Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIV. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1869. NUMBER 100.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK M.

NEWS BY CABLE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

NEW YORK, April 23.—The *Herald's* London special says: The *Post* has an article on the Cuban question, and gives currency to the assertion that President Grant desires the acquisition of Cuba, in order to divert the attention of Americans from internal distractions. It says that there would be no doubt as to the issue of a conflict. It thinks the acquisition of Cuba would lead to a final acquisition of the whole of the West Indies. France and England will doubtless determine whether these designs against Cuba will be tolerated, or aid Spain in retaining her colony.

The French press has agitated the question much in the same tenor, and special meetings of the French Cabinet were held on Tuesday and Wednesday, which resulted in a special envoy being sent yesterday to London with dispatches referring to the present complication of events.

SPAIN.

MADRID, April 23.—In the debate on the Constitution in the Cortes, an amendment for a censorship of the press reflected on the article guaranteeing the liberty of the press and freedom of holding meetings. It is expected that the duties on cotton and coal will be abolished.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, April 23.—In the Prussian Diet yesterday Count Bismarck opposed a proposition for the publication of the official blue books, but consented to lay public documents before the Diet, if members insisted on seeing them.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 23.—The ice in the Neva is breaking up, and navigation will soon be re-opened.

MARINE NEWS.

PLYMOUTH, England, April 23.—The steamships Hammonia, which left New York on the 10th inst., arrived and sailed this evening for Hamburg via Cherbourg.

GLASGOW, April 23.—The steamship India, for New York, arrived in Clyde yesterday.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 23.—*Evening.*—Consols, 93½ for money, and 93½ for account. 5-20's steady, 80¾. Railway shares steady—Erie 22¼, and Illinois 98¾. Tallow 44s 3d. Linseed oil £31. Spirits Petroleum 8¾d. Sugar easier, 38s 9d on spot, and 22s 6d afloat. Spirits Turpentine 30s 9d. Calcutta Linseed 59s.

ANTWERP, April 23.—Petroleum 53½.

HAVRE, April 23.—Cotton 145 on spot, and 141½ afloat.

LIVERPOOL, April 23.—Cotton sales for the week, 50,000 bales, of which 8,000 were for export and 4,000 on speculation. The stock is 393,000 bales, of which 167,000 are American. The market to-day was dull. Sales of 6,000 bales. Middling uplands 12d, and New Orleans 12¼d. California white wheat 9s 2d, and red western 8s 6d. Flour 21s 6d. Oats 3s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 38s 6d. Pork 104. Beef 91. Lard 72. Cheese buoyant 81. Bacon 62. Common rosin 4s. Petroleum unchanged.

FRANKFORT, April 23.—Five-Twenties closed firm, 87⅞.

PARIS, April 23.—Bourse steady. Rentes 71f 15c.

HAVRE, April 23.—The Cotton market closed firmer both on spot and to arrive; low middlings to arrive 142½.

Serious Railroad Accident on Long Island—Six Passengers Killed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—A horrible accident is reported on the Long Island railroad. The train which left Hunter's Point at ten this morning, when about one mile east of Jamaica, ran off the track when going at the rate of twenty miles an hour. Six passengers were instantly killed and fifteen others severely injured, two or three mortally. Every person in the rear car was either killed or injured. Among the killed were two women and an infant. The cause of the accident was a broken rail. Among the passengers killed were Wm. C. Rushmore, President of the Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn, and P. Shanahan, a railroad contractor. Among the injured is Mr. Craig, of East Thirtieth street, this city; he is badly cut about the head and his hip is dislocated.

The following is a complete list of the killed and wounded by the accident on the Long Island railroad: Killed: C. Rushmore, President of Atlantic National Bank, Brooklyn; Dr. A. M. Pray, of Brooklyn; Mrs. M. T. Pray, of Brooklyn; mother of Dr. Pray; Geo Van Nostrand, brakeman; P. C. Shanahan, railroad contractor, Newport; Jennie Adams, ten months old, wounded; E. Vangarbreck, of Hoboken; D. C. Craig, General Freight Agent Long Island Railroad; Mrs. Held, New York; Mrs. L. E. Moore, Brooklyn; Mr. E. Magnus; Mrs. Magnus, probably fatally; Ernest Magnus, a boy four years old; Jas. Smith, New York; John Byrne, New York; Mr. Adams and wife, New York.

It is probable the majority of the wounded will recover, their injuries not being of a very dangerous character.

The Flood in Connecticut.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARTFORD, CT., April 23.—The flood in the Connecticut river at noon reached twenty-six feet eight inches, and has since been slowly receding. Front, Commerce and other streets along the river are flooded, and business is suspended and must remain so for several days. There is a break in the causeway on the East Hartford side, so that travel on the highway is suspended. There is no delay of railroad trains. The damage to the Causeway bridge will be $5,000; the loss to business men in the flooded district will be quite large.

WINDSOR LOCKS, April 23.—A portion of the canal supplying the manufactories of this place gave way yesterday, in consequence of the high water in the Connecticut, and all operations will be suspended for a month, or until the canal is repaired. Three hundred operatives are thrown out of employment.

The Flood in New York.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WATERTOWN, N. Y., April 23.—The flood continues with unabated violence. The scenes of destruction are indescribable. Black River, a place about six miles above here, has lost a chair factory, saw mill, dwelling and bridge, costing seven or eight thousand dollars. At the upper dam, in Watertown, Mr. Dougherty's saw mill, Messrs. Wiles & Stewart wagon factory, and Misers tannery, with flume and bulk head, are all swept away, and Remington's magnificent flume has loosened from the rocks to which it was bolted for over seventy feet. A hole was broken through and much damage done it. They have anchored it to the shore with cables and hope to hold the timbers from floating. At the next dam Bagley's iron foundry and machine shop has been assailed today with violence. The boom on the upper dam, holding several acres of timber and flood wood which came down the river, broke and swept down the stream, carrying in its destructive course one of the buildings of Bagley & Swell; it broke a huge hole in the underpinning of another, and it is believed will crumble it to pieces. One pier of the railroad bridge on the Ogdensburg Branch has been taken out. Lower down, on another branch of the river, Dougherty's grist mill has been torn down and swept away. Kimball's barley mill was broken into and considerably damaged. Coming down into the city, the ruin wrought furnished a sad spectacle. The dam and magnificent flume that fed Vaname & Smith's cabinet factory, Howard's machine shop, Knowlton Bros. paper mill, Lord's plow and mowing machine factory, Haddock's axe factory, Goundrell's sash and door factory, Union Flour Mills and Jefferson Flour Mills, Slow's planing mill and Davis' Sewing Machine Company, were swept out, leaving that branch of the river a scene of ruin.

Lord's factory building has been torn down and Hadcock's axe factory almost entirely destroyed. Mr. Lord's loss is the heaviest in amount. Moulton & Herrick's mill, just below Union, in another dam, is completely undermined and hangs over the river brink with cables to hold it from falling. Knowlton Brothers, had just raised the foundation for the extension of their paper mill. There are scarcely any signs of it left. Nichols' wool carding and cloth dressing factory had one building taken. The Weathersby saw mill went with it, leaving Flynn & Fuller's grist mill to receive the force of the flood, whereby it has been greatly damaged. Farwell & Baker's tannery, just below, has been riddled. The stock was taken out and saved.

At Brownsville and Dexter losses are reported; their extent is unknown. It is said to have been produced in part by the giving way of a dam in John Brown woods which was constructed to hold the water of a chain of lakes. The sight up and down the river resembles Long Sue or Laching Rapids in St. Lawrence.

UTICA, April 23.—The State dam at North Lake Reservoir, covering about five hundred acres, gave way on Wednesday night, and destroyed mills and other property amounting to $100,000. The dam was located about forty miles northeast of Utica. Engineers have frequently reported the dam unsafe. The natural freshet was receding when the dam gave way.

ALBANY, April 23.—The inundation here continues, the water having receded only about two feet. All railroads to this point are now running regularly. The Central and Hudson River Roads are in good order.

POUGHKEPSIE, April 23.—Trains were obliged to cease crossing by Rile Bridge, two miles south of Albany, on the Hudson River Road, until nine o'clock this morning. No other part of the road was damaged. The trains on all the roads are now beginning to run regularly. The Montreal train will come in to-night.

Fatal Affray at Louisville, Ky., Between River Pilots.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—A fatal shooting affray took place at eight o'clock this evening, in a gaming saloon, between two river pilots named Joseph Croxton and Ben Miller. It appears that Croxton entered the room in a state of intoxication, and approaching Miller, who was sitting near a table, drew a revolver and fired as Miller was about to turn his face, the ball taking effect in the shoulders. A violent struggle then ensued, Miller endeavoring to save himself by using chairs, but Croxton fired two additional shots, which proved fatal, and Miller expired. Croxton and Miller had been intimate friends, but lately some misunderstanding had taken place between them, which finally ended in the shocking manner described. Croxton was arrested and committed.

Accident to Workmen—Five Children Poisoned.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, April 23.—Two workmen, employed at the cement mill below Jeffersonville, Ind., while digging a ditch, were buried by the caving in of an embankment. One of the party was instantly killed and the other badly injured.

On Sunday last five children, belonging to the families of Jas. Criswell and John Wainscott, living near Gratz, Ky., were poisoned by eating wild carrott. The son of Mr. Wainscott, aged 12, died after having some forty hard convulsions. The remaining four, Mr. Criswell's children, are still alive, though in a critical condition.

The Flood in Canada.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MONTREAL, April 23.—The ice began to move out of the river last night and the water is rapidly subsiding, being now four or five feet below the wharf wall. Griffintown is left dry, but terribly dilapidated. Danville, St. Hyacinth and St. Andrews are badly flooded. Two men were drowned at the latter place. At Longull several houses were swept away and two men drowned; also, two men drowned at Upton. The Grand Trunk embankment between Waterville and Lennoxville is washed away.

Ex-President Johnson—Death of His Son.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NASHVILLE, April 23.—Ex-President Johnson was announced to speak to-day at Pulaski and at Columbia to-morrow. At Athens, Ala., he received intelligence of the death of his son, Col. Robt. Johnson, and hastened homeward, passing through Nashville this afternoon.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, April 23, 1869.

SENATE SESSION.

The Senate last night confirmed the following nominations: Enoch Hoag, to be Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Central Superintendency. The vote confirming J. S. Carlisle as Minister to Stockholm, after a long debate, was considered, but no final action was taken.

At half past one o'clock the doors were again opened, and the Senate adjourned *sine die.*

NOMINATIONS NOT ACTED ON.

The following is the official list of nominations which were not acted on by the Senate:

John H. Hutchison, Minister Resident at Hawiian Islands, A. H. Markland, Third Assistant Postmaster General; Jas. L. Foley, Secretary of Legation at Madrid; D. V. Bell, Consul at Goderich; D. B. Randolph Keim, Consul at Kiukiang; Geo. W. Swift, Consul at Windsor; F. Rixley, United States Attorney, California; John A. Pratt, Assessor Internal Revenue for Seventh District, Kentucky; Jas. P. Morse, Pension Agent, Portsmouth, N. C.; A. Fewstadt, Assessor Internal Revenue, Twelfth District, Ill.; Jonathan C. Wells, Collector Internal Revenue, Eighteenth District, Ill.; Wm. A. Davis, Receiver of Public Money, Stockton, Cala.; A. Low, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Second District; Jas. V. Schofield; Consul at Hakodadi; G. A. Houghton, Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Sixth District; Thos. M. Elliott, Appraiser of Merchandise for New York.

Postmasters—Jas. Kelly, at New York; Robt. A. Smith, Honesdale, Pa.; J. M. Ross, Abingdon, Va.; Chas. P. Wheeler, Enfala, Ala.; Mrs. Adeline Livingston, Greenville, Ala.; Jos. Hall, Oconto, Wis.; John J. Hazely, Greensburg, Ind.; Jos. Ferrier; Jeffersonville, Ind.; George M. Howlett, Cedar Rapids, Io.; John Lingafelt, Hollidaysburg, Pa.; F. Ball, Lagrange, Ga.; A. W. Caldwell, Rome, Ga.; Jas. McKean, Mercer, Pa.; W. W. Morrison, Cedar Falls, Io.

REVENUE REGULATION.

Commissioner Delane has decided, with regard to the affixing and cancelling Internal Revenue stamps: In all cases where an adhesive stamp shall be used, except as may be otherwise provided, the person making and delivering or giving instrument, matter or thing to be taxed, shall affix the stamp; that the entire surface of each stamp shall be exposed to view; and shall cancel the same by writing with ink on each stamp, or by some mechanical means, as the Commissioner may hereafter require, in order that such cancelled stamps cannot be again used. The cancellation of stamps for spirits and tobacco will remain as heretofere. The Commissioner calls the attention of officers to the provision in the act imposing a fine and punishment for using adhesive stamps which have already been used.

CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

The President was visited to-day by a number of Senators and others. Among them was a son of Brigham Young and his wife, one of Brigham Young's wives and Mrs. Little, all of Utah. Besides these a delegation of the German Veteran Union called to pay their respects and to present him with a card of invitation to the flag festival on the 17th of May. A delegation of Indians also called and were admitted to the interior. A delegation of colored men, from Alexandria, were at the Executive Mansion and will probably have an interview with the President to-morrow.

THE EIGHT HOUR LAW.

Attorney General Hoar sent to Secretary Borie this afternoon an opinion as to the constitutionality of the eight hour law, saying he saw no reason to differ from the opinion rendered by ex-Attorney General Evarts. In accordance with this, Secretary Borie has issued a circular letter to the heads of the various navy yards, saying that while the Navy Department has not the right to compel mechanics and laborers to work more than eight hours, yet it has the right to employ them to labor extra hours and pay them *pro rata* for such extra work.

CHURCH TROUBLES.

The troubles in the Congregational Church have been amicably arranged. Dr. Boynton has resigned and about one hundred and twenty-five members have taken letters to the new Peoples Church, with free seats, of which Dr. Boynton will be pastor. The others will remain in the present church building with General Howard. Satisfactory arrangements have been made regarding the propeoty.

PERSONAL.

James M. Davis, a fourth class clerk in the Treasury Department, and Private Secretary to Messrs. Chase, Fessenden and McCulloch, was removed from office this morning.

Secretary Boutwell leaves Washington to-night on a short visit to Boston.

LAND PURCHASE BY A TOWN.

The Commissioner of the General Land Office has approved the application of the City of Nevada, Calafornia, to purchase lands within its boundaries. This is the first case under the new law, giving the right to towns to so purchase mineral lands.

REMOVED.

Major Charles E. Mix, who has been Chief Clerk, and frequently acting as Commissioner of Indian Affairs for thirty-three years, has been removed, and is succeeded by Wm. B. Waugh, of Maryland. The former retires on the 1st of May.

EX-BANK PRESIDENT SENTENCED.

Leonard Huyck, President of the late Merchants National Bank, was to-day sentenced to two years imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary, to take effect thirty days after the next general term of the Court.

DISSENTING OPINION.

Senator Wilson has addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, dissenting from the official construction placed on the eight hour law. The letter will probably be published.

INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Gen. Parker, will enter on his duties next Monday, instead of the 1st of May, as originally intended.

A DUEL, PERHAPS.

A report prevailed to-day that Abbott and Sprague left this city this morning to settle their difficulties, but it is untrue, both gentlemen being still in Washington. No correspondence has passed.

CUBA.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, April 23.—The Government at Madrid has ordered the proceeds of the property of disloyal parties confiscated in Cuba to be applied to defray the expenses of the war.

A manifesto is published in the *Gaceta*, signed by a large number of native Cubans and influential and wealthy planters, and others, residents of the jurisdiction Villa Clara, offering their personal services and property to assist the Government in suppressing the rebellion, and condemning the acts of the Revolutionists in the strongest terms.

The Havana Government disapproves of the proposed fusion of the Bahia & Havanna Railroad Company.

A court martial is now engaged in trying the cases of Lawzes and Medine.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A special to the *Herald*, from Havana, says the passengers taken from the Lizzie Major have been placed at the disposition of the United States Consul at Remedios.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—A number of Cubans and Cuban sympathizers held a meeting to-night and afterwards paraded the streets in a torch light procession, carrying United States and Cuban insurgent flags. They serenaded the newspaper offices. Among those signing the call for a meeting was Mr. Dumas, newly appointed Minister to Liberia. A number of colored men were in the procession.

CHICAGO.

Excitement on 'Change Concerning Corn in Store.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, April 23.—There has been much excitement on the Board of Trade for the past two days, by the discovery that the corn in several elevators and warehouses was heating, and particularly so in Munn & Scott's elevators; and it is found that owing to the condition of the corn when brought into market, and from the effects of the last severe storm, that nearly all in the city will soon be in the same condition. A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Board of Trade was held this afternoon to take action on this condition of affairs. After much discussion, in which, from the tenor of the remarks, it seemed as if nearly every speaker was a seller, the following resolution was offered by S. L. Underwood, and passed:

Resolved, That the delivery of warehouse receipts at the City Elevator shall constitute a full delivery for all cash sales of new corn made yesterday, the 22d inst, if delivered or tendered that day; and also sales of "seller the month," which were tendered yesterday, but not thereafter.

Strong efforts were made to put in other contracts besides those specified in the above resolution, but the Board refused to allow it.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 23, 1869.

The National Board of Underwriters to-day, after a long discussion, informally voted in favor of appointing an Executive Manager, with an advisory committee, to discharge the executive business of the Board. Objections were raised to their taking a final vote on the question, which will be further considered. Various substitutes for the scheme were referred to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report a plan to the Board.

The U. S. Commissioner to-day refused $10,000 bail for Wilson, who is charged with heavy drawback frauds.

The billiard match to-night between Foster and Deery, for $250 a side. French carom game, three hundred points, was won by Foster by one hundred and seventeen. Foster's greatest run was nineteen, Deery's twelve.

Counterfeiter Shot—Odd Fellows Centenial Convention.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, April 23.—A notorious counterfeiter named Louis Dallman, was shot and killed by a policeman here to-day while attempting to escape arrest. He fired four shots at the policeman a but without effect.

Mayor Cole has issued a proclamation requesting the general suspension of business between nine and three o'clock on Monday, 26th inst., so that all persons may participate in or witness the celebration of the semi-centenial anniversary of American Odd Fellowship. Very extensive arrangements for this celebration are in progress, and it is expected to be a grand affair. Several thousand members of the Order will be here from abroad. Hon. Wm. Wallace, of Indiana, will be the orator of the occasion.

News from Mexico.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, April 23.—A telegram from Guadalajara (Mexico) reports that some rebels captured Rosario on the 2d instant, but abandoned the place and fled on the approach of a body of Government troops, eight thousand strong. Colonels Ortez and Castoneda have pronounced against Juarez and joined Gen. Pallace. General Guerra, Whendoza and Davolos have arrived at Mexico with 1,000 men.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 23.—Cotton; receipts to-day 1,452 bales; for the week 9,653 gross, 8037 net; exports today 3,832; for the week to Liverpool 10,348; to Continent 14,784; coastwise 2,031; stock 92,417; sales to-day 1,200 bales; market irregular; middling 28½c. Gold 134½. Sterling Exhange 144¾. New York Sight ¼@¼ premium. Sugar dull; common 9@10½c; prime 13½c. Molasses; fermenting 50@55c. Flour dull; superfine $5,70; double extra $6; treble extra $6,50. Corn firmer: white 76c. Oats firmer at 70@72c. Bran $15. Hay firm; prime $28. Pork firm at $32,50. Bacon firm at 13¼@17½@17¾c. Lard dull; tierce 18@19c; keg 19½@20½c. Whisky depressed and nominal. Coffee unchanged.

THE BUTLER HOMICIDE.

Trial of Z. Taylor Hockenburry for the Murder of His Cousin, Miss Mary Ann McCandless—Wednesday's Proceedings—Important Testimony Adduced—Threatening Letters of the Prisoner Written to the Deceased Circumstantially Fasten the Crime Upon Him—Interest Increasing.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Mrs. McCandless was called. Is the mother of Nancy Ann McCandless. On the evening of the 3d of November last, just after they sat down to supper, she heard a shot; her daughter was shot; did not see her fall, but heard Mary say, "Nancy's shot!" went to her and found her on the floor; kind of gathered her up, sitting like, and found her all bleeding; thought she maybe breathed twice, but the blood was gushing out of her nose, so she could not tell. Did not examine the wounds, but could see that her head was all torn. Taylor Hockenburry came there that night after the murder; he stood outside looking in. I went up to him and said, "Taylor, what villain has give me this sore, troubled heart, and murdered my innocent child?" He made no reply; he went into the house, but did not go up to the corpse; watched to see what he would do; he did not go up to look at her, but dodged around behind the other people, and looked as if he wanted to see her; that was all I said to him. The first that I had seen him after the accident was when he stood outside the door; he said nothing to me, made no inquiry; was present and saw him when he was brought in after the inquest, next day; did not speak to him and have not spoke to him since. When I spoke to him that night he hung his head and said nothing. Witness' reason for watching Hockenburry was something that Mary told her after Ann was killed; it was, maybe, not fifteen minutes, maybe not five minutes, after the murder that Mary had told her this something; had not left the room: had asked Mary to bring water, and she ran out and brought some. Witness washed the blood off Nancy's face; were all in an uproar; were lamenting; cannot describe what was going on there.

Prisoner's counsel objected to examining witness as to the prisoner's shooting in the house and the burning of the barn. [Objection noted.] The shooting was done on Saturday night, and the barn was burned two weeks after, on Sunday night. Witness described the shooting, the means used to enter the rooms, beds, &c., just as her husband had done. The balls went across the bed; the first one struck the wall above the clock; the other about eight inches above the bed, and about as far below the head as would have made the ball strike about the shoulders of the persons sleeping in it; was awake when the first shot was fired, but did not hear the person enter the house; it was done very quietly; before the second shot was fired there was a sound like "boo hoo;" could not recognize the voice, but it did run in her mind that she had heard it before; could not tell for sure that the voice called up any person; could not make it out for certain; the voice did not appear like a strange voice; cannot mind that they examined the walls of the room next day for marks of balls; searched the walls in the entry to see if there was any mark of powder; did not think of any one being so cruel as to fire balls among us; did not think of looking over the girl's heads; it was Taylor Hockenburry who first showed us the marks of the balls; witness and her husband were present in another room with Taylor, talking about the shooting; they were saying that they could not see any bullet holes; he said, "I can show you bullet holes;" as soon as he said this, went with him into the room, and he just pointed out the two places; do not remember if the girls were with us; defendant had been in the house, after the shooting, before this time; cannot just think when he was there, he was in the habit of coming so often; cannot just remember about his times of coming; could not tell if he was in this room, before that time, after the shooting; witness was generally at home; might have been at preaching in that time, did not ask him when he had seen the holes, and he did not explain; it was after Hockenburry showed the holes that Simon Alexander picked out a bullet from one of them.

The witness was seriously troubled in trying to give in her testimony about the breaking open of the house on the Sabbath; she found, on coming from church, that her married daughter Lucinda was there, having come in consequence of the breaking; the door had been forced open by a hatchet, and an effort made to force the lock of a bureau.

Cross-examination.—It was Ann slept on the front of the bed; she was nearest the door. The way witness knew that it was the first shot that struck high, beside the clock, is that Nancy said she heard the clock jingle when it struck. The paper on the wall is all spotted; could not easily distinguish the holes from the spots. The bureau, attempted to be forced open, stands in the same room where the firing was done; kept money in that drawer; there might have been three hundred dollars in it at that time; saw nothing of any attempt to force any other drawer; say it was a hatchet used, because Ann told witness it was a hatchet the man had used. Taylor lived with witness; was very quiet; did not always answer when spoken to; never went off to frolics. Witness was very much confused the evening of the murder; said nothing to Taylor that evening but what she has stated; did not shake hands with him; did not swear, before the inquest, that she shook hands with him.

Prosecution objected to asking witness if she had not suspected a neighbor, not now in the country, as the incendiary.

Court decided that, as the prosecution had attempted to connect prisoner with the burning of the barn, the question was proper.

Witness had some suspicions; it was among the Pisers; it was Oliver Piser: he was her half sister's husband; lived on the adjoining farm, down the lane a little bit. There was some talk that it might have been Piser who did the shooting in the house. Witness might have suspected Mr. Thompson, himself, but had not *at that time.* [This raised a laugh.] There was talk of Oliver Piser suing her husband for slander, for saying he did the shooting and the barn burning; was on bad terms with Piser; never wanted to buy Piser's place, but did not care how soon he left the country; had bad boys, who used to throw stones at the house of witness as they passed to school, and stone the hogs; was glad when they left the country; never suspected Jimmy Griton; had no suspicion of Jimmy; last time she heard of him was when Mr. Kennedy brought him from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh. Piser sold out about a year ago and went to Missouri; have not heard of any of his family living in this part of the country since; the breaking in of the house on Sabbath was after the Pisers left.

There was a good deal of mirth in Court over the testimony of this witness. From the sound of the voice which said "boo hoo" on the night of the shooting, she thought it might have been Piser's.

Cross-examination resumed. Do not remember telling my daughter that that might have been Piser's voice, but it did come into my mind that it might have been him.

Mary McCandless was next called. Is a daughter of George C. McCandless, and sister of Mary Ann McCandless. She described the position of the family at table the evening of the murder, just as the other two witnesses had done; did not see Annie fall; was just going to say to Annie that "there was some more of Taylor's shooting." [Counsel objected, and this was stricken out.] Saw her on the floor and said to mother "Annie's shot;" mother went to her; told me to go and fetch some water; fetched the water and went away again, for the sight was so horrible that I didn't like to witness it; went out into the kitchen; that was all I know; observed mother washing Annie with the water; she had just raised her, sitting up like, and was washing the blood off her; heard no noise before the firing: no barking of the dog; no curtains on the window; the window paper was rolled up; attention had not been called to the window before the shooting; was so badly scared that she did not know what her father did: do not know if he went to the neighbors; yes, father did go to Barkley's; did not see Taylor Hockenburry there that night; saw him come to the house next morning; he was with the constable; did not speak to him; saw him come into the house; did not hear him say anything; on the evening before Annie and father and I were gathering apples; it was beginning to get dark; father brought in the apples; Annie held the candle; I helped father to shoulder the apples; saw a man go down the road toward the church; did not know who it was; sister did not say that she saw him; saw the man by the light of the candle; he was walking fast; do not know for certain how long that was before the shot was fired; suppose it was a half hour.

Witness was asked to state what occurred in the house at the time of the former shooting. Mr. Thompson objected for the defence. Overruled. She and her sister were sleeping in the room with father and mother; heard a shot fired; sat up in the bed; Annie told her to lie down; laid down and a second shot was fired; knew the shots came from the door by the sound; it made a flash; saw no person; he made a sound; went "boo, boo, boo" like; it was before the shot was fired; a very short time elapsed between the first and second shot; had just only laid down: nothing was said at that time as to who had fired the shot; nothing was said next day about holes in the wall; don't know why Taylor, the prisoner, first showed us the holes; it was the time he showed them to father and mother and sister Annie; I was present; that was the first time I had seen them; do not remember the day of the week; he asked if he had seen bullet holes; father said he had not, and he said he could show them to him; we all went into the room and he showed them; he just went up to the bed and pointed them out; he did not look about much; he said there was a bullet hole; then looked up and said there was the other one; defendant had not before been in the room after the shooting, that witness knew of; had not heard anything at the time of shooting like balls striking the wall; observed no jingle or rattle; does not know why they had not examined the walls; saw Jimmy Alexander take the ball out; Jimmy worked for father; the ball was taken out of one of the places Taylor had pointed out; he stood on a chair to reach it.

She showed on the wall that the other bullet hole was about a foot above the bed; if she had remained sitting up thinks the ball would have struck her. Defendant lived about the house several years; was like a member of the family; went through the house as he wished; he always seemed to be friendly; sister and he had correspondence by letter; knew of him writing to her; she did not write to him; saw the letters he wrote; she showed them to me; saw a couple of letters; read them both; they were dated; cannot state the date; remember the first one was in '67; the other in the winter following. Mr. Thompson objected to this question and answer. Overruled. Mr. McJunkin withdrew the question and the answer was struck out, and prosecution submitted proposition in writing.

Court adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. McJunkin read his proposition, which was to prove that defendant had written letters to deceased, which letters cannot be found, but were read by witness.

Examination resumed—Saw her sister have two letters; did not know where she kept them; showed them to witness, who read them. Father fetched her one of them from the office, and Emma Zilla McCandless brought the other. They were both sealed when they were brought to her sister; saw her sister receive them; took them to be in his writing; had seen his writing; had seen the defendant with her; went to school with him; believe these letters were in the handwriting of defendant; Annie burned them; it was not long after she got them that she burned them; saw her burn them; it looked as if both were together when she burned them; is not certain; have searched for these letters; have not been able to find them; does not know of her sister getting any other letters; sister had them in her hands, and witness had them in her hands; have looked in drawers and bandboxes, and have searched so as to be satisfied the letters are not now to be found; searched a great many times; it was out of the envelope when witness had it in her hands; sister had the envelope in her hands. The envelope was addressed to Miss Nancy Ann McCandless; both letters had this address: "Miss Nancy Ann McCandless, Prospect Post Office." This is the office where they got their mail; read each the letters. They were middling short. It was common white paper, not letter paper, they were written upon; not a whole sheet; does not know if they were on half sheets; does not know if they

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