THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XIV—NO. 99. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1870. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

A New York Murder Trial.

An Extraordinary Affidavit.

The Loss of the Cambria

The Virginia Oyster War.

Tragedy in a Concert Hall.

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

REMARKABLE COURT SCENE.

Lawyer John Graham and Recorder Hackett of New York—The Recorder Requested to Leave the Bench.

The N. Y. *Evening Post* of yesterday says:—

The long-deferred trial of Thomas Jackson, for the murder of Archibald Douglas in the First ward, began before Recorder Hackett, in the Court of General Sessions, this morning. Long before the hour of opening the court-room was crowded to excess in every part. An extra panel of one hundred jurors was summoned, and an additional force of forty policemen was provided to keep order in and about the court.

After the jurors had been called District Attorney Garvin, who, with his assistant, Mr. Fellows, appeared for the prosecution, announced his readiness to proceed with the trial. The accused, who was represented by John Graham and William F. Kintzing, was then called to the bar. In appearance he has not materially changed during his long confinement.

On the bench with the Recorder sat Judges Barnard and Bedford. As soon as the prisoner was brought to the bar John Graham arose, and then followed one of the most remarkable scenes ever witnessed in the Court of General Sessions, and far surpassing even the contested encounter of Mr. Graham with Noah Davis on the McFarland trial.

Mr. Graham said he was one of those that knew no man but his client, however much this idea may be condemned by the press. He had now a motion to make, for the ground of which motion he held an affidavit in his hand. As the motion was that the Recorder should not sit on this case, or could not act impartially in Jackson's case, he would submit the affidavit to be read in secret by his honor, as it reflected upon his action as a judge.

The Recorder called him to order, and said he should read the affidavit aloud, as he did not want any secret in his conduct of the case.

Mr. Graham then proceeded to read the following affidavit, which created a decided sensation in the court:—

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS OF THE PEACE IN AND FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK.

The People, etc., *ag'st* Thomas Jackson—City and County of New York, ss.—Thomas Jackson, the defendant above-named, being duly sworn, deposeth and saith, that as he has been informed and believes, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., some four months since publicly remarked, in a conversation at the city of New York, that he had never wanted to see, and did not then want to see but one man hung, and that was Jackson (meaning this deponent), or words almost identical with these and of the same import, and that at the time of making this remark he exhibited both feeling and bitterness. That since the occurrence in question in this proceeding various unjust inflammatory notices have appeared in some of the newspapers of the city of New York, wholly misrepresenting its character, and that from the style of some of them, this deponent has been informed and believes they resemble the style of Mr. Hall and would seem to have been contributed by him, while others, from the pointedness and extravagance of their allusions, this deponent believes and charges were instigated by and published through his instrumentality. That under any circumstances most of those notices, in fact all, have been or were the result of personal or political malice. That as this deponent believes and charges, the feelings of Mr. Hall against him proceed from a feud between him and another prominent public man of the Democratic faith, arising on or about the beginning of December, 1869, and heightened by different political matters and occurrences since that time, and particularly by a defamatory card (alleged to be from that gentleman) published in different newspapers in the city of New York, severely reflecting personally on Mr. Hall. That it appears to have been assumed that this deponent was a political friend and sympathizer of and with that gentleman, and that it has been determined, as this deponent believes and charges, at least by outside political influence, and so far as that influence can accomplish it, that the trial of this deponent shall be the vindication of what is called the Tammany Democracy in the dissension or quarrel now existing between these and what is called the Young Democracy. That Mr. Hall is identified with the former, and the gentleman referred to with the latter, with whom this deponent seems to be placed by his (virtual) prosecutors.

And this deponent further saith that, as he has been informed, believes, and charges, Mr. Hall is related to the present Recorder of the city of New York; that it is a matter of general notoriety that he very much advises, controls, and influences the judicial action of the said Recorder, and that the judicial acts of the said Recorder in important cases and important trials are manifestly and undeniably impressed with and exhibit the peculiar style of composition, as well as the views and conclusions of Mr. Hall upon the legal principles and questions of fact involved in these cases and trials.

And this defendant further saith that he is advised by his counsel and verily believes that it would be improper to permit his case to be tried, if it can be prevented, before said Recorder; and that it will be utterly impossible to have a fair and impartial trial before the said Recorder, from the generally known and admitted influence of Mr. Hall over him, which he (this deponent) verily believes and charges would be exerted against him on his coming trial, should it take place before the said Recorder.

his
THOMAS ✕ JACKSON.
mark.

Sworn to before me this 24th day of October, 1870.
J. R. McCOMB, Com'r of Deeds.

The Recorder said he could not listen to any such charges.

Mr. Graham then moved that the Recorder vacate his place, and that a judge of the Court of Common Pleas take his seat upon the bench, while he (counsel) should catechise the Recorder as to the truth of the facts set forth in the affidavit.

The Recorder also denied this motion, remarking that though he may have occasionally availed himself of Mr. Hall's knowledge, he would be the first person to retire from the bench if he believed that the slightest prejudice existed in his mind against any unfortunate man on trial for his life.

Mr. Graham persisted in making a speech denouncing certain newspapers which had assailed Jackson, when Judge Bedford interfered. He said that, in justice to the Recorder, he would inform counsel that during the pending of a motion made several months since by counsel for the quashing of a second indictment for murder—the first being for manslaughter—in this case pressure was brought to bear upon him—the judge—to grant the motion. The person who interfered for Jackson, he afterwards told Mr. Graham, was John Fox.

Mr. Graham objected to having his mouth closed in any manner in this matter. He did not see what right the Judge had to interfere.

The Recorder called him to order.

Judge Bedford said he had no intention of silencing Mr. Graham. He had perfect leave to speak.

Mr. Graham said:—"You have not the right to give me permission to speak," and again alluded to the political difficulty between Mr. Hall and Mr. Fox.

He was again called to order, the Recorder holding that this was no place for political strife.

Mr. Graham again renewed his motion, which was again denied, and he took an exception. After a little delay the clerk proceeded to call the jurors.

Mr. Graham kept on remarking that judges and district attorneys should not be active politicians.

THE CAMBRIA DISASTER.

The Pittsburgers on Board—An Agent of the "Anchor" Line Among the Lost.

The Pittsburg *Commercial* of last evening has the following:—

The wrecking of the steamer Cambria, off the coast of Ireland, has caused a profound feeling in this community, from the fact that seven or the passengers were from this city. William Bingham, Jr., is a son of ex-Mayor William Bingham, and nephew of Mr. George Bingham, of the Adams Express. He is the agent here of the Anchor Line of steamers, to which the Cambria belonged, and his office is at No. 128 Smithfield street, near Sixth avenue. His wife was a Miss McGill, of the First ward, Allegheny, a sister of Captain J. D. McGill, clerk in the Custom House. They had two small children, whom they had taken with them on the voyage. Mrs. Bingham had taken with her, as a companion, Miss E. H. Pusey, a young lady of Allegheny. In addition to these five persons, there were Mr. John Hobson and wife who, until very recently, had resided at Edgewood station, on the Pennsylvania Railroad. He had sold his dwelling and had purchased a small farm at Wall's station from Mr. William H. Campbell, with the intention of engaging in the growing of small fruits. He proposed to spend the winter months with his aged parents in England, and with this object in view had embarked on the Cambria. His wife was a Miss Maxwell, of the old Ninth ward, and she has numerous relations here. They have no children. Mr. Hobson is a stair builder by trade, and is well known among carpenters and builders. Mr. Bingham is widely known, and his very large circle of relatives and friends are filled with the deepest concern for his welfare. There is a hope that some or all of these may be saved, but there are grave apprehensions that all have perished. Further news of the disaster is awaited with intense and painful interest.

THE OYSTER TROUBLES.

The "Oyster War" in the Virginia Legislature.

In the Virginia House of Delegates on Friday the Committee for Courts, etc., to whom were referred the joint resolutions on Thursday, authorizing the Governor to release certain vessels belonging to citizens of Maryland apprehended for violation of the oyster laws of Virginia, as claimed by the Virginia authorities, made the following report:—

"That without expressing any opinion as to the technical legality of the proposed action, they recommend the adoption of the resolutions, believing that under the peculiar circumstances this course will be most likely to conduce to a just and speedy settlement of the controversy as to boundary which is involved, while it is at the same time most in consonance with the friendly relations which have marked the intercourse of this Commonwealth with our sister States."

The House took no action on the report. The resolutions referred to in the report are as follows:—

Whereas, A message has been received from the Governor of Virginia announcing that the Governor of Maryland has pledged his State to the observance and maintenance of the boundary between the two States, known as the Davidson-Lovitt line, until the question of the correct line can be definitely settled, and asking for the release of Marylanders arrested for trespassing on that line—

Resolved by the House of Delegates, the Senate concurring, That the Governor of the Commonwealth be and he is hereby authorized to discharge from arrest the citizens of Maryland who were arrested for violation of the laws of Virginia in trespassing upon her territory, and gathering oysters within her boundaries, and to release the vessels seized.

Whereabouts of the Captured Vessels.

Whilst the Virginians are debating what disposition to make of the property of the citizens of Maryland, a new element of trouble in the matter has been developed, as will be seen by the following extract from the Norfolk *Virginian* of Friday last. The *Virginian* says:—

"Inspector Brown, of the Virginia fleet, arrived in the city yesterday on the N. P. Banks. He reports that the captured Maryland vessels were gotten out of Onancock creek safely, but that in towing them down the bay they broke loose from the steamers in a gale, but that all had men on board, and were carried into the Piankitank river, and the others into Mobjack bay. Two of the inspection steamers are also in Mobjack bay and the others in the Piankitank river. All will leave for this port as soon as the gale subsides."

The Norfolk *Journal* of Saturday states five of the captured Maryland oyster fleet arrived at Norfolk on Friday, and that the vessels will be held till duly released by due process of litigation. Another paragraph says:—Captain Brown has arrived with the whole fleet, and all are now anchored snugly in Norfolk harbor.

The same paper reports that a terrible storm occurred in Hampton Roads on Thursday, and says:—

"There is no doubt but that several of the oyster fleet at work on the Craney Island flats, and at the mouth of the Nansemond, were upset in the squall on Thursday afternoon, and consequently, several lives were lost. Who and where they are from we are not able to learn. One boat that arrived yesterday from the oyster grounds reports having passed two boats bottom upwards and several bodies in Hampton Roads."

By the time our oystermen recover their property, if they should ever do so, the prospects are that the vessels will be almost worthless.

BURNING A WAITER GIRL.

Frightful Incident in a New Orleans Concert Saloon.

The New Orleans *Republican* of October 21 says:—

Last night the frequenters of No. 59 St. Charles street experienced a sensation not down in the programme. Annie Barbiere, a waiter girl and singer in the New El Dorado, had been on the stage singing, and had stopped behind the scenes a moment or so with one or two other persons, who seem to be at present unknown. As she was passing out into the main room her fancy wig, made of jute or ramie, broke into a blaze, covering her head and face with a fierce blaze, which burned her so severely that she can never can recover from the effects. So sudden was the transaction, and so frightful the sight, that every one who beheld it stood aghast with horror. Only one person had sufficient presence of mind to offer a particle of assistance, Mr. John Leonard.

The poor girl wears but little natural hair, has a peculiar face, is rather good-looking when fancifully dressed, and usually finds more favor from customers than most of the girls in that establishment. She had been employed there only a few nights, and perhaps excited the ire of those less gifted in her profession.

The police were unable to arrive at any definite conclusion as to who the miscreant was to perpetrate so heathenish a crime, nor could it be ascertained how it was done. Annie was not questioned, as her intense sufferings prevented her making any statement, and it is likely she can no more than conjecture who is so bitter an enemy as to try to burn her to death.

When in the beer-room she always wore a long dress, but when on the stage she took that off, wearing a fancy dress beneath. It is said that she is married, and conducts herself becomingly while at work. She was taken to her rooms and properly cared for.

Mr. Leonard's hands were badly burned while attempting to pull the flaming wig from her head.

It is possible he knows who the guilty party is, and will inform on the vile culprit. How the blaze was set is not known.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Team of Horses Dash into a Brooklyn Fountain and Drown a Child.

The New York *Evening Mail* says:—A very singular accident, resulting in the drowning of a little girl in the Brooklyn park fountain, occurred at 10½ o'clock last night. A spirited team of horses attached to a wagon containing Patrick McGaugh and wife, William Higgins, Patrick McCloskey, adults, and Mary F. Dargon, a little girl six years of age, took fright while being driven through the Prospect Park last night, and became unmanageable. They dashed over the smooth road with frightful rapidity, and all the occupants could do was to cling tenaciously to the vehicle. When reaching the plaza, the team dashed directly into the large fountain, taking the coach and occupants with them. The coach was overturned in the water, which is about four or five feet deep, and all the occupants narrowly escaped drowning. When the older parties had scrambled out they found that Mary Dargan, the little girl, was missing, and on search being made her body was recovered. The horses were also rescued, but were found to be considerably bruised. The coach was smashed. The body of the little girl was taken to the Tenth Precinct Station and the Coroner was notified. The parties were believed to have been under the influence of liquor.

THE NEW YORK REGISTRY.

An Appeal from Mayor Hall.

OFFICE OF THE MAYORALTY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY HALL, Oct. 24—Dear Sir:—The attempt of the Federal authorities to prevent a full registry, and their appointment of an army of marshals under a recent law of Congress, indicate their purpose to belittle, as far as they can, the vote of our city.

From the evidence which has been presented to me of the incorrectness of the late census in certain districts of this city (and which will shortly appear arithmetically and authentically through the local census), I am convinced that a fair count would show over a million and a quarter of inhabitants here, and a voting population of at least two hundred thousand, or one in six, which is below the average of the other cities of the State.

As head of the local government of the city of New York, anxious to preserve for it the honored title of the metropolis of the Union, I therefore appeal to you, whatever political party to which you may belong, to lay aside all other business, if necessary, either on Monday, October 31, or Tuesday, November 1, which are the last registry days, and personally register your name, without which you cannot vote. Yours truly,

A. OAKEY HALL, Mayor.

—In the course of a lecture at Providence, the other night, the Superior of the Order of the Passion, at Baltimore, Md., told his hearers that one great reason for so many persons being unhappy in married life was the motive which actuated them in making a choice.

SECOND EDITION

WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

The New Peace Movement.

More Fighting Near Paris.

The Prussians Victorious

The Cambria Disaster.

Another Survivor Discovered.

FROM EUROPE.

A French Sortie at Joinville.

STUTTGART, Oct. 25.—General Suckow telegraphed to the Government here on Sunday that the French made a sortie across the Marne at Joinville on Friday last against the Wurtemberg outposts. Three French battalions, with artillery and mitrailleuses, engaged our forces from that point (Joinville) to Chambigny. They were bravely repulsed by the 2d Rifle Battalion and a part of the 7th Regiment. The Wurtembergers lost two killed and three wounded.

The Council of Ministers.

DARMSTADT, Oct. 24.—Baron Dalwigk has gone with Herr Hoffman to Versailles to attend the Council of Ministers.

Another Survivor of the Cambria Disaster.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Oct. 25.—Information is made public here by a reliable party that J. E. Hadson, of Coffin's Station, Indiana, has received a cable telegram from his brother Albert Hadson, who was a passenger by the steamer Cambria, announcing his safe arrival at Glasgow. From this it would appear that there is at least one survivor who has not made known to the agents of the steamship line or English newspapers the fact of his safety, and leads to the hope that still others are safe.

Reported Successful Peace Negotiations.

LONDON, Oct. 24—(Special despatch to N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*.)—The negotiations between Burnside, Favre, and Bismarck were brought to a successful termination this morning, France acceding to Prussia the terms demanded, with some slight modifications.

The Peace Movement.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—The Empress Eugenie is still in London awaiting the results of the conference concerning peace, which is now suspended, itself awaiting further news from General Trochu. If General Trochu finally pronounces himself in favor of a settlement on the basis sketched out here, the Empress Eugenie will proceed to France, and, as the head *de jure* of the only government of France recognized by the great powers of Europe, she will sign a treaty of peace with King William at Versailles. Queen Victoria has written an autograph letter to the King of Prussia, urging him to accept the propositions of peace sent back from London with the modifications made in them by the representatives of the great powers. Her Majesty is understood to have represented to the father-in-law of her oldest child the extreme danger to all established order in Europe of a protraction of the existing conflict.

THE WHOLE MOVE PRUSSIAN.

It is believed here in the best informed quarters that the whole of the present peace movement was set on foot by the Prussian authorities, in order to afford a valid excuse to Prussia, in the eyes of Germany, for withdrawing from the war without accomplishing the objects set before the German public and by the organs of Count von Bismarck for some time past.

LONDON, Oct. 24.—Your special at Boulogne sends word that a slight demonstration in favor of peace was made at Tours on Friday by M. Francois Jules Grevy, formerly a representative from the Jura, and batonnier of the Order of Advocates, who presented himself to Gambetta as the spokesman of sixty other noted republicans. M. Grevy says that France desires peace, that Germany desires peace, that Count von Bismarck is not averse from peace, but that the German Government does not understand how it can treat for peace excepting with a regular government, and that it cannot consider and will not consider the Government for national defense as a regular government. On the other hand, said M. Grevy, the circumstances under which the advent to power of the Government for the national defense took place forbid that government from accepting such conditions as alone it is probable Count von Bismarck will be suffered to offer. In this dilemma M. Grevy sees but one way of safety and escape from the else hopeless imbroglio—the election, that is, of a Government with which Prussia can treat. It is believed, adds M. Grevy, that Count von Bismarck is perfectly ready to allow the elections for such a government to go forward undisturbed. "We shall not be likely," he adds, "to obtain a month hence better terms than are now extended to us; in a month hence thousands more will have perished; France will be more completely ruined; it will be still more difficult for her to find auxiliaries in Europe. We want a government recognized by the principal powers of Europe; and we must not deceive ourselves by supposing that our actual government is at all likely to be so recognized."

This appeal of M. Grevy was received respectfully by the Government, but it has produced not the slightest effect either upon the ministers or the public. As one of the journals here remarked, "a government regularly recognized by the republic of the United States has no need to be disturbing itself about the attitude towards it of monarchs, not one of whom dares to-day to call his throne securely his own."

FROM NEW YORK.

Bogus War News.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—This morning something of a sensation was created by the circulation of a report that a despatch had been received by cable from London to the effect that the negotiations of Burnside, Bismarck, and Favre had terminated successfully, and that France had accepted the terms of peace proposed by Prussia, with slight modifications. The news was circulated in the shape of what purported to be extra proof slips of the *Commercial Advertiser*, but it was afterwards ascertained that they were bogus. The *Evening Post* was victimized in the same way. No such despatches were received over the cable to-day, and the whole thing was a dodge on the part of persons anxious to influence the markets.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Senator Morton Declines the English Mission.

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—Senator Morton has formally declined the mission to England, giving as a reason for doing so that, in the event of his resignation as a Senator, the Democrats, being in the majority in the Legislature of Indiana, would not fail to elect a successor from their own party, and setting forth the impropriety of such a course on his part in connection with the interests of the administration.

He cordially thanks the President for the mark of distinguished favor in tendering the mission, and it is understood that the President has replied in terms equally friendly.

THIRD EDITION

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Mr. Cox and the Cabinet.

Secretary Boutwell and the President

Southern Pacific Railroad.

Gen. John C. Fremont Retires.

Marshall O. Roberts President.

Catholic Meetings in the South

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

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.

Attorney-General Akerman

left last evening for New York, on official business. The immediate object of his visit is kept quiet at the White House, but is believed to have reference to the New York election, or to certain matters connected with the recent neutrality proclamation of the President.

The Southern Pacific Railroad.

A special despatch from New York, received here to-day, states that Marshall O. Roberts will be elected president of the Transcontinental or Southern Pacific Railroad, in place of General Fremont. It is understood that the latter retires from the position he has heretofore held voluntarily, for the purpose of promoting harmony among those interested in the new road.

Mr. Cox and the Cabinet.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it is stated that Secretary Cox voluntarily repudiated the stories which have been set afloat, mainly by the correspondent of the New York *Post*, relative to a difficulty between himself and the President in the matter of Cox's retirement from the Cabinet. Cox says that he has never authorized any of these statements to be made, and he does not know the correspondent who has given them publicity.

Mr. Boutwell and the President.

At the last Cabinet meeting Secretary Boutwell took occasion to deny statements which some correspondent had made affecting the relations between himself and the President. Cabinet officers have a tacit understanding between themselves that hereafter they will cease to have any intercourse with the correspondent in question.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Catholic Political Meetings.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 24.—Numerously attended meetings were held in two Catholic parishes of this city yesterday. Resolutions were adopted protesting against Victor Emanuel's action regarding Rome and the temporal dethronement of the Pope.

There were four deaths from yellow fever yesterday.

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 25.—Cotton quiet and steady at 16½@17c. Flour quiet; Howard Street superfine $5@5·75; do. extra, $6@6·75; do. family, $7@8·50; City Mills superfine, $5@6·75; do. extra, $6·25@7; do. family, $7·50@9·75; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·75@6·50; do. family, $6·50@7·50. Wheat steady; Maryland amber, $1·70@1·75; good to prime, $1·45@1·65; common to fair, $1·20@1·40; Western, $1·35@1·40. Corn dull and irregular; white, 60@85c.; yellow, 70@83c.; mixed Western, 68@78c. Oats firmer at 47@50c. Rye very dull at 70@75c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky 92c.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Cotton quiet but firm; sales of 300 bales uplands at 17½c. Flour firmer and advanced 5c.; sales of 13,000 barrels State at $5·40@6·30; Ohio at $5·85@6·75; Western at $5·40@6·85; Southern at $5·95@8·75. Wheat held higher; sales of 35,000 bushels No. 1 at $1·38 for new; red Western and amber, $1·40@1·42; white Michigan, $1·48@1·55. Corn heavy; sales 28,000 bushels mixed Western at 80@81c. Oats dull; sales of 27,000 bushels Ohio at 54@56c.; Western at 53@54c. Beef quiet. Pork dull; mess, $26; prime, $21@22·50. Lard quiet; steam, 14@16⅝; kettle, 16½@16¾. Whisky nominal at 91.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—Stocks strong. Money 4@6 per cent. Gold, 111¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 112¾; do. 1864, do., 111½; do. 1865, do., 111½; do. 1865, new, 110¾; do. 1867, 110½; do. 1868, 110½; 10-40s, 106½; Virginia 6s, new, 62¾; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton, 68; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 91½; Erie, 22½; Reading, 99¾; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 120½; Michigan Southern, 93½; Illinois Central, 136½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 95½; Chicago and Rock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 39¾.

Sale of Richard Grant White's Library.

Messrs. Bangs & Merwin sold at auction last evening the first two headings—"America" and "History"—in Richard Grant White's rare and beautiful collection of valuable works. Bidding for many of the books was quite spirited, the highest priced having been purchased mainly by Mr. Fellows. The most valuable book sold was Edward Hall's History of the Union of the two Houses of York and Lancaster, together with the Acts of the Princes of both houses, from the times of Henry IV to Henry VIII, which sold for $55. Two corresponding copies, owned in Great Britain by Colonel Stanley and Mr. Heathcote, sold some time ago for $152 and $116, gold. Strutt's Sports and Pastimes of the People of England brought $7·50, and another copy of the same, not so richly bound, $4. Stafford's Compendium of Complaints of Citizens in his days—a strong free-trade treatise attributed at the time (1581) to Shakespeare—brought $10. Smeaton's Old English Tracts, $10; Renee's Impressions of the Manners and Characters of the people of the Seventeenth Century; as illustrated by the De Mazarin pieces, French, $9; The History of the Sea, French, $9·50; King John's Magna Charta, $9; the Red Book, a French work printed in red ink and published in Paris in 1790 to influence the people against their rulers by showing how they were robbed and taxed to pay secret pensions to female favorites of kings and nobles, $15; Raphael Hollinshed's Chronicles of Great Britain and Ireland, $10; Heraldic Anomalies, $5; Humphrey's Illuminated Illustrations of Froissart, as selected from his manuscripts in the Royal Library in Paris, $18; Froissart's Chronicles of France, $17; Clark's Annotations of Julius Cæsar's Works, $12·50. These are among the rarest and most valuable books sold last night, and the prices given are per volume.—*N. Y. Herald to-day.*

—A bank check for $500, which has had a curious history, was sent to the Treasury Department at Washington a short time since. It was taken from the body of a murdered Texan cattle drover several years ago by Indians, who, in consequence of the rich variety of colors in the rich engraving, attached some special importance to it, and cut the paper into several pieces, dividing them among the tribe. A peace commissioner finally persuaded the gentle savages to give up the pieces, and he pasted them together and forwarded the check, now complete, to Washington.

AN IMMENSE COAL FIELD.

A Coal Belt Three Hundred Miles Long.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes as follows in reference to the wonderful deposit of coal at Evanston, in Wyoming:—

The nearest station on the railroad is Evanston, but there is a telegraph station, called Almy, at the mine, the latter being connected with the main track by a railroad 11,000 feet long, built at a cost of $75,000. Almy is precisely half way between Omaha and San Francisco—nine hundred and fifty-seven miles from each. Certain persons calling themselves the Rocky Mountain Coal and Iron Company laid claim to a strip of land covering the coal cropping, one-half mile wide and three miles long, in the winter of 1868-9, and immediately commenced opening it.

The range of hills in which the coal is situated is 300 to 500 feet high, and appears to conform in direction to the course of Bear river, running nearly north and south to the site of the works, then sweeping round with the river to the east. It is composed of partly argillaceous strata, and is very much worn down—weathered into a succession of rounded spurs, with narrow ravines and gulches between. Above the coal are fossilized deciduous leaves, very much resembling species now living.

The Wyoming coal belt extends along the Pacific Railroad for 300 miles. It is thought by Hadyn to be of lower tertiary age. In the neighborhood of Utah it is found only in the vicinity of the gray sandstone, never in that of the red. The general properties of the coal from the mine I am describing, its resistance to the disintegrating influence of the weather, its comparative freedom from sulphur, and its chloric quality, place it at least in the foremost rank of Rocky Mountain coals. Indeed, much more is claimed for it, *e. g.*, that it is a better article, ton for ton, than Lehigh coal, for making steam, for domestic use, for locomotives, or gas, because it hasn't so much waste, water, ash, and clinker, and is quicker and more inflammable. It is claimed that it makes 10,000 feet of gas to the ton. Pittsburg coal makes but 8500. The average work of the engines on the Pennsylvania Central is forty miles per ton. This coal is in use by the passenger engines of the Central Pacific for 500 miles west of Ogden, and a ton of 2000 pounds runs an engine seventy-five miles.

It is as good for blacksmith's use as anything but the best charcoal. It was tried by the Union Pacific Company last winter in one of their cupolas at Omaha for smelting cast-iron, and found to answer the purpose of anthracite in that connection better than anthracite itself, adding, it is said, to the fineness of grain and toughness of the iron. The proportion of metal and coal was about the same as with anthracite, and the time required for smelting the same.

In the hills north and east, adjacent, occur layers of clay, iron, stone, yielding about thirty per centum of the metallic iron, and remarkable for the high percentage of lime it contains; obviating the necessity of using other flux, and leaving the ore in an uncommonly porous and fusible condition by reason of the expulsion of carbonic acid gas in such great quantities. A few miles eastward there are deposits of magnetic ore; and on the Weber river, a few miles westward, the same in considerable variety. The coal and the iron are existing here, then, in inexhaustible quantities; why are not the requisite conditions for the successful manufacture of iron fulfilled?

The mine has been opened substantially by main inclines. It pitches into the hill at an angle of twenty to thirty degrees and crosscuts, widening into chambers for half a mile in length, and to a depth of 400 to 700 feet. The workings at various places show the vein to be thirty feet thick. There are two miles of light iron hand-car track in the openings. The arrangements for working the mine and for delivering the coal seem to be most judicious. Probably 20,000 tons have been taken out. It is delivered on the dump, I believe, for $1 a ton—at least from seventy-five cents to $1·25. The Central Pacific Company is using it, as stated, on the eastern end of their road.

The mine of the Rocky Mountain Company is kept dry by two or three men at the pumps. The cropping on the southwestern exposure of the range continues on north and east from where they are working it three miles, in some places showing more than 40 feet thick. They are taking out now perhaps 3000 tons a month. They could take out 1000 tons a day had they a market for it. Toward getting this they are now bending every energy.

FROM CHINA.

The Tien-tsin Massacre.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a private letter from the United States steamer Benicia, dated Shanghai, China, Sept. 9 1870, which refers to the Tien-tsin massacre:—

"Things are in a terribly squally state out here on account of the massacre at Tien-tsin, and there seems to be a general disposition among the Chinese to expel all foreigners from the country. So alarmed are some of the missionaries at the state of affairs that at unprotected places, they are leaving and seeking protection at places that can afford them some protection in case of difficulty. All foreign residents are preparing for the worst, and drill daily. It will be terrible if our apprehensions should be realized, for all the foreign armed forces in this part of the world, if they were united, cannot offer sufficient protection, and many a noble life will be sacrificed. The Chinese seem most bitter against the missionaries, being jealous of their influence. Should war be the result of the present difficulty, our forces would have to be largely increased before we could accomplish much, as with the present force we could only protect a couple of the open ports."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Shooting of James P. Welsh and Hugh Murtagh—Trial of Policeman Max for the Murder of Welsh.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Paxson.

The Court this morning resumed the trial of Police Officer Charles Max for the murder of the young man James P. Welsh, by shooting him at Third street and Montgomery avenue, on the night of April 27th last. After the giving of the medical testimony, showing the cause of death—which is of vital importance to a murder trial in court, but is not of the slightest interest to the outside public, they being satisfied with the fact that death resulted by the act of the accused, if that is really the fact, the Commonwealth proceeded to examine the witnesses to the occurrence, who were the inhabitants of the locality where it took place. According to them, the story of the prosecution is the following:—Late in the evening Murtagh and Welsh were walking up Third street together, under the influence of liquor, and somewhat boisterous, having already tried to get into several private dwellings, and when they reached Montgomery avenue they were accosted by the accused, who said he would arrest Welsh. The noise attracted the neighbors, who raised their windows and opened their doors to see what the disturbance was. Welsh said he ought not to be arrested, because he was a good Democrat. Max replied that this made no difference, and he would have to go to the station house; Welsh said to his companion, "Hughey, don't let him take me; are you going back on me?" Murtagh replied, "No, I will go with you and we'll sleep in the same cell;" they then started off, Welsh and Max going together ahead, and Murtagh following close behind; when they had crossed the street a struggle occurred between Max and Welsh, and they fell to the ground, rolling over one another; then Welsh jumped up and started off; Max, who had his pistol in his hand drew it and shot him; Murtagh called out, "Don't shoot him, he'll go!" Max then turned and shot Murtagh; both were taken to a neighboring house, where they soon died; before they reached Montgomery avenue Welsh was heard to say that he would shoot Murtagh if he did not do what he wished him to do; there was some variance in the statements of the witnesses for the Commonwealth, some saying that a severe struggle ensued between the young men and the officer, and that they swore fiercely at each other, and others that no one fell to the ground before the pistol was fired by Max. Some even went so far as to say that he shot Murtagh first, while the majority swore that he was shot second. The case is yet on trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Tuesday, Oct. 25, 1870.

There is no very material change to note in the weekly bank statement, last night, but in nearly all the items there is a falling-off. The deposits are less by $189,080, the specie by $32,934, and the loans by $73,415. On the other hand there has been a respectable increase in legal-tenders amounting to $220,500 and a large increase in the week's business amounting to $2,525,904, the balances showing a falling-off of $317,254. These figures reflect the phases of the market from day to day very faithfully, and are not of any serious import, though indicating the absence of any improvement in resources.

Rates to-day are very steady and the demand for money moderate.

Gold opened at 111⅝, declined to 111⅜, and closed about noon at the latter figure.

Government bonds continue active and steady at last night's figures, which, with the fall in gold, may be taken as an indication of a very firm tone in the market.

A fair amount of business was done at the Stock Board, without any material change in prices. Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 102¼@102½.

In Reading Railroad there were limited sales ranging from 49·94@50 1-6, the latter b. o. Small sales of Pennsylvania at 60½; Camden and Amboy at 116; Lehigh Valley at 58, and Philadelphia and Erie at 26½.

The balance of the list was neglected, the only sales recorded being Lehigh Navigation at 32½@32¾, Girard Bank at 62, and a few shares of Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railway at 44.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$200 Wilm & R R 7s	91	11 sh Leh Val R.b5.	58
$5600 City 6s, N..ls.	102¼	200 sh Read R.b45.	50
$5800 do. prior to '62.	102½	100 do....b30.	50
$1000 Alle Co 6s....	77	200 do....b5&1.	49·94
$150 N Pa 7s...scp.	92	200 do.....85.	49·94
$1000 Bel. & Del 2m.	87	200 sh Ph & E R....	26½
$1000 Read R 7s....	102¾	100 sh Leh Nav St..	32½
11 sh Penna R...c.	60¾	100 do.....b30.	32½
2 do.....	60½	100 do....b45.	32½
40 sh C & Am R..c.	116	100 do..s60wn.	32¼
15 do.....b5.	116	25 sh Ch & Wal....	44
1 do....	116		

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113⅞@114⅛; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅞; do. Nov. 1865, 111⅝@111⅞; do. do., July, 110¼@110½; do. do., 1867, 110¾@110⅞; do. 1868, 110¾@110⅞; 10-40s, 106⅛@106¾; Pacifics, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 111¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; 5-20s of 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅞; do. 1865, 111¾@112; do., July, 1865, 110¼@110½; do., July, 1867, 110¼@110½; do. July, 1868, 110¾@110⅞; 5s, 10-40, 106⅛@106¾; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 111¾@112.

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHERS, No. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¾@114; do. 1862, 112¾@112⅞; do. 1864, 111¾@111⅞; do. 1865, 111⅝@111¾; do. 1865, new, 110⅝@110¾; do. 1867, do. 110¼@110½; do. 1868, do. 110¼@110½; 10-40s, 106⅛@106⅝. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 111@111½; Gold, 111⅝@111⅞; Silver, 107@109; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 830@840; Central Pacific Railroad, 900@910; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 735@750.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M.	111¾	11·46 A. M.	111¾
10·03 "	111⅞	11·52 "	111¾
10·12 "	111¾	11·54 "	111⅞
10·20 "	111¾	12·07 P. M.	111⅞
10·40 "	111¾	12·08 "	111¾
10·50 "	111¾	12·11 "	111¾
11·07 "	111¾		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Oct. 25.—The Flour market is steady, and 1400 barrels were disposed of for the supply of the local trade, at $4·25@4·75 for superfine; $4·75@5·50 for extras; $5·75 for low grade up to $6·50 for choice Northwestern extra family; $6·50@6·75 for Pennsylvania do. do.; $6·37½ for Ohio do. do.; and $7·25@8·25 for fancy brands, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is but little doing in Wheat; holders, however, of prime lots are firm in their views. Sales of 800 bushels Indiana red at $1·37@1·40; 3000