DARING BANK ROBBERY.

THE MOST ARTFUL DODGE ON RECORD.

The Kensington National Bank Entered by Burgiars Disguised as Policemen - The Watchmen Taken in by the Strategem, and Disposed of by Gags and Handcuffs-The Fire-proof Forced Open, and All the Private Deposits Secured-The Bank Safe Delies the Burgiars, and the Bank Loses None of its Own Moneys or Valuables-The Work Done by Accompitated Professionals.

The boldness and daring of bank burglars have often been a fruitful theme for discussion, usually ending with the expression, "If they only had been used in a worthier cause!" we have to chronicle to-day a piece of audacity on the part of these same birds of prey which, for cunning and coolness, fairly outstrips any thing within our memory that has transpired in the Quaker City, while at the same time it gives a powerful demonstration of the weakness which bank officers often display in the selection of servants to guard "with a jealous eye"

the property of depositors.

On the east side of Beach street, and but a short distance south of Laurel, stands a threestory brick building, wearing an old-time look, and upon the cornice of which, in brilliant letters, we find the title

"KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK," In this time-honored building the marvellous occurrence of which we are about to give the details transpired.

Just as the hour of closing the bank had approached yesterday afternoon, a police officer, with nothing about him to denote that he was not a conservator of the public peace, stepped quickly into the counting-room and asked for the cashier. This gentleman being busy hesitated a few moments before complying with this request, and the interim was improved by the official in taking a careful survey of the interior of that portion of the building devoted to the uses of the corporation. As there was nothing unusual in this gaping curlosity of the officer, and as he displayed his mace in a manner quite conspicuous, suspicion on the part of bank officials was not aroused. Finally, Mr. William McConnell, the cashler, asked his business, and was startled when he answered: -'There have been some suspicious characters lurking about the neighborhood lately, and the lieutenant of the district desired me to tell you

This intelligence was at once retailed to every attache of the bank, but no further action was taken regarding it than to call up the two watchmen who nightly guard the institution, and whose names are respectively John Holmes and Morris Murphy, and give them particular instructions to let no person inside the bank building after it was once closed. The doors were then locked, and the watchmen were left alone to protect the precious trust confided to them. But now it happened that the over-zealoueness which the officials brought to bear upon this important occasion contributed to their own defeat and the demoralization of the bank safes, About 7 o'clock, while the watchmen were enjoying their otium cum dignitate, a rap was

that they might attempt to break in.

heard upon the bank door. This startled them, for how could they tell but what it was the noise of a jimmy or a bit? They proceeded quietly to the front of the counting-room, when another rap was heard. Then upon opening the door no burglars did they see, but on the contrary, and much to their satisfaction, two police officers fully equipped for night duty; and great was their joy when one of them spoke out:- "The lientenant has heard from good sources that this bank will be robbed to-night, and he sent us to aid you in protecting it."

Such kindness, such consideration on the part of the officers could not fail to make a deep impression in the minds of the private watchand the policemen having thus stepped into their good graces, were eventually asked to step into the bank, and this they did, not too eagerly, for this might have aroused suspicion. but languidly. Now they entered all upon a little discussion as to the reliability of the rumors that the bank was to be robbed, when one of the policemen said, "I am very dry; I wish I had a drink."

"That you can have," responded one of the watchmen, and he started off to the end of a hall leading to a door issuing into the yard of the bank, followed by one of the policemen. The other remained in conversation a moment with watchman No. 2, and then told him, "You had better look out of doors and see if you can see any one coming," and this Mr. Watchman No. 2, who was no less a personage than Morris Murphy, complacently agreed to do. No sooner was the door closed upon him than the policeman rejoined his compeer and watchman No. 1, Mr. John Holmes, who was at that time drawing a glassful of water for his thirsty friend; but ere he had filled it the two officers seized him, gagged him, and in a trice mana-cled him and had him stretched his full length on the floor, where, with a pistol uncomfortably near his head, Mr. Holmes was intimidated into silence. Being thus reduced to a condition of utter helplessness, and therefore no longer to be feared, Mr. Holmes, with his eyes starting with terror from their sockets, was left prostrate in the hall, while the policemen no longer, but burglars, hastened to the front door, which they had no sooner reached than Mr. Murphy stepped in, and in a twinkling was used after the fashion of Mr. Holmes. Here, then, lay at either end of the hall, as powerless as babes, the private watchmen to whom had been given the charge of the treasures of the bank for safe-

The way being clear of all human interference, the two burglars proceeded to the front door of the bank and signalled a third person. who issued from some nook in the vicinity and entered the bank. With his aid the gagged and handcuffed watchmen were carried from the hall back of the counting desks and into the president's room, where they were kept in a state of remarkable quiescence by this burglar No. 3, who sat near them, with a revolver unpleasantly pointed in their direction. watchmen confessed afterwards that this looked like supererogation, as their legs were tied, their hands were handcuffed behind them, a handkerchief had been tied about their mouths,

and a rope had been placed over this. Now was the way clear for the important work of smashing the safes; and speedily from the pockets of the burglars' coats came packages of wedges, and bits, and fine steel saws, and keys, and from some other place, which must yet remain in impenetrable mystery, huge sledge hammers and jimmies. The first thing in order was to get into the fire-proof. This was built about in the centre of the lower floor. Its walls ran from floor to ceiling. Its length was ten feet, its width eight, and the thickness of its walls twenty inches. The only means of gaining an entrance were either to cut through its walls, or break off the iron doors. To the expert burglar the latter is far preferable. The outer door to the proof was made out of a single plate of heavy iron. Between it and the jamb of the door five steel wedges were inserted, and these were forced in by repeated blows with sledges muffled in cloth, to deaden the sound. Soon an aperture appeared large enough to admit the point of a jimmy, and then the door was wrenched off in a few moments. This off, burglars discovered a second obstacle of like nature. This was the inner door of the

But this was demolished just as the first had been, and then the proof stood at the mercy of the burglars. On either side of this preof, in Its interior, were ranged shelves, and packed densely on all these shelves were boxes and packages of valuables of every description, placed here for safe keeping by depositors. It is customary for all banks to receive what may be called special deposits, consisting of all manner of valuables packed together, indersed with the name of the owner, and placed in the possession of the bank for "safe keeping," subject to certain charges and conditions. The shelves were all full of packages of this character, and were stripped in a twinkling. The amount lost must be very great, but there is no ready means of estimating it accurately as the owners alone knew of the contents of the packages. The private watchmen are of the opinion that there

OITWINTELLIGENCE. | were more than three persons engaged in the removal of these valuables, as they heard many strange voices outside. In their selections the marauders displayed good discernment, as they broke open the packages, carried off all the papers that could be turned to an account, and left the rest. The coupon bonds of the United States were taken, the registered left.

But in the fire-proof was something of supreme concern to the burglars. This was a nedium-sized Lillie burglar and fire-proof safe. This, as was well known to them, contained the funds of the bank. The aggregate of these was probably unknown to them, but our reporter learned that at the time the assault was made upon the safe it contained, in valuables of all descriptions, one million dollars.

They made a desperate effort to get into this safe, and ignoring the customary plan, which is to bore into the lock and pick the combination, they went at it with sledges and wedges. In the interstices between the door and the jamb they inserted the fine-pointed wedges. These were hammered heavily. The strain was terrible. The entire righthand jamb, a great piece of brittle iron, was forced off. Great seams opened in the top of the safe, and along the left side, but yet the door did not budge, for the steel bolts from its four edges protruded far into the casing, and though one jamb might be forced off, there were the others to prevent the door from coming out. Although this safe was sadly worried, as its present appearance indicates, it withstood the strain, and the barglars had to give it up as a "bad job." In doing all that we have said they were engaged from half-past 7 o'clock last night until 3 o'clock this morning and at this latter hour, according to the judgment of the watchmen, who all the while lay uncomfortably gagged on the floor, they left.

When the burglars left, they unpityingly left our friends the private watchmen to keep their prostrate position on the floor, and it then occurred to Messrs. Holmes and Murphy that they could do nothing better than to liberate themselves. This, after two hours' hard labor, mainly with their teeth, they accomplished, with the exception of their hands, since these were firmly bound with steel manacles. With their feet free, they did the next best thing; and while one remained almost a helpless guard over the scene of ruin, the other ran into the street and sounded the alarm. It was not long before genuine officers were summoned, and the watchmen the n hurricd into a black-smith's shop near at hand, and which fortunately had just been opened, where, with the aid of a cold chisel and hammer, the handcuffs were broken and they stood again untrammelled. The occurrence soon became noised about, and quickly a crowd of excited people gathered in the vicinity of the bank, the number augmenting every hour. The officers from their homes were hastily summoned to look upon the wreck, and this with a consternation at first indescribable, but finally to a great extent mollified upon the discovery that the bank had lost no money, but only the special depositors, who had, in the innocence of their souls, left their valuables for safe keepings

By 9 o'clock, women with children in their arms, and with faces full of trouble; hardworking mechanics and laborers of every kind; and the capitalists who have their places of business in the vicinity, and had deposits in the bank, gathered, and were irrepressible in their importunities to know if they had lost anything; and to the repeated protestation of "No," the officers of the institution were forced to placard on its doors this written announcement:

The Bank loses nothing by the Robbery. The iron safe damaged, but cannot be

But even this did not fully satisfy the crowd: for when the people discovered that they had not lost anything, they were all anxious to view the havor that had been created, and no description by any person who had witnessed it would satisfy the assemblage, even when detailed to the minutest point. Soon arrived upon the scene Detectives Carlin, Lukens, and Miller and Special Officer Roberts, who pronounced ob" as having been perpetrated by professionals. Upon the floors were discovered the instruments which had assisted the burgtars in breaking into the fire proof.

When our reporter left, they were assiduous in their inquiries as to the appearance of the pseudo policemen, and the details of the starting transaction. Outside stood excited Kensington, marvelling at the audacity of the maranders, and the childish innocence of the private watchmen.

The Loss. It is now thought that the loss will range from \$100,000 to \$120,000, though it is impossible to definitely ascertain until each special depositor returns what was contained in his

	packages.	Among	the	108868	we	learn	0
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1	Rowland &						
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ч	this stateme						
1	last week:-	-					
	Capital					\$250.	00
3	Loans					1,122	85
S)	Specie					4.	81
a	Legal-tende	er Notes.				308	00
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33	Deposits					970.	100
100	The Popularies					77.1.00	2 00

Circulation ... The officers of the bank are Charles T. Yerkes, President, William McConnell, Cashier, and the Directors Messrs. C. T. Yerkes, E. W. Gorgas, B. H. Brown, J. H. Wainwright, G. A. Landell, D. R. Garrison, H. W. Rihl, M. D.; John Scan-lin, Stephen Robbins, B. C. Naglee, John Tay-

lor, William R. Stewart, and Robert Dallas. Another Burglary.

Another "crack," to use the thieves' expression for a robbery, was committed some time last night, or early this morning, and goods to the value of several thousand dollars were carried off. All this was done without the knowledge of the police, and to their utter astonishment they were this morning made acquainted with the facts. It appears that the door of the Gymnasium, on Ninth street, above Arch, was forced open by thieves, whose inten-tion was the robbery of the millinery store of S. Abeles, on the first and second floors. They passed up to the third story, occupied as the Gymnasium, and cutting a hole in the floor, lowered themselves to the apartment below by means of the ropes used in the Gymnasium. The way being clear, the first floor was reached. Here the robbers made a selection of fine silks and ribbons, which they packed up and removed, leaving in the same manner as they had entered the premises. The property stolen is valued at five thousand dollars. The store of Mr. Abeles has been entered and robbed three times within a few years past. This morning detective officers visited the store and made an examination, but they could obtain no clue upon which to work out the case. It seems strange that the police who patrol that section of the city knew nothing of the affair until the janitor of the building reached the scene this morning.

FATAL RESULT.-Anna Blacey, aged six years, who was badly burned yesterday by her clothes taking fire from a stove, died this morning from the effects of injuries received.

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:
—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1123(£113; do. 1862, 1103(£1105; do. 1864, 1093(£1109; do. 1865, 1093(£1105; do. 1865, new, 1083(£109; do. 1867, do. 1092(1093; do. 1865, do. 1093(£1095; do. 1865, do. 1965, do.

THE CAMDEN RIOTERS.

Speeches of Counsel for the Government and the Defense.

The court-room at Trenton was again crowded with spectators yesterday, all the available standing and sitting room being occupied. As on the previous days, there was a large number

of colored persons present.

Mr. Browning, for the defense, resumed his argument, laboring to show that the colored men and not the whites were responsible for the riot which occurred at Camden on the 8th of November last, and that his client, Souders, was innocest of the charges made against him.

Mr. Williamson followed on the same side. He was anxious for the acquittal of his client, because he believed in his innocence. The evidence of the witnesses is conflicting, and it is for the jury to decide which is to be believed. That there was a riot at Newton on the day claimed, at which pistols and bluegeons were used, there is no doubt; but that the whites were the aggressors he denied. The Government has failed to show that the detendant has violated any statute. [The speaker here occupied some time in explaining his construction of the law governing elections, under the provisions of which Sonders was indicted.] Admitting all the evidence offered on the part of the Government, defendant could not be convicted under the section of the act under which the indictment is found. The law named was made to protect the purity of the ballot-box, and not solely for the benefit of the colored man, although it was passed in view of the addition of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States. The various sections of the law were read and commented upon at some length, and the speaker thought it very remarkable that Souders should have been indicted at all under its provisions,

Mr. Keasbey replied on behalf of the Government, and asked the jury for their strict attention for a short time. The defendant would not be convicted unless he was guilty. and the speaker paid a high compliment to the gentlemen who defended the prisoner. Defendant is charged with preventing, by unlawful means, qualified voters from exercising the rights of suffrage; not for assault and battery, or any ordinary crime. The alleged crime occurred just where it was most likely to occur, on the suburbs of a large city; it could not bave taken place anywhere else. Mr. Keasbey then went into a description of the scene that took place at the place where the riot occurred. These colored men went to the polls, and forming into line, cast their ballots when it came their turn, and went away about their business; but during the morning a number of white men came to the polls and in anger broke up the line thus formed. The line was again formed, and the colored people again began to vote. In the afternoon the crowd had again collected in such large numbers that the Sheriff was induced to visit the spot. Most of the men composing this crowd were roughs from Philadelphia, and among them was Souders. The speaker then described the breaking of the ballot-box and the scattering of its contents to the wind. These facts are not disputed by counsel for defendant. The interfering with elections is not a new crime; we often hear of its occurrence in New York and Philadelphia, and it is a crime provided against by the laws of our State. But the law of the United States is a new one and a

A NOVELTY in the shape of a gold indicator, worked by the electric wires of the Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, has been erected by Mr. Louderbach at the Continental Hotel. It creates considerable curiosity and comment. In appearance it resembles an ordinary walnut cased office clock, the face being divided off into two rows of figures, around an outer and an inner circle, with a long hand indicating the units over 100, and a short hand the fractional parts thereof. Every fluctuation in the price of gold in the New York Gold Room is as instantly and as correctly indicated in Mr. Louderbach's office as the vane on Independence Hall reveals the direction of the wind. The expense of erecting the indicator, about \$150, was shared between Mr. Louderbach and Mr. John Wanamaker, that judicious and enterprising advertiser, whose card stares out in bold relief above it. The manner in which Mr. Louderbach works this telegraph office (on commission) ensures promptness and carefulness in the delivery of despatches.

HELP WANTED IN A WORTHY CAUSE.-The attention of the public is called to the "Central Employment Association," located in the northern part of the city, and whose members are mostly Friends. The object of this association is to furnish sewing and clothing to the deserving poor. Last winter it distributed 482 garments and relieved 238 persons. Its funds are so nearly exhausted that it will be compelled to close for the season, unless assistance be obtained from charitable citizens. Any donations, either in money or goods, will be thankfully re-ceived, either by the President, Elizabeth F. Williams, No. 617 Franklin street, or Treasurer, Margaret S. Conard, No. 821 Marshall street.

DISORDERLY CHARACTERS .- Two men, named John Fitlon and Jacob Hornell, residents of Montgomery county, came to this city yesterday on a little lark. They travelled around drinking here and there until John Barleycorn got the best of them. In this condition they wound up at the Drove-Yard Hotel, Forty-fourth street and Lancaster avenue, where they amused themselves by breaking the furniture in the place. Finally the police were sent for and the countrymen were taken into custody. They had a hearing before Alderman Clark and were held in \$500 bail each to answer.

THE MÆNNERCHOR ANNUAL BAL MASQUE, to take place at the Academy of Music on the 14th instant, promises to be the grandest affair of the season. The ball will open with a procession and a series of spectacular features of an unusually gorgeous character. This ball will undoubtedly surpass any previous ones given by the Mænnerchor, and it will be especially worthy of the attention of the citizens of Philadelphia, as half the proceeds will be given to the sufferers by the Franco-German war.

THE NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SO-CIETY .- At a meeting of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, held last evening, the death of two of its corresponding members were announced. These were Mr. Buckingham Smith, who died in New York on January 5, in the sixty-fourth year of his age, and Professor George Ticknor, who died in Boston on the 26th of January. Appropriate action was taken by

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY .- Between 4 and o'clock this morning a pane of glass in the bulk window of Louis P. Wendt's cigar store, at Ninth and Walnut streets, was smashed. A pelfceman coming up Ninth street saw three men run away from the place. Instead of following them, he made an examination of the window, and found that the thieves had not disturbed any of the goods.

THEFT OF A PAIR OF SHOES, -Michael Walls, aged nineteen years, was arrested last evening by Policeman Conner, of the Fifth district, upon the charge of the larceny of a pair of shoes from Keenan's store, at Fifteenth and South streets. The prisoner had a hearing before Alderman Morrow, and was held in \$400 bail to answer.

RETURN JUDGES.—The Board of Return Judges of the Seventeenth Legislative District met this morning in Frankford and counted the returns of the special election held on Wednes-The vote returned was the same as that published yesterday, and Mr. G. H. Griffiths was declared elected, and the certificate of election was awarded to him.

EXPLOSION .- About half-past 11 o'clock on Wednesday night a coal-oil lamp exploded in the residence of John McCloskey, on Salmon street, above Clearfield. The place was set on fire. Policeman Dougherty, in extinguishing the flames, was severely burned about the

CORONBE'S CASE.—The Deputy Coroner was summoned this morning to hold an inquest upon the body of a man who died from injuries received by falling from a wagon.

THE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Visitation to the Philadelphia Institutious-The Official Report. By order of the State Board of Charities, a committee of the board, consisting of George L. Harrison, Esq., and Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, has presented to the Legislature a preliminary report, in advance of the regular annual report, in which they refer to the condition and wants of the different institutions in the State, and their connection therewith. We give below the portions of the report which refer to the reformatory and benevolent institutions of this city:-

EASTERN PENITENTIARY. Visited by the board December 18, 1869, and De-

cember 15, 1879. The "application" had been made to the Governor; The "application" had been made to the Governor; a copy was sent to our board on November 29.

The most important fact elicited by our visits was the crowded condition of the institution. Nearly one hundred cells were tenanted by two prisoners each, in opposition to the provisions of the law, to the prejudice of the health of the inmates, and, in many cases, to the further contamination of the least victous of the associated convicts. The application is, for gas works, \$12,750: salaries

and wages, \$27,000; repairs, alterations, and improvements, \$2200; books for library and instruction, and stationery, \$1000; gratuities to discharged convicts, the usual sum; and for culverting, paving. etc., \$1000.

As to the first item, the views of the board were not favorable. They believed that the manufacture of gas within the proposed bounded and confined area might vitfate the purity of the atmosphere, and that, ultimately, no successful economy would be realized by the manufacture of gas in competition with the city, whose appliances for that purpose must be incalculably superior in respect to the cheapness of production to those of any private and restricted apparatus. The board were convinced, however, that the improved method of lighting the Penttentiary, in the cells, corridors, and yards, proposed by the inspectors, was eminently judicious, and that the additional expense, when incurred, should be allowed by the Legislature

The recommendations of the board are-. \$27,000 or salaries and wages pairs to building, alterations, and improvements

ooks for instruction and for library, stationery, etc.
Paving and culverts in front of property.....
Gratuities to discharged convicts, usual ap-

propriation ... Total...... \$31,360

HOUSE OF BEFUGE. Visited by the poard, December 17, 1869, and December 12, 1870. Application made October 20th, is for the sum of \$37,500. A copy of the "Estimate of the Expense of Maintaining this Institution for the year 1871 has been examined in detail and its accuracy proven. Explanations of items of the "Estimate," are here

For sundry expenses, \$980-59. This charge is for expense of the business office, No. 103 N. Seventh

"Estimated expenses of the fourth or last quarter of 1870, for both departments, \$25,000." The heaviest items of expense for maintenance during this tems of expense for maintenance during this period:—Such as the winter supply of materials for clothing, of hats and caps, shoes, stockings, coal, potatoes, etc. The "expenses," of the first three quarters of the year are actual payments. Many bills are not rendered until December, although the purchases have been made before October. The actual expenses paid for last quarter of 1870 were:—

purchases have been made before October. The actual expenses paid for last quarter of 1870 were:—October, \$8461 46; November, \$4074 60; December, \$17.926 22 or \$30,462 68.

"Cost of alteration of boilers and change in heating the buildings." This change was determined on for economical reasons. It is known that by the liberal assistance of the Legislature the managers of this institution have been enabled to erect new buildings for the female department. It was found that the white male and white female, as well as the colored department, could be heated from one source of supply and with a greatly diminished expense of fuel, wear and tear, labor, etc., than if the three departments were separately heated, and, therefore, this expense was borne.

"Increased expenses in the occupancy of new buildings for girls, purchase of furniture, employment of officers, heating pipes," etc. Say, furniture \$9000, additional officers \$2000, heating apparatus \$1500. The extension of this Refuge will enable its managers to effect a better classification of the children, breaking up the two large masses, into which the hows are now divided, into five are six for the property of the supplement of the children, breaking up the two large masses, into which the hows are now divided, into five are six for the property of the children, breaking up the two large masses, into which the hows are now divided, into five are six for the property of the children in the property of the supplies of the property of the children in the property of the children in the property of the property of the property of the children in the property of the children in the property of the property of the property of the children in the property of the property

the children, breaking up the two large masses, into which the boys are now divided, into five or six classes, whereby they can be brought into direct and individual contact with the officers and teachers; and separating those who desire to reform from those who are more hardened in vice. Heretofere, for want of room and the ability to classify properly, the managers have been obliged to reject boys of more advanced age, and who were more confirmed in bad habits, although they were proper subjects for the reforma-tory discipline of the Refuge. They have also had 140 of the 300 small cell dormitories, intended for single inmates, occupied by two boys each at night. This evil not only leads to demoralization of the children, but to various diseases of the most serious and hurtful character. The board recommend that the Legislature make the grant of \$37,000 for this year; the same amount appropriated by the city of Philadelphia.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB. Visited by the Beard December 28, 1869, and De-

Application, made October 19, is "for the educa-tion and maintenance of 180 deaf mutes, which, it is believed, will not exceed the number requiring the fostering care of the State," the sum of \$45,000, or \$250 per pupil; and for the sum of \$2795.04 for actual loss to the institution in the support and tuition of the pupils of the State in the year 1869. The cost of each pupil during that year was ascertained to be \$269.41. The number maintained that year by the State was 144. The deficiency, therefore, was

\$19:41 on each pupil, or \$2795:64,

A member of the board visited, recently, the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, and with other information, learned that the State appropriated \$800 for each pupil, and that the countles are required to provide for the clothing. The board recommended the payment of the

180 deaf mutes...... 45,000.00 Total,.....\$47,795'04

PENNSYLVANIA INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION OF THE BLIND. Visited December 27, 1869, and December 13, 1879,

by the board.
The application, made November 15, asks a grant The application, made November 15, asks a grant from the State, for the maintenance and instruction of 110 pupils, of \$33,000. This was the rate of allowance granted until last year, when a reduction was made, under the impression that it would cost the institution less than in the past to support and educate her pupils. As in the case of the deaf mutes, the State of New York appropriates \$300 per pupil, and the counties make provision for clothing. It has been practically demonstrated that the sum of has been practically demonstrated that the sum of \$275 is insufficient, and the institution has been obliged to resort to the use of funds not proper to be used for the support of the State's beneficiaries, and to curtail the proper outlay for repairs and suitable apparatus, thereby diminishing the efficiency of the

The board recommended the appropriation asked PENNSYLVANIA TRAINING SCHOOL FOR PEEBLE-

WINDRAD CHILDREN.

Visited Dec. 16, 1869, and Dec. 17, 1870, by the board. The application, made Nov. 30, asks for the education and maintenance of 100 pupils, at \$250 each, the sum of \$25,000. The actual cost of education and maintenance is stated to be \$261 each. The institution has 185 pupils, 84 from Penusylvania. No funds are drawn from the State appropriation but for State pupils actually in the institution. The board recommend an appropriation for the mainte-nance and education of 100 imbecile children, of

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN. Visited by the board December 6, 1869, and December 15, 1870. The application, made October 19, is for \$10,000, "to be applied to maintaining, educating and clothing children in our charge—the general expenses of the Home, with needful improvements and additions to the buildings."

This well-managed institution has associated with it the "institute for Soldiers" and Sallors Orphans."

The inmates of this latter department are main tained by the State, by per capita allowances as at other Homes where such shildren are educated and

At the time of our recent visit the number of "friendless children," in whose behalf an appropriation is asked for, was 124; of these, it was stated that 42 were from countles outside of Philadelphia. The condition of this institution, both in regard to household management and care of the persons and culture of the children, received the cordial commendation of the board.

The beard recommend an appropriation of \$5000. The board recommend an appropriation of \$5000. UNION SCHOOL AND CHILDREN'S HOME,

Visited by the board December 8, 1869. The application for State aid was transmitted verbally to the board through one of its members. It is needed for the general purposes of the institution. The home was established in 1849. It is located in a district of Philadelphis overflowing with neglected calldren, and has earned the highest commendation for the faithful and earnest devotion it has shown in the faithful and earnest devotion it has shown in the rescue from ruin of these orphans and outcasts. The institution has always been properly managed, and conducted with strict economy. The number of inmates in December was over 100. The board recommend in its behalf a grant of \$2000.

Visited by the board December 14 Application, made October 20, is for "\$5000, to aid in successfully carrying out the plans of the justitution." This carrying out the plans of the institution." This charity was carnestly commended to the notice and consideration of the board by the managers of the libstitution for the Bind and its intelligent and able superintendent. Destitute pupils of this latter institution are in many cases homeless when discharged after the eight years have expired during which the State supports and educates them. This Home is an industrial one, intended to aid those who are willing to work. The number of inmates at the time of our visit was 16. A benevolent lady patron resides at the Home. Its management scemed fauldess. The inmates were occupied at cane-scatings, housework, inn ates were occupied at cane-seatings, housework, and other employments. The board recommend an appropriation of \$2500 for enlarging their accommo-

ORTHOP MDIC HOSPITAL.

Visited by the board December 16. The application, made December 1, asks for "a grant from the State of \$10,000, to enable us managers to secure a suitable building for hospital, and to defray the leavy expenses for board and apparatus." The board recommend that an appropriation be made of \$10,000 to this institution, for the following

It stands alone as the only institution of the kind It stands more as the only institution of the kind in the country devoted the treatment of the de-formed and paralytic. At the present, as for years past, it has been besieged by applications for relief of deformities and nervous diseases from all parts of deformities and nervous diseases from all parts of the State, and through lack of means has been unable to give the aid which the applicants desire. During the past year one-half of its patients came from counties other than that of Philadelphia. These were cases of single and double club foot, club hand, curvature of the spine, bow legs, contractions of the joints, paralysis, etc.

It should be added that no such institution can exist out of a great city, because there alone can the services of mechanics skilled in the making of the needed apparatus be had, as well as of physi-

the needed apparatus be had, as well as of physi-cians who have given special attention to the disorders which this Hospital receives for treatment.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Robbins Diverce-The End Not Yet. Court of Common Pleas—Judge Peirce.
The trial of the Robbins divorce case was resumed this morning. There was somewhat of a crowd collected about the doorway to gain admittance as soon as possible, but they were not so eager and desperate as heretofore—reason why, because the wife's side of the case, which is now being pre-sented, contains no detailed descriptions of visits

to bawdy-houses, which hitherto proved such deli-cious bait to the multitude of idlers. The following additional testimony was taken on

behalf of the respondent:

Robert Hilt sworn—I reside in the Twenty-third ward; I know Mr. Blake's house; I made a measurement of the distance between his house and his barn; it was ninety-two feet and two inches; I am watchman at the Tenth and Eleventh Streets Depot. (The purpose of this testimony was to shake the credibility of John Bidey, who said he saw a woman standing between this house and parn in 1869, and was not sure whether it was Mrs. Robbins, but that

H. Emmons Thayer sworn-I was connected with Pinkerton's Detective Agency until November 1867; I remember when Mrs. Ellerman was sent to Iso; I remember when Aira Enterman was sent to
Lancaster county; she was connected with the
agency, and went to see Maria Carey by my
direction; I saw Mrs. Robbins before taking hold of
the matter; I received no instructions whatever
from Mrs. Robbins about anything touching this
matter; I gave Mrs. Ellerman instruction as to
what she should do when she went to Lancaster county; the instructions were verbal; they were that she should see Maria Carey and talk to her frankly about the Robbins case: previous to he starting I showed her a copy of the evidence given by Maria Carey, and instructed her that if in con-versation she found Maria differed from the stateversation she found Maria differed from the statement previously made, then she was to write the
statement at Maria's dictation, take her before a
magistrate, and have her affidavit to it; I told Mrs.
Ellerman that all that was wanted was the
truth; I further instructed her to offer
no inducements to Maria, but simply to appeal
to her woman's nature, and simply to state frankly
what she knew with regard to the Robbins matter;
I gave her no instructions to employ an alderman
to frighten Maria Carey; I think I gave Mrs. Ellerman \$15 to defray her expenses; I gave her no man \$15 to defray her expenses: I gave her no money for any other purpose than to defray her expenses; she was gone one day; this was in the year

Cross-examined-My agency was employed by Joseph P. Fort, counsel for Mrs. Robbins; what ever communications I received came from Mr. Ferd: I knew Maria Carey had been examined as a witness for Mr. Robbins; I do not know whether she had given her statements under oath, but I knew she had been examined as a witness by an officer; my object in sending Mrs. E, there was to see if she would make a different E. there was to see if she would make a different statement; I did not write, or cause to be written, any different statement; I handed her a copy of the statement of Maria Carey as made before the ex-aminer; my impression is that I did not give or caused to be given her any other paper; I do not know who wrote the statement that was given to her, but it was handed to me by Mr. Ford; the only way I knew it was the statement made by Maria Carey was by Mr. Ford telling me so; I don't think it went out of my hands; I think Mrs. Ellerman re-turned me no papers except her written report; I had interviews with Mr. Blake, the father of Mrs. William Snyder swern—I am a painter; I now re-side at No. 547 Lindel street; I know the house No.

1813 Wood street; in 1865 the front of that house was plain brick, in October; I painted the front of that house in 1867, some time after March; I am sure it was in 1867; when I painted the fronts of Nos. 1311 was in 1867; when I painted the fronts of Nos. 1811 and 1813 they were plain brick, never had any paint on them; No. 1815 was also plain brick, and was painted after I left the neighborhood; when I painted those houses I resided at No. 1829 Wood street; I left the neighborhood about three years ago; I was in No. 1813 Wood street last Wednesday; I was in the basement and second story; there are two rooms in the second story; a person standing in the doorway of the second story. story; there are two rooms in the second story; as person standing in the doorway of the second story back room cannot see any part of the stairway leading from the second to the third story without leaning out; a person standing in that doorway cannot see a person on the jourth, third or second step of that stairway; one cannot from that position see the face of a woman on the first step without coming

Paul Beck sworn—I am an assistant architect; made a plan of the staircase in the premises No. 1313 Wood street; a person standing in the doorway of the second-story back room cannot see the stairs leading from the second to the third story. (The object of this was to contradict Robert Hamilton, who said that he, standing in that doorway, saw Mrs. Robbins coming down the stairs from the third story). A person standing on the platform of the first floor could not see the face of a person in the entry going towards Wood street. (This was in contradiction of Maria Carey, who stated that she did so see Mrs. Robbins.) William Fennemore sworn—I am a bricklayer; I

have known the house since 1866; I lived then at No. 1829 Wood street; I did work upon the house No. 1313 in May, 1867; in 1866 it was plain brick, unpainted; it was not painted until the last of May or first of June; Nos. 1313 and 1315 were plain. or link was to contradict Jonathan Thomas, who said he saw Mrs. Robbins go out of No. 1313 Wood street in the fall of 1868, and the house was then painted a lead or dove-color) Cross-examined—I am a married man; have been bricklaying for two years; I am now bartender at No. 1117 Girard avenue; it is known as the "Little Brown

Jug;" it is a reputable house.

Joseph Bird sworn—I am a carpenter. (This witness testified to the condition of the house No. 1313 Wood street as the preceding witnesses had done, and then the Court tock a recess.)

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, Feb. 2.—Stocks steady. Money firm a: 6 per cent. Gold, 111½. 5-20s. 1862, coupon 110½; do. 1864, do., 110; do. 1865, do. 110; do. 1865, new, 108½; do. 1867, 109; do. 1865, do. 110; do. 1865, new, 108½; do. 1867, 109; do. 1868, 109½; 10-40s,109½; Virginia 6s, new, 60½; Miasouri 6s, 89½; Canton Co., 70½; Cumberiand pref., 29; New York Central and Hudson River, 93½; Rrie, 21½; Reading, 97½; Adams Express, 67; Michigan Central, 117½; Michigan Southern, 98½; Illinois Central, 1183½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 103½; Chicago and Rock Island, 106½; Pittsburg, and Fort Wayne, 94; Western Union Telegraph, 46½. New York Money and Stock Market.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

(By Cable.)
LIVERFOOL, Feb. 2.—Arrived, ship Staffa, from Galveston, Dec. 9, with 462 bales cotton.

(By Telegraph.)
NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—Arrived, steamship San Francisco, from Bermuda.
San Francisco, Feb. 2.—The Br. ship Mary Ann Wilson has sailed to-day, loaded with wheat, for Liverpool.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 8 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Centipede, Willetts, 24 tours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamship Rattlesmake, Winnett, 24 hours from New York, in ballast to T. M. Richards.

Bark Addie McAdam, Partridge, 45 days fm Hamburg, with mdse. to Workman & Co.

Br. brig Royal Sovereign, Oglivie, 50 days from Liverpool, with mdse. to Peter Wright & Sons.

Br. brig Rio, Fleming, 26 days from Havana, with sugar to Isaac Hough & Morris.

FOURTH EDITION

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS

News from the Dominion.

Cahoon Murder Case.

A New Trial Granted.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPTAL

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Tax on Cigars.

Pervatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, Feb. 3 .- Much complaint is made by internal revenue officers that the tax on cigars is not as closely collected as it should be, and hence it has been suggested either that every cigar should bear a separate stamp, or that taxation be in-

The Committee of Ways and Means have not yet acted definitely on the bills Abolishing the Income Tax,

as the members now here are equally divided on the subject. They are waiting for the return of Mr. McCarty before voting on the question. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. The Senate laid aside

The Steamship Subsidy Bills to take up the Pension bill. It was regarded by the friends of subsidies as a test vote, and it looks now as though all the various schemes would go over until next session. The "Japs" in the House.

Speaker Blaine introduced the Japanese to the door of the House, where they attracted considera-ble attention. They were then escorted to the omatic gallery. The House has

The Naval Appropriation Bill under consideration. The appropriation for League Island, as usual, consumes a large amount of time.

FROM THE DOMINION.

Fire in Montreal.

Montreal, Feb. 3.—A fire broke out last night in the finishing shop of Bartley & Co.'s engine factory, on Mill street. A high wind was blowing, and there being a good deal of wood-work in the building, the fire raged with great fury. The exertions of the fire brigade were comparatively valueless, and the shops are totally destroyed. Loss over \$20,000; partially covered by insurance. Over 150 hands are thrown out of employment.

Nova Scotta Legislature.

Halifax, Nova Scotla, Feb. 3.—The Legislature was opened to-day by Lieut.-Govenor General Doyle, with the usual formalities. After alluding to several matters of a purely local nature the Governor said: -The markets of the United States being at present virtually closed against the coal of Nova Scotia, mining operations in our extensive coal districts have been materially retarded, but we believe the daily increasing demand for this most necessary article of consumption will before long open to the enter-prising owners of our coal fields a more extensive market than is at present enjoyed, and confer on the province the great benefits which so important a branch of industry is, if unfettered by prejudicial restrictions, calculated to impart.

The Annexation Question. QUEBEC, Feb. 3.-The annexation sentiments attributed to leading manufacturers at Levis by a cor-respondent of the New York Herald, are positively denied by that gentleman.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Obltuary. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—Washington L. Riddich, number of the Virginia Senate from Nansemond

county, died this morning in New Orleans. Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad. The Senate Committee this morning decided to report adversely to the bill amending the charter of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad so as to extend the road to Richmond.

In the case of Sands, implicated with Cahoon, the Court of Appeals also granted a new trial.

FROM NEW YORK.

New York Yacht Club. New York, Feb. 3.—At the annual meeting of the New York Yacht Club the following officers were unanimously elected:—Commodere, James Gordon Bennett, Jr., owner of the Dauntless; Vice-Commodore, W. P. Douglass, owner of the Sappho; Rear-Commodore, Franklin Osgood, who won the Queen's Cup in his yacht Magic last summer.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Mayor Cahoon, of Lichmond, Granted a New Trini.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. RICHMOND, Va., Feb. 3.—The Court of Appeals this morning overruled the decision of the Hustings Court quashing the venire facia in case of Cahoon, and granted him a new trial.

Baltimore Produce Market. BALTIMORS, Feb. 3.—Cotton dull and tending downwards, but not quotably lower; middling upland, 15@15%c.; low middling, 14%@14%c. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—stock scarce and prices entirely unchanged. Corn—white Southern dull at \$5@88c.; yellow Southern steady at \$3c. Oats active at 56@58c. Mess pork and bacon easier but unchanged. Large better facilize at 18% 18%c. Whishy changed. Lard-better feeling at 18@ 181/c. Whisky quiet at 95@95%c.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WAR BANTED. A full assortment of size a always on hand, FARR & BER. THER. Makers, 80. 824 OHESNUT Street, below Furth.

LOST.

By the subscribers, their check, dated February 2, No. 782, on the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, to order of Messrs. DREXEL & CO,, amount FIF-TEEN HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-THREE DOL-LARS AND BIGHTY-SEVEN CENTS. Payment of the above has been stopped. The

finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the check to NAVLOR & CO.,

No. 208 South FOURTH Street. \$5000 REWARD.

STOLEN on the night of February 2, 1871, from the KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK of Philadelphia, TWENTY-FOUR (\$24,000) THOUSAND U. S. 5-20 Bonds of 1865, January and July, numbered

as follows:-89,067 68,716 68,717 71,864 204,262 204,829 304,829 204,330 968,510 208,511 903,514 208,517 208,518 71,864 903,514 203,519 304,329 294,334 71,564 263,515 203,520 264,330 Also, FIVE THOUSAND (\$5000) U. S. 5-20 Bonds 171.564

of 1867, Nos. as follows:-180,598 | 188,193 | 188,194 | 188,195 | 2157 Five Thousand Bollars will be paid for the recovery of the bonds, or in proportion to the amount recov-

C. T. YERKES, JR., & CO.,

ered. Information to be sent to DAVID SCULL, No. 918 FRANKLIN STREET,

Or

No. 20 S. THIRD STREET. T 0 L E From KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK, on the 2d of February, 1871, Seven Thousand Five-twenty Bonds of 1862 and 1884, May and November

5,921 \$1000 23,155 ... 1000
15,199 ... 1000 23,155 ... 1000
1,323 ... D60 67,652 ... 1000
1,324 ... 560 67,831 ... 1006
Any information of the above communicate to GEORGE DEHAVEN, No. 31 COLUMBIA Avenue; or C. T. YERKES, Jr., & Co., No. 20 S. THIRD Street, where a liberal reward will be given. 2 3 35