THE TRUNK MURDER.

The Murdered Woman Identified.

Since the day that the body of Rosenzweig's victim was placed in the Dead-House at Bellevue Hospital hundreds of persons have visited the room and lifted the coffin-lid to look upon the remains for the purpose of identification. Over 60 persons have assured Warden Brennen that in the decaying features of the deceased they clearly recognize the missing face of some loved friend. The Warden has listened politely to the various tales, but it did not seem to him that by any of them the identity of the dead girl was proved. Among others who came on Monday was Theodore G. Kinne, a physician, having an office at No. 162 Main street, Paterson, N. J. He said the deceased was a Miss Alice A. Bollsby, whose parents resided at No. 42 West street, in Paterson. The girl had been missing since the preceding Wednesday, on which day she had visited an aunt in Newark, and afterward had been seen to take the 9.15 A. M. train for New York.—The Warden told Dr. Kinne that the truth of his suspicions could only be verified by some other friend of the missing girl also identifying the body, and asked if there was not such a person. Dr. Kinne thought a moment, and then said that there was a dentist in Paterson who perhaps could tell whether it was Miss Bollsby or not.

The following day Dr. Kinne did not come, and Warden Brennan thought that another clue was lost. Dr. Kinne however, fulfilled his promise, early last evening entering Bellevue Hospital with Joseph F. Parker, a dentist of Paterson occupying an office in the same building with the doctor. Dr. Parker said that he had often operated upon the teeth of Miss Bollsby, and could always recognize his own work, even if years had intervened. The body of the deceased girl had become so decomposed that Warden Brennan had ordered the coffin nailed up in preparation for its interment in the Potters' Field. The Warden, however, ordered the body to be taken from the coffin and carefully washed. Before examining it, he requested the gentlemen to inform him if there was any physical malformation or mark upon the person of the deceased. Dr. Kinne said that he had vaccinated Miss Bollsby in a most peculiar place, upon the left arm below the elbow, where vaccination had never failed. There was also upon the back of the neck a large mole. Two back teeth had been extracted, and one tooth had been broken and filled in a peculiar manner. The remains were then examined by the officials and the marks upon the body and the teeth were found to correspond with what Dr. Kinne and Dr. Parker had indicated. The corpse was shown to the friends, and again identified. Dr. Parker opened the mouth of the deceased and said that he positively recognized his workmanship upon her teeth; the filling could not be mistaken. He also identified a scar upon the neck of the dead girl, which had resulted from an ulcerated tooth.

The physician and dentist having given their evidence, the remains in Coroner's care at once were telegraphed to Police Headquarters. Inspector Walling immediately started for Bellevue Hospital, and, on arriving there, asked the Paterson gentlemen to accompany him to the Eighteenth Precint Station-House. Here their statement was recited, and Inspector Walling felt satisfied for the first time that among the many statements addressed to him during the past week, he had at last heard the true one. The Inspector ordered Captain Cameron and Sergeant Randall to proceed instantly to the Rosenzweig house, No. 67 Second avenue, and to search the building thoroughly, from basement to attic, for evidence of the presence of Miss Bollsby. The officers' search was immediately successful. Entering the back basement of the house, Capt. Cameron placed his hand in a tub filled with water, apparently containing nothing else. Here, when the house was entered by the police on Monday, the servant girl, Johnson, was found washing. The police at that time gathered up all the clothing and took it to the Station-House, but no marks were found upon the garments, except the initials of the names of Rosenzweig's family. Capt. Cameron's hand soon felt bottom of the tub and touched something of linen texture. He grasped it, and bringing it into the light, found that he held a common hem-stitched lawn handkerchief with a broad border. In one corner of the handkerchief the officer discovered the faint tracery of a name written in indelible ink. The handkerchief was instantly carried to the Eighteenth Precinct Station-House, where Inspector Walling was awaiting. The Inspector nervously ordered the handkerchief to be dried, as the name was still illegible. Placed before fire the handkerchief quickly dried, and the name "A. A. Bollsby" was plainly seen to be inscribed. The chain of evidence against Rosenzweig was now complete, and Inspector Walling hastened to Police Headquarters to announce the important intelligence.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Jane Johnson, the inmate and so-called servant girl of Dr. Rosenzweig's family, has confessed that a girl, answering the description of the lady found in the trunk, came to the Doctor's house, from New Jersey, on Wednesday of last week. She was the Doctor's daughter, that the lady was taken away by her friends the next night, after which she heard nothing more of her.

The girl states that on Saturday about noon she went out of the house with the children, and remained out about an hour and a half, and does not know what took place in the house during that time. It was at that time that the trunk was taken from the house by a truckman. Also that the comforter found with the remains in the trunk, as one that was used upon Dr. Rosenzweig's bed, and the diaper found in the trunk she also recognizes as belonging to Dr. Rosenzweig's baby.

Suicide of the Seducer.

The news that the victim of the terrible trunk murder was Miss Bowlsby, created the most intense excitement in the town of Paterson, N. J.

The Bowlsby family consisted of, Mrs. Bowlsby, a widow, and three daughters, Annie, Addie, and Alice Augusta—the latter the victim of this tragedy. All these girls were grown up, the youngest being about seventeen years of age, and the eldest (Alice) about twenty-one. They were all of the highest respectability, and being vivacious and agreeable, had a very large number of acquaintances, including some of the first families of the city. Mrs. Bowlsby was assisted at the dressmaking business by her daughter Alice and the others, as well as some other young girls who were learning their trade. Alice Bowlsby, the victim of Rosenzweig's butchery, was a handsome girl; she was rather slimly built and a little taller than the average. Her features were fair, her complexion fresh, and her face full of animation, that had a peculiar light when engaged in conversation. She had blue eyes and light hair, was finely formed and of graceful carriage. It is also said that she was of an affectionate, confiding disposition, and of a character that, loving once, loves ever, and with whole-souled devotion.

The mother was informed of the terrible murder on Friday, by a friend, who had recognized the body. She and her other two daughters were completely prostrated from the blow. Not only had she never had the slightest suspicion that her daughter was on the section between the body found in the trunk and her daughter, but she had never the least idea that Alice had ever departed from the paths of virtue. She had always kept her sisters, well as her sisters, ideas of chastity, as did, indeed, nearly all who knew them.

Alice's mother said in regard to the absence of her daughter, that she had no more money than was enough to bring her back home to Paterson, as when she (the mother) left her in Newark she had given her only her passage money back, and if she had gone anywhere, she had intended to do so, and was sure she would return. Alice was gay, of that sort of young girl who delighted among the young girls and take different ones to picnics, excursions and parties.—He had, however, been looked upon as her beau, although it is not positively known whether she was engaged to her.

Its antecedents were very fair, with the exception of an ugly report concerning his connection with the family of young Drew. He is very generally reported to have been connected with an unfortunate family difficulty, which resulted in breaking up the family of the Drews. It appears that John Drew, Jr., an affectionate sort of person, married Gracie Close, one of the very best of girls, who had formerly been a compositor in the office of Andrew Mead, and subsequently was employed as a clerk in Mr. King's store, on Main street. Gracie was genuine, confiding and pretty, and Drew was a promising young man, and good prospects were before them. At this time Conklin was in Russia. All went well with Mr. and Mrs. Drew till Conklin returned, and renewed an acquaintance that before he went to Russia had been of the school-boy order, and was thought to be nothing more. But on returning to Paterson he became a frequent and constant family visitor at the Drews', and treated Mrs. Drew as an old acquaintance, and persuaded Gracie that she was unhappy in the married relation. How far matters went rumor and gossip only know; but Drew parted from his young wife and the family was broken up.

Although Conklin must have known, or at least suspected, that the butchered blonde was none other than she who had confided in him, and whose death was undoubtedly the result of her too great confidence, yet he, with most wanton coolness, visited her mother's house, and was there conversing with her unsuspecting relatives at the very time that the horrible truth was being made known by her medical friends in the gloomy apartment where she lay boxed up for burial. He was conversing with the mother, and when talking about Alice the mother said she had been reading the account of the trunk murder, and it created an unpleasant feeling, as the other girls said it might be Alice, and the mother expressed a horrid apprehension. Conklin said, "Oh, no; it couldn't be Alice." The mother knew nothing more of the matter till 7 o'clock yesterday morning, when Dr. Kinne came in and said, "Have you heard of the trunk murder mystery?" and Mrs. Bowlsby instantly exclaimed, "Is it Alice?" The Doctor said, sadly, "Yes it is Alice." The horror and grief of the mother and two sisters cannot be told.—The whole family were prostrated and the mother is wild with excitement and nobody is admitted.

Dr. Kinne asked the mother if she desired the remains brought to Paterson.—She replied no, they desired not that under the circumstances, and that the remains could be decently and quietly interred without adding to the notoriety of the family's misfortunes.

Conklin was absent from town on Saturday night, or he said he was absent; but whether he was or not remains to be learned. He told the Bowlsbys last evening that he went away on Saturday night and did not get back until Sunday night.

Conklin appeared as cool as ever at the Bowlsbys' during his call, and after staying a little while and seeming to share in the anxiety about Alice and expressing his surprise that she had not sent word home, took his leave. None of the family suspected anything wrong in him.

The news was bruited about the town with the rapidity of lightning, as soon as it was known that the victim was a Paterson-ite, and public attention was directed, as if by instinct, to young Conklin. There were anxious whispers to the effect that he must know something about the case and these murmurings must have come to his ears. All the morning he seemed pale and agitated. When he arrived at the mill where he was employed he was exceedingly nervous. He said but little to any one, but remarked to the book-keeper shortly after his arrival at the mill that the trunk mystery had come back to Paterson.

He usually went to his dinner at one o'clock, on the return of the other book-keepers; but about twenty minutes past twelve a shot was heard, and some one about the place running down to see if anything was the matter, looked about the office, but everything appeared to be all right. Continuing the search, the man looked around into the adjoining rooms. Just back of the office is an immense fire-proof room, with a door like a bank safe, which apartment is known as the "silk safe." It is used for the safe deposit of valuable silks. On the floor of this safe was found the insensible form of Walter Conklin. Just back of the left ear, was an ugly wound, from which the blood was flowing in a perfect stream. He was then unconscious, although his heart and pulse were beating, but feebler and feebler. He was dragged out into the room back of the office and the doctor was summoned, while word was sent to his father, the Alderman, and his brother John, who is one of the assistant postmasters.—The surgeons arrived and found the young man's injuries fatal—his life slowly but surely ebbing away through the wound back of the ear.

The shot, from a small revolver, entered just back of the right ear and passed upward the temple, under which it lodged without coming out. The protuberance caused by the ball can be felt near the right temple. He never revived after his fall, but lingered in the unconscious state in a dying sort of sweet sounds. Ladies sprang to their feet and waved their handkerchiefs, gentlemen arose and swung their hats, and a scene of wild enthusiasm occurred. A general rush was made for the successful lady, and congratulations were bestowed and a handshaking indulged in, grateful to receive but painful to experience. Tears were visible in the soft eyes of the ladies, and even stalwart, strong-hearted men were seen to weep. No one that I have yet seen or heard of here believes there was the slightest ground for the vile and cowardly charges which have been made against this innocent lady by one or two bad people, with the expectation of gain, or influenced by motives of malice or revenge.

That Conklin carried a heart in his stomach and liver of old Buffenbarger cannot be doubted. When it was placed there, or by whom, is not yet determined, but that is a question which, in the progress of events, is not entitled to be unravelled. The end is not yet. Doubtless an investigation will soon be set on foot which will completely turn the tables and develop the details of a conspiracy as devilish in conception and as black in the designs as the heart of man could devise.

Dr. Vendeventer, the prosecuting witness in this case, silently vanished from his place, day or two ago, and has not been heard from. This medical gentleman represented himself as being a resident of Versailles, Brown county, Illinois, and as being a son of one of the sisters of old Peter Buffenbarger, and consequently a nephew of that deceased individual. I am able to state, from authentic information that no such man resides in Brown county, Illinois, or owns a foot of its sacred soil, nor was any such person in that name. He is a myth, a delusion and a fraud.

Justice Crabb, in delivering his decision, without reviewing the testimony, very pointedly said that while the evidence shows the fact, that arsenic was found in the viscera of Peter Buffenbarger by Prof. Wormley, beyond a doubt, beyond that, does it show facts sufficient to authorize an examination of the defendants to demand an answer before the Court of Common Pleas? I am of the opinion that it does not, unless this court is to presume that the relationship of the accused as wife of Buffenbarger is to be taken as prima facie evidence of her guilt. "The motion to dismiss is sustained."

It has also been ascertained that old Buffenbarger never had any relatives of the name of Vendeventer, or Vandoventer, living in Madison county, Ohio, or any other locality on the habitable globe. The records fail to disclose any such patriarchial family name as Vendeventers.

The New York *Post*, commenting on the acquittal of Mrs. Colburn, in Ohio, pertinently says:

It looks as if the poison was injected into the body of Mr. Buffenbarger at some time after death, a theory which receives some confirmation from the character of the prosecutors and the method they pursued in bringing their action. It would be some satisfaction to have this matter cleared up; and if it is found that poison can be introduced into dead bodies in such a way as to give them the appearance of having died of poison, careful experiments should be made, and tests decided upon, so that hereafter people may be saved from the shame and injustice of malicious criminal prosecutions."

Young Black Bass.

The Reading *Times* says: On Wednesday last Mr. Thomas Rambo, of Reading, while fishing in the Union Canal, a short distance above town, caught with hook and line, a young bass measuring *six inches in length* and weighing nearly two ounces. When it is recollected that the old bass from the Potomac were not put into our waters until the 15th of May, and in the case of the Tulpehocken not until the 26th, it seems incredible that young fish spawned since that time should have grown to the size stated above, or at the rate of *two inches in length per month.* That such is the fact we have secular evidence, and those who doubt the statement can have it also by calling at Capt. Grant's "Little Store Around the Corner," two doors above the *Times* office, where the young "Native" is preserved in alcohol for the satisfaction of the curious. We learn further that a number of young bass have been caught in the Tulpehocken, Maxatawny and Schuylkill, within the last couple of weeks, and it is said that these young fish are already quite plentiful in our waters. The success of the experiment of stocking the Schuylkill and its tributaries is therefore placed beyond all doubt.

Some persons suppose that the bass placed in our streams last May were small, and that those recently caught were the Potomac or stock fish. This is not so.—None of the stock fish were less than one year old, or ten inches in length—most of them were two and three years old and upwards, and measured from twelve to eighteen inches. The small bass to which reference is had above, were all spawned in our waters, and cannot be more than fifteen weeks old at this writing.

THE EVANS FRAUDS.

Removal of the Deputy Attorney-General.

A Spicy Letter.

The Evans case has assumed a new phase. Governor Geary ordered the Deputy Attorney-General to be removed, as soon as it was ascertained that he had furnished the facts which led to the exposure of the Evans Frauds, and yesterday Mr. McClure was formally dismissed by the Attorney-General. It so happens that Mr. McClure is not of a temper to submit quietly, and he is striking back. The following sharp letter must make the Governor, the Attorney-General and certain other officials writhe under its exposures:

Mr. McClure's Letter.

After the above interesting interview, Mr. McClure addressed the following letter to the Attorney-General:

HARRISBURG, Aug. 30, 1871.—*Hon. F. Carroll Brewster, Attorney-General of Pennsylvania*—SIR: Up until the time when I discovered your letters to your messenger, Mr. George F. Ross, I expected that my removal from the office of Deputy Attorney-General would be made in a gentlemanly manner, but these letters led me to expect just such treatment at your hands as I have received.

I fully expected to be removed. First—Because at our interview, at my house, on Tuesday night, the 15th instant, you informed me that Governor Geary fervently demanded my removal. Second—Because I believed such would be the result that would follow my exposure of the nefarious transactions of Gov. Geary and his miserable Special Agent. You will remember that I so stated when I submitted the papers to you at Atlantic City, on Friday, the 11th instant.

At our interview on Tuesday night above mentioned you informed me that Governor Geary demanded my removal, because I had used my official or semi-official position to procure official papers from the Treasury of the United States and from the Departments of this State. True it is, I did not state, when I asked for those papers, that they were for my private use, simply because such proceedings would have been farcical. Nor did I purposely conceal the fact that I intended to publish them, as Governor Geary would testify, if he could in any way be induced to speak the truth. Governor Geary himself informed me, at our conference on Tuesday evening, the 8th instant, that he had heard from persons in the Auditor-General's and State Treasurer's Departments that I was preparing a statement for publication in relation to the collection of State claims against the United States.

The very first use I made of the official papers in my possession was an official application. Immediately upon receiving them on the 8th or 9th inst., I exhibited them to the Auditor-General and suggested to him that immediate steps be taken to investigate the matter and secure the money clearly owing the State.

I also submitted the papers to the cashier of the State Treasury, Mr. Nicholson, in the absence of Mr. Mackey. Almost before the ink was dry upon the certificates, the State Treasurer had put upon that of Mr. Weakley, Deputy Secretary of State, to the copies of the commission and bond of Mr. Special Agent Evans, I took the cars for Philadelphia for the purpose of submitting the documents to you, as I felt in duty bound. You were not in Philadelphia, and I at once, on ascertaining this fact by going to your office, telegraphed to you at Atlantic City, asking where I could meet you. Your reply reached me too late for the train that evening (Thursday evening, August 10th). I then telegraphed you that I would be with you next morning. I submitted the papers to you before twelve o'clock noon of Friday, the 11th inst.

I then deemed my official duties done in that regard, but I conscientiously believed that I had yet a duty to perform as a citizen. So I thought was the air with rumors and reports of fraud and corruption in the collection of the war claims of almost every State—more particularly Kentucky—that I regarded the publication for the information of the people at large—of the facts in my possession as a duty I could not shirk. I have performed that duty fearlessly, against your protest and despite the whining pleadings of Governor Geary that I would not expose his special agent. *Query:* Was Governor Geary only concerned about the exposure of his agent?

Why is Governor Geary so much incensed at the publication of these mere transcripts of the public records? Why did he almost or altogether curse the Auditor-General and State Treasurer for giving me their certificates, which simply certified what was part of their records, and in addition thereto, that no demand had been made for commission or per centage on the moneys paid by Gov. Geary into the State Treasury, and that no commission or percentage had been paid? Why did Gov. Geary complain so vehemently of the form of those certificates? They contained truths, plain naked facts. Does it become the Governor of a State to complain when the people are permitted to see a portion of all of their public records? The fact is that Gov. Geary has shown much more zeal in the endeavor to suppress the knowledge of this defalcation of his agent than in the investigation of it; he has been more incensed at the publication of the facts than at the frauds of George O. Evans, his special agent, the immediate cause of the publication.

Governor Geary has never alluded to this matter of the collection of the State claims in any of his messages to the Legislature. Was it for the reason seriously suggested by you, at our interview on Tuesday night, the 15th inst., as a reason why it was best that a semi-annual report had not been made by the Special Agent according to the condition of the agreement mentioned in his bond, viz: because such report might have prevented the collection of the remaining State claims. Why? The impression was that any peculiar means necessary to the collection of these claims? Was concealment of facts necessary? And does the chief law officer of the State approve of the employment of the services of the ladies, even to obtain what is rightly due the State? I trust not, and I am sure the people of Pennsylvania do not want from the Governor any such moment to which they can justly object. The State of Pennsylvania is not in a needy condition. By the publication of the above-mentioned papers, I have done simply what Governor Geary neglected to do, notwithstanding, he knew, as I have given to the people the information they were justly entitled to have had years ago.

Why did not Governor Geary bring his Special Agent to account long ago? If not before, he certainly knew two months ago that this agent had in his hands money belonging to the State. I know that a certain individual called upon him in June last—securing Governor Geary's presence in Harrisburg after every effort—and demanded a share of the spoils gathered from this State Agency. I know that he came away from that interview perfectly satisfied with the arrangement between himself and Governor Geary. I know further that the individual aforesaid received about $5,000 as the result of that interview; whether from Governor Geary or George O. Evans, his very Special Agent, is not material.

At our interview above-mentioned, on Tuesday night, the 15th inst., you pressed me to resign, informing me at the same time that Gov. Geary demanded my removal. I expected to receive the next day a gentlemanly note from you informing me that I was removed. I expected this courtesy because I believed you to be all you professed to be, a courteous gentleman. I also expected it because you had expressed yourself—both at that interview and at our interview at Atlantic City—as entirely satisfied with the manner in which I had performed my official duties—saving and excepting, perhaps, the semi-official duty of exposing Gov. Geary and Special Agent Evans.

At our interview this morning, you affected the opinion that, by my charges against Governor Geary, I had virtually removed myself from the office of Deputy Attorney-General, and you intimated, in a semi-official way, that I had a written notice of my removal. I then charged you with ungenmanly conduct in writing letters to your messenger, in which you questioned my integrity by intimating and assuming that in what was not the fact in regard to the preparation, &c., of reports on applications for pardons. Whereupon you ordered me to leave your office, which order—after telling you some plain truths—I saw proper to obey. We will now let the people of Pennsylvania judge between us.

For my successor permit me to suggest your son, F. Carroll Brewster, Jr. While I was your deputy, you carefully appropriated to yourself the $1 Attorney's fees—which former Attorney-Generals gave to their deputies—all of the five per cent. commissions collected since April 8th, 1871, and all fees for approval of charters. Having your son in my stead, you could swell your limited income by adding his salary to the before-mentioned perquisites, and thus in a measure relieve your straitened circumstances.

Another benefit would result from this arrangement. The name of your son being the same as your own, the two might be conveniently confounded, as occasion required, and you could thus devote all your time to your private business, instead of seven-eighths of it, as when the writer hereof was your deputy.

This communication is already too long. It only remains to thank you for your very flattering expressions of regard for myself personally, and for your high commendations of the manner in which I discharged my official duties while occupying the office of Deputy Attorney-General, uttered at Atlantic City on the 11th instant, and at my house on the night of the 15th instant.

I am, dear sir,

Yours most respectfully,

J. M. M'CLURE.

Another Box Mystery.

While two laborers named James Sullivan and George Splitts were engaged in digging an excavation upon the premises of James Reilley, on Duncan avenue, in Bergen City, they unearthed an ordinary soap box which had been buried some few feet beneath the surface. When opened, it was found to contain the body of a female child apparently two months old. The body had been doubled up for the purpose of getting it into the box, and it is believed that the child was alive when placed in the box. No clew to the perpetrators of the murder has been obtained. The remains were delivered to Coroner Wandle, who has been authorized by the County Physician to investigate the circumstances surrounding the case.

THE WHARTON CASE.

Where a Great Crime, or Even the Charge of a Great Crime, Strikes with Crushing Weight.

A letter from Pittston, Pennsylvania, contains the following:

It is not generally known that Mrs. E. G. Wharton, the Baltimore Borgia, was reared in this beautifully situated town, or that she has a brother residing here. He is one of Pittston's most respected citizens. He is a physician, with an office in a low frame building in Main street, and his name is Dr. W. S. Nugent, Ellen Nugent having been the maiden name of Mrs. Wharton. The Doctor is a polished gentleman, about the medium height, of spare frame, sallow complexion, and coal-black hair, slightly tinged with grey. He wears a moustache and side-whiskers. He rides out in a peculiar old-fashioned buggy, very dilapidated, and with immense wooden springs. He is a widower with an only child, Miss Minnie, a charming girl of eighteen. Mrs. Wharton spent about three months of the Spring and early Summer at his pleasant home, visiting the delightful scenes of her youth in the far-famed Valley of the Wyoming.

She is described here as a most accomplished lady, who had a kind word and genial smile for everybody, and whom everybody liked; and the story of the hideous crime charged against her fell upon the community like a thunderbolt. The inhabitants of Pittston say that she is the very last one they would have suspected of anything wicked, and the general belief in her innocence seems to be firmly established. When the news was first promulgated every effort was made to keep it from the ears of her brother and niece, and powerful influence was brought to bear to prevent any publication of the story in the local weekly newspapers. It is a fine commentary on the esteem in which Dr. Nugent is held by his fellow-citizens, when I say that not a single word bearing upon the crime charged against Mrs. Wharton has ever been made public by means of newspapers in this region.

When, stimulated by curiosity, the unhappy man at last became aware of the terrible fate and was about to succumb to the blow, his kind neighbors intervened, and by showering upon him their sympathy and persuading him that the published accounts were spurious and garbled, robbed it of much of its force. It has added ten years to his life. Before, he was bright, vivacious, and an interesting conversationalist; now he is nervous, sad, and reserved. A friend recently visited the house, and to great satisfaction, and for nearly six weeks her life was in peril; but she is slowly recovering. She is but a shadow of her former self. "I cannot talk of it! I cannot talk of it!" said a friend to her; "I don't know what to say. It is one of those terrible blows which fall upon few men, and never but once in a lifetime. I have been selected to bear it, and I must try to do so the best I can."

Where is Evans?

The Philadelphia *Post* says:

On Saturday night a criminal requisition was sent to New York for the arresting of George O. Evans, State Agent, for embezzlement. This will have to go to Albany for the endorsement of Governor Hoffman before it can be served. We have positive information that Mr. Evans was seen at the breakfast-table on Saturday at the Gilsey House, New York. Mr. Evans' hair and beard have turned white as snow, and he is described as exceedingly nervous, his hand trembles as if he was in the palsy. Doubtless the officers of the law are already on his track, and if he has not already left the country he should soon be in their custody.

Local Intelligence.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—We would call the attention of our readers to the many fine properties advertised in our paper. The INTELLIGENCER is recognized as one of the most valuable mediums in Pennsylvania for the advertisement of real estate. We would also call attention to the fact that the handsomest and cheapest sale bills are printed at this office. Parties wishing bills printed can have them sent to their post-office by mail without any extra charge. Those who desire to sell to advantage should advertise liberally. One additional bidder at the sale of a farm may make a difference of hundreds of dollars to the owner. All who have land to sell would do well to remember that.

A HAPPY FAMILY RE-UNION.—Father Abraham Peters, a well-known and highly respected citizen of Conestoga township, Lancaster county, celebrated his eightieth birthday on Tuesday, the 29th day of August, 1871. Mr. Peters and his good lady feeling that they were well-stricken in years, and knowing that life is uncertain, and wishing to have once more a social family gathering of their children, grand-children, and a few particular friends, in connection with their parents, resolved this high-tide holiday for the consummation of the happy family reunion.

There were present, Mr. Peters and lady, six daughters, one son, three sons-in-law one daughter-in-law, thirteen grand-children, thirteen intimate friends, and aged lady, now ninety-three years of age, three ministers of the gospel, viz., Rev. L. D. Steckel, son-in-law of Mr. Abraham Peters, Rev. J. J. Peters, son of the latter, and Rev. A. B. Shenkle, pastor of the Millersville Reformed Church, (of which Mr. Peters is a worthy member and an elder) in all forty-two persons.

Mr. Peters had prepared a sumptuous dinner to which he invited his children and friends to partake. After it had been fully partaken of, he had the table reset, and his grand-children and others who were present, were invited to partake, which they promptly did, with sparkling eyes and smiling countenances. It was indeed a lovely sight to behold.

After dinner was over, Mr. Peters, being a Christian by profession and example, not wishing the afternoon to be spent in idle conversation, had his spacious parlor prepared with seats, to which he invited his children, grand-children and friends to spend with him a short season in religious worship, such as singing, prayer and short address. The meeting was opened by singing a hymn, followed with prayer by Rev. A. B. Shenkle.

Mr. Peters followed with an address to his children and grand-children, stating the object of this family-gathering, saying this was his eighieth birthday, and he wished to give them a short account of his age, birth-place and manner of life, thinking it might be of benefit to them in the future. He said the ground on which he now lives was purchased of the Indian, Abraham Peters, ninety-four years ago. Here he was born, brought up, and still lived. His father was a strict member of the German Reformed Church, and attended church in Lancaster regularly, the distance being over twelve o'clock noon of Friday, the 11th inst.

I then deemed my official duties done in that regard, but I conscientiously believed that I had yet a duty to perform as a citizen. So I thought was the air with rumors and reports of fraud and corruption in the collection of the war claims of almost every State—more particularly Kentucky—that I regarded the publication—for the information of the people at large—of the facts in my possession as a duty I could not shirk. I have performed that duty fearlessly, against your protest and despite the whining pleadings of Governor Geary that I would not expose his special agent. *Query:* Was Governor Geary only concerned about the exposure of his agent?

Why is Governor Geary so much incensed at the publication of these mere transcripts of the public records? Why did he almost or altogether curse the Auditor-General and State Treasurer for giving me their certificates, which simply certified what was part of their records, and in addition thereto, that no demand had been made for commission or per centage on the moneys paid by Gov. Geary into the State Treasury, and that no commission or percentage had been paid? Why did Gov. Geary complain so vehemently of the form of those certificates? They contained truths, plain naked facts. Does it become the Governor of a State to complain when the people are permitted to see a portion or all of their public records? The fact is that Gov. Geary has shown much more zeal in the endeavor to suppress the knowledge of this defalcation of his agent than in the investigation of it; he has been more incensed at the publication of the facts than at the frauds of George O. Evans, his special agent, the immediate cause of the publication.

Governor Geary has never alluded to this matter of the collection of the State claims in any of his messages to the Legislature. Was it for the reason seriously suggested by you, at our interview on Tuesday night, the 15th inst., as a reason why it was best that a semi-annual report had not been made by the Special Agent according to the condition of the agreement mentioned in his bond, viz: because such report might have prevented the collection of the remaining State claims. Why? The impression was that any peculiar means necessary to the collection of these claims? Was concealment of facts necessary? And does the chief law officer of the State approve of the employment of the services of the ladies, even to obtain what is rightly due the State? I trust not, and I am sure the people of Pennsylvania do not want from the Governor any such moment to which they can justly object. The State of Pennsylvania is not in a needy condition. By the publication of the above-mentioned papers, I have done simply what Governor Geary neglected to do, notwithstanding, he knew, as I have given to the people the information they were justly entitled to have had years ago.

Why did not Governor Geary bring his Special Agent to account long ago? If not before, he certainly knew two months ago that this agent had in his hands money belonging to the State. I know that a certain individual called upon him in June last—securing Governor Geary's presence in Harrisburg after every effort—and demanded a share of the spoils gathered from this State Agency. I know that he came away from that interview perfectly satisfied with the arrangement between himself and Governor Geary. I know further that the individual aforesaid received about $5,000 as the result of that interview; whether from Governor Geary or George O. Evans, his very Special Agent, is not material.

At our interview above-mentioned, on Tuesday night, the 15th inst., you pressed me to resign, informing me at the same time that Gov. Geary demanded my removal. I expected to receive the next day a gentlemanly note from you informing me that I was removed. I expected this courtesy because I believed you to be all you professed to be, a courteous gentleman. I also expected it because you had expressed yourself—both at that interview and at our interview at Atlantic City—as entirely satisfied with the manner in which I had performed my official duties—saving and excepting, perhaps, the semi-official duty of exposing Gov. Geary and Special Agent Evans.

At our interview this morning, you affected the opinion that, by my charges against Governor Geary, I had virtually removed myself from the office of Deputy Attorney-General, and you intimated, in a semi-official way, that I had a written notice of my removal. I then charged you with ungenmanly conduct in writing letters to your messenger, in which you questioned my integrity by intimating and assuming that in what was not the fact in regard to the preparation, &c., of reports on applications for pardons. Whereupon you ordered me to leave your office, which order—after telling you some plain truths—I saw proper to obey. We will now let the people of Pennsylvania judge between us.

For my successor permit me to suggest your son, F. Carroll Brewster, Jr. While I was your deputy, you carefully appropriated to yourself the $1 Attorney's fees—which former Attorney-Generals gave to their deputies—all of the five per cent. commissions collected since April 8th, 1871, and all fees for approval of charters. Having your son in my stead, you could swell your limited income by adding his salary to the before-mentioned perquisites, and thus in a measure relieve your straitened circumstances.

Another benefit would result from this arrangement. The name of your son being the same as your own, the two might be conveniently confounded, as occasion required, and you could thus devote all your time to your private business, instead of seven-eighths of it, as when the writer hereof was your deputy.

This communication is already too long. It only remains to thank you for your very flattering expressions of regard for myself personally, and for your high commendations of the manner in which I discharged my official duties while occupying the office of Deputy Attorney-General, uttered at Atlantic City on the 11th instant, and at my house on the night of the 15th instant.

I am, dear sir,

Yours most respectfully,

J. M. M'CLURE.

AN ODD FISH.—Mr. Benjamin Barnes, of this city, caught in the Conestoga on Monday, a very odd, and in this section of the country, a very rare specimen of the fish family. It is about two and a half feet long, and shaped like an alligator, having a very large and ferocious looking head, and four short legs. It is known among naturalists as the *Melopoma Alleghenienses*, and is commonly called "Hell-Bender," "Mountain Alligator," "Mud Puppy," &c., and formerly was confined to the Western waters and the head-waters of the Susquehanna; but has found its way gradually down the Susquehanna, perhaps as far as Chesapeake Bay. Two specimens are now in the Museum of the Linnean Society, captured in the Susquehanna, near Safe Harbor, but neither of them are as large as the specimen taken yesterday. Mr. Barnes saw it swimming on the surface of the water and caught it by making a loop in a line, fastened on the end of a stick. He has it now alive in a keg of water at his residence in South Queen street. It is quite vicious and tries to bite any one who attempts to meddle with it.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.—A Court of Common Pleas has been in session during the week and the following cases disposed of:

John Benn for the use of John Sigle, vs. Brinton H. Walter. The suit was brought on a mechanic's lien for the difference of account for bricks delivered defendant. Verdict for defendant.

Matty Koser vs. Abm. and Daniel F. Bittner. A suit of ejectment, the plaintiff claiming that the defendants are illegally occupying her property. Verdict for plaintiff.

Miller & Hess vs. John S. Gable, for the recovery of five or six hundred dollars, alleged indebtedness for tobacco boxes.—From the evidence it appeared that Gable had furnished the lumber to Hess before the co-partnership of Miller & Hess was entered into, and that the former had agreed to manufacture the lumber and return payment to Gable for it in the matter of boxes. This being clearly developed, the counsels for plaintiffs moved a non-suit which was allowed.

Wm. McConnell & Co. vs. Rosetta Kuhns and George Kuhns. Verdict for plaintiff, $165.92.

Burger vs. Lancaster Co. Insurance Co. Court ordered all papers in the case, which had been offered in evidence or shown to the jury, to be filed in the Prothonotary's office on or before the 7th inst.

D. M. Holton, alleged lunatic. Depositions of witnesses being read, and the Court being satisfied of the truth of the allegations contained in the petition of David M. Holton, ordered that the Commission, the inquisition taken thereon, and the appointment of the committee, and all other proceedings thereon, be altogether superceded and determined; and that the estate, rights and privileges of the said David M. Holton, be restored to him; and all the property, real, personal and mixed, whatsoever, the goods, chattels, money and choses in actions in the hands or under the control of Alexander Holton, his committee, be restored to him and to his heirs and assigns.

John Hildebrand vs. Jacob Cauffman & Son. Verdict for defendant, $258.30.

NEGRO PIC-NIC.—The negroes of Christiana and vicinity had a high old time at their pic-nic at Landis' Grove on Friday There were not nearly so many white Radical politicians present as at the pic-nic of the colored Republican carriers street week ago, because, the primary election being over, the defeated candidates have nothing to expect from the darkies at present; but their absence was amply compensated for by the presence of a large number of our city belles, who, dressed up in their best toggery, visited the ground for the purpose of making lasting impressions upon the hearts of the christiana damsels. They were eminently successful in so much so that the Christiana bucks looked upon them with the green eyes of jealousy, and their surcharged feelings, fired with whiskey and beer, finally gave way to warlike demonstrations against the hard earned and tender favors of their rivals. Billies, pistols, razors and other pocket-pieces were brought into requisition, and numberless cuts, bruises and knock-downs resulted before the police could overawe the white participated in the melee. One of them, being ignominiously driven from the field of battle, took refuge in an omnibus filled with dark-complected beauties, and thought he was safe, but a stalwart colored man followed him and let his billy fall full force on the skull of one of the damsels. It rebounded like a blacksmith's hammer from a cold anvil, making little or no impression on the skull, but brought her assailant by the throat and gave him a most unmerciful pummeling before she let him go. With the exception of a few trifling drawbacks like these, the party was a signal success, and long remembered with pleasure by the participants.

LIST OF JURORS.—The following is a list of the names of the forty Petit Jurors to serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing on the third Monday of October next:

Thomas Armstrong, Bart; Benjamin Breneman, Elizabeth; John Buckwalter, Penn; Benjamin Bowman, Brecknock; Abraham Brubaker, Rapho; Isaac Bushong, Upper Leacock; B. Frank Breneman, City; Henry Breneman, Columbia; John W. Coble, Marietta; Emanuel Carpenter, West East; Abraham Denlinger, Upper Leacock; H. M. Ensminger, Manheim borough; Edward Edgerly, City; Thomas Elimaker, City; Stephen Grissinger, Rapho; Jefferson Grosh, Manheim twp.; David Hull, New Holland; Abraham B. Hess, Conestoga; S. L. Kauffman, Eden; D. S. Kauffman, Penn; Henry Kurtz, Salisbury; H. S. Kerns, Salisbury; Israel Landis, West Lampeter; Jacob Landis, B. S. Muhlenberg, City; Thomas Master-son, Manheim borough; Samuel H. Miller, Elizabeth twp.; Amos McAllister, Conestoga; Thomas R. Neal, Fulton; Jacob Pentz, City; A. E. Roberts, City; Jacob Stehman, Washington; Abraham Settley, City; Abraham Shenk, Manheim; Philip Stauffer, East Cocalico; Ulrich Strickler, Conestoga; Jacob Smith, Colerain; Jacob Turner, Colerain; Christian Waller, East Donegal; B. H. Zercher, West Lampeter.

Names of 40 Petit Jurors to serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing on the fourth Monday of October next:

Theodore Arndt, Mt. Joy Borough; Frederick Bowers, East Donegal; Lewis Brinton, Salsbury; Abraham Bachman, Strasburg township; Peter Bruner, Mt. Joy Borough; John Bear, City; Elias Bomberger, Manheim Borough; Alfred M. Brown, Fulton; Alban Cutler, Drumore; James P. Downey, City; Samuel Eberley, City; Jacob B. Filbrecht, City; Cornelius George Frey; East Cocalico; Levi Getz, East Hempfield; A. D. Greybill, West Earl; John B. Gock