrific explosion.

They waited, startled, and even terrified, but all was still after the report. They finally ven-tured back into the house, and found that in the dining-room the table had been hurled from the position it had occupied, while everything on it and around it was utterly destroyed. In the parlor all the furniture was demolished utterly, the floor torn in pieces, all the glass in the win-dows, as well as in the windows of the adjoining

houses, broken. An iron powder canister was found imbedded in the floor of the parlor. The canister would hold about ten pounds. It had been split and torn by the explosion. Beneath the floor marks of hands and feet were observed, bits of a fuse, and a quantity of half-burned paper. It had evidently been intended to blow up the whole house while the Consul and his dinner party

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., FROM THE STATE. Mining Accident-Four Men Killed. SHENANDOAH CITY, Schuylkill county, March 29 .- A terrible accident occurred at the coal mine of Richard Heckscher, situated a few miles from this place, at an early hour this morning. It appears that while four men were descending the shaft to commence the day's work the rope broke, precipitating them to the bottom, a depth of over sixty feet. All were

> men have not yet been ascertained, but full particulars are hourly expected. Persistent Incendiary Attempts. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

> instantly killed. The names of the unfortunate

Another Mining Horror.

Five Men Killed in a Coal Shaft.

ALLENTOWN, March 29 .- About two weeks ago an attempt was made to fire the house of F. M. Kramer, of this place. Another attempt

was made last night, and this morning the premises were again fired in two places, but discovered in time to prevent serious damage. These persistent attempts of some unknown incendiary cause no little excitement, and all efforts to detect the guilty party have thus far

HARRISBURG, March 29.—The appropriation bill was called up, when Mr. Randall rose to a personal explanation. He denied knowing any-thing of the passage of the bill relating to the appointment of a collector of delinquent taxes by the Receiver of Taxes, and doubted that such a bill had passed the Senate. He then read

a bill repealing that act. Speaker—Will the Senate give their unani-mous consent to consider the bill?

Mr. Connell—No, I object; the bill was regu-larly before the Senate. Mr. Randall—The bill never passed the Senate

in its present shape. Mr. Connell—It did.

Mr. Randall-It is understood the Philadelphia Senators object to repealing the act. I move to suspend the orders to take up the bill. Mr. Connell-I object.

The bill was then referred to the city Senators. Mr. Connell offered a resolution to recall from the Governor a bill dealing the charitable or-ganizations to be those whose corporators re-

ceive no profits. Ruled out of order on account of Appropria-tion bill pending. (This is the bill alleged to affect the Philadelphia Savings Fund Company.) House.

The House was engaged during the morning session in the first reading of numerous local lls by their titles.

"Vanishing from the Garish Lights for Ever-more." From the London Daily Telegroph, March 16.

been unavailing.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATU RE.

Senate.

cally driven from the field, it succeeded in shutting the enemy out of Chattanooga, and accomplished a desirable object.

him in the chief command. With characteristic

modesty General Thomas declined the proffered

promotion, and remonstrated so earnestly against

the overthrow of Buell that the latter was rein-

stated in his command and suffered to retain it a

Soon after, however, Buell was superseded by

Rosecrans, and Thomas was placed in command

of a corps of his army, in which position he

continued throughout the brilliant campaign

which followed, contributing largely to the

success which it achieved. In the prolonged

conflict of Stone River, which extended through

the closing days of December, 1862, and the

opening days of January, 1863, Thomas was in

command of the centre and the hero of the

fight. After the battle the army of Rosecrans

was reorganized, and Thomas was placed in

command of one of the three corps which

constituted it, the 14th. In this position he par-

ticipated in the summer campaign of General

Rosecrans in Middle Tennessee. In August he

crossed the Tennessee, in pursuance of orders,

in the concerted advance upon Chattanooga,

and participated in the famous battle of Chicka-

mauga, which he opened in person on the 19th

of September, maintaining his position nobly

against Longstreet on the following day,

although the Federal right had encountered

serious disaster. Late in the day, however, he

withdrew his forces, in pursuance of orders;

but, although the Federal army was thus practi-

little longer, to the peril of the national cause.

The result of the Chickamauga campaign was disastrons to the reputation of Rosecrans, and soon after the battles of September 19 and 20 he was superseded in his command by Thomas, who, on the 27th of October, was promoted to a brigadier-generalship in the regular army, as a reward for his gallant conduct. The removal of Rosecrans created great dissatisfaction in his army, and it is doubtful if any other officer could have quieted the murmurings of the soldiers as speedily and successfully as did Thomas. The army was now reorganized, and in November the movement for the invasion of Georgia was commenced. This was continued in the spring of 1864, when General Sherman succeeded General Grant, General Thomas being still in command of the Army of the Cumberland, which numbered over sixty thousand men. The advance was rapid, and battle quickly succeeded battle, in all of which the Army of the Cumberland bore an important and honorable part. On the 2d of September Slocum's corps, the Twentieth, occupied Atlanta, while Sherman and Thomas continued the pursuit of the enemy to the South until the evacuation of Atlanta by Hood was made known to them, when their troops were recalled and concentrated about that stronghold.

In October, 1864, Hood commenced a movement against Nashville, with the object of cutting off Sherman's communications with that point. Thomas was at once entrusted with the command of so much of Sherman's army as was not needed for the contemplated expedition across Georgia, and despatched to the relief of the capital of Tennessee. Being reinforced in this position, he advanced upon Hood's lines on the 15th of December, and, after a two days' fight, followed up by a two days' parsuit, brought the Rebel General's daring scheme to a most inglorious conclusion. This battle was one of the most signal and decisive of the whole war. and its brilliant results stamped General Thomas as one of the most accomplished soldiers to whom the war of the Rebellion had given an opportunity for the display of military genius. Just on the eve of the battle, however, his removal from the chief command was contemplated at Washington in one of those mysterious fits of vacillation which afflicted the central authorities throughout the war. In a recent conversation, General Halleck has stated that the order was issued, by authority of the President, on the 9th of December, removing Thomas and assigning Schofield to his place. General Halleck entered a strong protest, and General Grant consented to its revocation three hours after it was issued, and the fair fame of Thomas was not marred.

After the close of the war General Thomas, having been promoted to a full Major-Generalship in the regular army on the 15th of December, 1864, was assigned, by order dated March 11, 1867, to the command of the Third Military District, under the Reconstruction acts of Congress, embracing the States of Georgia, Florida and Alabama. In consequence of ill health he did not figure very prominently in the reconstruction movements. On the 12th of August following, while he was in West Virginia under medical treatment, President Johnson ordered him to the command of the Fifth

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- The news of the

death of Major-General Thomas occasions intense sorrow in army circles here. General Sherman first received the intelligence upon his arrival at the War Department this morning, where a telegram from Colonel Hough, of General Thomas' staff, to Adjutant-General Thomas, received here about one o'clock this morning, awaited him.

A general order will probably be issued this afternoon, announcing to the army the death of General Thomas.

The President to-day addressed a telegram of condolence to Mrs. Thomas, who is in San Francisco. It is understood that the remains of General Thomas will be interred at Troy, N. Y. The body will be escorted from San Francisco by his aids.

YERGER.

His Voluntary Return and Surrender to Mississippi Authorities.

Correspondence of the Vicksburg Times dated Jackson, Miss., March 20, says: At 3 o'clock this morning Colonel E. M. Yerger appeared on the streets of Jackson, escorted by four mounted men armed with double barrelled shot guns. The cavalcade immediately attracted the attention of the police, who, anx-ious for the reward offered, gave close pursuit. The party put spurs to their horses and role directly to the gates of the jall. Yerger himself rang the bell, and on the appearance of the jaller, delivered himself up. Before the gate was opened the Sheriff's officers and police were on the ground, but Colonel Yerger, surrounded by his mounted escort, simply announced, "This is a voluntary surrender, gentlemen; no reward will be given." This settled the hash for the police, and to-day your correspondent visited the prisoner. I should have stated before that after his entrance to the jail his escort rode away. Who they are, or whence they came, is as uncertain as the origin and disappearance of the witches in Macbeth.

Colonel Yerger, of course, remains dumb to his whereabouts since his absence. He describes his mode of escape exactly as your correspondent described it a week ago to-day. He says the reason of his escape is this:--When he retired for the night he had no idea of leaving, but daring the night an irresistible desire to get away--"to leave the prison walls, and breather the pure air of the country, came over him.' His brain "went mad as thoughts of his long His imprisonment coursed through it, and a feeling pervaded his whole spirit that he must either get over that fence or dash his brains out against the prison walls." With this determination he went into the jailer's room (he states) seemingly in a convivial mood, lulled any suspicions which they might have, and got rld of his watcher by sending him out for coffee. "But," he says, "learning that the officers of the jail had been accused of connivance at his escape, and feeling a deep regard for their many kindnesses towards him, as far as the discipline of the jail would allow," he determined to return, though it was his original intention to remain away until the April trial came on; and preparations had been made for a trip to New York. In getting over the fence he hurt his foot severely, and savs he took the man's horse as a matter of necessity, as he was unable to walk. He deseribes the four men who escorted him in as four men picked from twenty-five picked men, and describes those four men as able to whip fifteen ordinary men. His statement can be believed or attributed to the man's "vanity" mentioned in Governor Alcorn's description.

He had no doubt many narrow escapes from capture, as the country was scoured by armed bands of men, mostly colored, in earnest desire for his capture. He recounted many of his scrapes. While on a turkey-hunt with a friend they were met by four negroes armed, who stated | revive.

older associations between us, which date from much further back than these, and henceforth to devote myself exclusively to the art that first brought us together. (Great applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, in but two short weeks from this time I gentement, in out two short weeks from this time I hope that you may outer, in your own houses, on a new "Scries of Readings," at which my assistance will be indispensable; but from these garish lights I vanish now for evermore, with a heartfelt, grateful, respectful and effections to farmel respectful, and affectionate farewell. Thus closed an evening which will be long

porne in recollection by those who had the good fortune to be present. Amidst repeated acclanations of the most enthusiastic description. whilst hats and handkerchiefs were waving in every part of the hall, Mr. Dickens retired, withdrawing with him one of the greatest intellectual treats the public ever enjoyed.



A Child Cut to Pieces on the Fort Wayne Railroad.

The Pittsburg Commercial of March 28 says: -Yesterday afternoon, about 3 o'clock, Daniel Whalen, about ten years of age, son of William Whalen, who resides at No. 9 Fayette street, Pittsburg, met his death in the following In company with two other lads, re manner: siding in Pittsburg, young Whalen got aboard of the number three express train, bound west, in Pittsburg.

From the statements of his companions, it seems it was the intention of the lads to ride to the outer depot in Allegheny, where they proposed to get off, and take the first train back to the city. At the outer depot, Whalen's comupon perceiving that there was no panions, prospect of the checking up of the train, jumped Young Whalen, who stood on the platform of the first car, also attempted to jump off, but t appears that he became frightened, changed his mind at the last moment, and clutched at the railing, where he hung for a moment or two, then suddenly dropped to the ground. Before the train could be checked, the second car passed over his body, cutting it fairly in two. Death, of course, was instantaneous. His remains were immediately removed to the round house near by, and word conveyed to his brother, who immediately made arrangements to have them removed to Mr. Rodney's undertaking establishment on Ohio street, where they will be coffined, and conveyed to the residence of his

off.

parents to-day. From all the facts that came into our possession, it seems that those having charge of the train were in no manner responsible for the sad accident which carries gloom to the lad's home. The practice of riding from the city out to the depot and back again is one that is indulged in by lads despite all the warnings of the engineers and brakemen. Young Whalen's death furnishes another example to the venturesome lads who indulge in this dangerous practice.

DIABOLISM.

Villainous Attempt at Wholesale Murder.

Last night the train coming north on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, which left Baltimore at 7:30, encountered an obstruction near Swann creek, a few miles this side of Baltimore, which brought it to a sudden halt. It was found, on examination, that a number of cross-ties had been thrust between the ties of a cow hole, leaving their ends project a few inches above the track, evidently with the design of throwing the train off. The devilish design tailed, however, the heavy locometive retaining her hold on the rails notwithstanding the severe and sudden shock. The locomotive. No. 47, was considerably damaged, and the train was detained one hour and forty minutes. None of the cars were injured, and no one was hurt. No clue has been obtained to the authors of the murderous outrage.

-M. Prilleux, in a paper "On the Effects of Frost upon Plants," has shown that if the thaw is conducted gradually the plant will always

FROM NEW YORK.

Fire at Auburn. AUBURN, N.Y., March 29 .-- Colonnade block was damaged by fire last night. Loss about \$28,000 mostly covered by insurance. The principal sufferers were Morris, photograph gallery; Gas Company's office; Tripp, dentist; Talbot's clothing store, and the Union Express office.

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets. New York, March 29.—Stocks unaettled. Money easy at 5@6 per cent. Gold, 111%. Five-twentles, 1562, coupon, 109%; do. 1864, do., 108%; do. 1865, do., 108%; do. do. new, 107%; do. 1867, 108%; do. 1868, 108%; 10-408, 105%; Virginia 68, new, 70%; do. 1868, 108%; 10-408, 105%; Virginia 68, new, 70%; do. 1868, 108%; Canton Co., 64%; Cumberiand pro-ferred, 28; Consolidated New York Central and Hudson River, 91%; Brie, 28%; Reading, 97%; Adams Express, 60%; Michigan Central, 110%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99; Chicago and Rock Island, 119; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 192%; Western Union Telegraph, 81%.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

By the Anglo-American Cable LONDON, March 29-11-30 A. M .- Consols 94 for both money and account. American securities quiet, United States 5-20s of 1862, 90%; 1865s, old, 89%;

Liven results and steady and steady.

Tallow duli. Turpentine quiet and steady.

ARINE DISASTERS.

The North German Schooner Catharine Abazdoned at Sca-Arrival of Her Crew is New York.

The American brig Amy A. Lane arrived at New York on Sunday last, having on board Captain F. E. E. Janssen and the crew of the North German schooner Catharine, from the Rio Grande for Falmouth for orders, abandoned at sea February 12.

The following is Captain Janssen's report:-

Left Rio Grande on the 22d of January. On the 12th, in south latitude 18 deg. 9 min., longitude 35 deg. 21 min. west, manned the pumps and found the ship aleak. At three o'clock P. M., the pumps were empty. We let them rest for one hour, and at four P. M. found two feet of water in the pump well. Set both pumps going and took in sail; had a schooner-brig on our lee, six miles distant. Steered for her and about six o'c,ock spoke her and told her that we were aleak and asked her to stay by us during the night. This she agreed to do. We had then four feet of water in the hold and kept both pumps going all night. At daybreak had six feet of water in the hold. Called our people together and it was decided to leave the vessel while help was near us. Lauched our boat, taking with us our clothing and some pro-visions, and at eight A. M. on the 12th of February left the ship in a sinking condition, and came on beard the American brig Amy A.

lane.

The Schooner P. M. Wheaton Waterlogged and her Crew Rescued. The pilot boat J. W. Elwell, of New York, yesterday brought the schooner P. M. Wheaton, Captain E. W. Wheaton, found waterlogged at northwest and north-northwest winds. commenced leaking badly soon after coming to sea. Men constantly at the pumps. March 27 experienced a strong casterly gale. Hove schooner to under close reefed sail; at 11 A. M. obliged to wear ship and scud, finding it a matter of impossibility to keep her free of water; seudded her until 1 P. M., when she became waterlogged. Broached to and hove down on beam ends, par-

were at the table.

-In his fast-day proclamation, Governor Hendee, of Vermont, says:-"Let us as a people on that day remember with sadness the recent event which has removed frem among us a great and good man and an excellent Governor. In the death of our late Chief Magistrate, Peter T. Washburn, the State sustains a great loss. It is befitting that we recognize this loss with apprepriate prayer and fasting.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Por additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.) NORFOLK, March 29.—The steamship James T. Wright, from New York for Mobile, put in here, hav-

ng lost anchors and chains. FORTRESS MONROE, March 29.-Sailed, monitor Ter-

or, for Norfolk. NEW YORE, March 29.-Arrived, steamships Minnesota, from Liverpool, and Bellona, from London.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MARCH 29

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M......41 | 11 A. M.......51 | 2 P. M........54

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W.M. Baird

& Co. & Co. Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer Chester, Jones, New York, W. P. Clyde&Co. Tug Commodore, Wilson, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamskip Regulator, Pennington, 27 hours from New York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl. Passed an unknown herm, brig off Reedy Island, and an unknown bark off New Castle, all bound up.
Steamship Whirlwind, Sherman. 36 hours from
Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Wallace, 24 hours from New York,
with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, 18 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Bark Scud, Hopkins, from Messina Jan. 19, via
Gibraitar Feb. 6, with fruit to N. Hellings & Bro.
Bark Meaco, Wordinger, from Rio de Janeiro Jan.
17, in ballast to Madeira & Cabada.
Br. brig J. Coffil, Coffil, 28 days from Mayaguez,
P. R., with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co.
Had heavy NW, winds north of Hatterns.
Schr Furragut, Clark, 14 days from St. John, N.B., known bark off New Castle, all bound up. Schr Farragut, Clark, 14 days from St. John, N.B., with lumber and laths to Harbert & Davis. Echr Jane A. Baker, Reed, 9 days from Wilmingon, with lumber to Taylor & Son. Schr Mary Ella, Steelman, from Gt. Egg Harbor, Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, from Boston. Schr Pennsylvania, Erwin, from Elizabethport.

Schr Jesuna, Haskell, from Providence. Schr J. S. Welden, Crowell, from Providence. Schr J. S. Welden, Crowell, from Providence. Schr J. W. Maitland, Leighton, from New York. Schr A. B. Russell, Heisler, from Morris river. Schr A. M. Ridgway, Creasy, from Cape May. Schr M. E. Rockhill, Rockhill, from Little Egg arbar. Harbor.

Schr Maggie Cummings, Smith, from Cohasset, Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from New Bedford. Steamtug America, Virden, 6 hours from Dela-ware Breakwater, having in tow barks Scud, from Messina, and Meaco, from Rio de Janeiro.

WENT TO SEA YESTERDAY. Bark Attilla, for Cork for orders.

DISASTER.

The unknown schooner reported ashore at Indian river, proves to be the Carrie M. Rich. She was in a bad position at latest accounts, with cargo washing ashore.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Manlius, from Matanzas, with sugar, was shore yesterday five miles above Misspillion creek,

Delaware. Schr S. V. W. Simmons, hence, at Charleston yes-

Schr Wm. Butman, Smart, hence, at Savannah

Schr Wm. Butman, Smart, hence, at Savannan yesterday. Schr R. W. Tull, Robbins, from Bath for Philadel-phia, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 35th inst. Schrs Sarah J. Fort, Fort, hence for Salem, and M. L. Vankirk, Walker, hence for Lynn, at Holmes' Hole 26th inst. Schr Tennessee, Creed, at Savannah 24th inst. from Philadelphia, reports that on the 10th, off Hat-teras, in a NW. gale, stove boat, lost cotwater, stove galley, and sustained other slight damage,