# CRIME.

## THE ILLINOIS TRAGEDY.

### Murder of Senator McConnell—Arrest of the Prisoner, and Evidence Against Him.

The Chicago *Journal* of Saturday contains this letter:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., February 11.—The mystery by which the brutal assassination of General Murray McConnell was at first shrouded, has at last been dispelled, and the assassin arrested and confined in prison to await his trial.

THE MURDERER.

The name of the prisoner is Wm. A. Robinson, a young man, formerly clerk in the Mansion House, but, at the time of the murder, proprietor of a small family grocery store, his stock of goods in which was purchased with money borrowed from the murdered man in June last. He is but twenty-six years of age, well educated, of pleasing manners, of correct habits in every particular, a genial, social man, esteemed and respected by every one, and possessing as many warm, personal friends as any person in Jacksonville; in short, just about the last man in the world to whem, under ordinary circumstances, any suspicion would have attached. But, after three days of patient investigation by a Coroner's jury composed of our most intelligent citizens, in which every circumstance that could bear upon the case in any possible contingency has been considered and carefully sifted, a conclusion has been reached which directly implicates him, and is sufficiently expressed in the language of their verdict, which is as follows:

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

"We, the undersigned, composing the Coroner's jury of inquest upon the body of Murray McConnell, do find, as our verdict, that the said Murray McConnell came to his death on the morning of February 9th, 1869, at his residence, in the city of Jacksonville, from and by reason of blows willfully and feloniously inflicted with some instrument unknown to the jurors, in the hands of William Alexander Robinson.

HOW THE ASSASSIN WAS DETECTED.

I will now proceed to relate the manner in which the assassin was detected, and the circumstances which indicate his guilt.

THE INTEREST-BOOK AND THE PENCIL.

In previous despatches, it has been related that, on General McConnell's table, a book for calculating interest was lying open at the pages that contain, on one side, the tables for computing interest on $400, and, on the other, on $500; that a person, in ascertaining interest, would naturally trace down the column from the top, with the pencil, until the correct point was reached; but on this book was a pencil-mark made by a pencil traveling up the page from the bottom to the top; that this pencil-mark commenced very abruptly, was broad and heavy, and made such an indenture in the paper that it could be readily seen on the next leaf under it; that this pencil-mark was about half an inch long, where there is evidence that the lead of the pencil was broken off, and the mark continued for some distance by the wood of the pencil; that upon the floor, beside the murdered man, was a pencil with the point broken off.

ROBINSON'S NOTE.

These circumstances seemed to justify the belief that the victim was computing interest when he received the blow of the assassin. Here, then, was the starting point. If computing interest, what more natural than that he was computing for some person? And who was that person? Very likely some one against whom the General had notes; and it was developed that a short time before his death, his son, George McConnell, at his dictation, had made out a schedule of all the notes and papers of value in his possession. A brief search among his papers sufficed to bring this list to light. His notes were then produced and scheduled, and a note of William A. Robinson was discovered to be missing; and, what was more startling, it was a note for precisely $400, which was the precise figure at which the interest-book lay open. Nothing whatever had been removed from the room after the murder, and a search was at once made for a paper upon which interest had been figured; and a little piece of paper, about two inches square, was found, on which, in the General's own figures, was calculated the interest on $400 from the day the Robinson note was dated to the day of the murder.

DETENTION OF ROBINSON.

This was deemed sufficient to justify the detention of Robinson, who was at once placed under arrest, ostensibly, however, as a witness, until further developments should take place. When told that he was desired as a witness, and that he was under arrest until called, he wondered what they could want of him, but added that he had been down past the house about the time the murder must have been committed.

BLOOD ON ROBINSON'S BOOTS.

The man Robinson was then accused of the crime, without producing any embarrassment. His boots were taken from him, after he had confessed to having worn them for some time, and on them were spots of blood, which bear the evidence of having been washed, as if with a view of erasing them. No other indications of this character, however, were found about him.

PROBABILITY THAT THE MURDER WAS NOT PREMEDITATED.

The character and the antecedents of the guilty man, and the paltry sum of $400, for which this terrible crime was perpetrated, all repel the idea that it was premeditated. If money, and money alone, had been the motive of the murder, and the crime had been deliberately planned in order to evade the payment of his note, the murderer would have despoiled his victim of his pocket-book, his watch and chain and his diamond pin, the aggregate value of which must have been $2,500 at least. It is probable that he went there that morning for the purpose of obtaining an extension of the note, or paying it; and, having an honest purpose, walked deliberately and boldly into the house. The note was produced, and, proceeding to settlement, some difference may have arisen between them. General McConnell was 72 years of age, and always very decided and arbitrary. He had, of late years, grown somewhat petulant, especially when feeling unwell, and when a little angered, he was one of the most bitter and sarcastic men to be found anywhere; and, in business matters he was disposed to hold men to a tolerable close observance of their agreements. He had in his office three bars of inch-square iron, about nine inches in length, which he used as paper weights, and one of them is now missing. It is probable that, during the settlement, McConnell said something which exasperated Robinson beyond control, and that, seizing one of these bars of iron from the table, Robinson dealt him a blow which felled him to the floor. Appreciating then, when too late, what he had done; and that in the infirm condition and great age of McConnell his recovery from the effects of that blow were scarcely probable; and that, as far as the legal responsibilities for murder were concerned, he had gone too far to retrace his steps; and the belief that he had entered the house unobserved, and might leave it as successfully, flashing across his mind—he leaned over him and dealt him blow after blow, sufficient to prevent even the recovery of that momentary consciousness in which the victim might give the name of his assailant. And, to render the work complete, he must have delivered at least a dozen heavy blows upon the head, crushing in the temples, and the skull behind both ears, and on the back of the head; and then departed, taking with him the instrument of his crime.

HIS STATEMENT BEFORE THE CORONER'S JURY.

To-day he was on the witness-stand, before the Coroner's jury, for six hours. He stated that he had lived here three years; that he was clerk at the Mansion House up to last February, with the exception of two weeks: that he, in June last, opened a grocery store, and has been in that business ever since; that he had known McConnell ever since he had been here, and intimately; that he had had business transactions with him; that, in May last, he borrowed money of him, and gave his note for $420; that, in September last, he took up that note by giving another for $400 and paying the balance in cash; that the last note was to draw ten per cent. interest from date, and he gave two names to the note as security; that this last note he paid in December last, either on the 8th or 9th, but was not certain of the date of the payment; that he paid the note in McConnell's office. No one was present but Mr. McConnell and himself. He paid $400. The bills were two 50's, and the rest were $10 notes. "McConnell paid me back a $5 note in change. I think the interest was included in the principal of the note, and I paid it before I expected to, and in this way $5 became due me; yet I owed him $400. He gave me the note, and I destroyed it. I burned it in my store. I keep a correct cash account of all my business, showing all my cash receipts and all the money I pay out. That account shows the item of payment to McConnell of $400. I am willing to have my books examined." The books were then produced, and the discrepancy was shown him. He said he had no explanation of it to make; that the book showing the payment was right, and the other was wrong; that there was no difference in the kinds of ink; and that the entry of that item was made in December, as it appears. When asked if he did not make that since the murder, he jumped out of his seat excitedly, and, raising his right hand, said, "Before God, I did that in December."

## TRAGEDY IN AN ASYLUM.

### Shocking Murder on Blackwell's Island.

The N. Y. *Herald* says:

The "Lodge"—by which appellation the small three-story building set apart for the worst or most rabid of the lunatics, on the west end of this island, is known—was the scene of a most shocking affair some time during Friday night last, by which the life of a poor demented creature was taken by another in a moment of frenzy, and the deed was mainly owing to the apparent mismanagement of the authorities in not properly guarding against the danger to which the inmates of the institution are at present so much exposed. The facts in the case are as follows: There are about 1,300 inmates in the four structures set apart for lunatics on the island in question, all of which are occupied, the "Lodge" being filled to repletion. The accommodations here are so meagre that it has been found necessary for several months past, in order to meet the demands of the increase in the number of unfortunates, to cause their sleeping two in a cell, instead of one, as heretofore, when the patients are dangerous and liable to do bodily harm to one another. Each of these apartments is furnished with an iron bedstead and a wooden tub, or "kid," of heavy oak, such utensils being essential. The patients are locked up in their rooms at six o'clock each evening and are not released again until five o'clock the next morning. On Friday night one of the female lunatics confined in this department arose from her couch and in a paroxysm of madness seized the heavy tub at the side of the cot and raising it above her head brought it down with terrific force upon the skull of her sleeping comrade, crushing it in and killing her instantly. The shrieks and howlings in the lunatic asylum are so familiar to the ears of their keepers as to attract little or no attention at any time during the night; hence if any noise was made by the victim in her struggles it was not noticed. At five o'clock, when the female keeper of the ward in which the horrible affair transpired threw open the door of the cell, great was her horror in beholding the maniac murderess and her murdered companion lying side by side in their gory cot, a ghastly spectacle indeed. The bed clothing was saturated with blood, which dripped slowly from the pendant covering and streamed over the floor of the room, while the brains of the dead woman, which had been literally scooped out with the fingers of the murderess, lay scattered about and bespattered the walls. The demented woman was removed immediately from the cell, and the circumstances attending the affair were kept so strictly private as to elude the observation of nearly every one about the place. The remains of the deceased, whose name has not transpired, were coffined quietly and expeditiously, and were interred without delay. She was about twenty-six years of age, and had neither friend nor relative living in this vicinity. The murderess is of course irresponsible for the act.

The facts narrated above have been obtained from an employe of the asylum, but the names of the parties concerned in the tragedy were not disclosed.

### Tragic Affair in Florida—Three Men Killed.

(Correspondence of the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.)

DUNN'S LAKE, EAST FLA., Jan. 30.—About three o'clock on yesterday afternoon, a rapid succession of gun shots was heard about four miles in the country. Startling intelligence was soon obtained of a desperate combat between six men. There were three brothers on either side, by the name of Braddock and Turner, who had cultivated inveterate hatred toward each other for many years. The result is the death of one of the former, and two of the last named parties. The most reckless bravery was displayed on either side. The weapons used were shot-guns and rifles, which were used with serious results, within ten feet distance of each other, wounding or killing the whole party. Two of the Turners were killed, one on the field, the other flying wounded, for his life. John Braddock fell instantly, the first shot; dying, he exclaimed to his brothers. "Kill the last one before he escapes." The parties were neighbors, and considered good citizens. The cause of the trouble, probably, was a few hogs. As yet no recognition has been taken by the civil authorities of this tragic affair.

# EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

## THE EASTERN QUESTION.

### The Independance Belge on the Rumored Negotiations Between Greece and the United States.

The *Indépendance Belge* of January 27 notices a rumor in circulation in Paris that Greece has opened negotiations with the United States, with a view to purchase maritime assistance by ceding one of the islands of the Greek archipelago. The *Indépendance* remarks:

From negotiation to conclusion there is often a great distance, nor does it follow that because aid is demanded it will be granted. The United States most certainly sympathize with Greece: diplomatic correspondence has made known that President Johnson, at the commencement of the present month, communicated to Congress that the American Minister at Constantinople had insisted that the Porte should give up Crete. It is more than likely that if the Eastern question were decidedly opened, the United States would not allow it to be settled without them—and it is solely on that account we mention the rumor—but as to opening it themselves, and prematurely, nobody imagines that we are on the eve of seeing so terrible an adventure begun by them.

### The London Theatres Warned.

The following circular has been addressed by the Lord Chamberlain to the managers of all theatres under his jurisdiction:

"The Lord Chamberlain presents his compliments to the Managers of the ——. He has learned with regret, from observations in the press, and from other sources, that there is much reason to complain of the impropriety of costume of the ladies in the pantomimes, burlesques, &c., which are now being performed in some of the metropolitan theatres. He has noted for some time past that this evil has been gradually on the increase, but he has been most unwilling to interfere in a matter which he considers ought more properly to be left to the discretion and good taste of the managers themselves. Now, however, that the question has been taken up by the Press, and public opinion is being expressed upon it, he feels himself compelled to call the serious attention of the managers to the subject; for he can not but remark the discredit that now justly falls on the stage, and the objections which are being raised against it by many who have hitherto frequented the theatres, but who now profess themselves unwilling to permit the ladies of their families to sanction by their presence such questionable exhibitions. The Lord Chamberlain, with every anxiety to promote the interests of the stage, trusts that he may confidently appeal to the managers to assist in abating the evil complained of, which threatens to become a public scandal. He has purposely addressed these observations in the form of a circular to the managers of all theatres under his jurisdiction, without imputing blame to any in particular, and will gladly receive from them any observations or suggestions which they may wish to offer on the subject.

"Lord Chamberlain's Office, Jan. 28, 1869."

## CUBA.

### Reports and Rumors—Revolutionary Items.

The N. Y. *Tribune's* correspondent in Havana writes as follows:

The papers publish reports from Spain that Gen. Dulce will return to the mother country in a few months, having declared the rebellion can be put down with 6,000 men. I do not believe either story. Already 10,000 men have been sent to the island, say the Spanish papers, in addition to those fighting the campaign. Unless a peace were right speedily made with Cespedes, 50,000 men will not be able to put down the rebellion. I apprehend that Gen. Dulce will not go home, and that the rebels will fight out their battle, with as much chance of making their quarrel epidemic as not. The *Tribune*, a new paper, scouts the story of an attempted assassination of General Dulce, founded upon the arrest of a suspicious person and published in the *Diario*, protesting that all Cubans, including gentlemen of color, look upon such a crime with horror and disgust, and that if unfortunately should happen a conflict, more personal than political, of which General Dulce would be the object, every one of them would be at his side to defend his person.

The political Governor of Havana issues an order against the overdoing of masked balls, with special reference to the dangers of sedition and assassination. He will not permit the ecclesiastical, military, civil or political orders to be made fun of in the disguises; prohibits the carrying of weapons, the use of masks in the street, and only permits them to be worn in a partial manner at the balls. The Government is thus providing against other such scenes as those of the Louvre and the Villanueva Theatre. Throughout the island the same rule is enjoined. Apart from the war, the situation of the Cubans may be likened to a masquerade—only with the restrictions named.

PETITION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following petition has been sent to the President of the United States by many Cubans:

"HAVANA, Feb. 6.—*To the Hon. A. Johnson.*—SIR: In the name of God and for the sake of liberty, and as President of the greatest nation on earth, send your powerful aid to the cause of the Independence of Cuba, and may God bless you is the prayer of your friend, a friend to your country and a friend to all your countrymen.

"CUBA."

## GEN. GRANT'S SPEECH.

### Opinions of the Press.

The N. Y. *Tribune* says:

Having made up his mind as to those whom he wants in his Cabinet, Gen. Grant does not propose to aid those who may wish to impose others upon him instead, by publishing the names of his chosen counselors, and thus inviting combinations of the disappointed and sore-headed to overbear his choice. This is frank, straightforward, business-like. If objections shall exist to any of Gen. Grant's nominees for Cabinet positions, let them be made and considered in the Senate, where they will be pertinent and in order. It is not the duty of the President-elect to give those objections and the objectors factitious consequence and power through premature publicity.

We do not know how the impression became prevalent that it is the custom of our incoming Presidents to announce their Cabinets a month or so in advance of their own inauguration; but it is certainly an error. In two or three instances, it may have become generally known that A, B or C would be invited to a seat in the Cabinet, as it was known soon after Mr. Lincoln's election that Gov. Seward would be his Secretary of State; yet, even in that case, it was not till after Mr. L. was inaugurated and in full possession of the White House, that his selections for Cabinet Ministers were fully made known.

The New York *Times* says:

It has come to be a tradition in Washington, as well as elsewhere, that a President, not controlled by the party that elected him, is an impossibility;—that he must have support, organized, active and efficient, to make his administration successful,—and that he cannot get such support except from his party, and that he cannot get it from his party except as he consults its interest, rewards its active adherents and follows the course marked out by its leaders. The man who disputes or doubts this, is set down as a dreamer or a fool. A President is held to be merely the representative, or the servant of the party that put him in power,—bound to take its interest and its wishes as his rule of official action, to keep its adherents in power, and to carry its measures into practice,—not because they are best *per se* for the country, but because they are those of his party.

General Grant's brief, and evidently unpremeditated speech, rather rudely shatters the faith that he would conform in this matter to the usage of his predecessors,—that he would act simply as the agent of his party, and never dream of looking elsewhere for approval or support. It is very clear that he feels and appreciates thoroughly the independence and responsibility of his position, and that he intends to wield the great power placed in his hands, not under the dictation of any party or any men, but according to his own ideas of duty and the public good. He will select his own advisers, appoint his own office-holders, remove and change them at his own will, and to suit his own ideas of what the public good requires. And in so doing he counts with confidence on "the concurrence of the Senate, which has the confirming power." This he has the right to ask;—and we presume he will find the faith in which he expects it fully justified by the result.

The New York *World* says:

This certainly is no great display of intellect; but candor constrains us to say that it is no ordinary exhibition of *character*. The man who thus quietly holds curious politicians at bay, and acts steadily upon his own unassisted judgment, evinces a resolute self-reliance which is one of the most respectable qualities that can be possessed by a man clothed with great public responsibilities. His judgments may in some cases be mistaken, but they will at least be his own. Artful and interested men are not likely to gain an undue ascendancy over him and sway his public measures. As Burke long ago said, a responsible public functionary ought to be a pillar of State, not a vane on the top of the edifice to point out which way the wind blows. General Grant's resolute decision of character will save him from a great deal of importunity and annoyance, and perhaps from some opposition. Some moralist has remarked that it is wonderful how space clears around a man when it comes to be seen that he possesses a very decided will. If, as is so often said, money is power, if knowledge is power, it is more emphatically true that *character is power*; and whatever may be the wisdom or unwisdom of General Grant's administration, it seems tolerably certain that he will impress his own mark upon it. His methods may not be the best methods, but they are pretty likely to be *his* methods.

### The Restoration of Civil Law in Arkansas.

(Correspondence of the Memphis Post.)

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Feb. 6, 1869.—With the late proclamation of the Governor, removing martial law entirely from the counties of Ashley, Drew and Bradley, civil law is now restored to the whole of the entire State, with the exceptions of Green, Craighead, Mississippi and Crittenden counties. Though an occasional rumor reaches here from time to time relative to troubles here and there, nothing reliable of any such occurrences comes to the ears of the Governor. On the contrary, from every direction come the same general tidings of universal peace and perfect security for life and property. Having ready access, as your correspondent has, to all of the general correspondence from every part of the State to the Governor, he is fully warranted in the assertion that, with the exception of the counties named, throughout the whole of the State exists as peaceable a condition of affairs as in any Commonwealth in the Union. In the counties of Green, Craighead, and Mississippi, from present appearances, the Governor expects to be able to also restore the civil authorities within the next ten or twelve days. This will leave only Crittenden, adjoining "rebel Memphis," as here termed, to stand alone beneath the ban of martial law.

—The death of an infant son of Marsha Bazaine is announced. This child, born in Mexico, was held at the baptismal font by the Emperor Maximilian and the Empress Charlotte.

—An Englishman relates that he recently dined in Nevada with an editor of that Commonwealth, who inquired after the health of Tennyson and "Thos. T. Carlyle," remarking, "Them men ken sling ink, they ken."

—A cigar, seven feet long and weighing thirty pounds, has been made in New Haven. It is of leaf tobacco, and is about a foot in circumference. It is proposed to present it to General Grant. Poor Grant!

—On the morning of the 28th ult., says the *Phare* of Marseilles, written placards, containing an appeal to arms, were posted in different parts of the city, more particularly in the Place Pentagon and the Rue Napeleon.

—Not having heard from the debating societies in relation to the conundrum, "Why do hens always lay eggs in the day time?" a contemporary answers, "Because at night they are roosters."

—Sir Bernard Burke states, in his "Vicissitudes of Families," that of the twenty-five barons who were appointed to enforce the observance of Magna Charta there is not now in the House of Peers a single male descendant.

# FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

## ADDITIONAL CABLE NEWS

## Latest Quotations.

## THE ISLAND OF CRETE TRANQUIL

## Entire Submission of the Chiefs

## LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

## The Constitutional Amendment

## CONSTRUCTION OF ORDNANCE

## THE DARIEN CANAL TREATY

### By the Atlantic Cable.

GLASGOW, Feb. 15.—Arrived, steamship Britannia, from New York.

QUEENSTOWN, Feb. 15.—Arrived, steamship Minnesota, from New York.

PARIS, Feb. 15.—M. DeCazotte, the present French Consul at San Francisco, has been appointed to succeed Brenier de Montmorand, Consul at Shanghai. The latter gentleman has been appointed Consul-General at New York. [NOTE.—A recent telegram from San Francisco announced the death by small-pox of M. De Cazotte.]

LONDON, Feb. 15.—The following official news has just been received here: All the insurgent Chiefs of Crete have submitted to the Turkish authority, and the island is now tranquil.

### The Constitutional Amendment.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The Constitutional Amendment has been under discussion in the House, Mr. Boutwell opposing and Mr. Bingham favoring concurrence in the Senate amendments.

### The Construction of Ordnance.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Senator Howard, from the Joint Committee on Ordnance, to-day submitted a report setting forth that the present systems of construction of ordnance, both for the army and navy, being the Rodman and Dahlgren plans, are defective; that while they produce smoothbore guns of tolerable strength, they fail entirely in the construction of rifled ordnance, which is what we need, and that experiments looking to the adoption of a better system cannot be conducted under the auspices of the ordnance bureau as now organized. The committee therefore submit a bill for the appointment of a commission, composed partly of military and naval officers, and partly of civilians eminent for scientific attainments, to institute experiments, and to adopt a new system of ordnance construction.

### The Darien Canal Treaty.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—Caleb Cushing's treaty with the Colombian government for the right of way for the Darien Canal was sent into the Senate to-day.

### Gold Contracts in the Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—In the Supreme Court to-day Chief Justice Chase delivered an opinion deciding that gold contracts must be satisfied with coin where the kind of currency is not mentioned. Justices Davis and Swayne gave a qualified assent, but Justice Miller dissented in a great measure from the opinion.

The Court has ordered a certified copy of the proceedings in the case of Jeter Phillips to be produced as preliminary to an argument on the application to issue a writ of prohibition against Judge Underwood.

The application for a writ of *habeas corpus* in the case of Spangler and Arnold, Dry Tortugas prisoners, is to be argued.

Admiral Hoff, commanding the North Atlantic Squadron, reports from Havana on February 6th the employment of the vessels of his command as follows: Contoocook (flagship) in excellent condition at Havana, waiting the termination of the present excitement to make a cruise around the Island of Cuba. Gettysburg at Nuevitas, having touched at Matanzas on the way, and reported everything quiet there. Penobscot arrived at Havana on February 1st from a cruise upon the Spanish main. Yantic cruising in the Haytien waters. Nipsic at Aspinwall, having relieved the Yantic at the Isthmus.

### XLth CONGRESS—Third Session.

SENATE—Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Mr. Morton offered a joint resolution requesting parties desiring to be relieved of political disabilities, to make application to Congress in writing over their signatures, setting forth the ground on which relief is asked. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. Welch introduced a bill to provide for the removal of the Spanish archives at St. Augustine, Florida, to the U. S. Land Office.

On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the Senate took up the bill to authorize the payment of officers appointed in the Southern States by the Secretary of the Treasury, and who could not take the test oath.

Mr. Sawyer advocated the bill, saying that men had been employed, and had in good faith performed the services imposed upon them by the government, and therefore ought to be paid.

Mr. Conness said that if it could be shown that there were good and loyal men among them, he would vote to pay those individuals, but he would oppose any proposition to pay those officers indiscriminately, because they had been appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury not only without authority of law, but in defiance of the law and of Congress.

Mr. Sawyer stated that the officers had been appointed before it was known in his part of the country that there was any breach between the Administration and Congress, and all of them before the assembling of Congress in December, 1865.

Mr. Conness said that during those months it was already well known here that the plan was laid for the creation of a new political party, to be composed, in the main, of the rebel element in the South, and that Parsons, of Alabama, and Humphreys, of Mississippi, were then superintending its organization.

Mr. Sawyer was aware that certain men in the South who ought not to have had influence with the administration, did, about that time, obtain such influence; but he did not regard that as a reason why discrimination should be made against that particular class of officers, while there were others, no more worthy or loyal men, who were drawing pay from the Government because the nature of their offices happened not to require that they should take the test oath.

[HOUSE—Continued from the Fourth Edition.]

Mr. Niblack offered a resolution to pay $2,509 to John D. Young, for his services in prosecuting his claim to a seat as Representative of the Ninth Congressional District of Kentucky.

Mr. McKee moved to lay the resolution on the table. Rejected—yeas 56, nays 99.

The resolution was then adopted.

Mr. McCarthy presented the memorial of sixteen hundred men and women of Syracuse, New York, that in any change or amendment of the constitution proposed by Congress to extend or regulate suffrage, there shall be no distinction between men and women.

Mr. Wood presented a memorial of brewers of New York in favor of the repeal of the duty on barley.

Mr. Chanler presented petitions for the removal of obstructions at Hell Gate, New York harbor.

Mr. Moore presented petitions of New York and Boston shipowners for the protection of navigators from illegal taxes by State and municipal corporations.

Mr. Boutwell moved to suspend the rules so as to take from the Speaker's table the Senate amendment to the joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution, and stating that he would then move to non-concur, and have a committee of conference.

The rules were suspended, and the Senate amendment was taken from the table.

### Fire.

NEWARK, Feb. 15.—Plontel, Pelton & Co.'s Melodeon and Cabinet Organ factory, at Bloomfield, was burned on Saturday. Loss about $50,000; insured for $29,500 in Eastern companies. Some eighty mechanics are thrown out of employment by the disaster.

## CITY BULLETIN.

YOUTHFUL ROBBERS.—Jerry McNamee and Andrew Mullen were arrested yesterday morning, between 12 and 1 o'clock, on Market street, near Decatur. They had entered a liquor store through the front grating. The drawers in the fire-proof safe and the desks were broken open and a small amount of cash obtained. One of the youths had on his person a rope with which the boys had lowered themselves into the basement. The accused were committed.

ATTEMPTED ROBBERY.—Last evening an attempt was made to rob the house of Mr. Wright, No. 1628 Spruce street. A servant girl observed two men entering the premises through the trap-door. She raised an alarm, and the thieves got out upon the roof again. They had reached the place by passing through an unoccupied house, No. 1616 Spruce street, and escaped in the same manner.

ABOUT FOUR COWS.—Jacob Lauder, a drover, residing in Lancaster county, came to the city in July last with four cows, which had been entrusted to him to sell. He put the cows in charge of Hugh Robinson, who, it is alleged, sold them, and has never made any return of the money. On Saturday Hugh was arrested on the charge of larceny, and was committed for a further hearing by Ald. Maull.

ROBBING HIS EMPLOYER.—William C. Butler is a carpenter and has been in the employ of Samuel Gerley. On Saturday he was before Alderman Hood, on complaint of Mr. Gerley, who charged him with the larceny of a horse-blanket, bridle, &c., from his stable, on Warnock street, above Girard avenue. Butler was committed for a further hearing.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—Sarah Johnson and Ann Haines, colored, were before Alderman Tittermary this morning, upon the charge of having robbed Thomas Boyle, of Brooklyn, N. Y., of $25, at a house at Fifth and Bedford streets. They were sent to prison.

LOST HIS WATCH.—A man was enticed into a house at Seventh and Culbert streets, last night, and while there was relieved of his watch and chain. Harriet Denby was arrested on suspicion of having committed the robbery, and was committed by Ald. Swift.

THE RAZOR.—John Ayers was before Alderman Massey yesterday upon the charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill. It is alleged that he attempted to cut Philip Bellem with a razor, at a house at Thirteenth and Wood streets. He was held in $600 bail for trial.

FALSE ALARM.—The alarm of fire about six o'clock this morning was caused by smoke issuing from the store of H. Duhring & Co., at Fourth and Commerce streets. A policeman struck the box without ascertaining whether there was any reason to give an alarm.

RUNAWAY HORSE DROWNED.—A horse, attached to a light wagon, took fright at Tenth and Thompson streets, last evening about six o'clock, and ran into the Delaware at Shackamaxon street ferry-slip. The horse was drowned.

NEWSPAPER THIEVES.—Three boys, named James Shearing, Richard Conway and William Jones were arrested yesterday for stealing newspapers out of a wagon at Third and Dock streets. The were committed by Alderman Kerr.

STEALING BUCKETS.—John Thomas has been held in $1,000 bail by Alderman Neill to answer the charge of stealing a dozen buckets from the front of a grocery store on Frankford road.

CORNER LOUNGERS.—The police made quite a raid upon the corner-loungers during yesterday. About fifty were captured in different sections of the city, and were held to bail to keep the peace.

FAST DRIVING.—Thomas Glenning was arrested on Broad street twice, yesterday, for fast driving. He was taken before Alderman Hood, was fined, and was placed under bonds to keep the peace.

SUSPICIOUS.—Last night Wilson Wells, colored, was arrested while trying the doors of stores on South street. He was sent to prison by Alderman Carpenter.

REMOVAL.—Messrs. Howell, Finn & Co., late of Howell & Brothers, Ninth and Chestnut streets, have opened a store at No. 1117 Chestnut street, with a large and complete stock of paper hangings of every description. This removal is but temporary, and only until the former premises occupied by them can be put in a tenable condition. They will continue the former accommodations to paper hangers and others as before the fire. The old firm of Howell & Brothers have purchased a property on Sixth street, confining themselves to the wholesale trade.

VALENTINES.—The better class of sentimental valentines—little bowers in boxes, wherein pink Cupids lie asleep in gardens of white lace and pavilions of silver paper—these luxurious affairs are found in all honest profusion at Turner's, 808 Chestnut street. A word to the silly is sufficient.


## CITY NOTICES.

BURGLARS cannot enter your house if protected with the BURGLAR-ALARM TELEGRAPH. Eight years experience without a failure. Send for pamphlet. 1111 Chestnut street. T. E. Cornish, Agent.

TEETH CLOUDED WITH IMPURITIES are only for those who will not take the trouble to keep them in perfect order by the daily use of SOZODONT. As certainly as a fresh breeze drives the morning mist from the face of nature, this hygenian preparation will remove every blemish from the dental surface, and keep the teeth always pure and spotless.

QUIET and soothe the pain of children teething—Use Bower's Infant Cordial. Sold by all Druggists.

TO THE LADIES.

We now have a splendid and large stock of Ladies' and Misses' Hats, which cannot be excelled for durability and make. OAKFORDS', Continental Hotel.

CORNS, Bunions, Inverted Nails, skillfully treated by Dr. J. Davidson, No. 915 Chestnut street. Charges moderate.

REDUCTION IN PRICES,
To close off
Winter Stock,
CHARLES STOKES & Co.,
Clothiers,
No. 824 Chestnut street.

HOT CROSS BUNS, fresh every day through Lent.

MORSE, 902 and 904 Arch street.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS AND CATARRH.

J. Isaacs, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear treats all diseases appertaining to the above members with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at this office, No. 805 Arch street. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge made for examination.

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS and druggists' sundries.

SNOWDEN & BROTHER,
23 South Eighth street.

GENTS' HATS—GENTS' HATS,
Of the latest and most fashionable style,
At the lowest price.
OAKFORDS', 834 and 836 Chestnut street.


## MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—FEBRUARY 15.

☞ See Marine Bulletin on Inside Page.

ARRIVED THIS DAY.

Steamer Volunteer, Jones, 21 hours from New York, with mdse to John F Ohl.

Schr Old Chief, McClintock, 5 days from Portland, with mdse to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co.

Schr Ada Brooks, Brooks, 4 days from Provincetown, with mdse to Calvin S Crowell.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Witch of the Wave, Bachelder, from Manila 19th Sept. with sugar and hemp, at New York yesterday.

Ship Belgravia, Oakney, 105 days from Aden, in ballast, was going up to New Orleans 14th inst.

Ships Moses Day, Woodworth, and Lathley Rich, Rich, cleared at New Orleans 10th inst. for Liverpool, with 7,698 bales cotton.

Ship Josiah L Graves, 70 days from Calcutta for Boston, was signalized 23d Dec. off Cape Lazullas.

Steamer Fanita, Freeman, hence at N York yesterday.

Steamer Oriental, Paine, from New Orleans 4th inst. at Boston 13th inst.

Steamer The Queen (Br), Grogan, cleared at New York 13th inst. for Liverpool.

Steamer De Soto, Eaton, cleared at N York 13th inst. for Havana and New Orleans.

Steamer Enterpe, Gates, cleared at New York 13th inst. for Galveston.

Steamer Concordia, Sears, cleared at Boston 13th inst. for New Orleans.

Steamer Sherman, Henry, from New Orleans 7th inst. at New York yesterday.

Bark Linden, from Montevideo for Baltimore, passed Fort Monroe yesterday.

Steamer Vicksburg, Burton, at New Orleans 10th inst. from New York.

Schr Southerner, Darling, from Portland for this port, at New York yesterday.

Schr Pedro A Grau, from Cienfuegos for this port, was spoken 10th inst. off Hatteras.

Schr T D Wilder, Heather, from Providence for this port, sailed from Newport 13th inst.

Schr Julia E Gamage, Liervey, hence at New York yesterday.

Bark May Stetson, Capt Hamilton, which sailed from Liverpool Nov 11 for Boston, and for the safety of which serious fears had been entertained, was at Fayal Jan. 7, having put in there on the 4th, leaking, and would discharge her cargo for repairs.


CLOTHING.

JONES'
ONE-PRICE
CLOTHING HOUSE,
604
MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*First Class Ready-Made Clothing, suitable for all Seasons, constantly on hand. Also, a Handsome Line of Piece Goods for Custom Work.*

INSURANCE.

RETURN
OF THE
UNITED STATES BRANCH
OF THE
Liverpool and London and Globe
INSURANCE COMPANY,

On the First Day of January, 1869,

*In Conformity with the Law of Pennsylvania.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized Capital | $10,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital | 1,958,760 |
| Total Assets in Gold are over | 17,000,000 |
| INVESTMENTS AND FUNDS RETAINED IN THE UNITED STATES. | |
| Real Estate held by the Company in the United States | $263,722 83 |
| Cash Deposits in Banks | 93,851 91 |
| Amount of Cash in hands of Agents and in course of transmission | 97,505 88 |
| Amount of Loans on Bond and Mortgage, constituting first liens on Real Estate (in the United States) on which there is less than one year's interest due | 294,555 00 |
| Amount of Loans, Stocks, etc., held by the Company, market value | 633,769 50 |
| Other available assets | 126,193 00 |
| INCOME IN THE UNITED STATES. | |
| Cash Premiums from Jan. 1, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869 | 1,733,619 80 |
| Amount of Interest | 108,738 34 |
| Amount of Income from other sources | 19,529 44 |
| EXPENDITURES AND LIABILITIES. | |
| Amount of Losses during the year which have been paid | 954,920 34 |
| Amount of Losses in suit or contested during the year | 20,000 00 |
| Amount of Losses during the year not yet paid | 111,074 00 |
| Amount paid for re-insurance and return premiums | 125,928 77 |
| Amount of expenses during the year, including commissions and fees to Officers and Agents in the United States | 296,006 19 |
| Amount of Taxes | 69,144 61 |
| Amount of all other expenses of the Company | 83,133 07 |

STATE OF NEW YORK.
CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK, ss.

Be it remembered that on this 30th day of January, A. D. 1869, before me, the subscriber, a commissioner, in and for the State of New York, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of Pennsylvania, to take acknowledgment of deeds and other writings, to be used and recorded in the State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared ALFRED FELL, Jr., Resident Secretary of the Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company, and made oath that the above and foregoing is a true statement of the condition of said Company upon the first day of January, 1869, and I further certify that I have made personal examination of the condition of said Liverpool and London Globe Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested in the United States to the amount of $3,000,000; that I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the foregoing statement, and the same are of the value represented in the statement.

I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Company.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, 30th day of January, A. D. 1869.

(L. S.) EDWARD F. CORRY, Jr., Commissioner.

ADVISORY BOARD IN PHILADELPHIA.
Messrs. CHARLES S. SMITH,
LEMUEL COFFIN,
JOSEPH W. LEWIS,
HENRY A. DUHRING,
EDWARD SITER.

ATWOOD SMITH,
GENERAL AGENT FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.
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ELASTIC SPONGE.

Pennsylvania Elastic Sponge Co.,
1111 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

ELASTIC SPONGE,
A SUBSTITUTE FOR CURLED HAIR FOR ALL UPHOLSTERY PURPOSES
CHEAPER THAN FEATHERS OR HAIR, A