## BUSINESS NOTICES.

Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats, Overcoats.

Skating Jackets & Skating Pants. Skating Jackets. Skating Pants.

New Style Frock Coats, New Style Frock Coats, New Style Frock Coats, New Style Frock Coats.

New Style Sack Coats, New Style Sack Coats, New Style Sack Coats, New Style Sack Coats.

Men's Business Suits, Men's Business Suits, Men's Business Suits.

Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits, Boys' Suits.

Largest Stock in Philadelphia. Largest Stock in Philadelphia. Largest Stock in Philadelphia. Largest Stock in Philadelphia.

At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia. At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia. At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia. At Lowest Prices in Philadelphia.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Having the largest Clothing establishment in America, large lots of desirable Goods, Foreign and Domestic—late in the season, at the lowest price known, for years—less than cost of importation and manufacture—we are enabled to offer superior garments, surpassed by none, equalled by few, in style, fit, make and material, at prices less than some Goods cost in most other establishments, and lower than they have been sold for the years.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, Nos. 603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street, Third door above Sixth Street. Sign of the Golden Eagle.

ROCKHILL & WILSON, ROCKHILL & WILSON, ROCKHILL & WILSON, ROCKHILL & WILSON, ROCKHILL & WILSON, ROCKHILL & WILSON,

WINTER CLOTHING. MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING. PRICES THE LOWEST. VERY, VERY CHEAP.

PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURES. J. H. Dobbins's "Excelsior Soap" Manufactory, at sixth Street and Germantown Avenue.

We are living in a fast age. The slow coach of the last century has been superseded in the present by lightning speed. Whether we apply this rule to our rapid means of travel and telegraphic intercourse, the acceleration of great public events, or the achievements of individual enterprise, the truth of it is equally apparent. There was when to establish a large and successful manufacturing business of any kind was a labor of years, and even of succeeding generations; but in this age of Ideas and Printers' Ink, the step from conception to consummation; is reduced to a matter of months. Less than three years have elapsed since the great enterprise of which we are about to speak was born. Today it boasts a manufacturing office second to but few in this country, either in magnitude or financial success, or the extent of its popularity as a public benefit. In April, 1865, its proprietor, J. B. Dobbins, Esq., commenced the manufacture of his now widely-known and justly-celebrated "Electric Soap" in a cellar in the vicinity of Fifth and Market streets, on a small scale. Confident that his discovery only needed an introduction to the public to become a general favorite with the people, in three months from the time he commenced manufacturing he removed to a building in Eighth and Tasker streets, where he had facilities for turning out 100,000 (one hundred thousand) pounds of soap per month. At length, however, the unparalleled demand for his article rendered additional facilities necessary, and it was to meet this necessity that Mr. Dobbins erected, and has now in complete operation, his immense new building at Sixth and Germantown avenue.

The capacity of his present edifice is 500,000 (five hundred thousand) pounds of soap per month, the regular demand for it having already attained the enormous sum of 200,000 (two hundred thousand) pounds per month. The structure is substantially built, and commodiously arranged in every part for the safety of the hands. The walls being twenty-two inches thick, and the doors throughout the three stories—of the best quality of heart pine. The floors upon which the building stands is 148 feet, by an average depth of 120 feet, and has a triple frontage—on Germantown avenue, Sixth avenue, and Marshall street. Altogether it is one of the most imposing improvements in that rapidly growing section of the city. It is one of the less conspicuous architectural ornaments to that vicinity than are Joyce's building, the Continental Hotel and other noted structures on Market street.

The routine of operations observed in this establishment, from the point where all the materials are received, through the various ingenious processes, until the completed article is ready for shipment, are exceedingly interesting, and prove that the inventor and manufacturer, Mr. Dobbins (who, by the way, superintends in person the operations of his entire establishment, even to the minutest details), is singularly qualified to conduct so vast, and in a measure unprecedentious, an enterprise. The secret upon which his great invention rests, while it is worth thousands to him, is worth millions to the world, for it effect which bids fair as no distant day to render the production of his article one of, if not the largest item of American manufactures.

Without consulting Mr. Dobbins, we will here take the liberty of exposing what we deem a chief secret of his wonderful success. Historic it has been the policy and aim of soap manufacturers to ascertain *how cheaply* it was possible to produce a lump of soap of a given size; Mr. Dobbins set out with a determination to demonstrate *how much wholesome property* could be put into a piece of soap of the same size. The result, as we are forced to admit from our own knowledge, has been marvellous. From Maine to Mexico the high claims that are made for Dobbins' Electric Soap are gratefully acknowledged in thousands of families and hundreds of public institutions.

No better evidence could be given that this great success will be permanent and progressive than the fact that Mr. Dobbins is, and means to be dangerous. We should have cables direct from the United States to France, Spain and Portugal at least, and it would be well to have them also to Germany, Denmark and Norway. Then there would be a choice of lines, and those running to a friendly nation would be protected, for government purposes, to those uniting us with countries with which there may be a disagreement.

THE GETTYSBURG ASYLUM.

In a recent article on the burning "Gettysburg Asylum for Invalid Soldiers," we said:

"Unless Attorney-General Brewster is satisfied that the Gettysburg Orphan Asylum scheme is now conducted within the strictest requirements of the State laws against lotteries, the *appeal* made by Mr. Van Wyck should lead him to such prompt and energetic action as will not only repeal the improper legislation by which the charter was procured, but will prevent a recurrence of it for the future."

This language has been misconstrued by some of our readers into a suggestion that the Attorney-General had possibly changed his position with regard to this lottery scheme. This was not implied and it is the precise opposite of the facts in the case.

Mr. Van Wyck, the Attorney-General presented his "information" in this case, to the Supreme Court, then sitting at Harrisburg, and made his suggestion for the issue of a *quo warranto* writ against the "Gettysburg Asylum," to which the defendants made reply at the May term. Mr. Brewster demurred to the answer of the defendants, which was made by their counsel, Messrs. Charles H. T. Collis, Samuel C. Perkins and George W. Biddle. At this point the proceedings in Court rest for the present, as there has been no session of the Supreme Court in Philadelphia, where the case is to be argued. The Court meets in January, and it is understood that an early day will be assigned for the disposition of this discreditable affair.

But neither party has been idle in the meantime. The defendants seem to be thoroughly aware of the weakness and illegality of their position, and efforts have been made to modify the shape of the scheme so as to get within the shadow of the law. A plan to operate under the charter of the defunct International Union has been submitted to the Attorney-General, and most effectually quashed by that officer, who has clearly pointed out the illegality of this *ruse* and refused to entertain any such proposition. Mr. Brewster has, from the first, taken positive grounds as to the illegality of the whole scheme and the irregularity of its organization, and the only delays in suppressing this surreptitious attempt to legalize lotteries in Pennsylvania have arisen from the unavoidable necessities of the law. The opinion given by the Attorney-General at the request of the counsel for the Gettysburg Asylum, upon the proposition to convert the original scheme into a Cosmopolitan Art Union, involves a very interesting point upon the subject of art, a nice, but very clear, distinction being laid down between what are to be considered specimens of art and what are mere articles of the jeweler's or print-seller's trade. The opinion will be found in another column.

It is a subject of joyful gratulation that the sentiment of the community has so strongly declared itself against the attempt to revive the pernicious policy of legalized lotteries, and that there was an officer at the head of the law department of the State, ready and able to defend the laws against the proposed evasion of their obvious intent. The case will be disposed of at the approaching term of the Supreme Court, and there can be no doubt that the whole plan of proceedings of this Gettysburg Asylum scheme will be officially arrested, and the concealment compelled either to proceed under the strict provisions of the law, or to abandon their designs altogether.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

After the storm the calm, after the fever re-action and prostration, and after the battle the gathering in of the wounded, and the clearing the field of the wreck and ruin of the conflict. The day after Christmas is one of those mildly melancholy occasions when the storm, the fever and the fights (with roast turkey and mince pie) have subsided, and when calm reflection comes, with a propensity to yawn and a general indifference to the ordinary concerns of life. There is scarcely a youngster in town who did not oversleep himself this morning, and it would have required a greater stimulus than even a well-filled stocking to have induced him to imitate the lark and turn out for a fresh bout with sugar plums. *Mater Familias* looked draggled and worn, and it would have been a perfect Spartan of a mistress of a household who, amidst the confusion of the Christmas wreck, could have made any vigorous efforts to avoid acting the part of the gaping lady in Hogarth's "Marriage-*a-la-mode*." Fathers and husands went down town with a general impression that business was a bore, and the condition of the stock and cotton markets, and the price of gold, scarcely excited any emotion in the breasts of those who are usually as "quick as a steel-trap" to scent a bargain or make a speculation. Even the ordinarily irrepressible boys were repressed, and the horns and painted masks failed to excite any active emotions or earnest demonstrations. Christmas trees, that are the lowings of an overstocked market of everyone, litter some of the streets, and a modern Macduff might find among this wreck of verdure enough material to fit out an army with Birnam wood decorations and leafy disguises. But notwithstanding this material dilapidation and demoralization, there are Christmas influences that will not go to wreck, and there are memories that will not pall upon the sense. There will be tender recollections of pleasant family gatherings, of kind words and deeds, of friendly greetings and of generous hospitalities, that will stock many a heart brim-full, and prove a legacy of precious remembrances when time has wrought the changes that will come as inevitably as the sunshine or the storm. Christmas has come and gone. It has performed its mission of breaking away the crust that worldliness and selfish interests form about men's hearts, and the world is the better for it.

PROGRESS IN MANUFACTURES.

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We are living in a fast age. The slow coach of the last century has been superseded in the present by lightning speed. Whether we apply this rule to our rapid means of travel and telegraphic intercourse, the acceleration of great public events, or the achievements of individual enterprise, the truth of it is equally apparent. There was when to establish a large and successful

Gents' Overcoats of Chinchilla, " " Esquimaux Beaver, " " Fur " " Ezredon " " Johnson " " Frosted " " Castor " " Fancy Whitney, " London Travelers, " Black Doeskin, " " Tricot, Sr. Velvet Beaver, B-ck Moscow, Blue Pilot, Mixed Cassimeres.

Skating Jackets of Blue Chinchilla, " " Olive " " Fur Beaver, English Pilot, All colors Beavers.

Chesterfields of 100 varieties, all colors, sizes and shapes,

Business Suits of 100 different kinds, all desirable styles.

BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS of Gray and Dark Mixed Cassimere, made warm and serviceable.

BOYS' DRESS SUITS of Tricot and Beaver, Silk Mixed Cassimeres, and other styles and hand some materials.

BOYS' OVERCOATS of Good assortment.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Splendid stock.

Dayton, Ohio, 19th, 1867.—Gentlemen—I commence a part of our business stock, which we confidently believe to be the best selected and most desirable stock of Goods in our city—carefully made, and warranted to fit and wear as every respect. Anxious to keep our large corps of hands busily employed during the dull season, we make a large REDUCTION in all branches.

Our Gents' Furnishing Goods Department is full of beautiful Goods, which we will make up to order at reduced prices.

WANAMAKER & BROWN

The Popular Tailors & Clothiers,

Sixth and Market Streets

Sixth and Minor Streets.

JAMES VICK,

Importer and Grower of

FLOWER AND VEGETABLE SEEDS,

ROCHESTER, N. Y.

VICK'S ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

Of

Seeds, and Floral Guide for 1868,

is now published and ready to send out. It makes a work of about one hundred large pages, and contains full descriptions of the

4 Hottest Flowers and Vegetables Grown,

with plain directions for Raising Seed, Culture, &c. It is beautifully illustrated, with more than Five Hundred Fine Wood Engravings of Flowers and Vegetables, and

A BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE OF FLOWERS,

well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published.

It costs but Twenty Cents, and the lowest price at which any, by mail, post paid, *for ten* Dollars. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

525 MILES

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD,

Running West from Omaha

ACROSS THE CONTINENT,

ARE NOW COMPLETED.

This brings the line to the eastern base of the Rocky mountains, and it is expected that the track will be laid thirty miles further, to Dorsey Peak, the highest point on the road, by January. The maximum grade from the foot of the mountains to the summit is but eighty feet to the mile, while that of many eastern roads is over one hundred. The work on the reduction on the western slope will continue through the winter, and there is now no room to doubt that the entire grade will be less than 60 feet per mile, for which it takes a second iron to accounts, and receives payment to a large extent. The full extent of its claim in services, Those Bonds o denoted as each twenty-six section is finished, as after it has been examined by United States Commissioners and pronounced to be in all respects a first-class road, thoroughly equipped with depots, repair-shops, stations, and all the necessary rolling stock and other equipments.

The United States also makes a donation of 12,800 acres of land to the mile, which will form a source of large revenue to the Company. Much of this land in the Platte Valley is among the most fertile in the world, and other large portions are covered with heavy pine forests and contain much of the best timber.

The Company is also authorized to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds, to an amount not exceeding the aid of the Government and no more. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Hon. Oliver Ames, Trustees of the Sinking Fund, have invested the Bonds to the Company only as the work progresses and upon the certificate of Government Commissioners of completed road.

The authorized capital of the Company is One Hundred Million Dollars, of which over five millions have been paid in upon the work already done.

EARNINGS OF THE COMPANY,

At present, the profits of the Company are derived *entirely* from its local traffic, but this is already much more than sufficient to pay the interest on its bonds, and the Company can boast, if not another mile were built. It is not doubted that the Company will secure the greater part of the traffic of the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States with the large settlements of the Rocky Mountains and Pacific Slope, and it does not doubt the Government will be noticed that the Union Pacific Railroad is, in fact, a Government Work, built under the supervision of Government officers, and to a large extent with Government money, as the bonds issued to the Company are Government Securities. It is believed that no similar security is so carefully guarded, and certainly no other is based upon a larger or more valuable property. As the Company's

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

are offered for the present at 90 CENTS ON THE DOLLAR, they are the cheapest security in the market, being more than 15 per cent. lower than United States Stock. They are

SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD,

or over NINE PER CENT. upon the investment. Subscriptions will be received by

PHILADELPHIA BY

WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third street.

J. S. CLARK AND SONS, S. Third street.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK.

In Wilmington, Del, by

E. R. SCHOFIELD & CO.

JOHN McLEAR & SON.

In New York at the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau Street, and by

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 Nassau st

CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 Wall st.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 52 Wall st.

and by the undersigned, Agents for the Company at the United States. Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds at our risk, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express.

A NEW PAMPHLET AND MAP, showing the gross of the work, and resources for construction and Working Stock, may be obtained at the Company's Office or of its advertised Agents, or will be sent free on application.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer,

No. 52 Wall street, NEW YORK.

November 18, 1867. deltf(2 & to last)

CASH PRICES.

WHITE

ALMERIA GRAPES,

FINEST QUALITY,

40 Cents per Pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut.

HANDSOME LADY APPLES.

Neuchatel Cheese.

Almeria Grapes, large clusters.

Havana Oranges.

Extra Large Raisins.

Princess Paper Shell Almonds.

English Walnuts.

Fresh Pecans.

ROBERT DONNELL & SON,

806 Walnut Street.

WAREROOMS IMPROVED, VENTILATED AND DARKENED (Patented), to all the approved fashions of the season, for the exclusive sale of the Patentee,

M'CALLAM'S NEW HAT STORE,

N. E. CORNER TENTH AND CHESTNUT,

FORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE EIGHTH.

YOUNG MEN'S HATS A SPECIALTY.

BUSINESS ROOMS TO LET,

AT 604 CHESTNUT STREET.

APPLY TO THEODORE H. McCALLA,

IMPORTANT AUCTION NOTICE.

Closing Sale of the Season of Boots and Shoes.

On Monday Morning, Dec. 30th, McClelland & Co., Auctioneers, will sell at their store,

No. 504 Market Street,

a large and superior assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, &c.,

Suitable for Spring Trade, to which we invite the attention of merchants, when buyers will find it to their interest to attend.

MCCLELLAND & CO., Auctioneers,

de26&tf5 504 MARKET Street.

POPULAR PRICES

FOR

DRY GOODS.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,

727

CHESTNUT STREET.

SPECIALTIES

IN

LADIES' FINE FURS.

NOW OPEN.

The choicest selection we have ever offered, consisting of

FINE RUSSIAN SABLE,

HUDSON BAY SABLE,

EASTERN AMERICAN SABLE,

ROYAL ERMINE AND CHINCHILLA,

FINE SIBERIAN SQUIRREL,

ASTRACAN, GRAY, CRIMEAN,

Besides many other varieties.

A BEAUTIFUL COLORED PLATE OF FLOWERS,

well printed, on the finest paper, and one of the most beautiful as well as the most instructive works of the kind published.

It costs but Twenty Cents, and the lowest price at which any, by mail, post paid, *for ten* Dollars. Address, JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

Thompson Black's Son & Co.,

Broad and Chestnut Streets,

Are prepared to furnish Families with every variety of

CHOICE GROCERIES

At the lowest

CASH PRICES.

WHITE

ALMERIA GRAPES,

FINEST QUALITY,

40 Cents per Pound.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,

S. W. cor. Broad and Walnut.

HANDSOME LADY APPLES.

Neuchatel Cheese.

Almeria Grapes, large clusters.

Havana Oranges.

Extra Large Raisins.

Princess Paper Shell Almonds.

English Walnuts.

Fresh Pecans.

ROBERT DONNELL & SON,

806 Walnut Street.

SALT.—1,000 SACKS LIVERPOOL GROUND SALT, for sale by the sack, alloat and for sale by WM. M'KEE, 128 Walnut st.

NEW PICKLES.—10 BARRELS NEW CROP TEXAS PICKLES, just received and for sale by the barrel or dozen by J. S. BUSSIER & CO., 50 South Delaware avenue.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

In Endless Variety,

To be closed out before the Holidays.

Bargains! Bargains! Bargains!

ROCKHILL & WILSON,

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

BOYS' CLOTHING of all kinds.

Selling Very Low.

Selling Very Low.

SPECIALTIES

IN

Rich Black Dress Silks.

We have just received a Case of

FINE LYONS SILKS,

Purchased under advantageous circumstances, of qual ities varying from

$4 to $5 50,

To which we respectfully invite the attention of Ladies. These goods will be sold for less than they would cost to import.

J. W. Proctor & Co.,

920 CHESTNUT Street.

SPECIALTIES

IN

Ladies' Fine Cloaks.

NOW OPEN,

THE HANDSOMEST STOCK WE HAVE EVER EXHIBITED. OUR GARMENTS IN THE MOST DESIRABLE MATERIALS, AND OF THE MOST FASHIONABLE LUXURIOUS OR GREAT VARIETY AND WHICH WE WILL SELL AT

POPULAR PRICES.

J. W. Proctor & Co.,

920 CHESTNUT Street.

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J. W. Proctor & Co.,

920 CHESTNUT Street.

# EXTRA.

## SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A TERRIBLE DISASTER.

AN OCEAN STEAMER BURNED.

Thirteen Lives Lost.

TWENTY-FOUR MISSING.

LIST OF THE LOST AND SAVED.

DISTURBANCES AT THE SOUTH.

INCENDIARY ORATORS ARRESTED

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Financial and Commercial Quotations.

By the Atlantic Cable.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 25, Noon.—Arrived, steamship France, from New York.

Breadstuffs are quiet and firm.

LONDON, Dec. 26, Noon.—The Christmas holiday is continued to-day. The Exchange is not open. Five-Twenties are quoted on the street at 72¾.

By the Cuba Cable.

HAVANA, Dec. 26.—The steamship Cuba arrived to-day from Baltimore. She brings Jeff. Davis and wife, who are on the way to New Orleans.

Stabbing Affair at New Haven.

NEW HAVEN, Dec. 26.—John Goss yesterday assulted Joseph Cotton, Steward of the State Hospital, stabbing him five times. The arrival of a policeman saved Cotton's life. The wounds are not considered dangerous. Cotton was attacked while in the discharge of his duties, and the assault was no doubt apparently premeditated.

CRIME.

THE MURDER OF MR. HAMILTON.

Further Particulars of the Tragedy.

The Prisoner Makes Attempts to Murder his Brother and Brother-in-law.

Special Correspondence of the Bulletin.

MARTINSVILLE, OHIO, Dec. 23d, 1867.—This village and community are enshrouded in a gloom, and a gloom it will remain, until the tragedies known in the annals of crime, by the name of Mr. Hamilton, shall be adjudicated before of Congress from the Eighth Congressional District of Ohio, by the hand of his eldest son, Thomas C. Hamilton, a youth of about 18. The facts in short are about as follows: Mr. Hamilton was considered and was a remarkably good and steady man, of great accuracy, of business habits and about himself, and wished his father to come home. He left home after breakfast, which, time, wrote Mr. Hamilton to come home. He arrived at home in the afternoon, and proceeding in the Probate Court to send the boy to the Insane Asylum, he could not get the papers in time to send him on Saturday.

Thursday morning, about 4 o'clock, Mr. Hamilton said to his wife, "I'll go down and see what they would go out and "feed." The three went out, Mrs. Hamilton to some corn-fodder, a distance of ten or fifteen yards, and Mr. Hamilton, Jr., to the barn, Mr. Hamilton (John) going over and distributing it to the stock in the Four-horse stable. Mr. Hamilton, Jr., made John go and prepare for Sunday-school. He did so, and then proceeded to carry water and up and scattering corn and stocks. He testifies that he looked back and saw his father and mother, and that Thomas was watching him. He had got to the house and nearly prepared to go to Sunday-school, when the mother went out on the porch and saw Thomas coming to the house alone.

She inquired where was father? He picked up an axe and made for the mother. John, seeing this demonstration, screamed, and drowned Thomas from the mother to himself. He ran into the house, fled into the dining-room, then to the hall, then into the sitting-room, where Thomas came upon him. John ran past him, and slipped and fell, about the time he reached the door, Thomas making a blow at John, which struck the door, a splinter of which was partially stunned him, but he crawled out of the house. Thomas then made pursuit of the mother, who fled across the street to Mr. Bell's dwelling, a distance of some two hundred yards. Here he was met by Mr. Bell, who ordered him off. The boy, relieved of the Public Schools of this place, who had been put down by Thomas, ran back to the house and remaining attitude. He assumed a more threatening manner, and ran for the Wood, who retreated into the house. Thomas followed to the door with his hatchet.

He then returned to the street, where he was met by Mr. C. Lacey and Mr. Bell, who joined him. "Where is your father?" suspecting foul play. Mr. Bell, who is quite an athlete, and Mr. L., who retreated down a short distance, Thomas following. Thomas then crossed over to the house, and was discovered by the wounded boy, who had gone back to the house and carried out his father, who had gone over one hundred yards or more, and was calling to Mr. Bell, "Save me!" Mr. Bell was met by the cry of distress, "Save my two little sisters." Mr. Bell, who had reached the house, took them up, but Thomas was coming in and had forced the door, and was in the house when they were by a woodpile. Taking a stick of wood, which to have been effective, he dropped it as Thomas was coming on him with the hatchet, and knocked the hatchet from his hand with great presence of mind, seized the only alternative left him by jumping into his buggy, striking him in the breast while his arms were upon him, and he fell. Then he was captured.

Search was now made for the father, and he was found shows that a pistol ball had gone where John left them—which is about thirty or forty feet from the house—Thomas had killed his father and covered his body with wood. It appears that he had felled him with a heavy piece of wood—knocking him down—and then, after fracturing the right posterior of the skull. The left temple was fractured, the fracture better described by being, mashed in. The heart sickens at the thought of the murder of a man so much respected by all, and loved by many, was so suddenly and tragically removed from us.

The Hideous Child Murder at Cannan

Further Particulars.

The Hudson Gazette furnishes further information relative to the supposed murder of Cannan's little girl, which occurred on Friday.

Detective James H. Kelley, of Albany, brought the husband of Mrs. Brown to this city on the morning on the 7.34 train, and lodged him in the Tombs. We paid the prisoner a visit, and found him very reticent. He is a Frenchman, about five feet six inches in height, and has a smoking look, which impressed us with the idea that he is capable of just such a deed as he is accused of committing. He is a cooper by trade, and found her directly the opposite of her father, who is described as a very quiet man and possessing double his intelligence. She informed the officer that her father came home from Canaan to West Granby, Conn., and thence to Hudson, where he was met by the officer and arrested. An examination was held there, and she decided to go with the officer, and assist in glutting her husband as the murderer of the little girl. The officer asked her if her father said, she, "that was asked me at first, but finally I told about everything." She was examined at fairs—where came from, &c. Sidney Cole, of Hartford, brought her to the village, and I did not know that my husband was on the cars." Question—Did you see your father? Answer—I answer to a question as to the marks on the forehead of the child, I did not see the body of the girl, Mrs. Brown said: "I'd like to see my husband." Question—Do you know anything about the traveling agent of the Hartford Fire Insurance Company, examined the body and he said that the head of the child was not fractured, but down to a crisp, the eyes burned out, and the flesh on the forehead was burned, but not fractured, the bones. I have lived in Canaan about three months, and I left Canaan Friday, Dec. 6, I married to Brown in New York, and know him to be a quiet man, and a good husband. Father was a painter by trade, and has a good disposition. He was married once before, and I understand he was divorced from his wife, she cohabiting with other men; and I was married once before Brown and married me, to Henry W. Bailey, but got a divorce from him, and married Brown in Hartford. After Brown married me we boarded awhile at Hartford, then went to Pennsylvania, then to New York, and afterward went to housekeeping. My maiden name was Josephine Fox, and I have rich relatives in Hartford. My father was at one time worth over $1,000,000." Mrs. Brown said that her husband had agreed to purchase a farm for $4,000, and we asked her if he was a man of means, to which she replied "some: what he hasn't I have." When we questioned her about the deceased girl she said "I was her mother, not Mrs. Stewart. lived in Canaan, Conn., and the little girl was left behind there, and having a large family, and becoming interested in Angelina, as she was a bright girl, she consented to adopt her, and they came to Canaan with her. It was the intention of Brown and herself to go back to Canaan next spring, but I suppose Angelina was to be their own child still." Mrs. Brown said she was of Indian descent, her mother's name, and she brought in a pin. Coming back to the morning of the house at Canaan, Mrs. Brown said: "Neither myself nor my husband was in the house at the time it burned. I had been to Chatham Four Corners that day to buy some books and papers, and my husband met me at the depot and escorted me home. Angelina was getting supper when we arrived, and I helped her get the meal. After supper I went to Mr. Reynes that I was going to Mr. Williams's to spend the evening, at about six o'clock he came over to the house where I was visiting, and said I must go home. At about 9 o'clock the house took fire, and that is all I know about the affair." The substance of the statement made that the little girl was found in the closet, the door of which the child had no latch on the door, but there was no catch to it, and it could be easily opened." This is the substance of Mrs. Brown's story, and as our readers will observe, differs materially from her version previously published.

CITY BULLETIN.

FIRE AND NARROW ESCAPE.—Last evening, about half-past nine o'clock, a fire occurred at a three-storied brick dwelling, No. 1708 Cuss street, Seventh Ward. The building belongs to Maull Brothers, and was occupied jointly by Mr. Miller, —— Simons and an old lady. The fames originated in the sleeping apartment of Mr. Miller—the second-story back room, and did considerable damage to the one rear of the premises. The most of the furniture of the occupants was destroyed or ruined. The old lady was taken from her room in the third story. In a helpless condition, being almost suffocated. Mr. Simons and his wife and three children lost everything except the clothing which they had on. The total loss was about $1,000. The building is insured, but to what extent we know not.

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