CRIME.

Tragedy at St. Joseph, Missouri—Eighteen Prisoners Slain—Mob Violence—Janitor Killed—The Ringleaders of the Mob Arrested—Attempt to Burn the Miscreants Incarcerated.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Union, February 3d, says: About five o'clock yesterday evening the most terrible affair occurred at the jail that St. Joseph has witnessed for years, resulting in the death of two men and the escape of no less than eighteen prisoners.

To begin with the outbreak, Mr. Andrew Craig, tailor, entered the jail for the purpose of locking the prisoners in their cells, leaving Harry M. Fish, a young man twenty-one years old, the brother of our worthy Sheriff, to bolt the outer door after him. As Mr. Craig stepped from the revolving cylinder into the jail he was grasped from behind by strong hands, dragged into a cell, and the door locked after him. Insuntaneously the notorious Oscar Leland and John Barker, desperados who have been confined since August last, but who had broken out, jumped into the cylinder, which was rapidly revolved by accomplices, and, before young Fish had time to lock the door, burst through, and were in the hall. Fish ran up stairs to Mrs. Craig's room and called for pistols. Quick as thought Mrs. Craig divined the danger, and, snatching a revolver in each hand, rushed down the front stairs and back through the hall toward the entrance to the jail. When within a few feet of the door, she discovered Leland outside, calling for the others to follow, and immediately she cocked one of the revolvers and fired at him. The shot was true, the ball entering Leland's left side, piercing the intestines, and producing a mortal wound. Unfortunately it did not produce instant death. With fearful imprecations the wounded man turned upon the heroine and dealt her a cruel blow on the head with a bullet of wood which felled her to the floor. By this time young Fish appeared with a revolver and fired, the ball taking effect in Leland's left shoulder. At almost the same instant Leland, who had in some way obtained a pistol, fired at Fish, inflicting a mortal wound in his bowels. Young Fish, who was pursued by Leland through the hall, out at the front door and around the corner of the building, where he either fell down or was knocked down. Mrs. Craig saw Leland deal him a heavy blow on the head after he was down with the stick of wood which had felled her, but cannot say whether he had struck the latter a second time. From the fact that the marks of a single blow were found on his skull, it is supposed that he stumbled and fell in his endeavor to escape from his pursuer, and that Mrs. C. saw the fatal and only blow given.

As soon as Mrs. Craig could release herself she rushed out at the front door and gave the alarm. Returning to the murder of Fish, Leland forced her back through the hall into a side-room, and called for the other prisoners who were in the plot to come on. Barker, who came out at first with Leland, paid some attention to Mrs. Craig, down whose face blood was streaming, and protected her until eighteen prisoners in all had made their exit, and then fled. An hour later he was recaptured and brought back to the jail, and if he could, he made thanks of a true and brave woman avail anything, John Barker was well repaid for this little show of humanity on meeting Mrs. Craig.

All this was the work of a few seconds. Eighteen desperadoes had escaped, Mrs. Craig was severely injured, her brother Harry was lying without, in the agonies of death, and her husband was locked in a cell, at the mercy of the prisoners. He was shortly released, however, and, with his brother, Harry was brought into the building. In a half hour he was dead.

Deputy Sheriff Springer, who was coming up Fifth street in the vicinity of the jail, heard the alarm, and saw several of the fugitives running toward the court-house, and gave chase. In the neighborhood of Faeth's woolen-mill, on Third street, he captured Chilson. A short time afterward Officer Allison, assisted by citizens, discovered John Barker ensconced under a back portion of the mill, snapped a revolver at him, and was about to aim again when Barker begged him not to fire, crawled out and surrendered himself.

Owing to the wounds which he received, Leland was unable to make much progress, and was shortly overtaken and brought back in a dying condition. He was laid on the floor in the office of the jail, just at the feet of the corpse of his victim, and medical aid rendered. The application of restoratives revived his faculties, but he was only able to utter two or three audible words. Shortly afterwards he was removed to his old cell, and as the iron doors closed after him the clanger sounded like a knell. In all the crowd that thronged the hall there was not a man that did not sincerely hope that the deep-dyed villain might only pass through those doors a corpse.

Oscar M. Leland has long been known as a desperado character. He was one of the two men who boldly entered the jail in masks on the 10th of May last, presented cocked revolvers at the head of the jailor and demanded the keys. The coolness and shrewness of Mr. Craig alone prevented their accomplishing their purpose. At a later day he was arrested in Platte county and committed on a charge of grand larceny. He and Barker have for five months been locked in their cell, being regarded as dangerous characters. It seems that for some time they have been planning their escape. They had liberated themselves by digging through into an adjoining cell, occupied by John O. Sigler. The work of excavation must have cost them many days' hard labor. At the time of the escape many of the prisoners were slightly intoxicated. One Jack Smith had been admitted to the jail to confer with Joel Rowlins, a prisoner, during the day, and had left with him a bottle of whisky. Fired by benzine, the ringleaders were more desperate than they would otherwise have been.

At the outset, Mr. Leland had received somewhat, and was able to converse a little. He stated that he had a wife and two children living in Chicago, and that a desire to see them was what prompted him to make a bold strike for freedom. He was aware that he had but a few hours to live, but was perfectly calm. Probably ere this article reaches our readers the soul of one of the worst desperadoes that ever cursed Missouri, or any other State, will have gone to its final account.

The bravery of Mrs. Craig needs no encomiums. She speaks louder than words. Knowing that her husband's life was endangered, she rushed body to his rescue, and with a steady nerve fired a shot that sent a miscreant to his long home. Of course, her hand was powerless in the hands of the stalwart men who seized him, and could do nothing. No blame can possibly be attached to anybody in charge of the jail, but this should prove a lesson to the officials to always be ready to make more secure the approaches.

A large number of our citizens immediately organized upon the alarm being given, and started in pursuit of the fugitives. Some of them will escape, but, in all probability, the majority of them will be recaptured. To their credit our citizens they have now added that of murder. There is no question that Leland would have been lynched had he been at a less dangerous condition. As it was, it was difficult at times to prevent infuriated individuals from shooting him as he lay in the agonies of death.

Ireland as It Was and as It Is.

"An English Irish Landlord" writes to the London *Times* in relation to the past, and present condition of Ireland. His letters purport to give facts, but should be taken with allowance. The following are interesting passages:

"It may give some idea of the physical state of the country if I give some facts about the district I know best—i. e., the large district extending seventy or eighty miles to the west of Cork. Seventy years ago the post went into it once a fortnight, but then only as far as Bandon—twenty miles. There was no post any farther, and the district fifty or sixty miles off did without. Thoroughs, little better than rocky paths, went up and down hills as steep as it was possible for a horse to travel. A gentleman living thirty-five miles from Cork told me it used to take him in summer from early in the morning till dark to get home, with four horses. If he did not start till breakfast time it was a good journey to be home by midnight. He usually walked himself, beating his carriage by hours. The next neighbor, twelve miles further, had to make two days of it. When he got near home there was a part of the road that it was impossible for horses to drag a carriage up—a sort of stairs of rock—so a word was sent to his house that carriage was coming, and tenants and laborers turned out to meet him, and dragged the carriage up by ropes. It was by force, while the horses had enough to do to get up themselves.

"This place was called 'The Leap.' The King's writ was considered useless beyond that place, and to this day it remains in the district, 'Beyond the leap, beyond the law.' Great tracts were tenantless, and all horse work was done by panniers on the horses' backs. Illicit stills flourished everywhere, because kegs of whisky were carried so much easier than corn in bulk. A friend who undertook the improvement of a tract of eleven thousand acres, in 1822 told me no wheeled vehicle had then ever entered it, and once, at first, having lost horses, on the estate ships shooting, they had to send two miles for the man who could spaik Englishe to tell him the way home.

"What cents there were had round dies of wood for wheels, clergyman did my living told me when he got his parish—a large one now, having hundreds of cards in it—there were three carts in the parish that had spoke-wheels. When these were seen along the road, people would leave their work some fields off to go and look at the wonder.

"Even twenty-five years ago a plough was seldom seen. Many of the gentlemen or near a town. There were things called ploughs, of the fashion of the Romans, perhaps more ancient still, that would scratch the soil, but with which no art of man could turn a furrow. In 1847 and 1848 I used to describe horses drawing such ploughs by their tails. At that time, turnips or clover were nearly unknown in the district. Turnips were never grown except by gentlemen, and clover or grass seeds of any kind were only sown in small patches. Corn crops were taken year after year, as long as the land would grow any; and then it was left to rest, as it was called—i. e., to grow weeds and nothing else, till a skin formed that could be pared and burnt for potatoes and corn again. All this is now wholly changed.

"When I first knew the country, thirty or thirty-five years ago, any idea of improving an estate of its tenants was scouted by every one as an impossibility, the dream of an enthusiast. It did seem a very hopeless task, with the country overrun by population, in the shape of cottiers, living but laborers. Very seldom the old potatoes held out till the new sort came, and they had to compete for a month or two, and sometimes longer, were the consequence. Fever was always in the summer or one or two cases. In the first charity I took part in was getting a fever hospital built, and fever was wanted. It was not in never unless for cholera.

"'If I said over night I wanted fifty men for a job of work there would be one hundred waiting next morning begging for employment; and the wages depended on the job. I paid eighpence, and was thought a model of liberality. It was a great mass of poverty that you seemed to make no impression on, do what you would to relieve it. It appeared just to close in upon you again on a sides as if nothing had been done.

"'It was the most hopeless, dispiriting work conceivable, and, looking back on it, I do not know how one faced it, and can wonder at no one who gave it up in despair. And this went on until the great famine twenty years ago.

Another Active Lunar Crater.

At a late meeting of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, England, a paper was read on the subject of the supposed volcanos in the moon, which gives evidences of activity. The observer of this phenomenon, Mr. W. R. Birt, made some interesting statements, as follows:

"The interest attaching to the phenomena presented by the lunar spot *Linné* is my apology for communicating a few observations on another spot where similar phenomena. It will be seen that both spots manifest phenomena which appear to be referable to the presence of a covering by which the craters are at times concealed. We are not cognizant of any agency, such as libration, angle of illumination, or variation of distance, which affects the forms and appearances of these spots, and therefore rendering a crater invisible while its place is occupied by a white cloud-like spot of light, nor are any of these agencies capable of rendering an object on the moon's surface indistinct while others in its immediate neighborhood are excedingly sharp and well defined. With the hope of directing the attention of astronomers to this curious class of lunar objects, may I be permitted to lay the following observations before the society?

"They have been made principally by the aid of a 9 feet Newtonian, by which I have undertaken the examination of a zone on the moon's surface of 8 degrees of latitude, extending from 4 degrees to 12 degrees south. The spot in question is situated in 2 degrees west longitude, and 5 degrees south latitude. It is also situated on the southwest side of the ridge, forming the southern boundary of the great ancient sill, that would scratch the soil, but with which no art of man could turn a furrow. In 1824 Schmidt of Jena described horses drawing such ploughs by their tails. At that time, turnips or clover were nearly unknown in the district. Turnips were never grown except by gentlemen, and clover or grass seeds of any kind were only sown in small patches. Corn crops were taken, year after year, as long as the land would grow any; and then it was left to rest, as it was called—i. e., to grow weeds and nothing else, till a skin formed that could be pared and burnt for potatoes and corn again. All this is now wholly changed.

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RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WHITE GOODS, ETC.

The dissolution of our firm on the 1st of January, rendering for its settlement a heavy reduction of our Stocks we have decided to offer, on and after

Monday Next, Feb. 3,

OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF

White Goods, Linens, Laces, Embroideries, House-Furnishing Articles, Etc., Etc.,

At a Very Heavy Reduction in Price, to Insure Speedy Sales.

Ladies will do well to their advantage to lay in their SPRING SUPPLIES IN

WHITE GOODS, ETC., NOW,

As they will be able to purchase them at about ANTI-WAR PRICES.

Extra inducements will be offered to those purchasing by the piece.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

Eleventh and Chestnut Sts.

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MEDICAL.

IF YOU WISH TO BE BEAUTIFUL,

Use Oscella de Persia, or Victoria Regia, for Beautifying the Complexion and Preserving the Skin.

This invaluable Cosmetic, so highly esteemed by fashionable ladies, is now offered to the public at a reduced price, in order that its great merits may be known. Its effects are so simple and pretty there is no article that will compare with it as a beautifier of the complexion and preserver of the skin.

Mr. O. McClusky purchased the receipt of this some ten years ago; he has since been using it himself, and has given it to many of his personal friends, and the astonishing degree of success it has met with induces him to offer it to the public.

Lydia Thompson, Blanche Fallon, Pauline Markham, and Charlotte Thompson, with unparalleled admiration, and world-wonder the fairest product without the disfigurement and merely hideous preparation, Victoria Regia and Oscella de Persia, have made their appearance on the fashionable world, and have become household words in every circle. This article is entirely different from anything of the kind ever offered to the public.

FREE FROM ALL POISONOUS SUBSTANCES, and warranted not to injure the most delicate skin, it may be used with the utmost freedom. It will remove in a few minutes a freckled, sunburned and tanned face, and render it as smooth as ever. It will also, if used for a few days, remove all wrinkles, and make the face look as fresh and blooming as at the age of 15. It will not, however, make a blotch, pimple, or any other eruption visible, but will in a few days remove the cause, and leave the skin as smooth and healthy as that of a child. This article is entirely different from anything of the kind now offered to the public.

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CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION TO AUTHORIZE CONTRACTS to be made for furnishing the Department for Supplying the City with water with the pipe, iron and other materials for laying lead and gas for the year 1868.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia, That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to enter into contract with the following persons, viz:

S. Fulton & Co., for forty-eight thousand eight hundred and ninety-six feet, at two cents per foot; eighty-four hundredths of a cent per pound; twelve thousand (12,000) feet of lead pipe, at two cents and forty-eight hundredths of a cent per pound, and sixty-five thousand (65,000) feet of gas branches, &c., at three cents per pound.

Banks, Dismore & Co., for one hundred and seventy-five thousand ($175,000) powders, at two cents, to deliver the powders at from the policies who attended her husband in his last sickness proving with what disease he died. This was sent. Some months afterward she received another notice requesting her to prove the healthy condition of the husband when he entered the service. The fact that he had been examined by the proper medical officer was accepted as a healthy man and had served for a very long time of course proved nothing, as this desired evidence was sent. But the end of the red tape is not yet reached. The poor woman is now required to prove what disease her husband had when he was sent from his regiment to the hospital. As the regimental and hospital records are in the possession of the proper officers of the Government, and as it must be evident that this widow can know nothing but what those records prove, the value of the evidence called for must be apparent. Still, although the soldier has been dead over three years, and although the government has within its control the evidence there can be on the subject, the widow can claim for a pension only when she will be able she can find some one who will swear what the disease was that afflicted her husband and caused him to be sent from his regiment to the hospital.

Royal Encouragement of Gamblers.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Telegraph* says:

"I hear wonders of the pleasures and gayeties of the 'winter quarters' of Paris, and I have before me now a list published by 'Le Syndicat de la Ville de Paris,' which contains thirty-nine octavo pages devoted to the names of strangers from afar, whose visit to Paris has materially add to the wealth of that celebrious little town, from which you can hunt the wily fox in the day and hold honors at night. If so pleases the *Diva Fortuna* who presides over the solemn rites of which *Apropos*, it is pleasant to know that the world is not so moral as it should be. I rejoice with a great joy—though I never go there, and would as soon go to Mabille as to see a lion in a Kursaal with a pack of hounds, eye, gamesters and blacklegs—that the king of Prussia has so far departed from his marchin policy as to give a fresh concession for five years to the play-tables of Wiesbaden and Ems. A fine of 50,000 is to be levied for the renewal of the lease. After this, of course, all lists of Badgers colonies is at an end, and no doubt we shall go there to assist at the Olympic Revels of the gains of 'Ooe' for as many years as we are allowed to go anywhere. It is curious to note how very unwilling even the most moral governments are to give up that certain and willingly-paid revenue which is derivet from gambling. I remember, when I used to cook Naples, the first act of government was to do away with the 'reale lotto;' but, within a few weeks after the new government had taken possession of the city, the lottery was in full vigor again. When the Duke of Prussia and Herr von Bismarck were at Baden as visitors, they objected to 'trente et quarante,' roulette, and the other games of chance, but, now that they have tables of their own, they seem to be very much ashamed to own themselves wrong, and cry 'Messieurs, faites votre jeu!'"

Present Condition of Art in Greece.

At the last meeting of the Athens British Archiveits the following letter was received from Signor Kutangiogis, architect, dated at Athens, December 30, 1867:

"I wish to give you some account of art at Athens, knowing the interest you take in the subject. After the fall of King Otho, art lost a great protector at Athens, and I was myself obliged to resign my appointment as director of the School of Fine arts, which is now in the hands of the military department. In revenge I was happily charged by the executors of a rich individual to execute my project for a School of the Fine Arts, called Polytechnic, at a cost of ;80,000. Four years are passed since it was commenced. The sub-basement, all the columns, the cornices, windows, are of Pentelic marble. The plan of the edifice is divided into three separate blocks; three-fourths are now built, and I hope to come to the end next year. The elevation has a length of about three hundred and thirty feet English; in fact, it is the largest building now constructing at Athens. Besides this Polytechnic School, we are erecting a Museum for Antiquities, after the plan of a German architect, Professor Lange, of Munich. The expense will be met by a rich family of St. Petersburg, M. Tosigon, and a Candiot lady, Madame Bernardaki.

"The work also of an Academy of Literature will be soon resumed, after having been suspended for some time. It is supported by Hansan, at the expense of the rich Greek banker Sina, of Vienna. The Archeological society have decided, with the money raised by means of a lottery, upon laying open the remains of the Temple of Apollo at Delphi, which, as you know, are covered by the houses of the village. Nothing is yet done, but unfortunately the money acquired, amounting to ;8,000, is not sufficient to be up the village. Neither France nor England has yet taken part in this important matter."

Old Clothes and Paris Newspapers.

The *Journal de Paris*, speaking of the recent press prosecutions in France, alludes to them as an incident that took place in the early part of the eighteenth century. The merchant tailors of that day had the exclusive privilege of making up and selling new clothes, and the journals, or *frippers*, that of cleaning, repairing and selling old clothes. One day, however, the tailors remarked in the windows of a slop-shop coats and waistcoats which appeared to them to be quite new. They forthwith forced a constable, with a few officers, and people were sent to examine the articles. The *Frippers* insisted that they were holding, more than cost-off apparel which they had repaired so as to appear like new, embroidery included. The tailors insisted that the articles were quite fresh, and the embroidery unfinished. The matter was referred to the Parliament, and it is a fact that the Parliament of Paris deliberated long and gravely on the important question as to the exact point at which a coat ceased to be new and an old one began. The suit lasted fifty-four years, during which time there were numerous edicts and counter-edicts, but before the final decision was come to the great Louis Dacorum broke out. The *Journal de Paris* says:

"Our affair will most probably be decided in his time; but, after all the judgments given for or against us, we shall still be in the same position as to the line which separates the new coat from the old."

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JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council.

ATTEST—BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.

WM. S. STOKLEY,
President of Select Council.

Approved this seventh day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight (A. D. 1868.)

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

LUMBER.

F. H. WILLIAMS,

Lumber Merchant,

Seventeenth and Spring Garden streets,

OFFERS A LARGE STOCK OF SELECT LUMBER AND HARDWOODS AT REDUCED PRICES. 1a25s tf m 3m

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WALNUT BOARDS AND PLANK.
SPANISH CEDAR.
PATTERN PINE.
CAROLINA HEARTH STRETCHERS.
WALNUT AND CHERRY SCANTLING.

1868. FLORIDA FLOORING. 1868.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
VIRGINIA FLOORING.
ASH FLOORING.
WALNUT FLOORING.
FLORIDA STEPPING.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1868. WALNUT BDS. AND PLANK. 1868.
ASH BOARDS AND PLANK.
WALNUT SHANKS.
WALNUT BOARDS.
LARGE STOCK OF ASH.

1868. SEASONED LUMBER. 1868.
UNDERTAKERS' LUMBER.
WALNUT AND PINE.

1868. SEASONED POPLAR. 1868.
WHITE OAK.
ASH, BOARDS AND PLANK.
HICKORY.

1868. CEDAR SHAKES. 1868.
SPANISH CEDAR BOARDS.
CEDAR POSTS.

1868. CAROLINA SCANTLING. 1868.
CAROLINA HEARTH STRETCHERS.
NORWAY BOARDS.
NORWAY SCANTLING.

1868. CEDAR SHINGLES. 1868.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.

1868. RED CEDAR POSTS. 1868.
CHESTNUT POSTS.
CHESTNUT PLANK AND BOARDS.

1868. SPRUCE JOIST. 1868.
HEMLOCK JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
SCANTLING.

m3 tf

50,000 FEET CHOICE CAROLINA MOULDING BOARD, Well Dried and Seasoned, Suitable for Moulding Factories, Cabinet Makers and Builders. Also, Cedar Shingles, Cypress Shingles and White Pine Shingles, Cedar Posts, Chestnut Posts, Cedar Scantling, Cypress Scantling, Cedar Boards, Cypress Boards.

LOWNES, BOARDS—18 TO 24 FEET, FIRST AND SECOND-CLEAR, and 1st and 2d Common Boards for sale by the undersigned, Carolina Cypress Board for sale at reduced prices. JOHN T. LOWNES, 1 Dock street.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS AND BUTTONS.—Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Sleeve Buttons, Gold Plated Stud Buttons, Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Vest Chains, Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Watch Chains, Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Fob Chains, Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Scarf Pins, Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Scarf Rings, Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Sleeve Buttons, Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Studs, Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Lockets, Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Lockets, Gentlemen's Fine Gold Plated Lockets