# FIRST EDITION

The Battle of Le Mans. The Hope of Paris Gone.

Mrs. Logan's Electioneering.

Practical Women's Rights.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

CHANZY'S DEFEAT.

The Disastrons Battle of Le Mans-Prelimi-pary Movements-The Strategical Position-No Hope for Paris Now.

To clearly understand the recent operations in the vicinity of Le Mans, it is necessary to go back to the situation of both armies a fortnight ago. At this time the orces under Prince Frederick Charles occupied a line stretching from the vicinity of Drenx, passing before Chartres to Vendome. Detached corps at Orleans and along the Loire protected the German left wing, while the German Army of the Loire, in the vicinity of Gien, kept watch upon the French Army of Bordeaux, which was reported advancing from Bourges.

At this time the French had the advantage in the situation. Their line was shorter and more com-pact than that of the Germans. Chanzy's army occupied a line extending from Nogent le-Retron to a point south of Le Mans, completely covering all the railway lines of communication with the sea. The northward movement made by Chanzy after the French defeat at Orleans had thrown the Germans completely on the de-fensive. It had compelled them to extend their line immensely, thereby necessarily weakening it at all points. When Chanzy, after a most fatal delay, determined upon taking the offensive, he had one of two movements to select from. The first was to extend his right wing and take Vendome in flank, and, by forming a junction with the Army of Bordeaux at or near Blois force the Germans. Bordeaux at or near Blois, force the Germans to evacuate Vendome and Orleans and retire northward. This would have necessitated their forming a new line, which would extend from Dreux to Chartres and Pithivlers.

The next movement was to continue, or rather resume, the flank march northward, flank Char-tres and advance on Versailles. This involved the abandonment of Le Mans and its railroad facilities, and the compulsory dependence upon the single railroad line to Cherbourg for sup-plying Chanzy's large army with food and am-munition. In addition, a flank march upon Versailles in the face of a watchful enemy rendered possible the isolation and subsequent cap-ture of the flanking column by a sudden advance on the French centre from Chateaudun.

Chanzy, however, adopted the plan of advance on the left flank of the German army. He threw forward flying columns to occupy the attention of his enemy along their whole line, while his right wing pushed on through St. Calais in the direction of Vendome. Had he begun the advance ten days earlier he might have been successful, but the result could only have been the withdrawal of the Germau left and the concentration of the entire German army on a shorter line and one which more effectually covered the besieging army before

By the time Chanzy began moving, the Germans, heavily reinforced, were again in condition to resume the offeneive. Before the French column had struck the flank of Vendome Prince Frederick Charles threw his left wing forward and drove it back. The Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, commanding the German right wing, simultaneously advanced upon Nogent-le-Retron, and it very soon became apparent that the German plan not only embraced the capture of Le Mans, but also the preventing of Chanzy retreating northward in the direction of Cher-Whether the French line of retreat northward has been cut off yet we are unaware, but the fact that in the recent battle at Le Mans the French faced eastward, and not southeast, makes it very probable that it has been.

Af er the Germans had advanced beyond St.

Calais and Nogent-le-Retron, Chanzy's chances of relieving Paris depended solely upon his win-ning a great victory. Strategy could do little then, unless he had evacuated Le Mans and made forced marches to Montagne, from which place he would have threatened the German right and compelled it to change front under most disadvantageous circumstances. But Chanzy himself would have to change front in the open field to make any such flank movement, and in doing so he would have run imminent risk of being badly beaten in detail.

The last alternative of the French was to fight a pitched battle. Prince Frederick Charles does t appear to have attacked the French all along the lines. His two wings seem to have done all the work, while his centre remained comparatively inactive. In other words, he massed on his wings and drove in the French northward

The battle of Le Mans was fought some seven miles from the city, and took place near Mont-fort. Savigne l'Eveque, the immediate scene of the engagement, is a village situated northeast of Le Mans.

By his defeat Chanzy has lost his last chance of relieving Paris. The present indications are that both his wings have been badly beaten, and if this be the case he will have to retreat west-ward upon the seaboard instead of northward, in which event he would have stood a better chance of doing something in the future. By the occupation of Le Mans, with the French cut off from Alenson, the Germans possess all the roads by which a successful ad-vance on Paris can be made in the No flank movements are longer practicable, and it is not likely that Chanzy, if even his army remains intact, will venture upon a direct advance. Altogether we' are inclined to regard the recent engagement as the finish-ing stroke to Paris. The German movements have been admirable throughout. They have ocen directed with a skill and an energy hardly surpassed by the movement on Sedan. It now remains to be seen whether the Germans can follow up the great advantage they have gained .- N. V. Herald.

Sketch of General Charzy. General Chanzy, the commander of the French Army of the Loire, is a native of the Department of Ardennes, and is aged about 47 years. He went to sea at the age of sixteen, but a year later he abandoned a sailor's life to join the army. He studied at St. Cyr, and from there went, with the rank of lleutenant, to Algiers, where he remained until the Italian war of 1859, wherein he gained the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He next went to Syria with the army, and served there with so much credit was made colonel in 1860. On his return he was, at his own request, sent to Africa again, and there attained the rank of general. He was recalled from Africa to engage in the present war in October, and was soon placed in com-mand of a division. He took part in the battle of Coulmiers, and at Patay, at the head of the 16th Corps, he carried the strong positions held by the right wing of the German army.

-Some Portland, Me., ladies, now in Paris, have written home that they are not suffering for the necessities of life, but, of course, are not over-supplied with luxuries. They say that they lately secured a ham, and used the fat instead of butter to make cake, which tasted "positively delicious."

#### MRS. LOGAN'S LEVEES.

The Senntorial Canvass in Illinois-How Rural Legislators are Coaxed Out of their Votes-The Sphere of Woman. Springfield (Ill.) Correspondence Chicago Post.

Springfield (Iil.) Correspondence Chicago Post.

The levees which Mrs. Logan is constantly holding in her parlors at the Leland have not been properly "written up," but their interest is certainly sufficient to justify mention. It may readily be admitted, to begin with, that it is one of the phenomena of this exciting struggle—one of its very pleasantest and most grateful features. Here, directly over the headquarters of the General himself, is a levee always in session, presided over by Mrs. Logan, who is assisted by her husband's younger brother and his handsome cousin, Miss Logan. In this room all are welcousin, Miss Logan. In this room all are welcome, and all are graciously received, and to this room all of the members of the first, second, and third houses have beat a retreat at some time during the heat of the contest. It is where they go to escape for a moment from the focid atmosphere of politics. In parlor No. 26 poli-tics is not among the refreshments. It is an oasis of peace in a desert of wrangling. It is a retreat—a neutral ground—which the comba-tants of both sides fly to, to get their soured hearts sweetened with music, and their bewildered brains cooled by sensible conversation.

Mrs. Logan is a native of Missouri, transplanted to Southern Illinois—a small, fragile lady, with an attractive mobile face, a mass of turbulent black hair, and sharp eyes selected to match it, a wide experience of the social world, a good fund of information, abundant wit, and a ready tongue freighted with complaisance and suavity. She certainly impresses very pleasantly all who come within her influence. Having ac-companied her husband in the field, she is familiar with camp-life in its varied phases. At Belmont and Fort Henry, at Donelson and Vicksburg, she hovered on the edge of the battle, and kept her eye fondly on one particular flag. Is it extraordinary that she should follow his fortunes with equal fidelity now?

Mrs. Logan dresses neatly and plainly; a black silk, edged with satin, point laces, a silken knot at the throat, and a gold chain. Her parlor is an exchange of suavities. She never herself introduces the subject of politics, but if asked has no hesitation in confessing that she is strongly prejudiced in favor of Logas, and in stating tersely why she thinks he ought to be sent to Washington.

She is never aggressive or intrusive on this point, but is fearless and confident, and exercises her woman's right of speech with such persuasive tact that there is no doubt whatever that she has made some votes for the coming man. Doubtless a round dozen of gentlemen from the unpaved districts have crossed that charming threshold, confident that they were for Oglesby or 'neutral," who have ever since worked steadily for the swarthy little General, and haven't any idea what changed their minds. The fascinations are so thoroughly disguised that even the Oglesby man is disarmed in their presence, but he feels their potency. Correspondedce of the Chicago Tribune.

But the most potent influence here is that of woman. To a politician with an ambitious and able wife, all things are possible. No elec-tioneerer here is half so much in earnest, nor has done half so much work, as Mrs. Logan. Filled with desire to see her husband occupy a place where she feels he deserves, she is toiling for him from morning till midnight. Not devoid of personal attractions, an easy and pleasant talker, who never suffers the conversation to flag, and relieves men who cannot talk from the necessity of trying to fill up dead spaces of sflence with disconnected remarks; honestly confessing that she wants her husband to win, and would be very glad to secure a vote for him, she is the most dangerous enemy of Governor Oglesby, who here, too, protests against tactics he cannot imitate. Correspondence Chicago Journal.

The report is that Logan, or rather Mrs. Logan, has made another conquest among the heavy members from Cook county, in the person of Mr. John Humphrey. The victim re-sisted temptation manfully, but man is mortal, and Humphrey is not more than man. Passing through one of the corridors of the Leland Mrs. Logan beheld Humphrey and Mr. Oglesby in close conversation at the entrance to Oglesby's Parlor. Walking straight up to the ex-Governor. the Senatress in expectancy seized his hand and said, "Governor, it's useless; you may as well go home. Mr. Humphrey is going to vote for John." His excellency is not quick at repartee, and before he could recover his wits the vision

# THE ROGERS MURDER.

The Assassin Found in Auburn State Prison-Confession to a Fellow-Culprit. AUBURN, Jan. 14.—The announcement that

Francis E. Pinto, who gained a criminal notoriety by attempting to rob the Park Bank in New York, has confessed that he is the murderer of Mr. Rogers, will no doubt create a sensation. Nevertheless, it is true. When, on the morning of the ending of 1868, Mr. Rogers was stabbed in front of his own door, in East Twelfth street, the excitement was intense. The entire machinery of the law was set in motion, detectives made arrests without number, masses of evidence were taken, and, if we are to believe the statement of Pinto, all that time he—the murderer of Rogers—was at liberty, plundering daily, until on the morning of January 23, 1869, he was brought to justice for the Park Bank

He was sentenced to five years in the State Prison, and taken to Sing Sing. He was transferred from there to this prison last spring, and shortly after his transferral Mr. W. V. B. Hoffman, one of the keepers, noticed his nervousness and strange conduct while at work. Pinto would frequently exclaim, "Oh, my God, what and run his hand through his hair in a spasmodic way. All these peculiarities tended to convince the keeper that there was some-thing on Pinto's miad, and he determined to watch him closely. Although prisoners are not allowed to converse at work, Mr. Hoffman gave Pinto permission to do so, and was last week rewarded by hearing Pinto, when at work in the "Slate Shop," make some peculiar remarks to another prisoner about the Rogers murder, half intimating that he knew more about it than he dared tell. On hearing this the keeper put another prisoner at work to ferret out what Pinto knew, and it is now stated that he has made a full confession of the murder, the keepers stating that Pinto's disclosures are in every way con-

clusive of his guilt. He will most probably be taken to New York to see whether he can be identified by the wit-nesses in the Rogers murder case. Now, as to the probabilities of his being the murderer. Pinto was arrested for the Park Bank robbery on the morning of January 23, 1869, the murde was committed on the morning of the 31st of December, 1868, so to all intents and purposes he was at large in New York city at the time of the murder. Mr. Rogers, in his dying deposition, and the colored boy who saw the two men going through Twelfth street before the murder, gave the description of the shorter man (the mur-derer) as follows:—"A man about twenty-two or twenty-three years old, short of stature, wore a light overcost, dark undercoat and clothes, black soft felt hat, had no whiskers, but a slight moustache. Now, Piuto, at the time of his arrest, was twenty-two years old, 5 feet 7 inches in height, had no whiskers, but a slight, downy moustache. The dark clothes worn by him on the morning of the robbery correspond exactly in description with those worn by the murderer, excepting the light overcoat. So much for facts. The question now is, whether Pinto is seeking

additional notoriety or not. —An Irishman has been sent to the workhouse for thirty days, in Cincinnati, for grossly insulting a Chinaman by cutting off his queue. It seemed to be a question whether it was a simple case of assault and battery or malicious destruction of property.

# SECOND EDITION

CABLE WAR NEWS.

Important from Paris.

The Terrific Bombardment.

Loss of Life and Property

The Luxembourg Destroyed.

A Series of Desperate Sorties

They are Repulsed at All Points.

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

#### FROM EUROPE.

Desperate Sorttes from Parls—The French Repulsed in Each Unse.

LONDON, Jan. 15-3 A. M.—A despatch just received from Versailles on the night of the 13th says:-Vigorous sorties have been made by the garrison of Paris in three several directions. The French simultaneously advanced against the PrussianGuards near Le Bourget and Drancy, northeast of Paris; against the 11th German Corps, near Meudon, southwest of Paris; and against the 2d Bavarian Corps, near Clamart. Also, to the south of the city. The fighting in each instance was spirited, but resulted everywhere in the defeat of the French, who were repulsed at all points and retreated rapidly within their works, a portion of them in great dis-

The Bombardment of Parls—Destruction of Life and Property. LONDON, Jan. 14—9 30 P. M.—Paris newspa-

pers of the 10th instant have been received and furnish the following interesting particulars of the bombardment. They unite in saying that the rain of projectiles, some weighing 96 kilogrammes, unparalleled in the history of the siege, was pouring into that portion of Paris lying between the Hotel des Invalides and the

Deathly Doings of the Shells. The bombardment continues without interruption throughout the day and night, and was so violent on the night of the 8th, between the Church of St. Sulpice and the Museum, that shells fell every two minutes. Hospitals, ambulances, schools, public libraries, churches of St. Sulpice, Sorbonne and Val-de-Grace, and many private houses have been struck. Women were killed both in the streets and in their beds, and infants in their mothers' arms. One projectile which fell in the Rue Vangirard killed

Works of Art Destroyed. The unrivalled works of art in the Luxembourg and Museum were destroyed.

four children and wounded five others.

Wounded Soldiers Killed. The Hospital Val-de-Grace suffered greatly, and wounded soldiers were there killed in their

Paris a Battle-field. Paris is transformed into a battle-field, in

which the women show themselves as brave as Fighting in the Haut Saone.

A despatch from Prientrul, dated the 13th, reports severe fighting all that day between Herioucourt and Croix, in the department of Haute Saone, which had not ceased at a late hour in the evening. The result was unknown. German Reinforcements. Large reinforcements are stated to be coming

from the North to the German army of the East. Skirmishing Near Havre. A despatch from Havre says there is constant

skirmishing near that city. General Faldherbe's Army. It is reported that the Prussians are turning te left wing of General Faidherbe's Army of the North, and menacing Cambrai.

The Second Day's Struggle at Le Mans-Final Defeat of the French. LONDON, Jan. 15.—The New York Herald correspondent, writing from the "Headquarters of the Second Army of the Loire at Le Mans," at midnight on ithe 11th inst., gives the following particulars of the second day's battle become chapter forces and the Garman army. tween Chanzy's forces and the German army under Prince Frederick Charles. He writes:—

AN EVENTFUL DAY. This has been one of the most eventful days in the history of France during the present war, and it is probable that one of the most eventful battles fought since the struggle began closed at nightfall of this day.

TAKING UP POSITIONS. After the defeat of yesterday (January 10) General Chanzy, displaying much energy, railled his broken columns, and, having received reinforcements, determined to strike another blow to retrieve his fortunes, knowing that the whole hope of France centred upon the ability of his army to break through the strong opposition of the Red Prince and advance to the relief of Paris. After a night of unceasing labor and apxiety daylight found the French forces prepared for the conflict. Their army consisted of three corps, the 16th, 17th, and 21st, respectively, under the command of Admiral Jourequiberry and Generals Colomb and Jouffroy. These corps averaged 50,000 men each, making an effective force of 150,000 men, the whole under the supreme control of General Chanzy. By ten o'clock in the morning Jourquiberry's corps had taken no a position on the right bank of the river Huisne, General Colomb's on the plateau of Auvours, and Gene-

OPENING OF THE BATTLE. The Prussians advanced along three roads and are said to have been under the command of Prince Frederick Charles himself. were apparently 100,000 strong. Soon after 10 o'clock sharp firing was opened by the Prussians from well located batteries on the left of the French. It was replied to with spirit.

ral Jouffroy's on the right, covering the village

STORMING OF JOUREQUIBERRY'S POSITION. Very soon a large force of German intantry, flanked by cavalry, advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, striking the right of Admiral Jourequiberry's position. The assaulting column was met by a fierce artillery fire from many guns, including a number of mitrallieuses of the new pattern. The struggle now became exceedingly severe, and was well contested. But although the Germans suffered heavy loss, they finally succeeded in driving back the French, capturing early two guns and taking and holding the important position near the river. THE GERMANS CHECKED.

General Chanzy, perceiving the danger which threatened his position, moved forward his reserves of artillery to the support of Admiral Jourequiberry. These opened a terrific fire, which checked for awhile the further advance of the Germans in that direction.

SEVERE ASSAULTS REPULSED. Two or three severe assaults were made by the Germans to secure further advantages, the object being to take the position held by the French at La Tillere. The French, however, were strongly posted, and fought with great courage and determination. Each assault was repulsed with serious loss to the Germans, the French also losing heavily.

SHARP FIGHTING ON THE CENTRE. Meantime an equally fierce attack was made on the French line covering the railroad to Chartres and Paris. After two hours' desperate Chartres and Paris. After two hours' desperate fighting the French centre was driven back. It retreated, however, slowly and in good order for a short distance only, to a position in rear of that first occupied, and where the rising ground afforded good facilities for the artillery. Here a heavy force of guns was parked, which, manned by the marines, opened a severe and well directed fire upon the advancing enemy. This not only checked the Germans, but compelled them to fall back in turn. A heavy counter fire soon opened from the German batteries, which, during the engagement, had advanced to a comduring the engagement, had advanced to a com-

manding position on the left of the railroad. The superiority of the German guns in firing soon became apparent. After an unequal duel the French fire slackened, the Germans causing great loss to the French lines. Still the French infantry maintained their position heroically, and another attempt to dislodge them signally failed.

A GERMAN FLANK MOVEMENT. For some time the engagement had the character of an artillery duel; but when the German lines had taken the positions assigned them a more active attack commenced, evidently with a desire on the part of the Germans to capture the position on the right bank of the Hulsne, in order to execute a flanking movement, with the object of cutting between the army and Le Mans, and capturing a large number of pri-

CHANGE OF TACTICS.

At 4 o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed to be changed. A heavy massing of troops took place on the French right, under cover of the wood, near the village of Brette, which was held by the French. The wood was on the extreme eft of the Prussian position, stretching for miles to the southeast of the plain between the road and villages, and were commanded by the Prussian artillery, which was well posted on the left under cover of the wood.

EFFORT TO DISLODGE THE GERMANS. A sharp and precise needle-gun fire was opened on the French line and position left of the vil-lage of the Brette, not more than seven hundred yards distant. It soon became evident that it would be impossible for them to long hold the positions unless the Germans were dis-lodged. The heavy fire of artillery directed on the woods had apparently but little effect. A large body of French infantry advanced in good

(Here the despatch breaks off.)

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Cold Wenther. SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15:- The season continues unusually cold, dry, and backward. On Friday night ice formed 11/4 inches thick in

Petaluma Valley, which is something heretofore unheard of in that locality. There was frost in San Francisco last night. Obltuary. Colonel S. Jones Jackson, a veteran of the

Florida and Mexican wars, and Provost Marshal of San Francisco during the Rebellion, died on Thursday night at Santa Clara of Bright's disease of the kidneys. A Revolutionary Fallure.

The attempted revolution in the Northwestern States of Mexico by Placido Vega has entirely failed, and Vega is now hiding in the mountains of Sinaloa, endeavoring to escape to the United

Mysterious Murder. C. E. Campbell, an old resident of Oroville, California, was murdered and thrown into a mining shaft yesterday. He had been stabbed to the heart. There is no clue to the murderers, and their object is unknown.

The Steamer Moses Taylor sailed to-day for Honolulu, to connect with the Australian and New Zealand line. There were but few passengers, and the freight list was

Burst a Bloodvessel. A. C. Benham, a printer, and formerly proprietor of the Evening Journal, burst a bloodvessel to-day, and died almost immediately.

# FROM WASHINGTON.

Navigation of the Petomac Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Jan. 16 .- The Potomac river is again open to navigation, and the mail and pas-

# SINGULAR ACCIDENT.

A Father Fatally Wounded by a Four-year Old Sos.

When train No. 8 of the Louisville and Mem-

senger boats have resumed their trips.

phis Rallroad was nearing Russellville night before last, a shocking and very singular acci-dent occurred in one of the coaches. A Mr. Sexton and his little son, aged four years, were passengers on the train. Mr. Sexton arose from the side of his boy and took a seat on the opposite side of the car, leaving his overcoat in charge of his son. Some time after this the little tellow ran his hand into one of the pockets and found a pistol, which he drew out and began playing with, and by some means discharged the contents of one chamber, the ball striking Mr. Sexton over the right eye, and passing through his head. It was found necessary to take the wounded man to Paris, Tenn., to a surgeon. Yesterday afternoon a private despatch received in this city stated that he was declining rapidly. The occurrence shocked the passengers in the coach, and, until the matter was explained, the excitement ran high. -Louis-

ville Journal, Jan 13. -Two men were killed by the explosion of a boiler of the ice-boat Chesapeake, at Baltimore, on the 31st ult., and the Coroner's jury have decided that the explosion was "caused by the foaming of the water in the boilers, which deceived the engineer."

-The San Francisco milkmen have formed a union, and resolved, necessity compelling them, that each shall keep a blank-book in which to record the names and residences of delinquent customers, such record to be printed in a circular for their common information and protec-

tion every three months.

—A man in Norwich, Conn., has taken two seats in a Methodist church, agreeing to pay \$10 to the fund for a new organ, on condition that if he occupies one seat during one service each Sunday for a year, he shall be repaid \$10. If he violates the contract in any particular, he is to forfeit \$50 to the church.

—An extraordinary case is on trial before a United States Commissioner in Rochester. It is alleged that the defendant and about thirty others entered into a formal written agreement before the election, to sell their votes to who-ever would pay the most, and that one of the by-laws of their association provided that twenty lashes should be inflicted on any member who voted contrary to the laws by their President.

#### THE NATHAN MURDER.

A Chicago Detective Claims to Have Discovered the Marderer-The Missing Diamond Stude in His Possession.

A Chicago detective, Mr. W. P. Felcker, now connected with the Secret Service Bureau, has recently been in New York consulting with Chief Kelso, Judge Cardozo, and others relative to the capture of a man whom he says is the murderer of the late Mr. Nathan, ro many false arrests and untruthful statements have been made in the search for the assassin that the public, and particularly the officers of our Police Department, look with distrust upon any reported discoveries; but the man came fortified by such evidences that it was impossible to disregard his assertions.

Felcker came from Chicago with information felcker came from Chicago with intermation that might well startle the bailled detectives of this city. He claimed to have indubitable proofs of the identity of the marderer, and to have had him safely watched for some time preceding in Illinois, where he was at the time of Felcker's appearance here, and now is. A few weeks preceding Felcker's appearance, Colonel Wood, late chief the Secret Service Bureau had called upon Mr. Alexander Wat-Bureau, had called upon Mr. Alexander Watson, an experienced detective of Jersey City, formerly of the secret service, and laid before him some of hispians indicating the spot where the murderer was to be looked for. When Felcker appeared upon the scene he also visited Watson, and said he came from Wood, detailing portions of Wood's scheme, and making the assertions given above. Watson was engaged upon another case and did Watson was engaged upon another case and did not enter into arrangements with Felcker. The object of the latter was to make his title to the reward secure before he gave his prisoner up, and he feared to take into the scheme any of the New York detectives. He, however, con-cluded to go direct to Chief Kelso and obtain his cardozo, to whom all the facts that Felcker could divulge were stated. The diamond stud and the locket were exhibited. So confident was Judge Cardozo of the truth of Felcker's statement that he gave him his check for \$1500, procuring his signature to an agreement be-tween the three parties—Kelso, Cardozo, and Felcker—relative to the arrest, reward, etc.

So far the story is based upon the statements of Kelso and Felcker, whose assertions are in accord. The arrangement was, however, sud-denly broken up on the eve of Felcker's departure for Chicago; and with regard to the reasons for this quarrel their stories are contradictory. Felcker states that he discovered a plot to de-prive him of his full share of the reward, Mr. Kelso demanding that all the detectives in his department have equal shares. Mr. Kelso affirmed to Detective Watson a few evenings ago that he made no such demand, but did not even claim any portion of the reward for him-self. He says he offered Felcker all the assistance that could be afforded by the Department of Police, but that Felcker left because he had some suspicions which no protestations could allay. The negotiations terminated in the return of the check to Cardozo and Felcker's departure to Chicago, where he proposes to wait until more satisfactory terms are offered him by the authorities of New York.

Felcker is spoken of by well-known members of the craft as a man of great shrewdness, who would not be likely to circulate a baseless report, and who will not yield an inch until he is satisfied concerning his compensation. —N. Y. World, yesterday.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Judgments. Supreme Court in Banc-Chief Justics Thompson and Judges Agnew, Sharswood, and Williams.

The following judgments were entered this morn-Agnew, J.:—
Mason vs. Kane. Error to the Common Pleas of
Fayette county. Judgment reversed, and v. f. d. n.

Clarke & Breading vs. Eli Cope. Error to the Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment re-versed, and v. f. d. n. awarded. In the matter of the opening of Delaware avenue

In the matter of the opening of Delaware avenue from Davis to Catharine street. Appeal from the Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia. In this case the court below, in reviewing the report of the road jury, awarding damages to the owners of property altered by this opening of the avenue, overruled the report, and made the simple entry "Report set aside." without assigning what exceptions were sustained. This the Supreme Court adjudge to be error, and therefore the order was reversed and a proceedendo awarded. procedendo awaided.

Sharswood, J.:—
Miller vs. Schnoor. Appeal from the Common
Pleas of Butler county. Decree affirmed and appeal Wood, Administrator, vs. Gammat. Error to Common Pleas of Fayette county. Judgment af-

Orr vs. Kelly. Appeal from the District Court of Allegheny county. Decree affirmed. Negley vs. Lindsay. Error to Common Pieas of Allegheny county. Judgment reversed and v. f. d. n.

Corkell vs Lewis. Appeal from the Common Pless of Jefferson county. Decree reversed, and record remitted for further proceedings.

Thompson, C. J.—Dickerson, et al., vs. Henry B. Allen, et al. Appeal from Nisi Prius. Injunction dissolved, and appeal dismissed at costs of appellant. Murtelle vs. Hagen. Appeal from Nisi Frius. Injunction continued.

# A Good Precedent.

Court of Quarter Bessions-Judge Paxson, Judge Paxson this morning delivered the following, which at present is of special interest:—
This is a rule to show cause why a judgment entered in a suit upon a forfeited recognizance should not be stricken off or modified.

The form of this rule is objectionable. If we were to make it absolute the entry upon our record would be insensible. If two remedies are sought of an inconsistent character, there should be two rules, instead of combining them in one rule, in the after-

We can only strike off a judgment for some defect appearing upon the face of the record, or for fraud. Neither exist in this case, and the application to Neither exist in this case, and the application to strike off must therefore be dismissed.

It remains to consider the motion to modify the judgment. The defendant became ball for one Edward Parr, charged with receiving stolen goods. Parr failed to appear, his recognizance was forfeited on the last day of September Term, 1839, and a bench warrant issued, under which he was brought in, and upon the 18th of October, 1869, one William Pollock became ball. Parr again failed to appear, and has never been tried. Suit was entered against the above defendant upon his recognizance, and the above defendant upon his recognizance, and judgment obtained on May 21, 1870, for \$1000. On May 20, 1870, a fi. fa. was issued, and on June 8, 1870, a rule was obtained to show cause why the judgment should not be opened, and forfetture stricken off, which rule was discharged October 18, 1870.

The present rule was obtained January 7, 1871. A party who asks to be relieved from the effect of a judgment should be prompt in his application to the court. It will not do to sleep upon his rights; and this rule is as applicable in the criminal as in the civil side of the court. In this case the defendant has already had a hearing upon the rule to open the judgment and permit the forfeiture. It is difficult to see why the relief how asked might not have been given upon that rule, had the defendant been entitled to it; and in any event said rule could have been moulded to meet the case. If any further rule were necessary, it should have been taken promptly.

It is a strange objection to the granting of this application that Parr has fied and the commonwealth has never been able to try him. The ball is in no condition to ask favors while his principal is a figurity. wealth has never been able to try lim. The ball is in no condition to ask favors while his principal is a fugitive. It is true new ball was entered after the forfeiture, but that does not help this defendant. That was not his act, and he cannot take advantage of it. In the case of a fugilive from justice we do not feel disposed to relieve any one who stands bound for his appearance. Parties who become ball for criminals should understand that it means something.

> Linbility for Freight. Nisi Prius-Judge Sharewood

Among the cases called for trial on the list this morning was that of Root & Rust, of New York, vs. The Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company. This is the test case lavolving the question of the liability of the railroad to the New York oil merchants for overcharges of freight made by the company during the years 1866, 1867, and 1868. The

amount claimed by the plaintiffs in this case is about \$123,000, while the cases dependent upon it make the amount reach \$400,000. The case was continued because of certain commissions to take testimony being out. This trial was fixed for February 20. The plaintiffs are represented by Hon. F. Carroll Brewster and Lewis Waln Smith, Esq.; the company by Samuel G. Thompson, Esq., and W. S. Lane, Esq.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Finletter.

This morning James Mahood was put upon trial, charged with an indecent assault upon Mrs. Carrie Krause. The lady testified that on the 18th of December she looked at some stoves in defendant's store, and said when she got the money she would buy one, and then returned to her home in Thirty-seventh street. Shortly afterwards the defendant called at her house, under the pretext of being informed fully as to what was her intention with regard to the stove. She told him she had nothing further to say on the subject, and rose to show him the door. He then made indecent proposals to her, and seized her round the walst with one hand, put the other upon her mouth, and endeavored to

and seized her round the walst with one hand, put the other upon her mouth, and endeavored to throw her upon a sofa. She struggled and called for her daughter, upon whose entrance into the room he fied. The lady was ill some days, and upon her recovery she preferred this charge.

Upon cross-examination the defendant's counsel succeeded in confusing the lady about dates, and asked some very hard questions concerning her previous life, which, however, Judga Finletter very properly cheeked. On trial.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

Monday, Jan. 16, 1871. The week opens in about the same condition as the past week closed as far as money matters as the past week closed as far as money matters are concerned, the only difference being that there is less demand this morning for call loans than for several days past. As for discounting, it is, as usual, dull and nominal. The banks are generally flush in funds and are likely to are generally flush in funds and are likely to continue so as long as they are so dependent upon the condition of the local Stock Board for employment for their surplus funds. Business is generally at a standstill, and the amount of paper offering is very small.

Gold was quiet, steady, and weak, ranging up to noon between 110% and 110½, closing at 1105.

Government bonds meet with a moderate in

Government bonds meet with a moderate demand, but prices are slightly off in sympathy At the Stock Board there was a heavy busi-

ness in Feading at the decline, but the balance

of the list was quiet. No State or city loans Reading Railroad declined down to 48%, b. o., and closed at 49, b. o. Sales of Pennsylvania at 62; Norristown at 79; and Oll Creek and Alleghany at 46%. 37% was bid for Catawissa preferred and 26% for Philadelphia and Erie. In canal shares we notice sales of Lehigh at 281/2006. 3334, s. o.@8334, b. o. A few shares of Second and Third Streets Railway sold at 56.

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

BEFORE BOARDS. 

FIRST BOARD.

\$400 City 6s, prior 20 sh O C & A R . 46 kg to 62 . 161 kg 680 sh Read ls. 560 . 48 kg 10000 Am Gold . 110 kg 680 sh Read ls. 560 . 48 kg 10000 Am Gold . 110 kg 680 do . 2d 48 kg 1000 do . 61 kg 100 do . 18 . 48 kg 20 do . 61 kg 100 do . 18 . 48 kg 4 do . c . 61 kg 100 do . 18 . 50 do . 2d 48 kg 100 do . 50 do . 2d 48 kg 100 do . 50 do . 2d 48 kg 100 do . 50 do . 2d 48 kg 100 do . 50 do . 2d 48 kg 100 do . 50 do . 2d 48 kg 100 do . 50 do . 48 kg 12 sh Norrist'n R . 79 290 do . 18 . 50 do . 50 do . 48 kg 100 do . 50 do . 48 kg 100 do . 50 do . 50 do . 65 50 do....... 59% 390 100 sh Leh Nav.s30, 33% 209 100 do... 560, 83% 200 13 sh 2d & 3d St.. 56 400

MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. 8. 68 of 1881, 1103 (2011); 5-208 of 1862, 1003 (2010); do. 1864, 1092 (2003); do. 1865, 1093 (2010); do., July, 1866, 1073 (2010); do., July, 1867, 1073 (2010); do. July, 1868, 1083 (2010); 58, 10-40, 1073 (2010); do. July, 1868, 1083 (2010); do. 1864, 1083 (2010); do. 1865, 1083 (2010); do. 1868, do. 1868, do. 1868 (2010); do. 1868, do. 1868, do. 1868 (2010); do. 1868, do. 1868 (2010); do. 18 MESSES, WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third

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

10 00 A. M. 110% 11-10 A. M. 110% 10-12 " 110% 10-14 " 110% 11-23 " 110% 10-14 " 110% 11-25 " 110% 10-25 " 110% 10-25 " 110% 10-26 M. 110% Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Jan. 16 .- The duliness in Beef Cattle which we recorded at the close of our last report was again the most prominent feature to-day, but with comparatively light receipts prices were steady . We quote choice at 8@8%c., fair to good at 6%@ 73/c., and common at 4@6c. per 1b gross. Receipts, 1741 head. The following are the particulars of the

8ales.

Head.
64 Owen Smith, Virginia, 6@8 %.
64 Owen Smith, Virginia, 6@8 %.
65 Daniel Smyth & Bros., Western, 6 % @ 7 %.
65 Dennis Smyth, do., 7@8 %.
65 A. Christy, do., 7@8 %.
65 Dengler & McCleese, Lancaster co., 5@ 7 %.
66 Ph. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 6 % @ 8 %.
67 D James Shirk, do., 6 % @ 8 %.
68 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@ 8.
69 James McFillen, Western, 7@ 8.
60 James McFillen, do., 7@ 8 %.
60 James McFillen, do., 7@ 8 %. 20 B. F. McFillen, Western, 7@8.

50 James McFillen, do, 7@8½.

40 B. S. McFillen, do, 5@8.

52 Ullman & Bachman, do., 6%68.

53 Mooney & Miller, do., 7@8.

54 Thomas Mooney & Bro., do., 5@7½.

55 Gns. Schamberg & Co., Western, 6½@7½.

55 Gns. Schamberg & Co., Western, 6½@7½.

56 W. Alexander, Chester do, 6%68.

70 R. Maynes, Western 5%67½.

40 Elcorn & Co., do., 6@6%.

53 Rosenburg, Western Pennsylvania, 7@7½.

53 Rosenburg, Western Pennsylvania, 7@7½.

54 Blum & Co., Western Pennsylvania, 7@7½.

55 Steinburg, Western Pennsylvania, 7@7½.

56 S. Steinburg, Western Pennsylvania, 7@7½.

57 S. Steinburg, Western Pennsylvania, 7@7½.

58 Rosenburg, Western Pennsylvania, 7@7½.

59 S. Steinburg, Virginia, 4@5.

Cows and Calves were in good request, with sales of 150 head at \$45@65.

Sneep were not much inquired after, but prices were unchanged. Sales of 13,990 head at the different yards at 5@6c. per lb. gross.

Hogs were rather slow to move, but holders manifested no disposition to accept lower figures. Sales of 4000 head at \$8@8.50 for slop and \$9@9.75 per 100 lbs. net for corn fed.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, Jan. 16.—Arrived, steamship Dacian, from the Mediterranean. San Francisco, Jan. 15.—Arrived, steamer Sacra-

menio, from Panama.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Jan. 16.—Arrived, bark
Lord Baltimore, from Plo for orders. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JANUARY 16 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE KYBNING TELEGRAPH

8 A. M...... 50 | 11 A. M...... 49 | 2 P. M...... 51 ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Schr Eilen Holgate, Golding, from Newbern, N.C., with lumber to Norgross & Sheets,
Schr Lizzie W. Hannum, Rick, from Cape Ann, with granite stone to Barker & Bro.

MISCELLANY.

Steamer Norman, Nickerson, for Philadelphia, cleared at Boston P. M. 14th Inst.,

Steamer Fanits, Doane, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 12th Inst.,

Br. bark L. G. Bigelow, from Gottenburg for Philadelphia, was spoken Jan. 18, on Barnegat.

Bark Seraphina, at New York yesterday from Rio Janeiro, reports:—Jan. 18, lat. 37 55, long. 74 15, apoke ship City of Boston, from Liverpool for Philadelphia, 72 days out.

Brig Torrid Zone, from Demarara for Philadelphia, was at Bermuda Sth inst., with rudder-head gone and leaking.

and leaking.

Schr Althea, Smith, from Arcelbo, P. R., for ——
put into Bermuda 3d inst, in distress, of what nature
not stated.