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FIRST EDITION

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FRENCH NATIONAL DEFENSE.

Remarkable Letter from General Trochu to the Mayor of Paris.

PARIS, Oct. 15.—General Trochu has addressed the following letter to the Mayor of Paris:—

Monsieur le Maire:—I have the honor to make known to you the basis on which, in concert with the superior General in command of the National Sedentary Guard, I propose to establish the organization of its mobilizable battalions.

This mobilization meets with considerable difficulties, and therefore with delays, which the public mind, excited by a very animated and legitimately impatient patriotism, but imperfectly understands. It is my duty to enlighten it, while not resisting its enthusiasm, and to prove to it that no one has more at heart than I the honor of the National Guard of Paris, and the care of the great interests which will be at stake the day when that Guard carries its efforts beyond the *enceinte*.

When I undertook the defense of Paris with the co-operation of devoted fellow-workers, whose names will one day be remembered by the public gratitude, I had to face a sentiment vastly different from the one I am now discussing. It was believed and asserted that a city like our capital, governed by such various interests, passions, and requirements, was incapable of being defended. It was hard to believe that its *enciente* and its forts, constructed in other times, and under very different military circumstances from those which prevail at present, could be prepared in such a manner as to offer, unsupported by an army operating from without, a serious and durable resistance to the efforts of a victorious enemy; still less was it admitted that the inhabitants could reconcile themselves to the sacrifices of every kind, to the habits of resignation, which a siege of any duration inflicts.

Now that this great trial has been made—that is to say, that the placing of the city in a state of defense had reached a degree of perfection which renders the *enceinte* unassailable, the outer fortifications being at a great distance; now that the inhabitants have manifested their patriotism, and of their own accord reduced to silence the small number of men whose culpable views subserve the enemy's projects; now that the enemy himself, halting before these fromidable defensive preparations, has confined himself to surrounding him with his masses without venturing upon an attack—the public mind has changed and shows now but one anxiety—the desire to throw out in turn masses of soldiers beyond the *enceinte* and to attack the Prussian army.

The government of the national defense cannot encourage this enthusiasm of the population, but it belongs to the Commander-in-Chief to direct it, because with this right are connected unlimited responsibilities for him. In this respect it is necessary to be guided solely by the rules of the general experience of war, and by those of the special experience which we owe to the painful events that have overwhelmed the Army of the Rhine. These rules demonstrate that no infantry, however steady it may be, can be safely brought face to face with the Prussian army unless it can be accompanied by an artillery equal to that which the enemy has at his disposal, and it is to the formation of this artillery that I am applying all my attention. In the next place, our percussion guns are excellent arms behind a rampart, where there is no need to fire quickly; but troops who, with such arms, engage others provided with rapidly firing rifles, would expose themselves to a disaster that neither bravery nor moral superiority could avert.

As regards the appeal made to the patriotism of the companies destined for outside service, the Government cannot address itself exclusively to the battalions provided with rapidly-firing arms; hence the absolute necessity for a friendly exchange of arms effected by the Mayor of each arrondissement, so that the volunteers destined for war service shall be armed with the best rifles of their battalion. The recruitment of the companies will be made by lists opened in each arrondissement. The company of volunteers will comprise, as far as possible, one hundred and fifty men by battalion, but each battalion will not be compelled to furnish this contingent. If the list of volunteers exceeds 150, those called will be taken in preference from among the unmarried men, of at least thirty-five years of age, who are of a vigorous constitution, and have borne arms or acquired the practice of military exercise. The domestic council of each battalion will be required to furnish the above descriptions. Four companies, joined under the command of a chief of battalion, will form the battalions taking the field, and will be placed exclusively under the orders of generals commanding the active divisions of the army. The latter will always be at the call of the military authorities. The officers, the cadres of subordinate officers, and the corporals will be appointed by each company. The officers of the four companies forming the battalion will appoint the commander-in-chief of the battalion. According to requirement, and in proportion to the number of volunteers inscribed, the general commanding-in-chief of the National Guard may form in each battalion a greater number of companies of war. In conformity with the rules of military service, and in the interest of the security of the volunteers themselves, a uniform will be obligatory for all. Each one must be provided with a weather-proof knapsack, similar in its chief feature to the knapsack of the troops, a cartridge-box or pouch, and a half woolen covering of the material of a tent. Moreover, each squadron will be provided with various camp utensils used in infantry corps.

The war battalions of the National Guard summoned to co-operate in the outside operations of the regular army and Guard Mobile will, like them, be subject to military laws and regulations. They will receive the payment in kind (campaign living) and the pay of ordinary troops in exchange for that received at present by the National Sedentary Guard, and commencing from the day that they are mobilized.

I conclude, Monsieur le Maire, this statement with a few reflections. In the month of July last the French army, in all the splendor of its strength, passed through Paris, amid shouts of "A Berlin! A Berlin!" I was far from sharing their confidence, and alone, perhaps, among all the general officers, I ventured to tell the Marshal Minister of War that I perceived in this noisy manner of entering upon a campaign, as well as the means brought into requisition, the elements of a great disaster. The will which at this period I placed in the hands of M. Ducloux, a notary of Paris, will one day testify to the painful and too well-grounded presentiments with which my soul was filled.

To-day, in the presence of the fever which has rightly taken possession of the public mind, I meet with difficulties which present a most striking analogy with those that showed themselves in the past. I now declare that, impressed with the most complete faith in a return of fortune, which will be due to the great work of resistance summed up in the siege of Paris, I will not cede to the pressure of the public impatience. Animating myself with the sense of the duties which are common to us all, and of the responsibilities that no one shares with me, I shall pursue to the end the plan which I have traced ont, without revealing it, and I only demand of the population of Paris, in exchange for my efforts, the continuance of that confidence with which it has hitherto honored me.

Receive, Monsieur le Maire, the assurance of my high consideration. General TROCHU.

RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

Reforms in Accordance with the Prussian System.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes, October 8:—

A discovery has just been made by the Russian War Department which has caused no small alarm in military circles here. It appears that after the war of 1866 the Russian Government applied at Berlin for a number of Prussian officers to act as instructors in the Russian army. The application was readily granted, and some of the most experienced and able members of the Prussian staff were sent to St. Petersburg. These gentlemen were distributed among the various military departments, with full powers to examine all the details of the army organization, and suggest reforms in accordance with the Prussian system. They were employed on this duty until the outbreak of the present war, giving many valuable hints to the Russian officers, but at the same time making themselves thoroughly acquainted with all the weak points of the Russian army and its administration. A few months ago the Minister of War determined to have an accurate survey made of the whole of Southwestern Russia, and three of the Prussian instructors were employed for this purpose. They did their work admirably, and were well paid for their ability and zeal. A series of maps were engraved from their drawings, which are acknowledged by all to be perfect marvels of accuracy and clearness; but the drawings themselves have disappeared. There is no doubt that the Prussian officers have taken them to Berlin, where, coupled with the information they took such pains to obtain during their two years' stay in Russia, these maps would be simply invaluable in the case of a Russo-Prussian war. The prospect of such a war is much feared here just now, and has contributed not a little to the almost cordial tone toward Germany which is now assumed both by the government and some organs of the press. One of the most significant manifestations of this change of policy is the conduct of the authorities in the Baltic provinces, the country where the antagonism between Russian and German has appeared in its most extreme form. At the beginning of the war the Germans in these provinces took every opportunity of showing their sympathy for the Fatherland, making collections in favor of the wounded, holding patriotic meetings, and singing patriotic songs. These demonstrations greatly provoked the Russians, and the military governor, General Albedynskoy, issued an order strictly forbidding public meetings, and directing the sums collected for the wounded to be divided equally between the Germans and the French. M. Galkin, the civil governor, at the same time completely suppressed the use of the German language in public offices, and took measures for making Russian the predominant language of the country. Both of these high functionaries have now been dismissed, and their places have been taken by General Prince Bragation and Prince Streznieff, the former a German by origin, the latter a German by education and feeling.

BURNED ALIVE.

Four Children Burned Alive—A Chapter of Horrors.

The Burlington *Hawk-Eye*, October 30, says:—

About 2 o'clock on Saturday morning an alarm of fire was sounded in the vicinity of the *Hawk-Eye* office. The flames were discovered in the rear of an old two-story frame building on the north side of Washington street.

After protecting the adjacent property the streams were turned upon the burning building (which it was impossible to save), and in five minutes the flames had been so nearly smothered out that it became necessary to light the gas in the street lamp on the alley corner to enable the firemen and citizens to proceed with the terrible task that now lay before them, that of exhuming from the smoking ruins the charred remains of four human beings who had perished in the flames. It was a heart-sickening scene, and it was in silence that the large concourse of citizens present watched the dim light of the lanterns as the firemen and others clambered over the wreck in search of the lost. One after another the bodies were removed, and taken to the basement of the Court House to await the Coroner's inquest.

From the evidence developed at the coroner's court, it appears that Michael Bacher, the proprietor of the saloon, and one of his daughters were confined to their beds with intermittent fever, and that the parents and six children occupied the front room on the second floor, while a son, Philip Bacher, slept in an adjoining room back of them, called the middle room. The third room upon the second floor was unoccupied.

The fire when first discovered was in the kitchen part—the inmates were aroused by the alarm of people upon the outside. Mr. Bacher awakened his son Philip in the middle room, who rushed to the front window and jumped out. Mr. Bacher helped his wife out, and then, nearly suffocated by the dense smoke, made an effort to rescue his children. Two of them he succeeded in putting out through the window, letting them down as best he could to the walk below. By this time, in his enfeebled condition, and nearly senseless with suffocation, he attempted his own escape—climbed out of the window, and with the help of his son succeeded in getting upon the ladder, but the hot smoke driving into his face, or else his physical prostration, caused him to sway back and forth for a few seconds in a helpless condition, and then fall down the ladder to the ground insensible. Other ladders were raised to the front windows, but by this time the fire and smoke had obtained such headway that no one could enter the room, although several daring spirits made the futile effort.

After his father fell to the ground the son, Philip, who is about 19 years of age, left the family and went to the stable in the rear, harnessed his two horses, and led them out to a place of safety. It is a distressingly strange circumstance that this young man should so lose his presence of mind as to leave the rear room (nearest the fire), pass through the front room, which was the furthest from the flames at the time, and make no effort to rescue his little brother and sisters. There were three windows in front which could have been smashed out in an instant and the children handed out or even tossed to the pavement below, which, at the worst, would have been better than burning to death.

Our desire, however, not to do injustice to any person forbids any further comment upon an event so terrible in every aspect.

The charred remains were placed in one coffin, and interred on Saturday afternoon—not until, however, they had been viewed by a large number of our citizens, and lastly the friends of the unfortunate victims. As the mother took her last look at the blackened forms that a few hours previous were her children in quiet repose, the scene became one too agonizing to describe, and one which we hope never again to witness.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

The Armistice Ratified.

Garibaldi in Hot Water.

The Troops Deny His Authority.

Capture of Dijon Confirmed.

Financial and Commercial

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

The Capture of Dijon.

BERLIN, Nov. 4.—The capture of the city of Dijon is confirmed by official despatches just received from General Werder. A large part of the town was burned by the bombardment. The 1st Prussian Grenadiers had two hundred men placed *hors de combat* in the engagement and the 2d Grenadiers five hundred. The French losses are unknown, but are believed to be heavy.

Distinguished Prisoners at Wilhelmshohe.

On Wednesday there were twenty-one generals and eighty-seven superior officers with the Emperor Napoleon at Wilhelmshohe. Prince Murat and few others remained there and the rest proceeded to Berlin.

The meeting of

The Emperor and Marshal Canrobert

was very cordial. They embraced and kissed each other several times.

Garibaldi and the Francs-tireurs.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—The National Guards and Gardes Mobile at Besancon refuse to fight under Garibaldi, who is organizing the Francs-tireurs.

The Frankford Bankers

have offered to advance money to several French towns which are unable to bear the burdens of the war. The Prussian Government has approved of this project.

The Armistice Confirmed.

LONDON, Nov. 4—[Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.]—Private telegrams from Marseilles this morning declare that the Bismarck-Thiers arranged armistice is officially confirmed. The proposed suspension of hostilities is gladly received here, and is generally considered as an eventual harbinger of peace.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, Nov. 4—11:30 A. M.—Consols opened at 93¼ for both money and account. American securities firm; U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 89½; of 1865, old, 88⅝; of 1867, 90⅜; 10-40s, 87⅛. Stocks firm; Erie, 19; Illinois Central, 110½; Atlantic and Great Western, 29½.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 4—11:30 A. M.—Cotton opens active; middling uplands, 9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9¾@9⅞d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 110,000 bales, including 25,000 bales for export and 11,000 bales for speculation. The stock in port is 463,000 bales, of which 64,000 bales are American. Receipts during the week 48, 00 bales, of which 22,000 bales were American. Breadstuffs are firmer.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Specie Shipment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 3.—The steamship Colorado sailed for Panama to-day, with two hundred and eighty passengers and $307,000 in treasure, $31,000 of which was coin for Callao. The steamer Commodore was wrecked on October 22, in the Coquille river, Oregon, and is a total loss. The total treasure shipments since January 1 were $30,298,000, including $12,041,000 to New York, overland.

A Brace of Murders.

A report has reached here of the assassination of Placido Vega at Tepic.

A. P. Crittenden, a leading lawyer of San Francisco and reporter of the Supreme Court of California, was shot to-night on the Oakland ferry-boat by Mrs. Laura A. Fair, and but little hopes are entertained of his recovery, the ball having passed through his lung.

TEXAS IN THE SADDLE.

The Great Sixty-Mile Race in Two Hours and Fifty-three Minutes at San Antonio.

The San Antonio *Herald* of the 12th ultimo says:—

Two months since the "Agricultural, Stock-Raising, and Industrial Association of Western Texas," domiciled at San Antonio, inserted the following advertisment in their city papers:—

"The Agricultural, Stock-raising, and Industrial Association of Western Texas offer a special premium of $50 to the first and $25 to the second winner in a sixty-mile race around their track at San Pedro Springs, provided that the distance is made in three hours. None but Texas-raised horses and Texas-made saddles to be used. No limit as to number. The race to come off during the holding of their fair, from the 5th to the 8th of October next."

This announcement caused some little talk on the subject, but the almost universal opinion of the public was that the race could not be won on Texas-raised horses in that time. Up to the morning of the day not a single entry had been made, and the directors were in despair. However, before 11 o'cleck, Neil Coker appeared upon the grounds with twelve cow ponies, and declared it his intention to contest for the prize. Neil Coker was born and raised in Bexar county, is about twenty-two years of age, weighs somewhere between 125 and 135 pounds, is a likely, active young man, a fair type of our stock-raising community.

Nothing special occurred up to the 8th mile, when an ungovernable mustang flew the track altogether, and made a circuit down through the woods; meeting the San Pedro irrigating canal, he turned back through the agricultural department, leaped an eight-horse-power threshing machine, and finally, despairing of making his escape, tried his "level best" to pitch young Coker over his head. By this time his attendants reached him with another horse; he got back into the track and proceeded on his way. About the thirteenth mile, another horse broke on the other side of the track, and came very near a stone wall. He was finally brought to a full stop, but considerable time was lost.

With all these mishaps, at the end of the thirty miles young Coker was two minutes ahead of time. The Marshal, General Young, made this announcement in a voice that could be heard for half a mile round.

The crowd now began to get excited, and a universal shout went up for more and better horses. Men who had refused the use of their horses, and scoffed at the possibility of such a race, began to believe he would make the trip.

From this time on, young Coker's fortunes smiled upon him. He now made on each horse, once or twice only a mile and a half, and made his changes nearly even in ten seconds. It was now evident to all that without an accident he would win the race, and every man, woman, and child on the ground was wrought up to the highest pitch of excitement. Sedate old judges lost their dignity, and hurrahed at the top of their voices, the ladies waved their handkerchiefs, children screamed, and young Coker gained on his time every round. Finally the Marshal tapped the bell as the last mile was made, and announced "sixty miles in two hours and fifty-three minutes." At this young Coker exclaimed: "Let me give them another mile for good measure," and with an eye as clear as an eagle's, and limbs as lithe as the mountain doe's, he mounted a fresh horse and made his sixty-first and last mile in two minutes and fifteen seconds.

It is safe to say there never was such a concourse of people, or such a scene in Western Texas. Men wanted to carry him around on their shoulders—wanted to treat him—give him coffee, ice water—anything. Finally, he was taken up into the judges' stand and introduced by the marshal; and that the crowd might have a chance to do something for him, a prominent banker of this city pulled off his hat and called out, "All who wish to do something for the young man, here's a chance." The last we saw of him, his hat was well laden with gold and silver, which was given to Coker, in addition to the premium of the association.

SUICIDE IN JAIL.

A Wife-Abuser is Sentenced to Jail and Commits Suicide in His Cell.

On last Monday, says the Toledo *Blade*, of the 2d inst., a German shoemaker named Frederick Werner was arraigned in the Police Court on the charge of assaulting and abusing his wife. On hearing the story of the wretched wife, Judge Penfield imposed a penalty upon the husband of twenty days' imprisonment in jail. The prisoner received his fate with brute-like indifference, and being handcuffed was marched, with the rest of the prisoners, to the jail.

After being securely lodged within his narrow quarters the husband brooded over his conduct and the sorrow and disgrace which he had brought upon himself and his family.

Last night was the appointed time for the consummation of the rash deed, and amid the darkness of the dreary jail, when no sound but the deep drawn breathing of the slumbering prisoners broke the weird silence, the man put an end to his earthly troubles.

The means by which the man killed himself are somewhat singular. At the customary hour in the evening for locking up prisoners, Werner, who exhibited nothing unusual in his appearance, was locked in his cell like the rest. This morning, shortly before seven o'clock, the turnkey proceeded to let the prisoners out of their cells, when that officer was startled at finding Werner lying dead upon his face on the floor of the cell, with his head towards the door. A towel, with a firm knot tied in it, through which which was secured a barrel stave, was twisted with great tightness around his neck.

He doubtless had these articles secreted in his cell when he was locked in. It is evident that the man tied the towel about his neck, and then inserted the stave through the loop and performed the slow process of strangulation by twisting the loop to the necessary tightness around his throat by turning the stave round and round.

Mrs. Werner, it seems, at the instance of her friends, soon after the imprisonment of her husband, resolved to leave the latter, and had retained an attorney to procure a bill of divorce. But death has anticipated the wished-for decree in a court of justice.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mary Mohrman—Trial of John Hanlon—More About That Confession.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.

The Court this morning resumed the trial of John Hanlon for the murder of Mary Mohrman, on the 6th of September, 1868. After the close of our report yesterday, Detectives George H. Smith and Joshua Taggert were examined, and their statements were merely the groundwork upon which the confessions of Hanlon were to be laid.

The first witness called was Alderman William R. Heins, who testified as follows—I am an Alderman of the Nineteenth ward; my office is at the northeast corner of Fifth and Berks streets, about three squares from Hanlon's house; I paid a visit to him in the County Prison on the 24th of December last, in company with Joshua Taggart; I never visited him in prison at any other time; at that interview I did not make any threats or promises to induce him to confess.

G. K. Tryon sworn—I have been a detective officer of this city continuously since June, 1858; in December, 1869, and January and February, 1870, I visited Hanlon in prison about three times, twice in company with George Smith and once alone; the first was December 27, with George Smith; cannot give the date of the second, but think it was in March; the third was last Sunday afternoon; at the first visit I used no threats or promises to induce him to confess.

Cross-examined—I don't know whether he was aware that I was an officer; I told him the purpose of my visit; I did not tell him that we intended to have him removed to Dunn's cell; that was the first time I ever saw him; I gave him an article; Smith saw me give it to him; we went prepared with it; we went there with a purpose; we knew what was the real purpose, but it ran into another matter; that other matter was not then the real purpose; I should think he was impressed with the fact he was in the presence of two officers; my manner was pleasant but not persuasive; I did not question him much; I asked him if he remembered the article I brought him; I certainly questioned him as an officer questions a man from whom he wishes to obtain information; my manner was neither confidential nor sharp; it may have been official; we went to Mr. Perkins and asked him for a reliable, truthful man into whose cell to put Hanlon, and he referred us to Dunn; it was not Hanlon but Dunn that I saw last Sunday; I saw Hanlon but once; I did not say to Dunn that he would be examined, but Mr. Smith and I told him he ought to be called up in court, but not that he would have a pardon.

Re-examined—The article we took to Hanlon was a hat; we put it on his head; the information we wished to obtain from him was in relation to another matter than this.

The preliminary examinations being now closed, Michael Dunn was recalled to prove the confession. Mr. Hagert made the offer of proving the confession and statements made by the defendant to the witness between December 24, 1869, and March 1, 1870.

Mr. Brewster said that he opposed this testimony with all the force he could command, yet if, as the matter stood, the Court had made up its mind as to the competency of the witness, he would acquiesce in the examination being made now, and postpone his argument until he came to discuss the question of credibility.

The Judge asked Mr. Brewster if he didn't deem it advisable to state the reasons upon which he wished the testimony excluded.

Mr. Brewster said that, briefly, his reasons were the peculiar situation of the party, appearing reeking with crime and infamy, and the condition of Hanlon, who he was and where he was at the time, for one of the earliest English statutes, one of Edward III, made it penal for any prison-keeper thus to deal with a prisoner; this, in connection with the humane maxim of our law, that a man accused of crime should not be allowed to accuse himself, he thought were amply sufficient reasons for the exclusion of this infamous outlaw from the stand.

Again, if this man offered to plead guilty in open court, the judges would not allow it, but would direct him to enter a plea of not guilty, and appoint counsel for his defense; then would they allow these volunteer detectives, eager, and this low, wicked, wretched convict to do in the lonely cell what they would not permit the accused himself to do in this hall of justice—detail his own admission of guilt?

Judge Ludlow said the objections made by the prisoner's counsel to the competency of this witness undoubtedly raised a most important question, not only affecting this particular case, but also the whole criminal jurisprudence. A whole day has been consumed in taking the preliminary testimony to the very point which is now under discussion. If, in the course of that examination, our minds had been made up that the prisoner was entrapped, what would have been the result we do not now say; but after reviewing this testimony we do not see that he was entrapped or induced by promises or threats, but was free and voluntary. The Supreme Court in Mosier's case decided that a confession made by a party in custody may be given in evidence, provided it is unattended by any improper inferences. This judgment was afterwards followed by this court; and, following the judgment of the Supreme Court and our own bench, we have but to decide that the testimony of this witness is competent, and its credibility is entirely a question for the jury.

Dunn again took the stand and testified—Since August, 1865, I have lived in Moyamensing prison; I did not know Hanlon before he came into my cell on the 29th of December, 1869; he remained there until the 1st of March; the first time he spoke to me about the murder of Mary Mohrman was on the Saturday after he was put into my cell; they told me he was suspected of the murder of Mary Mohrman; I asked him how old she was, and he said she was about thirteen; that was all he said about it that day; the next time he spoke of it was on the following Thursday or Friday; he told me he was the man that did it; that "on the Sunday the murder was done I did not dress myself up that day; 3 o'clock in the afternoon I crossed over to Fisher's lager beer saloon; left there at 7½ o'clock in the evening and went over to my own house and sat down on my own steps; in a few minutes I got up and want as far as the corner of Fifth and Diamond; I asked Emma Busch to show me the way to Fourth and Dauphin; she was playing with Mary Mohrman and another little girl by the side of a cigar post, but she knew me; you know Fourth and Dauphin streets as well as I do, she said; I then went into my own house and fixed myself so that my own mother would not know me; I then went the backway into my alley, which runs between my house and the cigar store; I stood there until I got a chance to get Mary Mohrman into the alley; a party or two seen us standing there, but did not know me, for I had whiskers on; I got her in the alley, at this time Emma Busch was not there out the other girl was, and she saw me lead Mary Mohrman by the hand into the alley; the next day she said it was a man with big whiskers, and that is why I stood my ground; in a minute or two after I got her into the alley a man came through the alley; at this time I had her standing up against the fence that separates the cigar store from the yard running back to the alley; I did my best not to let the man see her, he hit up against me in passing; he did not know this man, and I was d—d sure he couldn't swear to me; the man went on through the alley somewhere; I then opened the gate that leads into my own back yard and took her into my privy; * * * she began to cry, and I caught her by the neck, but she cried harder; I had to hold tighter; I determined not to let her go until I had done all I wanted; but when I was done she was dead; every one thought she was cut with a knife, but I did not cut her * * * * *; I then carried her across the yard; I took her across my yard to a window that leads into my cellar; the window lifts up and down, and put the body through the window; put down the window again, took off the whiskers, and went up stairs; it was 8 o'clock when I was in the privy, and 8½ when I got up stairs; she had auburn hair, large grey eyes, and was about nine years of age;" he gave me three distinct ages at different times; "I was hardly up stairs when Mary Mohrman's mother came in front of my house looking for her; my mother went down stairs, and they both went to look for her; I went too, but did not go far, and soon turned back to my own house, went into the cellar to see if she was quite dead; she was dead enough; I covered her up; the cellar was not much used; it was full of rubbish; I was pretty full of lager beer, but I knew enough to try and get the body away from my house if I got half a chance; I was seen in the alley that night, after the murder, and I went into the house and opened one of the shop windows a little, and peeped through the shutter to see if the coast was clear; saw one or another was going about all night; so I had to leave her still in the cellar, cleaned myself up and opened the shop as usual, just as though nothing had happened; I didn't go to bed, though I felt sleepy; I ate a little breakfast and went down town; if any one had found the body I wouldn't have been caught in Philadelphia; I went home and got a little dinner; I was bound to get her away that Monday night; I tried three or four times before half-past 2; seen the coast wasn't clear till between 3 and 4 o'clock; got the body, went out my back way, turned to my left, crossed over Diamond street, then I turned again up Diamond street as far as Fifth, and turned up Fifth; turned again and went into Dauphin street, and then turned again; I saw a man on the opposite side; I got behind a car and don't think he saw me; I went and threw her into the spare lot; then I crossed over to Fifth or Sixth street or Susquehanna avenue and a lager beer woman saw me; I came down on the lower side of the street; I saw a light in a window and some one standing at it; I got away home now as fast as I could, now after four o'clock; I cleaned myself up and went and fixed my shop, but as soon as the body was found I was suspected; I knew the Cops were watching me (meaning the detectives), and for three weeks, no matter where I went, one or two of them was watching me until they gave it up and left." That is all he told me then. The next time he told me * * * (This describes the violation of the child and her strangulation, and is unfit for publication). The next time we talked he said, "I got the body and put it lengthwise in front of me, fastening my coat around her and me, went out the back way, turned to my left, went out Diamond street; again all was clear until I crossed Susquehanna avenue; there I met Charley Mass;" he said the name was spelled M. A. S. S.; "I had on a pair of light plush slippers that I paid $3 50 for; the way I was dressed and fixed up I don't think Charley knew me; I knew he was going to the stable to feed his horse, so as to get to market to buy things for his mother, who kept a grocery store; he only lived a few doors from where I met him;" he marked his route down upon a slate for me: "When I met Mass I had the body in my arms; I went on to Dauphin street, and got to where I put it down; I had just got it out of my arms when I saw a man coming; then I ran and got behind a car; I staid there a minute or two, and then I went to Fifth and Susquehanna avenue, and there a lager beer woman seen me; she was opening the shutters from the inside; I held down my head, and threw up my arms like this (crossing them before his face) so that she could not recognize me;" he told me this woman knowed him for four years; I asked him if he ever tried to settle it with her, and he said, "Make she won't be squashed;" that's all he said to me; he told me about it different times; I asked him who did his washing and he said his wife did it first, and told me afterwards that his washing all went out; he asked me one day what was the youngest girl I ever played with, and I told him about nine or ten; he said, "I lick you all hollow;" I asked him how was that, and he told me Mary Mohrman was only between six and seven years of age, and I called him a liar; he swore an oath that that was her age; he asked me if I was in his place what would I do, that he had friends, money, and influence; I told him that I would get my friends to see Charley Mass and the lager beer woman and try to get them to keep their mouths shut; he said "I'll have plenty of time to do that if I am to be brought up for it;" at another time he asked me if I thought the detectives would settle it for money; I told him I didn't know; he said, "How often can the detectives search your house?" I told him as often as they had a warrant; he asked me if Taggart was a fly man; I told him I didn't know, but I had heard the thieves in New York say he was; he said, "I've a great mind to send for Smith at any rate;" said I, "Please yourself and then you'll please me;" then he got a shoemaker's hammer and knocked on the door and sent for Mr. Perkins; the next day he told me he had seen Mr Perkins in his own cell and told me he saw Mr. Smith; he told me he had seen Smith the next morning when he came in; he showed me the figs and oranges Smith had given him; he told me the reason he did not take the body into the cellar door was because it fastened on the inside near the kitchen, and his mother or sister or wife might come down and see him open it; he said there was a little narrow passage between the kitchen and cellar door, in which was a shelf for old bottles and so on; he told me two places where the officers had followed him; one place was to his brother-in-law's, and the other to a place where they sold lager-beer; he said he knew they were watching him; he told me that his wife asked him on Monday morning where he had been all night; he told her "I fell asleep down below and have only just awaked;" on Tuesday morning she asked him again, "Johnny, where have you been all night?" and he answered, "I have been in a little muss with two policemen;" and he showed her a little blood on the bosom of his shirt; on the day the body was found, I went over to Fisher's lager beer saloon and stayed there till past 12 o'clock, just to hear the conversation, what it would be about, and I said what they said;" he told me they said "a man did it with whiskers on, and one man was put under $2000 bail; that made it look it well for me;" he said there was a subscription made up for the mother in the morning; he said he went the day after the body was found, and looked at it in Mrs. Mohrman's house; he told me he had two pairs of slippers, a light pair and a black pair; he said "when a strange man came into my shop I put him down for a cop right away; some of them did come; and try and get into conversation with me about the murder; but I used to turn it off with a laugh; the hat he put on my head was mine, but they can't prove it; after the Germantown affair occurred I told my wife and mother that I was suspected of the murder of Mary Mohrman so as to have things fixed if I got arrested for it.

Here the Court took a recess.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Nov. 4, 1870.

The activity in speculative circles continues, and affords ample channels for the employment of all the funds the banks have to spare. Rates continue steady at 5½@6½ per cent. on call, and at 7@9 per cent. on choice paper. The movement of currency hence towards the West and South is remarkably light for this usually active season, and strong impressions exist that the money market here for the rest of the year will be steady. The only element likely to disturb the market is the strong tendency of capitalists at this time to speculate in stocks. Prime discounts range from 7@9 per cent. and offerings of paper are below the average.

Gold is selling freely under the impression that a further fall is inevitable. This morning the premium touched 110, closing at 110¼.

Governments, in sympathy with specie, also declined, with the single exception of the 6s of 1881, which advanced.

At the Stock Board a good business was done at full prices. No sales either of State or city bonds.

Reading Railroad was steady, with sales at 50⅝@50·81, the latter b. o.; Pennsylvania advanced, selling up to 59¼; sales of Norristown at 87@88; and Lehigh Valley at 58⅝. Oil Creek and Allegheny was in active demand, with sales at 45@45¼. The company has a surplus of $500,000; its stock and bonds amount to $7,000,000, and yet it pays a dividend of 2½ per cent. quarterly, equal to 6 per cent. per annum on $20,000,000, clear of all its expenses.

In Canal shares there were sales of Lehigh at 31¾@32.

Commonwealth Bank shares sold at 56.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

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

FIRST BOARD.

$6000 Pa & N Y C 7s		10 sh Com'h Bk	56
10ts	91¾	100 sh Read R	b30. 50·69
$1000 W Jer 7s c.	95¾	100 do	50⅝
$1000 N Penna 6s	98½	200 do	.ls.b30. 50·69
$4000 Leh 6s gold l.ls	89	100 do	.b5&ln. 50·69
$1000 Wilm & R R 7s	91	100 do	50·69
$10000 Pa & E 6s.s5.	91¾	100 do	.b60. 50·81
25 sh Penna c&p.	59	200 do	50·69
10 do c&p.	59	600 do	.ls.c. 50·69
100 do	59¼	400 do	.ls. 50·69
5 sh Norrist'n R.	87	1000 do	.ls.b10. 50·69
3 do	88	100 do	.s60. 50⅝
73 sh Leh Val.	ls. 58¾	10 sh O C & A R	c. 45
100 sh Leh Nav.	b30. 32	100 do	45⅛
15 do	c. 31¾	10 do	c. 45
8 sh Cam & Am R.	115½	100 do	b10. 45⅛

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113¼@113½; 5-20s of 1862, 108@108¼; do. 1864, 107⅛@107½; do. Nov. 1865, 108⅜@107⅝; do. do., July, 109⅜@109⅞; do. do., 1867, 109⅜@109⅞; do. 1868, 109⅜@109⅞; 10-40s, 106⅜@106⅝; Pacifics, 110⅞@111½. Gold, 110¼.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & Co., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 113@113¼; 5-20s of 1862, 108¼@108⅜; do. 1864, 107⅛@107⅜; do. 1865, 107⅛@107⅜; do., July, 1865, 109⅜@109⅞; do., July, 1867, 109⅜@109⅞; do. July, 1868, 109⅜@.10; 5s '0 40, 106⅛@106⅜; U. S. Pacific RR. Cy. 6s, 111⅛@111⅜. Gold, 110⅛@110⅜.

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

10·00 A. M.	110¼	11·06 A. M.	110⅛
10·25 "	110⅜	12·15 P. M.	110¼
10·28 "	110¼	12·20 "	110⅛
11·03 "	110⅜	12·21 "	110¼
11·05 "	110		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Nov. 4.—The Flour market is quiet, but we continue former quotations. There is very little demand for shipment and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. About 600 barrels sold, including superfine at $4·50@4·75; extras at $5@5·50; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at 5·50@6; Minnesota do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@6·50; Ohio do. do. at $6·50@7; and fancy brands at $7·25@8·25, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5@5·25. In Corn Meal no sales were reported.

Prime Wheat is in fair demand at full prices, but common grades are dull. Sales of 5000 bushels Indiana red at $1·39@1·40; 2000 bushels fancy spring at $1·33; and 400 bushels Delaware red at $1·28. 400 bushels very choice Western Rye sold at 95c. Corn is more inquired after; sales of 5000 bushels at 80@82c. for yellow, and 71@79c. for Western mixed, including a lot of new yellow at 67c. Oats are in fair request, with sales of 2000 bushels Western, Pennsylvania, and Delaware at 52@55c. Barley is unchanged.

Cloverseed meets with a steady inquiry at $6·50@6·75. Timothy and Flaxseed are nominal.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Western iron-bound at 88@89c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....NOVEMBER 4

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....47 | 11 A. M.....56 | 2 P. M.....60

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Tacony, Nichols, New York, do.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Schr R. W. Huddell, Maloy, Gloucester, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr James Ponder, Hudson, Boston, do.
Schr F. G. Wariner, Dickinson, Pawtucket, do.
Schr M. H. Read, Bowman, New Bedford, do.
Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, Washington, D. C., Van Dusen & Bro.
Schr Taylor & Mathis, Cheeseman, Boston, do.
Schr R. RR. No. 44, Trainer, Wash'ton, D.C., do.
Schr Benj. Gartside, Stanford, Georgetown, do.
Schr E. H. Blocksom, Morris, Delaware City, do.
Schr M. E. Hobson, Blocksom, Lebanon, do.
Schr W. Richardson, Smith, Cape May, do.
Schr Noah's Ark, Shewell, Atlantic City, do.
Boat Inkerman, Boyer, New York, do.
Boat J. O. Presby, Woodward, Newark, do.
Boat Emerald, O'Brien, Dabb's Ferry, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchins, Davis, Havre-de-Grace, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer B. L. Gaw, Iler, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. and passengers to A.