THE DEELY EVENING ENGLISHED PULL DISCHARTER FOLDS, JANUARY 17, 1-71 THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. XV.-NO. 23.

FIRST EDITION The Nathan Murder Case Count Joannes a Conspirator. A Bold Bid for the Rewards. Herod's Awful Malady. Another Diet of Worms. Important Railway Ticket Jase.

F	ree	Lo	ve	in	the	West.	
A	She	ep_	in	Wo	lf's	Clothing.	

THE COUNT JOANNES.

The Nathan Murder-Estraordinary Scene in a New York Court-The "Count," Otherwise Plain George Jones, Charged With Conspiracy.

The New York Post of last evening has the

George Jones), for the larceny of \$50, was disposed of to-day in the Court of General Sessions, Hughes pleading guilty and being sentenced to the State Prison for one year. In entering the plea, Mr. McCleiland, counsel of Hughes, urged upon the Court the necessity of reading some affidavits in support of a request he would make for a light sentence. The Court having granted him permission, he proceeded to read the following affidavit: --

The Pcople agt. James Hughes-City and County of New York, ss.-Albert Craig says that he is acquainted with James Hughes; that this deponent is well acquainted with an individual named E. G. Howe, who was confined in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island from May 21 until December 20, 1870; that this depo-nent is acquainted with an individual calling and styling himself "George the Count Jowhose name, as deponent has been annes," informed and believes, is plain George Jones, from the fact that he has seen the said George Jones in the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island in company with the said E. G. Howe, and conversing with him (Howe) in the month of September, 1870. Further, this deponent says that he saw the said George Jones alias "George the Count Joannes," engaged in con-versation with the said E. G. Howe on divers and different occasions in said penitentiary; that the said Howe made a confidant of this depo-nent, and the said Howe intended, upon their release, to proceed together to California. That the said E. G. Howe disclosed to deponent the object of these frequent conversations and con-ferences with the said George Jones alias "George the Count Joannes." That the said Howe told this deponent that he (E. G. Howe) and the said "Count Joannes" were "putting up a job," to use his language, to secure the large reward of \$49,000 which had been offered by the authorities for the arrest and conviction of the murderer of Benjamin Nathan. That the said "Count Joannes" had announced through the public press that he was the chairman of a vigilance committee, and desired any information leading to the arrest and conviction of the assassin of said Benjamin Nathan. That the said E. G. Howe further informed this deponent. that he had told the said "Count" that he (Howe) could furnish proofs which would fasten the crime upon one James Hughes (with whom he, Howe, had quarrelled shortly before) and notwithstanding he knew and was convinced of the falsity of the statement he had made to the said "Count." This deponent solemnly avers that he has made this affidavit without any solicitation from the said James Hughes or his counsel, or any person whatever, and in order to reveal an infamous conspiracy against the life of the said Hughes, and to expose to this court and the public the baseness, duplicity, and monstrous fraud of George Jones allas "George, the Count oannes. ALBERT FELIX CRAIG. Sworn before me this 26th day of January, Joannes. 1871, A. H. Hummell, Notary Public, New York County. After sentence Mr. Roche addressed the Court, requesting his Honor to suggest to the District Attorney the propriety of laying the action of George Jones before the General Term of the Supreme Court, and ask that his name be stricken from the roll of attorneys and counsellors. "The "Count" jumped up and said, "I accept the challenge !

made their way through the skin. I attempted to kill them under the skin by dividing it with my lancet, and failing to get out out one-halt of the worm, the part inflamed very much and pre-sented the appearance of ery-ipelatous inflam-mation; the others killed by pressure resulted about as the former, but both yielding to the common treatment of local inflammation poultices, etc. The worm is about one inch to one and a Ine worm is about one inch to one and a quarter inches long, and about the size of a large broom straw, looking very much like the fish-bait, commonly called sawyer, that we find under firm bark of decayed trees.

The patient is a lady about twenty-tree years The Swiss Boundary Line. old, fair complexion, mother of three children, constitution very good, no scrofulous tumor in

AN ILLINOIS SENSATION.

A Baptist Jeweller and a Lady Musician-A Sheep in Wolf's Clothing. A Peoria correspondent of the Chicago Re-

the family.

ublican writes:-One of the nicest scan. mag. cases in the his-

The hero is Herman G. Pein, a well known jeweller, and a leading light in the Baptist Church. He is also considerably interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association, besides being the founder and super-

intendent of a number of mission Sunday-schools. In addition to all this, he is a married man, and has been for some years. His wife is a very pretty little woman, and in this affair

has the hearty sympathy of the community. The "leading lady" is a Miss Martin, a well-known music teacher. Her scholars came from the most aristocratic families, and as she posessed considerable musical ability and the appearance and manners of a lady, passed well in society, and was thought by all to be as virtuous and pure as an augel.

It seems that about eighteen months ago Miss Martin applied to Pein for admission into his family as a boarder. After due consultation with his spouse he concluded to receive her into the family circle, and there she was installed. Pein and his wife were delighted with their

lady boarder. Her engaging manners and fine musical tastes made her a valuable acquisition to the little household. Between Pein and her an intimacy sprung up,

closing with a finale that makes society stand aghast, and ask in agonizing tones, "Whither are we drifting?" So adroitly was it managed by the partles, that not the slightest suspicion has attached to either of them until now, although it has been going on for over a year. Pein mended watches, and sold his wares on week days, and on the Sabbath sang his psalms with fervor and unction, the same as in days of yore when he was "chaste as ice." The fair syren attended to the duties of her profes-sion, and lifted up her voice in the sanctuary with the same ardor and purity of expression that are popularly supposed to characterize vir-

tuous young ladies religiously inclined. Strange to say, the wife was as ignorant of the amorous propensities of her lord as the rest of minkind, and not until about a week ago did the faithful and lloving partner of Pein's joys and sorrows realize the truth. Then there was a muss. The wife made such a noise among her friends that a clamor raised up around the ears of the devoted couple such as was never before heard of, and the consequence was that early on Thursday morning passengers might have noticed a couple purchasing tickets for some far-off port, to which they have sailed, never, the community hope, to return.

DROWNED UNDER THE ICE.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871.

SECOND EDITION PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Senate. HARRISBURG, Jan. 27.-Mr. Albright introduced a bill to making it unlawful for any To-day's Cable News. manufacturer, merchant, or dealer in coal of used for illuminating purposes to sell such oil unless it shall have been tested by a reliable coal oil test. Mr. Dechert, one to authorize a paid Fire De-partment in the city of Philadelphia. This bill is of 13 sections. Joseph R. Lyndall, The French Defeated at Villars.

William F. McCally, Jacob Landenslager, Dr. William K. Gilbert, Henry Bobb; and Thomas McCullough, and the Mayor, are created a com-mission to establish and maintain a Fire Department, and are required to commence the organization of the same within ten days from the passage of the act. At the first meeting a Presi-dent, Treasurer and Secretary, to serve one year will be elected.

The term of the two first-named Commissioners shall expire on the first Monday of January, 1872; of the next two on the first Monday in January, 1873; and of the last two on the first Monday of January, 1874.

The Mayor is to be ex-oflicio a member of the commission. The next section provides that at the next

general election two Commissioners shall be elected in the place of those whose terms expire in the following January, and so thereafter at such succeeding election. The term of such Commissioners shall be for three years. The Judges of the Court of Common Pleas are authorized to fill vacancies.

The Commissioners shall have power to create a lean of \$500,000, payable in forty years, and bearing 6 per cent., and all money arising from the sale of the lean must be deposited with the City Treasurer, and the President is authorized to draw the warrants. The Councils are re-quired to pay semi-annually the interest on the bonds issued, and to provide a sinking fund for the payment of the same.

They must also provide for paying the expenses of the Dapartment. The commissioners are to take charge of extinguishing fires, and are to hire or buy apparatus and to employ persons to perform the duties. But they must hire or purchase more than thirty engines, ten hose carriages, and eight hook and ladder trucks, or employ more than six persons for each engine hose carriage, and twelve for a hook and ladder, and three persons as clerks. They shall elect a Chief and five Assistant Engineers for two years, who shall not be less than twentyone years old.

The Commissioners are to rent the necessary offices and houses, and with the consent of Councils may buy necessary real estate. The Commissioners are to receive \$2500 a year and give bonds in \$10,000, and they shall determine what to pay the employes.

House of Representatives.

Vasious petitions were presented; among them some from four thousand miners of Western Pennsylvania in favor of better safeguards. Also, from men, women, and children in all parts of the State in favor of a prohibitory liquor law. Also in favor of relieving charitable and religious bequests from collateral inheri-

tance tax. Mr. Miller, of Philadelphia, from the Com-mittee on Banks, gave notice that hereafter no application would be considered unless t was accompanied by an editor or publisher that the notice of incorporation had been adver-tised according to law. Among the bills introduced were the follow-

AN OLD TIME RELIC.

"Sabba-Day or Noon Houses."

one of these relies of a former time, a "Sabbaay or Noon House.

Before the modern conveniences of stoves and urnaces for warming churches, it was very deirable after attending service in a cold meeting-house to have some place during the inter-mission where the sufferers could go and warm themselves and cat their lunch. Some used to go to neighboring houses that were kindly opened for particular friends; others went to the tavern, which always kept an open door and an open bar; others built for themselves what were called "Sabba-day" or "Noon Downer" Houses.'

The pastor of the Congregational church in Townsend, in a recent historical discourse, describes these houses. Like the one now standing at Townsend, they consisted of four rooms ten or twelve feet square, with a fireplace in cach room. They were generally built at the united expense of four or more persons, to be occupied only on the Sabbath by their respective families and such guests as they invited to join with them. Dry fuel was kept on hand ready for kindling fires, and usually a barrel of cider for each family was placed in the cellar.

On the morning of the Sabbath, the owner of each room deposited in his saddle bags the necessary refreshments for himselt and family, and took took an early start for the sanctuary. He first called at his noon-house, built a fire, deposited his luncheon, warmed himself and family, and at the hour of worship they were all ready to sally forth and to shiver in the cold during the morning service at the house of worship. At noon they returned to their noon-house, with invited friends, where a warm room received them. The saddle-bags were now brought forth, and their contents discharged on the table, of which all partook a little. Then each in turn drask from the pitcher or mugs of cider which had been brought from the cellar. This service being performed and thanks returned, the remaining ime was spent in reading notes and discussing the morning sermon, a chapter from the Bible or from some other book of a religious character; not unfrequently prayer was offered before retiring again to the sauctuary for the after-noon worship. At the close of the services of the afternoon, if the weather was severely cold, the family returned to the noon-house to warm themselves before going home. The fires were then extinguished, the saddle bags gathered up, the house locked, and all returned home.

The exercises, after lunch, here described, were much more appropriate for the Sabbath than those in modern times of warmed churches and Sabbath-schools. connected with "horse-shed" and "horse-block classes," which some can remember, and which even now exist, which were mostly discussions about the weather, the crops, the improvements in stocks, politics, and such matters.

AERIAL NAVIGATION.

Trial of the New San Francisco Flying-

The Fan Francisco Bulletin of January 7 says: The newly-invented "flying-machine" was put into operation yesterday, with considerable success. When everything was tightened and got in good running order, and the propeller arranged to cause elevation, it was just 12% o'clock. The fire for raising steam was then kindled, and in one minute and a quarter steam was opened. At 12:47 P. M. the machine was cut loose and the propellers started. She then

rose most gracefully in the air, amid the cheers

of the crowd who had gathered to witness the

ascension. The machine was guided by cords

attached to both ends of the balloon, and in the

hands of persons on the ground. She ascended

about fifty feet and sailed along about a block,

on the slate for the doctor; don't remember to have put a call on the slate on that morning for the doctor; I very frequently attend the door and attend to the patients coming in; the docand attend to the patients coming in; the doc-tor's office hours are from 7 to 9 A. M.; the doctor is a single man; I first heard of his arrest on Tuesday, the 18th, about half-past twelve or one o'clock; didn't hear the cause of his arrest at that time; first heard the nature of the charge against him fully that day, at least I did not understand it; fully that day; at least I did not understand it; first understood it the evening of the same day from Mr. Getz; Mr. Getz came to my house in the neighborhood of one o'clock that day; it was the elder Mr. Getz; he informed me of the doctor's arrest, I saw Mr. Getz several times that day, and went with him to the Central Station house, where I saw the doctor; I did not on that day converse with Mr. Getz or the doctor concerning the hour at which he left my house the day before; I never had any conversation with them on that subject; I re-member saying to Mr. Getz that I saw the doctor in the morning and knew he was home to dipper in the morning; Miss McLees and Mrs. Smith were visitors at my house; when not actually engaged in the store I generally an-swered the calls at the door; I did not see the doctor return to his office that morning before dinner-time; when I heard the doctor had been arrested, I referred to when I had seen him on that day.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Re-examined-When the bell rang and some one went into the office after Mrs. Smith had gone away, I know the doctor was in his office, ecause I heard his volce.

Elizabeth Smith sworn-I reside in Ridge avenue above the seven mile stone, near Kipple's lane in Roxborough; on the 17th of Octo-ber I was at the house of Mrs. Cooke, my niece, who was just examined; I left her house that morning to take the 9 o'clock train at Ninth and Green streets for Norristown; I was just in time for the train; when I left Mrs. Cooke's house Mrs. Cooke, Miss Rue, Miss Brooks, Mrs. Caldwell, and a young lady I do not know, Dr. Neville, and a little boy were there; I was talking to the doctor in his office; I went in to bid him good-bye; he had a newspaper in his hand, as if he was going to read; I left him at his office door. Cross-examined-When I went out Mrs.Cooke

was in the store. The cross-questioning of this witness resulted about as that of the preceding one, and at the close of it the Court took a recess.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, Jan. 27, 1871,

Borrowers continues in good favor in this market, the loanable resources both at the banks and outside being largely in excess of requirements since the recent collapse in Reading Railroad stock. The demand for call loans is rather more active to-day than yesterday, but it is still quite dull and rates easy on good col-laterals. The mainstay of lenders now appears to be the operators in breadstuffs and pork, in which branches of trade there is considerable activity and some speculation. Commercial paper is offering more freely in consequence, but there is no pressure, nor is any anticipated. The Gold market rules dull, being steady, with

all the sales reported at 110%. In Government bonds there is a further up-

ward tendency in prices. Stocks were dull, but prices continue steady.

Sales of City 6s, new bonds, at 101; Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 88 for the small bonds. Reading was quiet, with sales at 493-16;

latter b. o.; N. Central at 41%, and Philadelphia and Erie was in demand, with sales at 27%@ 2712, the latter b. o. In canal shares the only transactions were in Lehigh, which brought 34% b. o.; 17 was bid for Schuylkill preferred. 40 was bid for Fifth and Sixth Streets Railroad; 71 for Tenth and Eleventh, and 1516 for Hestonville.

Prospeccts of Repealing the Income Tax The Steamship Subsidy Bills. Esc., Esc., Esc., Etc. EtC... FROM EUROPE.

Matters at Washington.

Movements of Minister Schenck.

Whisky and the Revenue.

Evvinn Neutrality. LONDON, Jan. 25-7-30 P. M.-A despatch from Berne says that since the 23d French pickets have been posted along the frontier, preventing egress from France into Switzerland, and imprisoning strangers. Many Francs-tireurs were near the Swiss boundary, and their pickets are in the vicinity of the town of Villars.

Repuise of the French at Villars. The German patrols extend to Abbevilliers. The Germans have stormed Grayroche, and repulsed the French in an attack upon Villars.

Burning et a Ship. The ship Marion Emerson, of Yarmonth. Nova Scotia, Captain Sheldrake, from Savannah December 3, for Bremen, and laden with cotton, took fire at Bremenhaven. At the date of the telegram from the latter place the foremast had been cut away and the fire was increasing in strength. The Marion Emerson is owaed by S. Killam, of Yarmouth, N. S., and registers 694 tons.

FROM WASHINGTON. Minister Thornton's Reception.

Pesvatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- Notwithstanding the violent snow-storm last night the second card reception this season of Minister and Mrs. Thornton was largely attended by some of the most distinguished and prominent persons in Washington, including Judges of the of Supreme Court, members both

Judge Bedford's hammer came down, and so did Jones.

HEROD'S AWFUL MALADY.

A Parasitical Phenomenon-A Mississippi Lady being Literally Enten Alive by Worms-A Chapter of Horrors.

The Memphis Avalanche of the 21st instant 88 V8:--

A correspondent (Dr. J. M. Hughes) of the Meridian Gazette furnishes a horror in the shape of an account of a woman being devoured by worms. The woman lives in Newton county. The Doctor is treating the case. Of it he says: -

The first sensation is a creeping feeling under the skin, producing a very unpleasant tickling: they commence at any part of the body, from the head to the feet, and whenever one is felt to move, there is no rest for the worm nor patient until it makes its way through the skin. and when he gets through only lives long enough to prove that it is an animal, making a few efforts to crawl after it gets through the skin, and in a few moments there is no evidence of life, giving us no chance to find out the best for killing the animal while under the plan skin. While in the flesh it seems to be strong. with great locomotive power, travelling from place to place under the skin, at the rate of from four to six inches per hour, at all times seeming to be hunting a place to get through to the surface.

They can be felt to crawl under the skin as they go from place to place as sensibly as a fly can be felt to crawl over the face; whenever they come, or attempt to come, through the skin, they produce intense pain, redness, and swelling, and a tumor forms from the size of a hen's egg to that of a tea-cup, and in the course of from four to six hours it either comes out or removes to some other part. Some of the places supporate, and it comes out covered in flesh; others make their appearance covered in blood, the latter giving the most pain-they have visited almost every part of the body.

And nothing that has been done as yet seems to give any relief or stop their propagation.

The places where they come through the skin seem to be obstinate in healing. The first one came through about twelve days ago and the place is not well yet, each place discharging from five to ten drops of unhealthy-looking pus per day. The worm leaves a hole where he comes out about like where a common-sized pegging-awl had been thrust through a piece of solid leather, retaining its roundness for several days. There have been about ten that have

Terrible Sufferings of Fishermen.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser says: -John Cavanaugh, aged fifty years, and his son William, aged wenty-one years, have been well known among the fishermen in this vicinity, residing on the other side of Buffalo creek, opposite foot of Chicago street. It seems the en named had set their lines through the lee in the bay, and on Wednesday evening at an early hour started out to examine the same, the father stopping at his lines, which were about two miles from shore, and William proceeding about two miles further, to the place at which he expected to make a haul. A strong wind off shore prevailed at the time,

and, unnoticed by the men, the field of ice was separated, William Cavanaugh being upon the letached portion, and his father on the firm ice. The latter having overhauled his lines started out to where his son had gone, and by the time he had reached the fissure created by the wind a thin coating of ice had been formed upon the surface of the water. Advancing unsuspectingly upon the treacherous footing, the old man was suddenly whirled into eternity, being plunged into the cold depths below the ice, and drowned, no helping hand being near to save him. The son having taken the fish from his lines,

turned in the direction of the shore, and proceeded as rapidly as possible, as night was coming on. Suddenly he was startled by coming upon a dividing space of water, and at once his perilous position was realized. The field of ice on which he had been at work had been broken into three floes, and the young fisherman was in great danger indeed. He plunged into the chilling waters, and swam vigorously to the opposite side of the channel, reaching what he considered the firm ice in safety. Again he started toward home, but soon reached another break, and bravely swam across, though almost helplessly chilled. When the young man reached a third break he wellnigh lost courage, but plunged in again and finally reached the firm ice. By this time his clothing was weighted down with ice, his body partially numbed, and everything looked dark. However, home was reached at last, and warmth restored and comfort given. It was at once realized that the father was either in great danger or lost. Soon a party was gotten' together and search was instituted. Arriving at the spot at which the old man was drowned, the sled was found, and signs discovered of the unfortunate accident. Yesterday morning grapnels were used, and about noon the body was recovered.

RAILROAD TICKET CASE.

The Right to "Lay Over"-Alleged Bad Faith to Passengers.

The Baltimore American of yesterday says:-In the Superior Court yesterday the trial was commenced of the case of Elisha P. McClure vs. The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company, an action to recover for alleged illegal expulsion of plaintiff from a passenger train of defendant while near Aberdeen, M.d.

In passing on the prayers the court remarked upon the facts presented by the testimony, which substantially were as follows:-The plaintiff, having a ticket to come to this city from Philadelphia, and desiring to spend four or five hours at Port Deposit, made inquiry of the ticket agent at Perryville whether his ticket would be good to carry him to this city, after stopping, as he wished to, and was informed that it would. He went to Port Deposit, and on returning got on a train, the conductor of which refused to receive the ticket, and told him he must either pay or get off. There was no force or violence used to compel him to leave when he refused to pay.

The Court said that if the plaintiff had got the ticket agent and conductor of the train on which he had come to Perryville to write on the ticket that it was good for a subsequent time, then he would have a guaranteed right to ride; but as he had not done so, the conductor of the train on which he subsequently got was not required to take his word unsupported by the written authorization of the agent for him to take another train than the one he bought the ticket for. The plaintiff then submitted another prayer, more in consonance with the views of the Court. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant.

houses of Congress, and a more than usually large representation of the foreign legations, either in the persons of ministers or officers attached to them. The reception was generally regarded as delightful, not less for the hospitalities extended than for the refinement and sociability of the guests.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

Minister Schenck left to-day for New York, where he is to be entertained at a great dinner by William M. Evarts and members of the New York bar. He will return on Wednesday, when his instructions will be ready, and the expectation is that he will sail in the steamer leaving on Saturday. a week from to-morrow.

Whisky and the Revenue.

Members of the Ways and Means Committee are informed that an organized effort will be made as soon as the income tax is abolished to increase the tax on whisky. Commissioner Pleasanton is said to favor the increase, but he will not recommend it at the present session.

The Income Tax-Prospects of Repeal. It is the general opinion that the Senate bill to abolish the income tax is fully debated in the House, it will be defeated. If it is taken up and put through under the operation of the previous question, it will probably succeed.

The Tax on Paper.

Frank Leslie made an argument before the Ways and Means Committee to-day in favor of equalizing the duty on imported paper, so that sized and unsized shall come in at the same rate of duty.

The River and Harbor

Appropriation bill, so far amounts to five millions. When finished it will probably reach seven or eight millions.

The House Commerce Committee has been unable to come to any conclusion on the various

Steamship Subsidy Bills

before them. The conflicting interests are so great that unless the parties concerned can come to some understanding among themselves, the committee will refuse to report any of them.

FROM THE WEST.

A New Apportlonment Law.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 26 .- The lower house of the Legislature passed a resolution requesting our Senators and Representatives in Coogress to urge the passage of a new apportionment law, which shall apply to the Forty-second Congress.

The Cincinnati and Southern Railroad.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26 .- The House of Representatives of Kentucky to-day reconsidered its action of yesterday on the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad bill, and passed it by a vote of 46 to 45.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Great Billiard Match.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 26 .- The billiard match to-night between Dion and Deery attracted a very large audience. The terms of the match to play the Freeh carom game, with push and crotch shots barred, Dion to score 600 points against Deery's 500, for \$1000 a side. At the fifth inning Dion scored 43, and at the forty-fourth inning the score stood, Dion 232 and Deery 148.

FROM NEW YORK.

Dwelling Houses Burned. New York, Jan. 27.-At 1 o'clock this morning the residence of Montgomery De Morest, No. 140 West Fortieth street, was seriously damaged by fire. Five two-story frames adjoining were entirely destroyed. Loss anreported.

By Mr. Thompson, authorizing Councils to open, grade, curb, and pave Twelfth street, between Wharton and Reed streets.

A DISTRESSING CASE.

Pittsburg Doctors Unable to Decide Between Hydrophobia and Epilepsy. The Pittsburg Dispatch says:-Yesterday

threshing oats, and without any warning he

fell down in a succession of the most extraordi-

All the circumstances of the case were well

calculated to arouse curiosity, and yesterday

afternoon a reporter visited Hunzinger in a

ward of the hospital. The man's whole aspect was so quiet, subdued, and even comfortable at

the time that we regarded our visit as thrown

away. Hunzinger is a large, athletic fellow,

with a strong, square face, and a quite prepos-

sessing appearance. He was as quiet as a baby, and responded to our overtures for a conversa-

He has for some time been working as a

farmer. He ascribed his fits to the inhalation

of dust from oats he was threshing. We asked

him if he had not been bitten by a dog lately

He said that he had, about the end of August

been bitten by a dog, and by a snake also, very nearly at the same time. The dog was not mad to his knowledge. After the snake bite his body swelled up and became discolored. He was kept drunk for four days on whisky, and finally not over both. We acked if he had

nary fits.

when she was pulled down to have her boiler replenished. Again she arose, this time to a height of two hundred feet. All the machinery connected with it worked to the perfect satismorning a young man known by the name of Henry Hunzinger was brought into Pittsburg faction of the inventor, who intends to place it over the Western Pennsylvania Railroad from on public exhibition at some place, of which an island near Lincoln's station. He had, been notice will be given. The name given her is for a brief time in the employ of a farmer on 'America." the island named Lane. On Saturday he was

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Trial of Dr. Nevtile-An Atibl.

Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Allison ana Paxson.

In the case of Dr. W. H. H. Neville, charged with the murder of a female infant by throwing it into Cohocksink creek, on the 17th of October, the case of the Commonwealth closed last evening, and now by the defense an alibi and good character are being presented.

Dr. R. Stewart sworn-I reside at No. 1838 Green street; I have been a practising physician eighteen years; the defendant is a homeopathist: I have known him a long time; his character is good.

Mr. R. H. Cobb, Mr. E. J. Howlett, Lewis M. Baird, William A. Barrett, Theodore Stevens, a minister, David J. Myers, Thomas Brock, A. C. McCurdy, George M. Snyder, Henry Coulter, J. D. Duffield, an attorney, Dr. B. N. Bethell, John W. Brown, W. L. Kite, Henry Moore, Mrs. Rachel Smith, and many others testified to the same effect and gave the prisoner a most excellent character. Mrs. Sarah E. Cook sworn-I reside at No.

1832 Coates street; I saw the defendant about a quarter before 7 o'clock on the morning of October 17; I saw him descending the stairs coming down from the room; he took his breakfast at my house, at the same table with me, at fi teen minutes after seven; Mrs. Elizabeth Smith, Louis Waston, a small boy, Miss McLees, Rebeeca Roth, and my boy were at breakfast also; saw the defendant after breakfast; I saw him take leave of Mrs. Smith as he was leaving the house; she was going to take the Norristown train at nine o'clock; I knew it was twenty minutes of nine o'clock from the fact that my aunt was going to take the 9 o'clock train, and it would take twenty minutes to reach the depot; she left hurriedly for fear she would his head firmly on the pillow to keep him from bending forward and rending his breast. miss the train; I did not see him after that until dinner time, about 1214 o'clock; I don't think he Stronger muscular efforts were probably never was prepared to go out when he took leave of my annt; he held a newspaper, as it he had been reading it or was about to read it; I heard the door-bell ring, and some one passed into the

office; don't know who it was. Cross-examined-I am agent for a store at Ninetcenth and Coates streets: the doctor's office was in the rear of the store, and faces Coates street; the store is divided from the office by an entry and statrcase; there is a door leading out; the doctor occupies the third story front room over the store; third story back room was occupied by the person who does the work of the house; second story back room is mine; my niece occupied it with me; second story front room was a parlor; a number of girls were employed in the house at that time; it was a dressmaking department;

I employed them; they worked in the room over the dining-room, and occasionally went into my room; they occupied a second-story room in the rear of my room; their names were Mrs. Brooks, fore-lady; Mary McLees, Mary McGowan, a young miss named Bell, and Mary Hall, an apprentice; they came to work about 7 o'clock; that is the hour; remained till 12; then went to dinner; remained from 12 till 1; Mrs. Brooks, Mary McLees, and Mary McGowan were there on the morning of the 17th; Mary Hall was there: I don't know whether Miss Bell was there or not; can't say positively whether I went in the doctor's office that morning; I generally go in to see whether the place is neat and clean; I go in about 7, sometimes about 9; I go in frequently; think I went in the office after 7 o'clock that morning; know I was in before 7; I opened the window; I am accustomed to going in after seven; think I did go in; I sometimes go in after the paper or to put a call

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

do...b60.49 3-16 do.....49 3-16

 \$1000 Pa & N Y C Ts 92%
 100
 do....b60.49 3-16

 \$1000 do....b5.92%
 400
 do....49 3-16

 \$1500 W Jersey R Ts 97%
 400
 do....49 3-16

 \$1500 Leh gold L...88
 87
 do....49 3-16

 \$000 Leh gold L...88
 87
 do.....49%

 7 sh Mech Bank. 31%
 200 sh Leh N...b60
 34%

 100 sh Penna...b30.62%
 100 sh Ph & E..b60.27%
 200

 200 do.....b30.62%
 100 sh Buttonh'e Co 16
 2 sh N Cent R....41%

 BETWEEN
 BOA DDS
 34 M Cont State

BETWEEN BOARDS. \$400 C & A m 68, 89 96 100 sh Leh N...60d. 34% 500 do.....b60. 34% 100 sh Leh N...60d. 34%

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Jan. 27 .- The Flour market is firm and there is a moderate degree of activity. The demand is mostly from the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 1500 barrels. including superfine at \$5@5'50; extras at \$5'50@5'75; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family at \$7@7.6216; Pennsylvania do. do.

sota extra family at \$163,02%; Pennsylvania 60, do. at \$6:50637:50; Indiana and Obio do. do. at \$6:50637:75, the latter rate for farcy. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5:2565:50. In Corn Meal no sales were reported. There is a firm feeling in the Wheat market, but not much activity. Sales of 400 bushels Indiana red at \$1:57; 400 bushels Pennsylvania do. at \$1:45; 400 bushels Pennsylvania amber at \$1:61; 400 bushels Obio do. at \$1:60; and 800 bashels Michigan white and fancy amber at \$1:80. Rye may be quoted at 55c.637c. for Western. Corn is scarce and ansettled 95c.@97c. for Western, Corn is scarce and unsettled we quote yellow at 85c. and Western mixed at 80g S2c. Oats are unchanged ; 1400 bushels Pennsylvanta sold at 59(a60c. In Barley and Mait no further sales were reported,

-Cloverseed is quist and ranges from 10 %c, Timothy may be quoted at \$6.25 and Flax seed at \$2 10.

Bark is held at \$30 \$ ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Whisky may be quoted at 94c. for Western tron-

Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 27.-Cotton guiet but firm ; mid-ding uplands, 15% (#15% c. ; low middling, 15c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and very scarce quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and very scarce at yesterday's prices. Corn-receipts light: white, 856689c.; yellow, 80689c. Oats in good demand at 84658c. Mess Pork in good demand at \$2275. Bacon firm and in good demand; rib sides, 124c.; Thear rib, 12%; shoulders, 10%c.; hams, 166618c. Lard quiet at 18%c. Whisky firm and held at 96 6070 9597C.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. (By Telegraph.) NEW YORE, Jan. 27. - The steamship Russis will be up at 1.30.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE SVENING TELEGRAPH

UN	RIERS	7-18 5-11	MOON HIGH	WATER	6-34
-		10000	Service and	the second s	-

CLEARED THIS MORNING. N. G. bark Marie Adelaide, Kaelthods, Cork for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.

SAILED. Oty Ice-boat No. 2. Captain Schellinger, went down the river early this morning, having in tow bark Joseph E. Eston, for Matanzas; brigs S. & W. Weish and Firm, for Barbadoes. After towing the vessels down she will go to the assistance of the brig Olaf Kyrre, ashore at Reedy Island.

wild heast. We were informed that is a previous fit at the hospital he had turned himself and board so that he faced the floor, and buried his teeth in the carpet and wood. D'Atalie might well have feared to put his teeth and jaws in competition with this frenzied man. He next began to bark-literally to bark like a dog. It would be hard to persuade any one who saw him do this that Hunzinger was not laboring with an attack of hydrophobia.

The man's struggles were so fearful that we distrusted both straps and attendants, and having nothing at stake, we thought it about time to retire.

witnessed than the poor fellow made to free

himself from restraint. A sort of wail poured from his mouth at the beginning of the fit.

Suddenly he began to champ his jaws like a

The Rev. Mr. Wenzel met us at the door. While talking to the Rev. gentleman we were surprised to receive a message from Hunzinger stating that he would like to see us. He had got over his paroxysm, and though very much exhausted said that he had suffered no pain. If it be epilepsy, it is certainly a very peculiar case.

New York Money and Stock Market. Naw Yonk, Jan. 27.—Stocks 'steady. Money easy at 6 per cent. Gold, 1105(63110%, 5-208, 1862, coupon, 109%; do. 1884, do., 109%; do. 1865, do. 109%; do. 1865, new, 108%; do. 1867, 108%; do. 1865, do. 109%; do. 1866, Nirginia & s. new, 61%; Missouri & 89%; Canton Co., 69%; Cumberiand pref., 30; New York Central and Hudson River, 95%; Eric, 91%; Reading, 85%; 'Adams Express, 66%; Mionigan Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92%; Minnois Central, 118; Michigan Southern, 92%; Chicago and Rock Island, 107%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 95; Western Union Telegraph, 46%;

finally got over both. We asked if he had ever had fits of the kind before. He said that he had had both at Philadelphia and Harrisburg. Doctor Atlee, a physician of some eminence, had told him that they were epileptic. We rose to bid the poor fellow good evening and wish him well, when his body suddenly stretched out, his eyes shut and a peculiar noise was heard from him. In an instant he was in one of his terrible fits. Four attendants, who had by this time become acquainted with his habits, rushed forward and seized his disen-

tion with the utmost politeness.

gaged arm before the paroxysm was at its height. This precaution is absolutely necessary. Had not his hands been pinioned he would have bitten deep into his flesh. The gentle communicative creature of a moment before was now a writhing monster. One attendant grasped him by both ears and held