FIRST EDITION

DELAWARE'S SPRING WHIPPING.

Shocking Casualty in Pit'sburg.

Suffocated to Death.

The Rocker Divorce Case.

The Libellant Seeks to Withdraw.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Three Men Suffocated to Death-Narrow Escape of Others-Heroic Conduct of Sur-

The Pittsburg Commercial of last evening says:— One of the most awful calamities that we have had to record for a long time occurred last evening at about 6 o'clock, in Ormsby borough, a short distance above the Birmingham car station. By this calamity three men lost their lives almost instantly, and two others who endeavored to save them barely escaped others who endeavored to save them barely escaped paying the forfeit of their own lives for their herosism. The calamity took place on the premises of Mathias Wilhelm, Sr., who keeps a boarding-house on Carson street, Ormsby borough, between Ihmses and McClurg streets, about a square beyond the Passenger kallway Depot. Mr. Wilhelm had for some time been engaged in digging a well to be used as a vanit, which he completed yesterday.

The new vanit is contiguous to one that has been in use for many years, and separated therefrom some eighteen inches. Mr. Wilhelm, a little after 6 o'clock, descended by a ladder to the bottom of the well for the purpose of making an opening between

well for the purpose of making an opening between it and the old well adjoining. It appears that he a-rived in safety at the bottom of the well, crow-bar in hand, and succeeded in making an opening be-iween the wells, when the poisonous gas from the old well rushed through the aperture and forced Mr. Wilhelm to hurry up the ladder in order to escape the deleterious air. The old man had ascended about half-way up the ladder, when the gas had such an effect upon him that he lost his power and fell back to the bottom. Matthlas, Jr., the son. was at the top of the well, and as soon as he saw his father fall from the ladder he descended in order to rescue him. The moment he reached the same place on the ladder from which his father

the same place on the ladder from which his father had fallen—about eight feet from the bottom of the vault—he seemed to lose all physical power, and fell headlong into the reeking abyss of death below.

By this time a large number of people had gathered to the spot, attracted by the cries of the women and children in the neighborhood. Mr. James Mooney, who kept a saloon on the opposite wide of the street started down the ladder to rescue side of the street, started down the ladder to rescue the two Wilhelms, and he in turn was suffocated and fell from the ladder, and of course lost his life. As the cr. wd increased every one seemed anxious to rescue those who were in the deadly vault below. Among those who volunteered to descend to the relief of the dying men was Richard Mackey. He started down the ladder, with a rope tied about his body, which was held by strong hands at the mouth of the well. He had scarcely reached the middle of the excavation when a sud-den jerk at the rope gave those at the top the infor-mation that he too was being suffocated. He was promptly pulled to the surface alive, although life at first was seemingly extinct, and it was almost an hour before he was restored to consciousness. In effecting his rescue he received a very serious wound in the right thigh, as well as several very severe wounds in the back by the fall.

The next attempt was made by Patrick Harvey,

an old man who lived in the family of Mooney, the saloon keeper, he also taking the precaution of hav-ing a rope tied around his waist, descended into the death, and was drawn up, fortunately, in time to save life—but only in time.

The bodies of the dead were drawn out of the

vault at about half-past 7 o'clock last night with grappling from, and their remains properly pre-pared for interment, and removed to their respec-

When the two Wilhelms were brought to the surface with the grappling irons, the father was clasped

in the arms of the son. scene at the time of the accident was one to

The scene at the time of the accident was one to which no description can do justice. The crowd of anxious neighbors and friends stood helpless and appalled, while the bereaved wives and mothers were absolutely distracted by their grief, and rent the air with their shrieks and groans. No words can sufficiently praise the noble heroism of the younger Wilhelm and Mooney who, gave their lives so generously, and Harvey and Mackey, who with equal generosity offered theirs.

DELAWARE DECENCY.

The New Castle Whippings-A Fine Place to The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial gives in-

formation concerning the whipping to take place to-morrow at New Castle, from which we condense as follows:--James Ludler (colored), arraigued for stealing money and clothing. He pleaded guilty, and was sentenced in the two cases to pay \$13 restitution money, to be whipped with forty lashes, and

imprisoned one year. Henry McKennon (white) pleaded guilty to the larceny of twelve pair of stockings, and was sentenced to pay \$2.40 restitution money, to be whipped with 20 lashes, and imprisoned six

John Willis (white), arraigned for the larceny of a pair of gaiters, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay \$2.75 restitution money, to be whipped with 20 lashes, and imprisoned six

Thomas Ventries (colored) pleaded guilty to stealing a pair of chickens, and was sentenced to pay \$1.50 restitution money, to be whipped with 20 lashes, and imprisoned six months.

William Thomas (colored), indicted for the larceny of a pair of shoes, was sentenced by the Court to pay \$5 restitution money and costs, to be whipped with ten lashes, and be imprisoned

Benjamin Harman (colored), arraigned for the larceny of four turkeys and for the larceny of we turkeys, pleaded guilty to both counts.
antenced to pay restitution money, be whipped
with twenty lashes, and imprisoned six months. John Hasten and John Thompson (colored), arraigned for the larceny of four chickens. Thompson pleaded guilty and Hasten not guilty.

Not. pros. as to Hasten. Thompson sentenced to pay \$4 restitution money, be whipped with twenty lashes, and imprisoned six months. In addition to these cruel and barbarous punishments for trivial offenses, each prisoner is sentenced to wear a convict's jacket for six months from the time of his discharge. No wonder they have a "white man's" party in

MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.

Unknown Man Killed-Is He a Philadelphian The Missouri Republican says:—At Venice, Ill., Tth inst , Justice Henry Robinson was called to hold The inst, Justice Henry Robinson was called to hold an inquest on the ramains of a man killed on the St. Louis and Terre Haute Railroad at the village. It appears that at about half-past 10 o'clock that forenoon, the man was sitting upon a tie of the railroad, when the excursion train of the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad came up, and he failed to remove in time to escape being run over. Precisely why he failed to do so does not appear.

The verdict of the jury was that he was killed by being accidentally run over by the train named. He

being accidentally run over by the train named. He was an unknown man, and was about ave feet seven and a half inches in keight, had light hair and blue eyes, was about thirty or thirty-three years of age, and wore a new suit of blue clothes, with fur hat, drawers, shoes, and socks, all new. On his person were \$23, and fragments of a jetter. The fragments being adjusted the following seemed to be nearly

"My Dear Uncle: I sent five pounds home to from Mary McTeagus to For brother Tim. Dear Brother: I set no account of brother James or yourself. Souds letter, if you can't come, to No. 1232 Ustharine street Philadelphia. Bill Conway, Mrs and children, are well "BRIDGET McTEAGUE."

It appears that the deceased mut a stranger near

the railroad crossing at Venice, who was walking up the railroad track, and gave the stranger some money to go after a bottle of whisky. The stranger left the deceased sitting on the track, and when he returned the train had ran over and killed him. This is all that is known about the parties; not even the name of the man who went after the whisky seems to have been preserved.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE KOECKER DIVORCE CASE. To-day's Proceedings—The Libeliant Seeks to Withdraw—The Question of Entorcing the

Attendance of the Daughters. Court of Common Pleas-Judge Paxson The case of Louisa E. Koecker vs. Dr. Loenard R. Mr. Cuyler, of counsel for Mrs. Koecker, asked leave to withdraw the issues in this case, and in order to give counsel on the other side time to look into the question, asked that the jury should be adjourned until to-merrow, when the motion would be

Counsel for the respondent objected to the rule and to the adjournment, and therefore the Court ordered the motion to be reduced to writing, and an argument was at once had. The Judge decided that after the swearing of the

jury to try the cause it was too late for the libellant to withdraw the issues, especially in the face of opposition from the other side, and therefore the

motion was overruled.

Mr. Cuyler then moved for judgment of nonsuit, saying that he could not consent to try the cause in the absence of his witnesses. This was also opposed by the respondent's counsel, who said that from the beginning of this suit to its present stage the Doctor had been at the whip and spur of the wife. She had pursued him from day to day, destroyed his business, harassed him

day to day, destroyed his business, harassed him with a suit for alimony, when she had an independent estate far in excess of his. She had preferred accusations of the most blackening and damning nature against his character and the names of two highly respectable ladies. Now, at the mere caprice of a lady who had done all this a nonsuit was asked, which amounted done all this a nonsuit was asked, which amounted to a mere discontinuance of the cause with power to renew it at any time. The respondent, having been forced here, was entitled to a full trial upon these charges; if they were founded upon anything like reality, he and his friends were entitled to be made aware of it, so that they might prepare to meet it. If they were insincerely made and unsupported by facts, it was his right to have this insincerity made patent by the verdict of the jury who were sworn and were waiting to try this cause.

Mr. Cuyler, in his reply, said that this form of suf-

Mr. Cuyler, in his reply, said that this form of suf-fering a nousuit was the most usual in every day practice, and he hardly thought an argument could be made against it. But if he merely based this mo-tion upon the discretion of the court, he thought that discretion would be exercised by his client in favor of granting the nonsuit. For when the court granted such a writ as that of habeas corpus against granted such a writ as that of habeas corpus against the respondent, commanding him to produce his children, no one had a right to question the power to grant it, and, having granted it, the power to enforce obedience to it. Relying upon this, and being surprised by the court's deciding that the writ was improvidently granted and could not be enforced, counsel could not be charged with negligence if they were unprepared for trial. Certainly the libellant should not be visited with the consequences of the soleran judgment of the court first pronounced the solemn judgment of the court first pronounced in her favor, and then unexpectedly reversed. On the point of the right to this judgment of nonsuit

various authorities were cited.

The Judge said he had no doubt of the right of the libellant in a divorce case to take a nonsuit, and the motion was accordingly allowed. And so endeth in nothing that which yesterday threatened to be a

nothing that which yesterday threatened to be a great sensation.

In regard to the writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum which was issued against Dr. Koecker to compel him to bring his daughters from Boston to testify for the libeliant, and upon his refusal to obey which counsel for the libeliant based a motion to coerce the respondent to produce the daughters and a postponement of the trial, which motion was refused, his Honor this morning disposed of the matter finally. He said:—"Yesterday I merely decided that the libeliant was in no position to ask a continuance because of the non-production of these witnesses, and I now proceed to pass upon the these witnesses, and I now proceed to pass upon the writ itself. The writ of habeas corpus ad testificandum is a common law writ, to be issued in proper cases by a common law court. It issues either to bring up a prisoner or a man in duress, as a seaman confined on board a man of war; and the proper practice is to take a rule to show cause why the writ should not be allowed, founded upon an affidavit of three things. First, of the imprisonment or duress; second, of the materiality of the evidence to be ob-tained from the prisoner; and third, of the anxiety

r willingness of the witness to attend. This last point was entirely overlooked in this case, and it is not intimated that these young ladies desired at all to come here and testify in this trial. It may be conceded that they are beyond the reach of the process of this court; yet we are asked to do that by indirection which we cannot do directly, to coerce the attendance of these young ladies by placing their father in a position of contempt, and forcing him to send for them. The affidavit should have said the daugnters were willing to come. am clear that the writ was improvidently issaed. and at the time intimated a doubt of its propriety and at the time intimated a doubt over to enforce by reserving the question of my power to enforce the writ after it was issued; and, having been so

the writ after it was issued; and, having been so improvidently issued, it is now discharged.

The result of the case—a "nonsuit" for the libellant, Mrs. Koecker—was not unexpected to those who were in court yesterday and witnessed the evident weakness displayed on the part of the libellant. As we could glean from the speeches of the counsel, a whole year had elapsed since the commencement of the suit, during which time the libellant could have availed herself of the opportunity for taking the testimony of the two daughters libellant could have availed herself of the opportunity for taking the testimony of the two daughters of Dr. Koecker, and yet she neglected to do so. On Monday last Mrs. Koecker made application to have the case put down on the list for trial, and though opposed by the respondent as being sprung upon him suddenly without reasonable notice, the court granted the application. Dr. Koecker came into court yesterday, prepared for trial, short as the notice was, and was then met with an application for a continuance on the ground that his children were important witnesses for the libellant, and had not been produced. The Court very properly dismissed the rule for a continuance, on the ground that as the libellant had allowed a whole year to pass without procuring the testimony of the children, she could not now claim to be benefited by her own neglect. The eloquent remarks of Attorney-General Brewster with regard to the Vaccher by with regard to the vindictiveness malice with which Dr. Koecker had been pursued, culminating in the attempt to drag his two daughters into a public court, elicited the warmest approbation from everybody present. And the conviction forced itself upon the minds of every one that the libellant did not want minds of every one that the libeliant did not want a trial, but rather to force the respondent to a settlement by threatening the ruin of his children. This is more apparent to those who know anything of the course pursued by the lawyer who conducted the prosecution for libeliant. Every means that could be devised to poison the mind of the public and create an unfavorable opinion against the Doctor was reserved to

tor was resorted to.

Every rule or motion before the court, no matter Every rule of motion before the court, no matter how fereign to the subject, was made a pretext to drag in the names of innocent parties and blacken the character of Dr. Koecker. A most estimable young lady, against whose character not a breath of suspicion existed, was characterized in open court as a "wanton," whilst Dr. Koecker was accused of perjury and threatened with the Penitentiary. All this time the Doctor was eagerly looking for a trial, surpring all offers of compromise power yielding spurping all offers of compromise, never yielding one inch, either to solicitations of his friends or the threats of his enemies. Before the commencement of the suit the offer was made by the counsel for the libellant to compromise all the difficulties, if the Doctor would pay Mrs. Koecker \$10,000, ccupied with the threat, in case of refusal, to commence the suit for divorce, which was to rule his reputation forever. This the Doctor indignanti refused, defying them to do their worst, and empha refused, defying them to do their worst, and emphatically determined to be as indifferent to biandishments as threats, and to seek a public vindication against their malicious attacks. After diligently working to that end for a whole year, the Doctor thought he had arrived at the long-wished-for moment yesterday; but the result of to-day's proceedings shows that the vindication of a public trial is not to be vouchsafed to him. If, however, his vindication is not to be established by the verdict of a jury, he will at least have the satisfaction of knowing that he has the sympathy of his friends and their firm belief in his entire innocence of all the charges brought against

ntire innocence of all the charges brought against BURNED TO DEATH.

Two Children Lose Their Lives—Heart-rending Details—A Whole Community in cirief.

A most disastrous and melancholy event, deeply tragic in its nature, occurred on Friday night last in Thippah county, Mississippi, by which the worldly happiness of a worthy family is blighted forever.

Mr. H. O. Sykes, a very respectable and intelligent citizen, on the night in question retired, as was his went, to rest about 9 o'clock. Two of his daughters aged respectively eight and fourteen very respectable. -sged respectively eight and fourteen years-occu-

pied a room adjoining the kitchen, by themselves. Toward midnight the fearful cry of fire was raised. The two-story double log cabin of Mr. Sykes was wrapped in flames, and there were none night to save wrapped in flames, and there were none night to save or even to succor. That part of the dwelling which the little girls occupied seems to have been caught by the fire first, and when the elder part of the family woke up the room could not be approached without passing through hot flames and ourning embers. Mr. Sykes, however, managed to reach it, only to find one of his dear children burned to a cinder and the other fearfully burned and unconscious. She was quickly taken out, at the risk of his life, for he was severely burned in the attempt. She also expired the following morning. The house and all its contents were totally destroyed.

MOB LAW.

How Ministers of the Gospel are Treated in East Tennessee.

The Knoxville Press and Herald learns from Rev. H. W. Bays the following particulars of a mob and preacher mobiling in Blount county on the morning of the 8th lings.

of the 8th inst.

Sunday morning, at 1030, a mob of about forty ruflans, black and white, assembled at Logan's Chapel, six miles east of Maryville, in Blount county, armed with knives, pistois, and bludgeons, for the purpose of mobbing Rev. H. W. Bays, a preacher of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, having charge of Sevierville and Little River Circuit of the Holston Conference.

The ruflans barricaded the doors and windows of the church with the benches, and awaited Mr. Bays' arrival. Soon the preacher arrived in from of the

the church with the benches, and awaited Mr. Bays' arrival. Soon the preacher arrived in front of the church in a buggy, in which were Alexander Kennedy, Sr., his daughter, and Mrs. Bays and wife. The crowd seized the horses, and William Goodard, the leader of the rufflans, brandishing a huge bludgeon, swore that they would kill Mr. Bays if he alighted from the buggy. The crowd brandished their knives, and yelled and whooped, making a horrible racket, and frightening the ladies into screaming.

screaming.

Mr. Bay attempted to reason with the mob, but it was useless. They answered him with curses and threats. Finding that the danger was imminent and that delay might cost him his life, Mr. Bays requested Mr. Kennedy to drive off, and they left the scene amid the hootings and curses of the

GENERALITIES.

Contest with a Burglar.

On Wednesday afternoon, Mr. N. T. Metzgar, who has a room at Mrs. Hyatt's, on Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, had occasion to go into his apartment, where he encountered a man who had broken open his (Metzgar's) trunk, and from appearances had "been through" his effects. The man made a lunge at Mr. Metzgar, and struck him a blow on the side of his head with an ice pick, and tried to make his escape, but Mr. Metzgar caught hold of him and held fast, the robber dragging him down a flight of steps. Finding that he was likely to be caught, he drew from his pocket a set of iron knuckles, and struck at Mr. Metzga sgain, compelling him to release his hold. The desperado then ran down the stairway and out through the door into the street, but the alarm was given, Contest with a Burglar. the door into the street, but the alarm was given, and he was caught and taken to the Central Guardhouse, where he was recognized as an old offender named James Young, alias William Simpson. He tried hard to escape, but the crowd was too great, and followed him too closely. He was committed to

Five Thousand Hogs Burned Alive. The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday morn ing says:—About 3 o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the extensive stock pens of J. W. Gaff & Co., out in the extensive stock pens of J. W. Gaff & Co., in Mill Creek Bottom. The flames spread with great rapidity, and in a very short time gained complete possession of the pens. An alarm was sounded from the tower, but the "Twos" engine was the only one that was able to get within two hundred yards of the burning sheds, and it could get no water. The firemen were unable to do anything to save the pens, so they were burned to the ground. There were five thousand hogs in the sheds, only a few hundred of which could be got out. The rest were burned alive. Nothing like a out. The rest were burned alive. Nothing like a correct estimate can be made of the loss, but it will

Incidentals. -Boston has not work enough for its working

not fall short of \$150,000.

men.

Bangor, Me., felt three shocks of an earthquake about 51/2 o'clock on Monday morning. -Maine is now bragging of a matron, in her seventeenth year, the mother of four children. -The San Francisco Bulletin says that soundings made at Blossom Rock show that the debris

at the highest point has been reduced to twentythree feet below low water mark, and that when the tide reduces it another foot. Colonel von Schmidt will be entitled to \$75,000. -Congressman Pierce, of the Fifth district of Mississippi, has appointed a colored boy cadet at West Point. His name is Michael Howard, and he is a son of a Representative in the pre-

sent State Legislature. The Jackson Pilot says he is an exceedingly bright and intelligent young man.

—A Minnesota editor, who had inserted in his paper a slanderous attack on a citizen, was told he must publish the name of the writer in a supplement or stand a suit for libel if he circulated the paper. He dared not stand the suit: he could not print the name; but, equal to the occasion, he tore the papers in halves, threw the

objectionable portion aside, and circulated the

-Congressman Schenck, of Ohio, in a letter to a friend, expresses his willingness to accept a renomination if desired by the Republicans of the Ohio 7 hird district, but at the same time saying:-"Indeed, there is so much reason why I should quit public life and seek, for the sake of myself and dependent family, some profitable employment before I grow too old, that I have had very great doubt whether it was not my duty to decline being a candidate for re-election absolutely; but I am in the work and attached to the general cause, and will go on if it seems to be generally desired that I should."

THE N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

"The gold market was comparatively steady in the "The gold market was comparatively steady in the midst of the excitement so generally prevailing during the day, and the extreme fluctuation was from 115% to 114%. The early rise was due to continued purchases by the "bull" cliques, who have set out to engineer a sharp upward movement during the balance of the season. They were arrested in their operations to-day by the contagious weakness of the stock market and by sales on the part of these who were the early recipients of the part of these who were the early recipients of the news that the Banking and Currency Committee had reported favorably the bill to increase the na-tional bank currency ninety-five millions simultaneously with a withdrawal of an equal amount of three per cents and greenbacks. Furthermore, an uneasy feeling had been produced by the announcement that the France-American banker who is urg-ing the funding of the debt by the issue of a new ican at four per cent, was making progress in his canvass of the House, while the lower quotations for exchange naturally caused hesitation on the part of ouyers outside the speculative combinations. At the close the 'bulls' took courage and made the market strong, but without materially advancing

the price. absence of a demand for bills, and in consequence of an apprehension that, with the sharp rise in five-twenties to-day at London, coupled with the steadi-ness of the Government market here, an outlet may be soon afforded for shipments of bonds, the leading bankers reduced their rates an eighth per cent. "The Government market opened strong, and, with the higher price of gold, advanced a quarter to three eighths per cent., but returned to the opening prices, at which it closed strong, the reaction having been stimulated by the large offerings at the Suo-Treasury to-day and by the general demoralization at the Stock Exchange."

NEW YORK, May 13.—Cotton strong but quiet; sales 1000 bales middling uplands at 23 %C. Floor—State, Wheat a shade firmer but qu'et; No. 2 Chicago, \$1-20. Corn dull; new mixed Western, \$1-12@1 15. Oats firmer; State, 70@71c.; western, 66%c. Beef steady. Pork dull; mess \$99-50. Lard dull; good to prime steam, 16@16%c. Whisky nominal at \$1-10.

Baltimers Produce Market.

Baltimone, May 18.—Cotton firmer at 23c. Flour dull and high grades firm, but prices are entirely unchanged. Wheat firm; Maryland, \$1 50@1-50; Pennchanged. Wheat firm; Maryland, \$1 50@1-60; Pennsylvania lower, at \$1-38:@1-48; Western, \$1-35:@1-37. Corn firmer; yellow advanced to \$1-16:@1-17. Oats firm at foc. Mess Pork \$29-75:@30. Bacon firmer; rib sides, 16%c; clear do, 17%; shoulders, 18% atsace. Hams, 20:@21c. Lard quiet at 17:@17%c. Whisky firm; iron-bound, \$1:12; wood, \$1:11; patent, \$1:00.

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

The Execution of John Deal.

The Excitement in Reading. The Awful Railway Slaughter.

Full and Distressing Details.

The Mashville Spring Races.

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

FROM THE STATE.

The Execution of John Deal at Reading To-day-Scenes and Incidents - The Prisoner's Hopes of a Reprieve.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. READING, Pa., May 13 .- The appearance of articles yesterday afternoon in the Reading journals with reference to the execution of John Deal, which takes place to-day, had the effect of producing some excitement in this usually quiet city, which was perceptible towards the latter part of the day by the collection of a large crowd of men and women around the prison. It

had been announced that The Instrument of Death had arrived from Philadelphia and would be placed in position during the afternoon. It had been whispered about that there would be a chance of seeing the gallows, and it was in consequence of this rumor that the collection of people had assembled. Knowing that it would be impossible for them to be witnesses to the hanging, they signified that they would be content if allowed to view the scaffold. The Sheriff finally yielded to their importunities and directed that the rear gate be thrown open. This was accordingly done, and in the space of an hour or so some six hundred obtained access to the inclosure. It was a novel sight to them, as nine-tenths had never seen such an instrument. Reading in the present century having had but three executions, two of which had occurred prior to 1810. The one previous to that of today took place in 1842, and the name of the doomed man on that occasion was Rhinehart. The gates were closed before 6 o'clock, by which time those prompted by morbid curiosity had withdrawn. The rope, which had been manufactured in Philadelphia, was then tested, and it was found amply sufficient to sustain six men of

Deal's weight. How the Prisoner Spent Yesterday. The prisoner spent the better portion of the day in reading. In the morning the sacrament was par-taken of by him, the Rev. George Borneman, who has charge of the German Catholic Church here, officiating. In the afternoon this divine again called on him, and spent a couple of hours in devotional exercises. During the afternoon several newspaper correspondents visited his cell, with whom he chatted freely. It was almost impossible to get him into conversation about the murder, and when he did allude to it, it was only to corroborate the statement that he had made when sentence of death was pronounced upon him, viz.:-That he committed the deed in self-defense. But as he has already prevaricated upon this point to both his counsel and his spiritual advisers, this version of the affair is not believed. On one occasion he admitted having murdered Harlan in selfdefense, and on another he said that he was so much intoxicated at the time that he was not aware of having been guilty of such an offense until in his moments of sobriety, when he discovered the bood on the hatchet and his clothing. He, during the interview, manifested the utmost indifference as to

really comprehended his fearful position, he replied in the affirmative, but with a degree of carelessness that induced those present to think that he was mistaken. He expressed great anxiety on their departure to know whether the gentiemen intended to be present to-day

To "Witness the Jig." He then expressed a desire for something to eat, and the edibles being set before him he ate hearthy. Since his incarceration his appetite has never failed him in a single instance, and it is to the credit of the warden, Daniel Francis, who has only held the position since the 5th of April, that he has fed Deal at his own expense. The prisoner spent his last night on earth, until midnight, in reading, when he signified his intention of sleeping. The keeper who has been constantly with him for several days past withdrew, and Deal shortly thereafter went to sleep, but did not seem to enjoy that quiet repose natural

to one who has no trouble upon his mind. He mani-

fested considerable uneasiness, and would fre-

quently give expression to a jargon devoid of

his fate, and on being questioned as to whether he

He Has Hopes of a Reprieve. The prisoner has never expressed any desire for a reprieve, but in his rambling conversations yesterday it became apparent that he had hopes that such a document would be forthcoming. On making inquiry outside of the jail, your correspondent learned that through the influence of his brother several gentleman had left for Harrisburg in order to have a reprieve granted. No one has dreamed that the Governor, in view of the admission of Deal that he had killed Harlan, and of the fact that the latter, by reason of his paralyzed right arm was incapable of having made any such demonstrations as described by his murderer, would acquiesce in the demand at this late day. No one acquaintance of his has ever appeared to refute the strong evidence produced by the Commonwealth, but on the contrary the record of the Eastern Penitentiary and his conduct since his incarceration show him to be just such a one as would take the life of his fellow man. The result of the interview of these gentlemen has not yet transpired, but it is certain that the Governor has refused to interfere in the matter.

He Accounts for the Change in his Name. It has come to the knowledge of the authorities that the name of John Deal was one assumed by him since the committal of the crime which he has expiated on the gallows to-day; in fact, he has admitted it himself. He had always prior to that event been known as Zachariah E. Snyder, and under that name he was sent twice to the Eastern Penitentiary and enlisted in the army. He yesterday admitted that he had adopted the name of Deal in order that his family might not recognize one of their number s as murderer. But he still insisted that had his parents taken the proper care of him in his early life, he would never have occupied a prison cell, let alone pass from this world by the hands of an executioner.

What He Leaves Behind Him. He leaves behind him a statement which covers several sheets of foolscap, in which no allusion is made to the murder. It is of no earthly importance, but its production has helped him to pass many hours of late. There is no coherency in it, and of so little interest is it that the clergy and his counsel

prevailed upon him to leave it in their hands, and they have pronounced it unworthy of notice. The last chapter of it is one of advice to young men, in which he exhorts them to beware of rum. In addition to this document, there is a manuscript which he styles his death song, but which even a Philadelphia lawyer could not render in an intelligible manner. He has also written several letters to the different members of his family, in each of which he has enclosed a photograph of himself, taken a few weeks since by photographer Charles A. Saylor.

The Prisoner this Morning. The prison was surrounded at an early hour this morning by a crowd of men, women, and childrena majority being females whose curiosity prompted a demand for admission, but not being provided with the necessary credentials they were refused entrance. Deal arose at 4 o'clock and promenaded his cell for a couple of hours. He asked for breakfast, of which he ate heartily.

He Takes the Sacrament. At 6 o'clock Fathers Bornemann and Schyick waited upon him and administered the Sacrament of the Holy Communion. Sheriff Albright also visited

The prisoner conversed about his former life and for the first time related the fact that prior to his conviction for horse stealing he had served in prison for stealing a yoke of oxen. He still adhered to the statement concerning the murder made in court, and did not vary from it in one particular.

What He Desired Done with His Body. He also desired his body to be sent to his brother in Wayne county, or, if he would not receive it, to be given to the Catholic priest, who would see it properly interred. His counsel, Messrs. Yunat, Lancks, and Maltzburger, were with him for a short time and he conversed freely, reverting with some force to his first offense having been stepping-stones to the final crime. He stated he was perfectly willing to die, saying God was his true friend,

FROM THE WEST.

The Great Rallroad Disaster.

St. Louis, May 13 .- The following are additional names of the wounded by the disaster on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, with some corrections of names incorrectly given in the first despatches:-

Martin A. Morvess, of Highland Park, Lake county, Illinois, was previously reported as Norcross.

William H. Rye, of the same place, was previously reported as Kay.

Adam Marcus, of Jersey City, Illinois, reported from Kansas, has his right leg dislocated and is bruised.

Henry Neikoff, of Sioux City, was reported as Makoff. Ribs broken and otherwise injured. Henry Ohrinke, of Randolph county, Ill.

Peter Murray, of Carondelet; William H. P. Sharpe, of Hyde Park, Mass., arm broken: Perry Rinkleman, of St. Louis, foot crushed, since amputated; Wilson Style, of Reading, Mich., previously reported as Little, scalp wound and

The whole number of killed is now reported at 19 and the wounded at 30, of whom 15 are seriously and 8 dangerously injured.

The report that the engineer of the freight train had not been seen since the accident is unfounded. J. P. Jackson, the engineer of the passenger train, says that his train was over half an hour late at Eureka. The next regular freight train at that place upon flagging an extra train, was told that it was twenty minutes ahead of the express train's time, when Conductor Dubois, who was on the engine, said "All right, go

The train left Eureka slowly, and had proceeded only about half a mile when the extra freight train was seen dashing around a bluff under full headway, and only four or five hundred yards off. Jackson whistled down brakes, and gave her sand-that is, sprinkled on the track from the engine to prevent slipping the locomotive wheels, and the conductor and fireman off. The trains jump came together almost instantly with frightful force, and with the appalling result already described. Jackson, in jumping, was tumbled over a woodpile, and found himself thirty feet on the other side of the fence. He did not lose consciousness, and was not seriously hurt. The collision occurred on a fill or artificial embankment,

about fifteen feet thick. The blame of the collision seems to attach to William Odor, conductor of the extra freight train, who should have waited at the gravel switch until the express train passed, but who either misapprehended his orders or thought he could reach Eureka ahead of the passenger

The name of A. H. Stickney in the list should be Andrew H. Stickney, of Patoka, Ill., and not of Maryland. Fire at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, May 13 .- Mr. Knight's residence on College Hill, which was burned yesterday, was insured in the Security, Home, and Continental offices of New York for \$10,000 in each

FROM THE SOUTH.

Nashville, May 18.—Yesterday was the third day of the races of the Blood Horse Association. The Cumberland stake for three-year olds, \$25

entrance, with \$300 added by the association. resulted as follows:-

The association purse of \$3000, two-mile

dash, was won by Morgan Scott. Lydia Griscom came in second, and Leicester third. Time, 3.59. The favorite won in each race. The weather was snowery, and the track in bad condition. The attendance was good.

New York Money and Stock Markets.

New York, May 18.—Stocks Strong. Money
5@6 per cent. Gold, 115½; 5.20s, 1862, coupon,
112½; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865 do., 111½;
do. do. new, 114; do. 1867, 114½; 1. 1868, 114½;
10-40s, 108½; Virginia 6s, new, 69½; Missouri 6s, 93½;
Canton Co., 71; Camberland greferred, 43; Consolidated N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 101;
Erie, 25½; Reading, 108½; Adams Express, 65½;
Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 98½;
Illinois Central, 141½; Cleveland and Pittsburg,
106½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121½; Pittsburg,
and Fort Wayne, 94½; Western Union Telegraph, 89½. New York Money and Stock Markets.

Stock Quetations by Telegraph—2 P. M.
Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New
York house the following:
N. Y. Cent. & Hud R Pitta, P. W. & Cht. R. 94%

I. Center or second	to have been and the first outside were	
Con. Stock 100%	Pacific Mail Steam	41
do. scrip 96%	Western Union Tele	32
Y. & Eric Rall 23%	Toledo & Wabash R.	ST
and Rea. R 1041	Mil. & St. Paul R.com	67
ich South, & Nl.R. 991	Mil. & St. Paul R. pref.	81
e. and Pitt. R 106 1	Adams Express	66
d, and N. W. com 80%	United States	45
d. and N. W. pref 91%	Gold 1	15
of most be a be have	Murket irregular.	-2

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Questations.

LIVERPOOL, May 13—11 A. M.—Cotton opened firm; middling uplands, 11% d.; middling Orieans, 11% (&11% d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 83,000 bales, including for export 7000 and for speculation 17,000 bales. The stock in port is 527,000 bales, including \$24,000 bales of American. The receipts of the week have been 56,000 bales, including 23,000 bales of American. ANTWERP, May 13 .- Petroleum opened flat at Paris, May 13 .- The Bourse opened firm. Rentes.

This Atternoon's Quotations. LONDON, May 18—2 P. M.—Consols, 941/4694% for account. American securities firm; United States bonds of 1863, 89%; of 1865, old, 88%; of 1867, 90%. Illinois Central, 112%.

BREMEN, May 18.—Petroleum closed active yesterday at 6 thalers 24 groats.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

There is no noticeable change in the money market. Call loans and discounts are quoted at precisely the same figures as yester-day, but there is perhaps an improved busi-ness demand, whilst lenders appear more eager to find employment for their idle funds. This is really harvest time for the borrowing classes, but the reapers are provokingly scarce. There is a good demand for strictly first-class paper, which is taken on similar terms with loans on call, viz., 5½ per cent., but there is not much

The transactions in gold are entirely of a business character and there is a slight downward tendency in the premium. The sales opened at 115% but declined to 114%, closing at

noon at about 115.

In Government bonds there is less doing and prices are a shade lower than last quoted.

prices are a shade lower than last quoted.

The stock market was very active and prices were all higher. State coupon fives sold at 103 and city sixes at 1023/4 for the new certificates.

In Reading Railroad there were large sales, which closed as high as 513/4; Pennsylvania was taken at 56; Camden and Amboy at 119; Minehill at 533/4; and Catawissa preferred at 373/4. Philadelphia and Erie was less active and strong; sales at 293/4 and up to 293/4.

Philadelphia and Erie was less active and strong; sales at 29% and up to 29%.

The balance of the list was neglected but firm. Hestonville Railroad sold at 13%, an advance.

The board adjourned, out of respect to the memory of Alexander Benson, Esq., one of its oldest and most esteemed members, who died this morning.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

The Board adjourned on the announcement of the death of Mr. A. Benson.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1851, 117(6)117%; 5-30s of 1862, 112½(6)112½; do., 1864, 1111½(6)112½; do., 1865, 1111½(6)112½; do. do., 1865, 1111½(6)112½; do. do., 1867, 114½(6)114½; do. do., 1867, 114½(6)114½; do. 1868, 114½(6)114½; do. do., 1861, 112½(6)112½; do. do., 1862, 112½(6)12½; do. 1865, 111½(6)12½; do. 1864, 111½(6)12½; do. 1865, 111½(6)12½; do. 1864, 111½(6)114½; do. 1865, 111½(6)12½; do. 1864, 111½(6)14½; do. 1865, 111½(6)12½; do. 1865, 114½(6)14½; do. 1865, 112½(6)12½; do. 1865, 114½(6)14½; do. 1865, 111½(6)12½; do. 1865, 114½(6)12½; do. 1865, 114½(6)14½; do. 1865, 112½(6)12½; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 115(6)15½; Silver, 168(6)110, Union Pacific R. R. 181 Mort. Bonds, \$855(6)5; Central Pacific R. R. \$925(6)35; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, \$765(6)776.

NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows: death of Mr. A. Benson.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, May 18 .- The Flour market is firm, with a moderate demand from the home consumers, who purchased 100 barrels, including 700 barrels Northwestern extra family on private terms; superfine at \$4.75; extras at \$5@5-25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$5-25@6; Pennsylva-nia do. do. at \$5-50@6-25; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$5-50@6-50; and fancy brands at \$6-75@8-75, according to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$5-25 per bbl., with limited offerings. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

per bbl., with limited offerings. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little prime Wheat here, and it is in demand at full prices. Sales of 3000 bushels Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1.80@1.40; some Dela ware at \$1.42, and 1000 bushels No. 1 Spring at \$1.30. Rye is unchanged; 400 bushels Western sold at \$1.53. Corn is scarce and in fair demand at the recent advance. Sales of 3000 Pennsylvania and Delawar yellow at \$1.15. Oats are more active; sales of 500 bushels mixed Pennsylvania at \$4.666 cents, and 100 bushels mixed Pennsylvania at 64@66 cents, and 100 bushels light do. at 67 cents, and some Delaware a

In Barley and Malt no sales were reported. Bark—In the absence of sales we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$27 \$\to 100. Whisky is scarce and firm; sales of 25 barrels Western iron-bound at \$1'11 and wood-bound at

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. New York, May 13.—Arrived, steamship Donau PORT OF PHILADELPHIA......MAY 13

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH T A. M...... 59 | 11 A. M...... 70 | 2 P. M...... 72 CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. A. Hooper, Champion, Charleston, S. C., C. Haslam & Co.
Schr Wm. Tice, Tice, Charlestown, John Rommel, Jr. & Bro.
Schr Brandywine, Smith, Salem,
do. Schr C. S. Dyer, Blaisdell, Portland, Schr C. Steelman, Adoms, Boston, Schr J. S. Weldon, Crowell, Providence, Schr Jacob Kienzle, Steelman, Newport,

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamer F. Frankin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with made, to A. Groves, Jr.

more, with mose, to A. Groves, Jr.
Schr George Fales. Nickerson, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Knight & Sons.
Schr Rebecca Florence, Rich, 6 days from Bucksport, with mose, to Knight & Sons,
Schr Palos, Shackford, from Calbarien 1st inst (9 days to the Capes), with molasses to S. & W. Welsh
—vessel to Souder & Adams. Left in port, schrs T.
D. Wilder, for New York, loading; Ella Hodsdon, for Philadelphia; and Vrale, for ——, loading. D. Wilder, for New Fork, loading; Ella Hodsdon, for Philadelphia; and Vraie, for — loading. Schr L. Biew, Buckalew, II days from Hallowell, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co. Schr Bell, Pierce, 8 days from Charleston, with

Schr Beil, Pierce, 8 days from Charleston, with lumber to Sank & Co.

Schr Paul & Thompson, Godfrey, from Wareham, Schr Henrietta Simmons, Gandy, from Boston, Schr A. D. Huddell, Long, from New Haven, Schr James M. Vance, Burgess, from Providence, Schr Jessie Williamson, Oorson, from Providence, Schr J. Steelman, Church, from Wood's Hole.

Brig B. Inginac, arrived yesterday from Trinidad, is consigned vessel to B. Crawley & Co.—not as be-

Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, hence, at Buenos Ayres 22d March via Rio Janeiro, and remained 28th. Brig Five Brothers, Thurlow, sailed from Havana 6th inst. for New York.

6th inst. for New York.

Brig Ortolan, Leeman, 20 days from Cienfuegos, at
New York yesterday.

Schr A. J. Allen, for Philadelphia, sailed from St.
John, N. B., yesterday.

Schr Hector, Hachett, for Philadelphia, was loading at Havana 7th inst.
Schr Louisa. Bliss. for Fhiladelphia sailed from

Muintiens oth ital.