FIRST EDITION

Ocean

Crest of the Wave.

The Astor House Mock Marriage.

Charges Against Gen. Howard.

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

SHIPWRECK.

The Lost Ship Crest of the Wave-The Terrile Fate of All on Board-Three Bodles Found and their Burini.

Only brief despatches concerning the wreck of the ship Crest of the Wave on a reef near Cobb's Island, and the announcement of the loss of all on board, have been given up to this time. The ship sailed from Liverpool on the 8th of March last, bound to Baltimore, with a cargo of 600 tons of salt and 300 tons of general merchandise, although it has been reported she was laden principally with railroad iron. She was built in Warren, Me., in 1854, of 940 tons burthen, commanded by Captain Jones and owned by his brother Alexander Jones, of East Baltimore. The story of the furious gale that tore the vassel's sails from their fastenings, the heavy seas that washed her decks, the relentless waves that dashed her staunch hull on the rocks, the criti-

cal moment when the crew and officers took to the boats to save their lives, and were dashed, gasping, strargling, into the watery gulf, will never be told. Their sufferings of body and anxiety of mind, could they be known, would undoubtedly fill another page of terror in the huge volume of the terrible ordeals, the heroism and deaths of noble men and women on the deep sea, that a thousand times has sent the shafts of anguish into the souls of the civil-

ized world. One consolation remains, poor though it bethat a portion of the bodies of the crew have been washed ashore and received Christian burial at the hands of humane men. Besides the three bodies found-which show that the experiences they passed through before death were terrible—there have been washed ashore Cobb's Island quantities of women's and children's clothing, leading those who picked them up to believe that, with the hardy mariners who suffered the fearful death of drowning, delicate women and tender babies were among

them as passengers and met the same fate.

The additional particulars relating to the wreck and the finding and burial of four bodies were received yesterday by letter by Captain L. J. Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Company. His correspondent, Mr. John Caulk, agent of the Board of Underwriters of New York, and Deputy Collector at Chincoteague Inlet, Virginia, discovered the vessel on the 13th inst., while in the discharge of his duty. Those who had friends on board the unfortunate ship will be glad in the hour of their grief to learn that any further details than the letter contains desired by them, at this or any future time, will be given without a moment's delay.

Mr. Caulk's letter is as follows:—

Mr. Callik's letter is as follows:—
ON BOARD CUTTER ADMIT, OFF NORTH END Hog
ISLAND, ATLANTIC COAST, April 13, 1870.—Captain I.
J. Merritt, Coast Wrecking Company, New York—
Dear Sir:—On a cruise this day to visit a vessel
ashore near Cobb Island, loaded with coffee, I found
the ship Crest of the Wave, of Baltimore, from
Liverpool, with railroad iron, china-ware, etc., sunk
and all hands drowned. The ship is on her beam
end, heading south, with port side out at low water,
and spars and yards visione. She lies on a reef east and spars and yards visione. She has on a reef east of north end of Hog Island, one and a half miles from the beach, in the south pass of Little Matcha-pungo inlet, two and a half fathoms of water at low tide, with keel off shore and deck in towards the

I went ashore on the island at once, just below the wreck, and found four dead bodies had been picked up by the Messrs. Cobb brothers and Mr. Doughty, and humanely buried by them. One of the dead was a large, stout man, whose weight was thought to be two hundred and twenty-five pounds, and thirty years of age. From circumstances it was supposed that he was the master of the snip, Captain Jones. The gentlemen above referred to, and others on Cobb's Island, deserve much credit for the care they have taken to bury the bodies, so that they can be removed at leisure when required by

their friends. They will do all in their power to assist in their removal if requested. Two boats came in at the inlet at Hog Islandship's yawl and captain's gig—which were supposed to have come from the ill-fated vessel. To all ap-pearances the crew had manned the boats to reach the shore, when they filled in the terrible sea and a were lost. This will account for the bodies being found, as was the case, eight or ten miles south of

the wrecked ship.

At y information in the future relative to the vesrelor to the dead will be freely given to its owners and the friends of the crew or passengers.

The apparel of ladies and children was picked up upon ilog Island, and the supposition is that there were both ladies and children on board. No other bodies than those mentioned have been picked up on Cobb's island. Respectfully, John CAULK, Agent of Underwriters, and Deputy Collector, Chinot ague Island, Va.

MURDER WILL OUT.

Arrest for Participation in a Murder Four Years After the Crime. The Washington Star of last evening says:— Our readers no doubt remember the execution at Mariboro, Prince George's county, Md., on the 2d day of November. 1866, of four colored men—Wm. Plater, Henry Luckett, William Jones, and Henry Davis—who were tried and convicted of the murder of Colonel William Lyles, near Fort Washington, on the Potomac, in the month of June of the same year. the Potomac, in the month of June of the same year. The murder was a very atrocious one, and was solely for the purpose of robbery. The four men above mentioned, with another named Henry or Nimrod Richards, went to the house of Colonel Lyles and asked for lodgings, and were directed to an out-house, a former quarter for slaves, where they were told they could remain until morning. They retired; but, according to the confession of Plater, made shortly after his conviction (on the 6th of Septemshortly after his conviction (on the 6th of September), instead of going to the shelter pointed out to them they laid down in the grass, having agreed that Richards should give the word for an attack on the inmates of the house, in order to obtain possessi n of the money they believed to be in it. About mionight the word was given, and the par y burst open the door of the house and commenced firing on the inmates, Colonel Lyles was shot in bed. Mrs. Lyles escaped. The parties then robbed the house of morey and reliables, including from \$1200 to \$1500 Lyles escaped. The parties then robbed the house of meney and valuables, including from \$1290 to \$1500 in Virginia bank bills. Some weeks afterwards one of the criminals offered some of this money at a banking house in Alexandria, and the police of that city, from the clue thus obtained, soon arrested the four men named above, but Henry alias Nimrod Richards managed to make his escape. Since that time he has been all through the North, but a few weeks since a colered detective of Boston arrested him, and he was subsequently sent to Baltimore on a and he was subsequently sent to Baltimore on a requisition, where he has been confined for a week past. Richards, in the Baltimore jau, acknowledged to Sheriff Albert that he was the party that they had been after; stated that since the murder he had been all over the North and West, being followed everywhere; said that he knew that he would have to swing, and the only request he had to make was that he should have a speedy trial. Sheriff Frazier, of Prince George's county, Md., arrived here with the prisoner last night and immediately started with him to Mariboro, where it is likely his request for a speedy trial will be granted.

GENERAL HOWARD.

The Fernando Wood Investigation—Important Testimony.

Among the latest witnessess before the House Com-mittee on Education and Labor in the matter of the charges against General O. O. Howard were Rev. Dr. Boynton, former pastor of the Congregational

Church; Mr. Harvey, bricklayer; J. W. Rumsey; Deacon White, treasurer of the church; H. R. Searle, architect; and General Balloch; but only Messrs. Harvey and Rumsey were examined. The examination extended over quite a field, embracing transactions connected with the University grounds and buildings, the farm purchased beyond Uniontown, and certain transactions of a private character in which General Howard was interested.

Mr. Rumsey testified in regard to certain bonds of the church having been cashed at their face value by General Balloch, upon the order of General Howard, and that the amount (\$24,000) had been deposited in the Freedmen's Saving Bank—\$18,000 to his (Howard's) credit as special treasurer of the church fund, and \$0000 to his individual credit, which amount he secured to the church by the deposit of a mortgage made by D. L. Eaton to General Howard on a piece of property which the latter had previously sold to the former.

It was also stated that General Howard had requested the contractors and others that in making previously sees they should obtain whatever hardware.

It was also stated that General Howard had requested the contractors and others that in making purchases they should obtain whatever hardware, etc., was needed of J. R. Evans, as it would be to his (Howard's) pecuniary advantage, and that when bills were presented they were taken to General Bellech, who did not pay the money over to Mr. E vans, but upon the bills being receipted the amount was applied to the payment of certain protested notes of Mr. Elvans, upon the back of which was the name of General Howard as endorser. These on with the purchase of the Barry farm, over the

THE DEATH-BED NUPTIALS.

Evidence Touching the Aster House Ceremony Ruled Out-Speech of the Prisoner's Counsel. The feature of yesterday's proceedings in the McFarland trial in New York was the speech of Mr. Graham upon the death-bed nuptials at the Astor House. Mr. Graham could not convince the Recorder, and the testimony was excluded, but we present the speech, which, it is stated, caused a great sensation in court:-

caused a great sensation in court:

Your Honor said that when I got to my defense I would have a right to go into these details. I have a right to show that they put that man's mind into such a condition that recovery was hopeless. What use I may make of this is a secret that is known only to my own mind; but I have a right within your Honor's own admission to show all that took place. We have a right to ask whether this death was solely due to the pistol shot or did it come to pass from other causes. It seems to me that this man was impressed with the fact that he was going to die from the very start. He was told that he could not live. They marked him as a dead man before death had marked him as his victim, else why did they call in this will-maker and follow that up by that accursed ceremony? It was to get possession of his property before he was known to be a dying man. Your Honor knows it was not proper to impress a man Honor knows it was not proper to impress a man with the idea of death just at the moment he was injured, or before these doctors had pronounced upon the deady character of the wound. Why was this man told that he must arrange his secular affairs and put his house in order? I have a right to show that this man crinced within himself. I have a right and put his house in order? I have a right to show that this man cringed within himself. I have a right to show that they held up to him the very mirror of despair and satisfied him that there was no possibility of his recovery. Has not your Honor said that I had a right to be informed of what took place there when I got to my side of the case? I ask why is the secret to be kept back, and why are we not entitled to know with what they treated this man from the very time when he was placed upon his back until his death? This indictment charges that he came to his death by this pistol-builet at a certain time—neither sooner nor later than that—and I

tain time—neither sooner nor later than that—and I have a right to show that they made it sooner. I produced legal authority the other day to show that the mode of death under the indictment was a proper subject of this inquiry; now, why is it that the prosecution shrink from this? It is because it will draw into this case the woman on whom they relieved prescution shrink from this? It is because it will draw into this case the woman on whom they rely to sustain this charge. The meaning is to prevent the impeaching of that woman's testimony in advance. It has been said that she is to be a witness for this prosecution, and why have we not the right to forestall and prepare for her access to the witness stand? In this case, are not the jury entitled to know who were the actors in this matter, and brought about the result upon this man whom they maddened into frenzy? If we have shown that there was no healthy action of his brain, it was as much their pistol that shot Richardson as if they had shot Richardson themselves. If this man stands proved in this court as bereft of his mind, who are the people that frenzied him? Who are those that maddened him? Who are responsible for him at the time that he was found in this act? It was these conspirators to whom reference has been made in the evidence, which has shown that they were pushing his mind to that extreme that might have been expected in their career. It would be well for those to ask themselves the

It would be well for those to ask themselves the question whether they were not putting the last ounce upon the camel's back that will cause it to give way under the weight that is placed upon it. They might have asked the question if we take this man's children from him and he becomes insane, may it not bring about this very result that they now seek to bring upon him? I submit to your Honor that those who desired this iniquity murdered Mr. Albert D. Richardson; that this man was no further in this deed than the pistol which he held in his hand, but that he was controlled by the very wicked machinations of those conspirators. I sub-mit that I have the right to let this Court and jury

know every occurrence that took place from the time this man was wounded until he went to the bar of his Maker. Why do they seek to keep this out of of his Maker. Why do they seek to keep this out of the case? We say we have a right to show all that occurred from the very moment that he was carried over to that house from the act of this man, who was deprived of his reason, and left by her who, at this time above all other times, should have stuck to him the closer. She deserted him for that money about which I am trying to examine this witness.

about which I am trying to examine this witness.

I do not believe she ever had a particle of affection for Richardson. She had the idea that all she wanted to have the cite of the city on their knees to her was money. She knew that her husband could not supply her and that she wanted the wealth of Richardson; and that was all that those who were in league with her wanted. What an indecent occurrence was this! It was known that he was in that condition that the law calls in articulo mortis, and this will-maker was called in. This hellish ceremony was not then determined on. Nothing could descend upon her in the capacity of mere mistress; but no time was lost; they were unwilling to wait a few minutes until the they were unwilling to wait a few minutes until the happy woman, who had been pushing him from the start, so this man was told that he must prepare for death—he must prepare for death. All the buoyancy of hope was taken away from him. The experience of all men will prove that one of the surest elements of health is for the patient to start with the conviction that he cannot and will prove the way the was this man's mind rendered. not die. Why was this man's mind rendered desperate? What more agonizing for a man who wanted to live than to be told that which was calculated to make him die? that the very moment he was brought into that hotel, those surreunding him told him he must prepare for that eternity in which he is now existing. I ask your Honor that this case he not unduly restrained. I say that those who killed Albert D. Richardson are those who maddened and frenzied this unfortunate man; that at the time she all that could restrain him from an act time when all that could restrain him from an aclike that was his reason. They deprived him of it; let the responsibility of this trial rest upon them. There is no inquiry that we do not want, as I have said before. I do not mean to allow my professional relations to minister to anything like revenge. We have entered upon these family relations no more than was necessary to prove the fact that this man said to an intelligent man, Mr. Ludlow, that there were conspirators; and no one shall be assailed by this conspirators; and no one shall be assailed by this defense. We have gone further than was called for by our oath!. We stand precisely within the line of the decision of this court. I understood when I wanted to introduce previously the circumstances of that ceremony and to show that that was one of the causes of this death, it was distinctly excluded on that ground, and now when I stand here and want to tell this court and this jury of the fearful ordeal which this dying man was passed through, the prosecution meet me with an objection and say such testimony is impertipent to this inquiry. If they show that Albert D. Richardson went into eternity as the result of this pistol shot, I should have a right to show that some other mode was used. It seems to me, if your Honor please, that it would be an un-

to me, if your Honor please, that it would be an un-necessary waste of time to continue further. We propose to show that at the time mentioned by this witness the process of will-making was come for the purpose of arguing before this jury whether under this indictment this prisoner can be found guilty at all. We have a right to insist that the argument of this indictment is not proven, in view of these circumstances. —The Democrats ran no ticket in the town-ship of Schoolcraft, Mich., at the recent elec-tion. The name of that town is rather against

Them.

—Disgusted with one of the stamps that will not stick, a Providence letter-writer on Thursday dropped the letter into the post office with the stamp securely fastened with a pin.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Coal Miners' Strike.

Mexico and California.

The Rain and the Freshet.

Damage in the Lehigh Valley.

Financial and Commercial

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

FROM THE STATE. The Miners' Strike.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 19 .- For some days past, owing to the strike of the miners in the Schuvlkill region, coal has been shipped from this section to points along the Reading Railroad. Yesterday the miners at Plymouth refused to load the Reading cars, and all the collieries stopped work, and would not resume until operators promised to load no more cars for the Reading Road. The men will not do anything to relieve the wants of the Schuylkill operators, or to supply their customers with

The Rain Storm which commenced here on Sunday evening lasted until last night. The Susquehanna rose eight feet yesterday, and this morning is twenty feet high and still rising. Although the rain is over, no apprehensions of serious damage are felt.

The Rise in the Lehigh. MAUCH CHUNK, April 19 .- The water in the Lehigh reached its highest point last night. It lacked but six inches of the last October freshet. The railroad above this point sustained slight damages, which will be repaired to-day. The road below is unimpaired. The river is now steadily falling and the rain has ceased.

Advices from the Lehigh coal region state that the men will not suspend, and that work is going on as usual.

The Storm at Allentown. ALLENTOWN, April 19 .- The storm which commenced here on Sunday and continued all day yesterday was one of the most severe that has visited this place for a long time. The Lehigh rose twelve feet yesterday, carrying away a number of small bridges and fences, lumber, etc. The Lehigh Valley Railroad track was carried away at Penn Haven, and the Branch road at Slatington was covered with water, delaying the passage of trains. Several mines in the Hazleton region are reported drowned out. Yorktown, Trescow, and Jeanesville are suspended; also the Audenreid mines, but whether from the effects of the storm or some other cause has not yet been ascertained.

The Freshet in the Lehigh Valley. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON, April 19 .- The Lehigh Canal is under water. The Delaware Canal is safe except the guard bank at this place, which is considerably ured. The river is rising slowly. The Lebig has risen seven feet, but now begins to recede.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 19 -7 A. M .- The water last evening at 9 o'clock stood nine feet on the dam, but has fallen steadily since, and now stands seven feet eleven inches. North of here, at the Bow Curve, about four hundred feet of track is gone. There are heavy slides at several points above Penn Haven. Yesterday's express train was detained until 5 o'clock this morning.

MAUCH CHUNK, April 19-13 M .- The track is restored and all trains moving on time. Reports from the canal are not yet complete. A slight break is reported below Freemansburg.

FROM MEXICO.

Detention of a Vessel-The Mexican Reign of Terror. San Francisco, April 18.—Advices from Ma-

zatlan to April 7 have been received. The United States steamer Saranac and the English gunboat Reindeer were in port. The authorities had seized the steamer Forward on the plea that she was being employed by General Vega. The captain protested and claimed a thousand dollars a day for her detention. Instructions from the Capitol were waited for.

Colonel Lucas Pento, an adherent of Lozado, voluntarily delivered himself to the authorities and was ordered to appear before Governor Rube, at Concordia. On the way there he was

The Legislature had demanded an explanation, but the Government plead ignorance of the murder.

Carlos F. Colon, ex-Governor of Lower California, had been sentenced to four years' imprisonment for the illegal reduction of customs due Lopez while acting Governor. The great commotion upon the supposed ad-

vent of Placido Vega had about subsided.

FROM NEW YORK.

Killed on the Rallway.

PEERSKILL, April 19 .- A young man named James Gerity was killed at Sing Sing yesterday, while endeavoring to cross the track in front of

A Vagrant's Head Smashed. FISHKILL, April 19 .- A vagrant, name not

known, was crushed to death bet veen a ferry boat and the dock, at this place last night. His head was completely smashed. Arrival of the Remains of Mr. Burlingame.

New York, April 19 .- The steamer Silesia has arrived, having on board the remains of the late Anson Burlingame.

New York Money and Stock Markets. New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, April 19.—Stocks firm. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 113%. Five-twenties, 1862, coupon, 142%; do. 1864, do., 111; do. 1865 do., 111%; do. do. new, 109%; do. 1867, 110%; do. 1868, 110%; lo-40s, 106%; Virginia 6s, new, 69; Missouri 6s, 92%; Canton Co., 69%; Cumberland preferred, 32; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 93; Brie, 24%; Reading, 99; Adams Express, 61; Michigan Central, 120%; Michigan Southern, 83%; Illinois Central, 139%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 99%; Chicago and Rock Island, 116%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92%; Western Union Telegraph, 32%.

Baltimore Produce Market. Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, April 19.—Cotton firm at 22½°c. Flour very firm but unchanged. Wheat firm; Maryland red, \$1.45@1.50; Pennsylvania, \$1.32@1.35 Corn active; prime white, \$1.10; yellow, \$1.09@1.11. Oata steady at 63@65c. Rye dull at \$1.05. Provisions firm and unchanged. Whisky very quiet, but firm at \$1.05@1.06 nominally.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mitigation of a Sentence.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.
WASHINGTON, April 19.—Ensign C. O. Allibone, United States Navy, of the Asiatic fleet, was tried in November last on the charge of disobedience of orders and treating with contemptuous and disrespectful language and deportment his superior officer. The court found him guilty and sentenced him to be dismissed the service.

Secretary Robeson has acted upon his sentence as follows:-So far as relates to disrespectful language and deportment, the finding of the court-martial is approved. There not being sufficient evidence of disobedience of orders, the finding as relates to that offense is set aside. The sentence of dismissal is mitigated to suspension from duty for three months and reprimanded by his squadron commander in a gene

The Darlen Canal. It was rumored last night that Minister Thornton had protested, on behalf of his Government, against the interoceanic canal treaty across the Isthmus of Darien unless the British Government was allowed to participate equally with the United States. It is understood that this right is claimed under certain treaty stipula-

The Iroquois.
When the United States steamer Iroquois goes

out of commission at Philadelphia her machinery is to be thoroughly repaired. A Magnificent Reception.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

Madame Garcia and Minister Garcia, at their musical entertainment last night, had for their guests nearly all the foreign ministers in We hington, accompanied by the ladies of their res ective families, together with several Senators and other distinguished personages. The richness of the ladies' toilets was a dis-

tinguishing feature of the occasion, equalled only by those at the ball in honor of Prince

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Shipments of Treasure.

San Francisco, April 18 .- The steamer olorado sailed for Panama to-day. She had on board 300 passengers, including the survivors of the Oneida, and \$795,000 in treasure, of which \$538,000 is for England, \$248,000 for Valparaiso, and \$9500 for Panama, making a total shipment of treasure since January 1 of \$12,927,000, including \$4,861,000 sent to New York overland.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Military Celebration.

Lowell, April 19 .- Fifty or sixty Lowell members of the old "Sixth" started for Worcester this morning to celebrate the anniversary of their march through Baltimore.

Serious Accident. Francis M. Bowman, employed on the Boston and Lowell Railroad, had his left hand badly crushed this morning while coupling some cars-

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

London, April 19—11-30 A. M.—Consols for money, 94%, and for account 94%. American securities quiet. U. S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88%; of 1865, 604, 87%; of 1867, 89%; 10-40s, 86%. American stocks firm; Erie Railroad, 20%; Illinois Central, 118%; Great Western, 28.

Liverpool., April 19—11-30 A. M.—Cotton quiet: middling uplands, 11%d.; middling Orleans, 11%d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

A later despatch from Bombay announces that the shipments of cotton from that port up to the the shipments of cotton from that port up to the

16th inst, were only 27,000 bales.
Lendon, April 10.—Sugar, 32s. on the spot, and firmer; 27s. 6d.@27s. 3d. affoat. Calcutta Linseed, 59s. 6d. 598, 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, April 19-2 P. M.—Consols for money, 94%; for account, 94%; United States 5-20s of 1862, 88%; of 1868, old, 87%; 10-40s, 86%.

PARIS, April 19.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes, 74f. 60c.

Liverpool, April 19-2 P. M.—Yarns and fabrics at Manchester steady. Californ's Wheat 98 1d 1 red.

Manchester steady. California Wheat, 9s. 1d.; red Western, 9s. 9d. Receipts of Wheat since last re-port, 60,000 quarters, of which 55,000 are American. Corn, 30s. 6d. Pork, 97s. Lard, 68s. Cheese, ANTWERP, April 19.—Petroleum opened quiet at 50f, 50c. FRANKFORT, April 19 .- Five-twenties opened flat Paris, April 19 .- The Bourse closed firm. Rentes,

74f. 70c, HAVEE, April 19.—Cotton opened quiet, ANTWEEP, April 19.—Petroleum closed flat.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. THE DISTRICT ATTORNEYSHIP.

The Interminable Dispute Again Under Way The Argument Upon Mr. Sheppard's Mo-tion for a Re-examination of the Figures. Court of Quarter Sessions—Judges Altison, Ludlow, Peirce, and Paxson.

This morning, as by continuance from last Friday, the Court, consisting of all the Judges, sat to hear counsel upon the motion filed in October last by Furman Sheppard, Esq., for a re-examination of the figures in the contested election of 1865, he claiming that Judge Brew ster's calculation was clerically erroneous, and that a correction of the arithmetical mistakes will reinstate him in the office of District. Attorney. The various proceedings through which the contested election cases of 1868 have passed are well known to the public. The judgment of this Court by The judgment of this Court by Judge Brewster, the petition for a recount by Mr. Sheppard and the answer filed by Mr. Gibbons, the withdrawal of Mr. Sheppard from the office pending his certiorari to the Supreme Court and the occupation of the position by Mr. Gibbons, the judgment of the Su preme Court confirming that of this court, the naming of a day for the hearing of Mr. Sheppard's motion, the application by Gibbons for an injunction to restrain the ceeding here, and its refusal by Judge Readall these have been promptly given to the public in our columns as they occurred, and now it is hoped the litigation has reached its last stage, and that the conclusion arrived at by the court will finally settle the title to an office which is of such vital importance to the safety of the community.

At ten o'clock Messrs. Biddle and Hagert ap

peared as counsel for Mr. Sheppard, and Mr. Gibbons appeared with Mr. McMurtrie and Mr. Mann as his counsel.

The Attorney-General, whose opinion when judge was the subject of this discussion, was in Court for a few moments, but retired before the arguments began.

Mr. Hagert opened for Mr. Sheppard, speaking in substance as follows:—

ing in substance as follows:—
On Monday, the 14th day of February last, the opinion of the Supreme Court was delivered, affirming the judgment of your Honors to this case, and the record was remitted to this court. At that time there were pending and undisposed of the two petitions which had been filed by Mr. Sheppard in October and November last, praying for a correction of errors in the table upon which the decree of your Honors was founded, with the answers of Mr. Gibbons to those petitions.

Shortly after the record had been returned your Honors expressed your readiness to hear and dispose of the petitions and answers, and in this end fixed March 16, and subsequently the 28th day of March for the argument. Upon this latter day my colleague and myself came into court prepared to discuss the matter at issue, when we were met by the written protest filed by Mr. Gibbons, denying

the right of this court to examine and correct the alleged errors in its decree. Your Honors then assigned April 1 to hear the argument upon this protest, and also upon the petitions and answers, but before the day fixed for the hearing had arrived we were further stayed by a preliminary injunction issued by the Supreme Court.

That injunction having been dissolved upon April 9 by the Judge who granted it, no obstacle now remains to a full and free hearing by your Honors of the matters alleged in the petition, except such as is interposed by the protest of Mr. Gibbons already filed. I regret that it has been thought necessary to make this protest, and to interpose technical objections to an examination and correction of the errors which, with all due respect to your Honors, we believe have entered into your judgment. After the strong expression of opinion by his Honor Justice Read that the decision of the Supreme Court did not spect any future legal action that might be taken by the Court below, I was led to anticipate no further question as to the jurisdiction of this Court, and had looked for a withdrawal of this protest from the record.

Speaking for myself, were I a party to this present

record.

Speaking for myself, were I a party to this present proceeding, instead of counsel merely, I should prefer that my title to the office which I claimed to hold should be established beyond suspicion, and should unvite an investigation by your Honors into any error or omissions which it was alleged could affect the result. I should do so in justice to your Honors, who ought to have an opportunity to revise any mistakes into which you may inadvertently have fallen, and in justice to myself and to an honorable opponent, whose course throughout this entire proany mistakes into which you may inadvertently have fallen, and in justice to myself and to an honorable opponent, whose course throughout this entire proceeding has been guided by the sicest and most exact sense of honor. And I should furthermore desire such an investigation from a respect for the right of popular election which is involved in the proper determination by your Honors of the question as to who received the largest number of legal votes for this office. But if other views of duty have influenced our opponents, we have no right and do not mean to complain. We are here to answer the objections which may be urged against the right of your Honors to investigate these alleged errors, and to satisfy you that, through clerical errors and omissions, and from overcharges in purging the polis of the four divisions included in the opinion of his Honor Judge Brewster, a wrong result was arrived at, and that instead of Mr. Gibbons having received a majority of 6s votes, as your Honors have said in the judgment which you pronounced in this case, a majority of the legal votes was cast for Mr. Sheppard, In arriving at this conclusion I do not propose to assail any legal principle from which your decision proceeded, or to travel over the ground covered by the original controversy, but taking up the table and estimate out of which this majority of 6s votes for Mr. Gibbons is constructed, I propose to show some defects in the method of its construction. I mean to point out to your Honors where brick and stone have been omitted altogether, and when we shall have removed some

into its walls with too lavish a hand, and where the necessary door and windows have been omitted altogether, and when we shall have removed some of this material, and opened these doors and windows, I trust we shall be able to see the daylight through this long-contested case.

Mr. Hagert then took up the petitions, and proceeded to show an omission from the opinion of 36 naturalized voters: an error of 14 votes in purging the poll of the Eighth division of the Ninth ward; an error of 5 in the Sixteenth division of the Twentieth ward, and overcharges in purging the Sixth and ward, and overcharges in purging the Sixth and Seventh divisions of the Seventeenth ward and the Fourth division of the Twentieth ward; and claim-ing Mr. Sheppard's election by a majority of from 50 to 180 votes.

INVOLUNTARY GYMNASTICS.

Thrilling Exhibition by an Insane Woman.
On Friday afternoon last, at the Illinois Mospital for the Insane, at Jacksonville, a most appailing, exciting, and thrilling scene was witnessed by many persons. An insane woman in some way escaped from the apartments in which she had been confined, rushed up the stairway, leaped upon the roof, and dashed away to the end of the building, swung herself over the edge of the roof, and dropped to a cornice some six or eight feet below. Upon this cornice, a foot wide and some seventy-five feet above the ground, the wild maniac walked back and forth for a quarter of an hour. Men rushed to the roof and passed a rope to her, and tried to persuade her to fasten it about her body, but in vain. Below, beds were brought and placed to break the fall, should she leap from her perilous position. After remaining on the cornice fifteen minutes, seemingly unconscious of all danger, she swung off, and holding by the cornice until her feet touched a cap of the fifth-story window, when she let go the cornice, and, wonderful to relate, alighted erect and steady upon the cap, which was but a foot wide and four feet long. There, at that fearful and dizzy height, she stood gazing about for a quarter of an hour. Then she seized firmly by the rope lowered to her, and leaped into the air. The strong arms gradually lowered her, and when she was about thirty feet from the ground she relaxed her hold and fell upon the beds below, and although stunned she was taken up uninjured. Thrilling Exhibition by an Insane Woman.

and although stunned she was taken up uninjured FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, April 19, 1870.

-A limited amount of the general mortgage six per cent. bonds of the Pennsylvania Rallroad Company are now offered at 921%, with interest added to the date of purchase, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement in another column. At the last session of the Legislature the following important supplement to the act of 1832 relating to Orphans' Courts was passed: Section I. Be it enacted, etc., and it is breeby enacted by the authority of the same, that the provisions of the fourteenth section of an act entitled "An act relating to Orphans' Courts," appreved March the 23th, Anno Domine 1832, he and they are hereby extended to include the bonds of the Pennsylvania Raliroad Company, secured by the general mortgage of said company, dated July I, 1867.

(Signed)
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed)
CHARLES H. STINSON, Approved the 1st day of April, Anno Domini 1870.
(Signed) JOHN W. GEARY.

Under the original act executors, administrators, trustees, and guardians were limited in their investments to "the stock or public debt of the United States, or the public debt of the Commonwealth, or the public debt of the city of Philadelphia, or real securities." By extending the provisions of the law so as to include such first-class securities as the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, secured by the general mortgage of the said company, dated July 1, 1867, an important service has been rendered by the Legislature, as by many capitalists the bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company are preferred to any of the others named.

The usual weekly statement of the city banks yesterday reflects the features of the money market from day to day most accurately. The deposits have increased \$1,340,912 and the legal-tenders \$839,934, whilst the specie reserve has diminished \$185,302, and the loans \$113,102. The cause of this contraction of loans in the face of such a large increase in the deposits is clearly indicated in the decrease of nearly \$3,000,000 in the clearings for the week. The report is favorable to increased ease in the market, but it reflects only the sickly condition of general trade.

The Loan market is again dull, though rather more active than yesterday, and rates continue easy to all classes of borrowers. The Gold market is moderately active and

there is very little change in the tone. Sales

opened at 113%; highest figure %, closing at 14. In Government securities the sales were small, but prices were generally strong.

Local stocks were again dull at about yester-day's closing quotatious. In State loans there

were no sales. City sixes were steady. Sales of the new bonds at 102% @%. Reading Rallroad was quiet but firm, with sales at about 49½; Pennsylvania Railroad improved, selling at 56% (25%); and East Pennsylvania Railroad at 40. 37 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 14 for Catawissa; 37¼ for the preferred stock; and 53 for Minehill.

In Canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh, which declined; sales at 33@32%. Sales of Manufacturers' Bank at 30%, and

Academy of Music at 95. The balance of the list was quiet but steady. NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—10 00 A. M. 118% 10 05 " 118% 11 - 20 A. M. 118% 10 16 " 118% 11 - 21 " 118% 11 16 " 118% 12 - 10 P. M. 118% 11 17 " 118%

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

15 sh Ch & Bel Stk. 40

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6a of 1831, 1144 (2014%; 5-20a of 1862, 1124 (20112%; do., 1864, 11141114; do., 1865, 1114/(20114%; 5-20a of 1867, 1114/(201124); do., July, 1885, 192/(201029); do. do., 1867, 1104/(201104); 1888, 1104/(2011034); do., 10-40a, 1064/(201104); Cur. 6a, 1113/(20112, Gold, 113/(20114).

MESSHS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6a of 1881, 114/(20114); do., 1862, 1124/(20114); do., 1862, 1124/(20114); do., 1862, 1124/(20114); do., 1862, 1124/(20114); do., 1865, new, 109/(20114); do. 1865, 114/(20114); do., 1865, new, 109/(20114); do., 1867, do., 1104/(20114); do., 1868, do., 1104/(20114); do., 1864, do., 1104/(20114); do., 1864, do., 1104/(20114); do., 1865, new, 109/(20114); do., 1865, 114/(20114); do., 1865, do., 1104/(20114); do., 1865, new, 109/(20114); do., 1865, do., 1104/(20114); do., 1865, do., 1104/(2

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

"Affairs in financial circles continue monotonously quiet. Speculation has drifted into a rut of duliness from which the cliques seem unable to extricate it. The brokers complain of light orders, the only business transacted being confined to the few firms doing business for the larger operators. The heavy rain storm assisted this duliness and kept many prominent dealers out of the street.

"The members of the Stock Exchange constituting the 'opposition' to the regular nominations

minent dealers out of the street.

"The members of the Stock Exchange constituting the 'opposition' to the regular nominations aiready made for the annual election held a meeting yesterday afternoon to present candidates. The Gold Exchange also held the usual semi-annual meeting yesterday.

"The 'bulls' certainly cannot complain of the good luck which has attended them, so far as money is concerned. The bank statement led to an easier feeling in money than prevailed last week, and the rate on call ranged from four to six per cent, the former being the exceptional figure to the leading Government houses. Five per cent, was the general rate on Government collaterals and six per cent, on stocks. Nothing of special import occurred in discounts and rates continue steady as last quoted.

"The impression is general that a repeal of the income tax would abolish the tax on dividends or corporations, but such is the case. A correspondent who has been at the trouble of getting the facts says:—Section 119 of the original act of 1844 as amended, especially in section 13 of the law of 1867, refers to income tax and its limitation. But the railroad and cannal companies are governed by and are now acting under section 123 of the act of 1864 (as amended by section 9 of 1856) authorizing the tax on interest and dividends and authorizing the withholding of the tax by the companies. This section is not subject to the amendment to section 119 aforesaid. An estate invested in bonds, etc., before the war is, and until the repeal or modification of section 122 will be, subject to the tax of five per cent, without any exemption of \$1000 or any other sum. The increase of exemption will not of five per cent, without any exemption of \$1000 or any other sum. The increase of exemption will not benefit it, nor will any resolution or act put back the five per cent, already collected by the companies by

"There was a fairly active demand for bills to remit by the steamer to-morrow, which enabled the leading bankers to advance the rates for sterling to 109½ for sixty days and 109½ for sight bills. ¹⁰The general duliness extended to the Gold

Room; but the clique kept the price firm, and, with the rise in exchange, advanced it to 113½, as against the opening quotation of 113½. It is said that the most prominent operator in the present movement is a young man who, as a speculator a few years ago, was in boldness, pluck and restlessness the real Cataline of Wall street, the testimony of the real Cataline of Wall street, the testimony of the House committee in giving that honor (?) to Mr. Fisk to the contrary notwithstanding, but who was unfortunate enough to conclude his brief career in a very summary manner. At least he is said to have again entered the golden lists, Wall street operations being with all who have ever taken part in them a penchant incurable save by death or utter bank-ruptcy. The clique further seem to control the market with great skill, for they made cash gold so scarce to-day that loans were made at 'dat' for borrowing." borrowing.'

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, April 19 .- The Flour market is steady, and the home consumers purchase to a moderate extent, but shippers hold aloof; 8@900 barrels were disposed of, including superfine at \$4.371/@4.621/4; extras at \$4.75@5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5.25@5.75; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$5-25@6; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5-62%@6-25; and fancy brands at \$6-50@7-50, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$4-75@5, an advance. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

The demand for Wheat is quite limited, and prices

favor buyers; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$1.28; 1000 bushels Indiana araber at \$1.24; 1000 bushels Western red at \$1.20; and a small lot of Juniata white at \$1.40. Rye may be quoted at \$1@1.05 Corn is in fair demand, and we again advance our

quotation; sales of 3000 bushels yellow at \$1.15@1.17, an advance. Oats are without change; 4000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania sold at 60@62c. No sales were reported in Barley or Malt. Seeds—Cloverseed is quiet but steady; small sales at \$9.25@9.50. Timothy ranges from \$6.25 to \$7. Fiaxeseed is neglected.

Whisky is scarce and firm. We quote wood-bound at \$1 02@1 08 and iron-bound at \$1 05@1 06, LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, April 19.—Arrived, steamship Russia from Liverpool.
FORTHESS MONROE, April 19.—Passed in for Baltimore-Bark Antioch, from Guanape; bark John Given, from Mayaguez. Passed out—Brig Norma, from the West Indies.

(By Cable.)
LIVERPOOL, April 19.—Arrived out, steamships
City of Cork, Donau, and Nestorian. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 19 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

7 A. M......48 | 11 A. M......52 | 2 P. M......54 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamer A. C. Stimers, Lenney, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer S. C. Walker, Sherin, New York, W.M. Baird & Co.

& Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Lookout, Shearer, Baltimore, with a tow of
barges, W. P. Clyde & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING,
Steamship Volunteer, Jones, 24 hours from New
York, with mdse, to John F. Ohl.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, 35 hours from Providence, with mdse, to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Steamer Empire, Nelson, from Richmond via Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,
with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, to A. Groves, Jr.
Brig Samuel Welsh, Darrah, 74 days from Messina,
with fruit, etc., to isaac Jeanes & Co. Had very
light westerly winds on the passage, and on the
coast very blustering weather. No date, lat. 24 30,
long, 54 30, spoke bark J. B. Allen, from west of
England, bound to Matanzas, 46 days out.
Schr Narcissa, Bunting, 6 days from James river,
Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr J. C. McShain, Gibbs, 21 days from Winton,
N. C., with lumber to Patterson & Lippincott.
Schr William and James, Outten, 6 days from
Richmond, with railroad ties to Albrecht & Pinley.
Schr Lizzie A. Bennett, Nelson, from Norwich.
Schr A. H. Edwards, Bartlett, from Dighton.
Tug Commodore, Wilson, from Baltimore, with
a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, April 18.—Only one barge will leave to-night, the E. L. Cole, with marble, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, April 18.—The tow reported as having left Saturday did not leave until yesterday. Six more are ready, but no steamer here to take them away.

L. S. C.

Ship Venus, Saunders, for Philadelphia, sailed from Antwerp 2d inst.
Steam ship Fanita, Freeman, hence, at New York