THE CHICAGO SUICIDE.

Mrs. Augustus Dickens—Facts Connected with the History of Her Life.

HOFFMAN HOUSE, NEW YORK, December 29.—To the Editor of the *World*—SIR:—I notice in your issue of this date a statement that Mrs. Augustus Dickens, who committed suicide in Chicago on Christmas Eve, was not the widow of the deceased brother of Charles Dickens, but that the real Mrs. Augustus Dickens is living in London, and is supported by her brother-in-law, the eminent novelist. There are, I believe, three little children of the late Augustus Dickens living in Chicago, who now, in addition to their other misfortunes, are deprived of the loving care of their mother. This circumstance deterred me from telling what I knew, when my eye fell upon the telegram announcing the death of Mrs. Dickens. Since the essential facts in the case have become public without any agency of mine, I shall attempt to do justice to the living, without disrespect to the dead, by giving you so much of the history of this case as has been communicated to me.

Mr. Augustus Dickens was a brilliant scapegrace, who abandoned his own wife in England and ran away to America with Miss Bertha Phillips, the daughter of an insurance agent in London—a young lady of many attractions and accomplishments. I have heard that after arriving at an interior town in Illinois, and having resided there a sufficient length of time, he procured a divorce from his wife, and married Miss Phillips, but of this I have no personal knowledge. It is certain that she was thenceforward treated by her own parents as Mrs. Dickens, and that she received a small bequest in her father's will as "Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens." Nevertheless, the former Mrs. Dickens lived, and still lives, in London. She is now afflicted with blindness, and is supported by Charles Dickens.

When Mr. Dickens visited this country last year, and received a large sum of money from his readings, a portion of which he bestowed in charity upon strangers, the press of Chicago, including the journal with which I am connected, commented upon the fact that he had done nothing for those who had the most obvious claims upon him, and of whose necessities he could not be ignorant. The Eastern press attributed these remarks to spite because Mr. Dickens had not included Chicago in the list of cities in which he was to give his readings. I am sure there was no such feeling as this evinced at any time—certainly not in my own case. There was, however, an important misapprehension of facts. It is easy now to see why Mr. Dickens could not visit Chicago. If he had done so he must either recognize Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens, to the injury of the other Mrs. Dickens, or by his refusal to do so expose her to contumely. It is easy to see also why he contributed nothing to her support. A glimmering of the truth was given to the public in the London correspondence of the Boston *Daily Advertiser*, but without the knowledge or privity of Mr. Dickens.

These facts came to my knowledge through the kindness of a literary friend in London, a few days before Mr. Dickens' departure from this country. Much as I desired to repair the injury that had been done him, it was clearly impossible to do so without inflicting the greatest harm upon Mrs. Dickens. I understand that Charles Dickens has always been solicitous that the lady in question should receive no other injury from his family than she had already received: that he wished her well; and that he was willing to do, or forbear doing, anything not inconsistent with his duties to the more afflicted woman whom his brother Augustus had left in England.

It only remains to add that Mrs. Bertha Phillips Dickens (whom I never saw) bore an unblemished reputation at Chicago. Upon the decease of her husband, she was left destitute, with three infant children to support and educate. She was faithful to those whom God committed to her care. Her noble struggle with poverty was alleviated in a great degree by the kind-hearted gentlemen of the land department of the Illinois Central Railway, of which Mr. Augustus Dickens had been an employe; and it is safe to assume that her dear children will not come to want. It appears to me that Mrs. Dickens died of a broken heart, and that no contributions of money from Charles Dickens or the people of Chicago could have healed her wound. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, HORACE WHITE,

Editor of the Chicago *Tribune*.

Was It a Suicide?

The Chicago *Tribune* says:—It would seem that she took too much of the narcotic by mistake. It is not generally believed that she committed suicide, as she had made every preparation for Christmas dinner; the turkey was in the sideboard ready for roasting, the children's candy, and the raisins and other ingredients for plum-pudding, were in the house. She also expected her children home, and in the note to Mrs. Lawrence enjoyed by anticipation the family gathering around the Christmas board. It is true that a small pecuniary loss incurred on Wednesday preyed upon her mind, and may have produced melancholy. The following letter explains the matter:—

No 568 North Clark street, Dec. 21 1868.—Gentlemen:—During a necessary visit to the city yesterday I was unfortunately relieved of my purse (either in some crowded store or car), which contained a certificate of deposit on your bank for $10.0 (undersigned) I therefore promptly caution you not to pay to any other person than myself the same or any smaller amount, unless applied for in person by your much obliged. BERTHA P. DICKENS.

To the President of the Third National Bank, Chicago.

This letter shows that she was not in pecuniary distress, and that she contemplated calling at the bank "in person." Besides the certificates of deposit, there was only a small amount of currency in her pocket-book. She was at Mrs. Barnard's at 5 o'clock on Christmas Eve, and was seen again by one of the family at 9 o'clock. She made a call on Mrs. Pease, one of her acquaintances, the same evening. All these persons state that she was in good spirits, cheerful and bright. On the other hand, it is known that for some time back she has been reading a work on morphine, which goes to show either that her mind was running on the subject of poisons, or that, as she used morphine so much, she wished to acquaint herself with its properties and effects.

Coroner Cleaves held an inquest on Christmas night, when Mrs. Barnard and the physicians were examined. The investigation resulted in a verdict that deceased came to her death by an overdose of morphine, administered by herself while in a state of mental aberration. The mental aberration was presumed, because she had been studying the work on morphine, which may or may not be a violent presumption.

THE WHITE HOUSE.

The Children's Party Last Evening—A Brilliant Affair.

The New York *Herald* of this morning, in its Washington correspondence of yesterday, publishes the following:—

The fashionable circles of Washington have had a sensation to-night such as has never been enjoyed before under any administration. The children of the White House entertained their little friends with a *soiree dansante*, and the occasion was one of the highest enjoyment to the juveniles. About a week ago the following invitation was sent to upwards of three hundred children:—

"The children of the President's family request Master (or Miss) ——'s company on Tuesday evening, the 29th inst., at six o'clock. Dancing. R. S. V. P."

The reception of these invitations created quite a flutter among the little folks, and the greatest exertions were made by those who had not been honored with invitations to obtain them. The ladies of the Executive Mansion were considerably embarrassed by requests from grown people to be included among the invited; but as all the space afforded by the East Room was needed for the enjoyment of the children, of course the number of invitations issued was limited in number and confined exclusively to children. In sending forth the invitations the President's children showed themselves to be thoroughly democratic; for the children of obscure parents were included with those belonging to the dignitaries of the nation. Promptly at 6 o'clock the carriages began to arrive. The happy little ones stepped out upon the carpet laid across the portico from the carriage to the door, filled with the most joyous expectancy. As the minutes rolled on, the arrivals of carriages were more numerous and the bustle and excitement increased. By 7 o'clock quite a brilliant assemblage of juveniles filled the parlors. The President and his daughters, Mrs. Patterson and Mrs. Stover, mingled with the merry throng, and seemed to contemplate with great pleasure the happy faces with which they were surrounded. Those who were present this evening had the rare pleasure of beholding Mrs. Andrew Johnson, the wife of the President, who was drawn from her favorite retirement by the prospect of sharing the happiness of the little ones. The only decoration of the East Room was the erection of a platform for the musicians, which was covered with pink tarletan and festooned with evergreens. At each corner stood a flower stand, containing beautiful bouquets. The musicians were from the Marine Band. At 7 o'clock Professor Machi, dancing master, assisted by Mr. H. Bates, marshalled the children in the long hall and arranged them in couples, after which the grand promenade commenced, led by a son of General Eastman and Miss Lilly Stover.

At the conclusion of the first part of the programme Miss Lilly McCallum, a little girl about five years old, danced the "Highland Fling" and acquitted herself very creditably. During the intermission the juveniles were ushered into the spacious state dining-room, where a magnificent table, loaded down with cakes, fruits, confectionery, and flowers, and splendidly decorated, under the able management of Steward Thomas, awaited them. The happy party at once proceeded to do full justice to the good things provided, and for an hour that room contained the merriest throng that ever assembled around that festive board. The number of children present was about 150.

Among the older persons present were Secretary Welles and his son Edgar; Secretary Schofield, Generals Vincent and Ricketts, ex-Attorney-General Stanbery, Senator Fowler, Representative Boyer, John Wilson, Third Auditor, and a host of others. This highly interesting entertainment was given to the President by his grandchildren in honor of the anniversary of his birthday, which occurs to-day.

REVERDY JOHNSON.

Is he Maintaining the Dignity of our Nation?

The *Pall Mall Gazette* hopes that Reverdy Johnson will shut his door in the faces of those English workingmen who invited him to dine in their company, but who proposed to withdraw their invitation because some of the English radicals would not come to the feast, and others would not foot the bill. It is just to say that this incivility to our Minister neither represents the feelings of the Liberal party—witness the after-dinner speech of John Bright the other day; nor the manners or feelings of the mass of English workingmen themselves—witness the following extract from a private note written by Hon. S. S. Cox to a friend in this city:—

"I say on personal observation that nothing is further from the truth than that Reverdy Johnson toadies to the English aristocracy. The dignity of our Government was never more stiffly upheld, nor with more independence. Mr. Johnson has the good will, enthusiastically demonstrated in many ways, of the people of Great Britain, the working people included, of course. His social speeches among them all have been a steady leverage with the Government. Yesterday, at the opening of Parliament, Mrs. Cox and I were in his company. After the ceremonies, on our emerging from Westminster Hall (through which the members go to the House) into the 'New Palace Yard,' we found an enormous mass of people met to see the public men go in and out; a long lane was kept open by policemen for two hundred yards, through which we had to pass. They cheered Mr. Johnson from one end of it to the other, 'Hurrah for America!' 'Hurrah for the American Minister!' 'Hurrah for Johnson!' etc. etc.; and at the end of this lane of human bodies the throng rushed after us and followed on after him several squares till we all had to take refuge in the Foreign Office.

"The explanation of all this I do not undertake to give you. It is apparent enough. But one thing is plain to any disinterested and patriotic observer here. Mr. Johnson has 'conciliated no more than was every way useful and, indeed, necessary. There will be none to say to me nay when his three treaties appear."—*N. Y. World.*

FAILURE.

Suspension of a Shipbuilding Firm.

From the Boston Post, Dec. 28.

The papers annexed to the petition filed in the United States District Court by McKay & Aldus, shipbuilders, praying that they may be adjudged bankrupts, show that the real estate of the firm consists of the iron works, including the wharf, building and tools, on the corner of Maverick and Border streets, which are valued at $494,647. This property is subject to three mortgages, one to the Lowell Institution for Savings for $60,000, one to P. Adams Ames, as trustee for Page, Richardson & Co., the amount being uncertain, and one to John H. Flagler, amounting to $75,000. The personal property, including the stock in trade in rough and in the process of construction, is valued at about $175,000. The secured debts of the firm amount to about $250,000. A long list of creditors unsecured is given, and the indebtedness to them is a little more than $200,000. There is also given a long list of employes, to the number of about 430, with aggregate claims of between $15,000 and $20,000. Some of these claims are as low as ten dollars, and others reach the sum of $450, but generally they do not exceed fifty dollars.

New York Money Market.

From the Herald.

"The close of the year is attended with unusual stringency in the Money market, more so than was contemplated even by the great majority of those who looked for activity with the general closing up of accounts on the part of business men and the preparation of the banks for the quarterly statement. The banks to-day were close almost to niggardliness, and loaned with a stinted hand. The general desire to appear as favorably as possible in the statement induces contraction, which is rendered extreme by the flow of greenbacks to the South to pay for the cotton, which is coming to the seaport cities in large quantities. The exchanges with the West are either at a standstill or will soon turn this way, all the money requisite in that direction having been transmitted. The relief from this quarter need not be counted upon, nor can any hope be derived from the remittances of country banks to this city to earn the prevailing high rates of interest. In fact, many of these latter institutions are taking up their balances to use in making their quarterly statements, so that the loss this way fully offsets the receipts from those seeking better interest for their surplus funds. The money crisis of November last has already demonstrated the fact that the needs of the metropolis are too great to be supplied from outside sources. The loose money of the country banks, when united in one sum, makes but a small item in comparison with the vast amounts which are employed in the financial circles of the metropolis. In the forenoon the market was, of course, without much sign. At noon, however, the pinch was severely felt, and considerable consternation was manifested, especially as one of the banks was reported to be embarrassed through losses arising from discounting the paper of the firm which lately suspended. It is only just to say that this report was an exaggeration, the bank in question having proved its soundness at the Clearing House. Doubtless it suffered losses, but not of an extent to impair its solvency. Extreme rates were paid on call loans. The greater number of transactions were at seven per cent. in gold. Upon indifferent collaterals or to weak houses commissions as high as a quarter of one per cent. were added. As high as a half of one per cent. per day interest was asked in some instances—which is equal to 180 per cent. per annum. The period of stringency reached its climax about two o'clock. So many were frightened at the prospect of still higher rates that they largely supplied themselves. The consequence was an easier feeling towards three o'clock, when balances were offering at seven per cent. currency rather than be carried over night without interest. There were rumors of a 'locking up' of greenbacks by the bears, but the comparative abundance of funds at the close shows that these stories had their foundation in the stringency of the middle of the day. The 'bears' have not commenced their attack as yet. They are disposed, for the present, to assist the 'bulls' in inflating prices. Their turn will come by and by, when figures are at such a height that it will be a much more profitable enterprise to break the market. The fluctuations of to-day were the natural effects of tight money and the natural reactions of ascending prices. One feature of to-day is noteworthy—money was bid for and offered like stocks. After banking hours uneasiness was felt for to-morrow, and borrowers were around upon the street as late as five o'clock bidding for funds. As high as a quarter of one per cent. per day interest—which is equivalent to about 20 per cent. per annum—was bid for one sum after that hour."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE STREETS.

Important Opinion by the City Solicitor—A Question of Paving Stones.

City Solicitor Lynd a few days ago received the following not very lucid communication from the Law Committee of Councils:—

SELECT COUNCIL CHAMBER, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1868.

JAMES LYND, Esq., CITY SOLICITOR.

DEAR SIR:—I am instructed by the Committee on Law to request your opinion on the following questions—Whether the city has power under the Consolidation law to compel the paving of Tacony street, Twenty-third ward? If a majority of owners of property on a street consent to and petition for the paving of said street?

Have Councils a right to order said paving done in case a sufficient number of said persons so consenting withdraw their consent, and thus reduce said majority to a minority before Councils pass the resolution ordering the same to be done?

If said paving is so done under such resolution, and the persons withdraw their consent as aforesaid, refusing to pay their share, will the city be liable to the contractors, or can that be provided for in the contract?

The street in question is Tacony street, from Pratt street to ——street; and whether a majority of owners signing for paving thereof is sufficient to authorize Councils to order the same to be done?

Also, if it requires a majority of the persons owning property on said street, or the owners of a majority of feet on said street?

Does the same laws apply to property located and improved along this street as in the heart of the city?

What power have Councils over the subject of street paving generally?

Herewith I send the following-named papers submitted to the Committee, and made part of the matter submitted to you.

ROBERT BETHELL,
Clerk Committee on Law.

(Here follows a list of the papers alluded to, none of which are of public importance.)

In response, Mr. Lynd has written the following opinion, which covers the whole ground of the power of Councils in the premises:—

LAW DEPARTMENT, Dec. 28, 1868.—To Charles Thompson Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Law—Dear Sir:—I am in receipt of a communication from your committee in regard to the paving, with rubble pavement, of Tacony street, between Bridge and Paul streets, in the Twenty-third ward, in which my opinion is asked:—

First. Have Councils the power to order the paving of a street on the request in writing of a majority of the owners on the line thereof, or of the owners of a majority of the feet front?

Second. If a majority of the owners sign such a request, and certain of that majority afterwards withdraw their consent or request before the resolution to pave is passed, can Councils still order the paving to be done at the expense of the property owners, or can it be provided in the contract that the city shall not be liable for the paving?

Third. Do the same laws apply to paving in rural as in built-up portions of the city?

Fourth. What power has Councils over street paving generally?

In reply to the first question, I would state that the fortieth section of the Consolidation act gives to Councils the "power to prescribe by ordinance that the paving of streets, except at the intersection thereof, shall be done at the expense of the owners of the ground in front whereof such work shall be done." It was supposed that the consent of the owners of a majority of the feet front must be obtained before any paving could be done at their expense—for which, however, I find no law. When this supposition arose I cannot say. But in 1861 certain parties had the act of April 3, 1861, P. L. 324, passed, which provides "that the request in writing of a majority of the property owners only on the line of any street, lane, or alley, shall be requisite to improve the same, and that all acts which conflict herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

Councils therefore have the power to pave a street at the expense of the property owners only on the request in writing of a majority of the owners along the line proposed to be paved.

In reply to the second question, I would state that I am of opinion that before the resolution to pave is passed, any or all of the petitioners for paving can withdraw their consent, and reduce the majority in favor of paving to a minority. It is in no sense a contract between them and the city, and I see no reason why there could not be a revocation in this as in other transactions between men. If a consent or power to do a certain act is given, and that act is done, the consent or power can be given in evidence to sustain it; but if revoked, unless there is an express contract that it is not revokable, all acts which are subsequently done which depend for their validity upon that consent or power are void. I may instance as an illustration of this powers of attorney.

In this case Councils cannot, after this revocation, order the street to be paved at the expense of the property owners, no matter how the contract with the paver may be drawn.

In reply to the third question, I would state that although the fortieth section of the Consolidation act and the act of 1861, above quoted, look to a general application to the whole city, yet other acts of Assembly look to a discrimination between the improved and rural portions of the city in paving.

The twelfth section of the act of April 21, 1855, provides "that Councils shall not impose taxes upon rural portions of the city * * for paving * streets, and shall make an allowance therefor of at least one-third of the whole city tax. Subsequent laws provide for a discrimination between the burdens on improved and rural property. The act of April 1, 1864 (P. L. 187), provides especially that streets in the First, Second, Twentieth, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-fifth wards shall be macadamized instead of paved.

The act of March 13, 1868 (P. L. p. 316), provides that such acts of Assembly as authorize "the owners of a majority of feet upon streets in the city of Philadelphia to have the same paved, be and the same is hereby extended to macadamizing or turnpiking such streets in the rural wards of said city." The act which is hereby extended to macadamizing, etc., in the rural wards, as stated before, has no existence. Notwithstanding, however, that all these laws look to a discrimination between the rural and the improved portions of the city, and the justice that there should be a difference as to paving, the majority of property owners on the line of any street which is not within the wards mentioned in the act of April 1, 1864, can consent to have their street paved, and Councils upon that consent can order the same to be done and make the property chargeable for the expense.

In reply to the fourth question, I would state that I have above answered it, with the exception as to the charges for paving and the character thereof. The eighth section of the act of April 21, 1855, fixed the charge for paving at $1 a square yard.

The act of March 30, 1866 (P. L. 354), repealed the limitation on said charge, and gave Councils the power to fix it from time to time.

As to the mode of paving, etc., the ordinance of May 8, 1855, is still applicable.

As to the character of paving, the act of April 18, 1867 (P. L. p. 1303), gives Councils the power to change the character of paving on any street, upon the petition of a majority of the property owners. Very respectfully yours,

JAMES LYND, City Solicitor.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT is being pushed in an effective, although quiet manner. A regular meeting of the association known as "The Temperance Blessing" was held last evening in the Common Pleas Court-room. The Chairman, Mr. Charles Heritage, stated that there would be an extra meeting on Thursday evening next for any or all who may wish to sign the pledge, and commence anew with the new year. It is to be hoped that this meeting will be a full one, and that the good work may receive a lasting impulse.

At the meeting last evening, several ladies participated, some of them addressing the audience. The remarks of a young girl whose father had brought a great deal of suffering upon his family by intemperance were exceedingly touching.

The Chairman presented, during the course of the meeting, his annual report, showing the progress made during the year which is now rapidly drawing to a close. The report stated:—"Our first meeting was held on the evening of November 10, and meetings have been continued every week since up to the present time. The pledge-book shows the names of 83 persons who have signed the pledge and received a certificate. Among these are many who will ever hold the Temperance Blessing in grateful remembrance. Fathers, mothers, wives, and children are to-day enjoying the bliss of the family circle who otherwise would have been utter strangers to it." During this time over 2000 temperance tracts have been distributed. The expenses have amounted to about $60 only, the donations in money reaching the sum of $45.

THIRD EDITION

THE WEST.

George Francis Train at Omaha—Murder in Chicago.

Railroad Accident near New York.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Arrival of George Francis Train—A Drunken Murder.

CHICAGO, Dec. 30.—George Francis Train was enthusiastically welcomed at Omaha yesterday by the Fenians. The citizens will give him a reception to-night at the Academy of Music.

John Fogarty, a drunken Irish laborer, living in the suburbs of Chicago, yesterday morning beat his wife to death.

FROM NEW YORK.

A Railroad Accident—No One Killed.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Yesterday afternoon a passenger train approaching the city on the New York Central Railroad was thrown from the track at Spruce run, while at a high rate of speed, and ran into a frame house, completely demolishing that structure, and doing extensive damage to the cars. The baggage-master of the train, M. A. Cook, was severely cut and bruised about the head, and a number of passengers slightly injured. The family occupying the upper story of the house were found after the disaster scattered over the roots of the cars, more frightened than hurt. The passengers regard their escape as miraculous. The accident was caused by a misplaced switch.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Robbery.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—About a thousand dollars' worth of goods, embracing silk dresses, velvet coats, etc., stolen from persons in Philadelphia by the alleged thief named George Williams, have been found here by Detectives Smith, Peirson, and West.

General Grant

will pass through this evening, *en route* for Philadelphia, without stopping. He promises to remain a few days on his return.

All steamers and vessels arriving here report very

Rough Weather.

A regular snow storm is now prevailing. The preparations are extensive for New Year's, which will be a regular holiday.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Dec. 30—P. M.—United States five-twenties quiet and steady. Stocks steady. Erie, 26¼; Illinois Central, 95½.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30—P. M.—Cotton active. Lard firmer at 65s. 6d. Pork firm.

HAVRE, Dec. 30—P. M.—Cotton excited at 125f., both on the spot and afloat.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—Stocks steady. Chicago and Rock Island, 118⅝; Reading, 97⅝, Canton Co., 49¾; Ex. 39¾; Cleveland and Toledo R.R., Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 113½; Michigan Central, 115¾; Michigan Southern, 86¾; New York Central, 157¾; Illinois Central, 141; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia 6s, 57; Missouri 6s, 90; Hudson River, 134; 5-20s, 1862, 110⅝; do. 1864, 107¾; do. 1865, 107¾; do. new, 110¾; 10-40s, 105¾. Gold, 131¾. Money, 7 per cent. Exchange, 109½.

NEW YORK Dec. 30.—Cotton firmer; sales of 2800 bales at 25¾@26c. Flour dull, sales of 4500 barrels State at $5 85@7 30; Ohio at $6 85@9 50; Western at $6 85@7 90 Southern at $7@13; California at $8@11 50. Wheat dull; sales of 7600 bushels No. 2 spring at $1 30. Corn heavy and declined 1c.; sales of 32,000 bushels at 92c@$1 10. Oats dull at 76@78½c. Beef quiet. Pork quiet at $27@27 12½. Lard firm at 16¾@17¼c. Whisky quiet.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 30.—Cotton very firm; middling uplands, 25½c. Flour dull and lower; Howard street superfine, $6 60½@7; do. extra, $8@10; do. family, $10 50@12; city mills superfine, $6 50@7 50; do. extra $8 50@$10 50; do. family, $11@13 75 Western superfine, $5 50@7; do. extra, $7 75@9 50; do. family, $10@10 75. Wheat very dull, neglected, and nominal, with no sales. Corn—Receipts small; white, 80@87c.; yellow, 85@90c. Oats dull and receipts small; sales at 65@70c. Rye firm at $1 60@1 65. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.—Officer Atkinson yesterday arrested a certain Barney Shannon, at Twentieth and Market streets, under the following circumstances:—Late on Christmas night Policeman Lamb was passing the restaurant No. 2302 Market street, when he observed the door standing ajar. As the place had been shut up for the night, he stepped to the door to ascertain the cause of its being open, when just at this juncture Barney hastily ran out and ran off. The officer chased him and fired at him, but did not succeed in either overhauling him or bringing him to. Yesterday, however, he was arrested as mentioned, and held in $2000 bail by Alderman Jones.

LOST HIS MONEY.—A soldier named Gillis, who but lately returned from the army, was out walking yesterday with one Henry Carroll. Gillis had about his person some $120, of which fact it is fair to presume his companion was aware. At any rate, the latter made a bet with the former that he (Gillis) had no money, whereupon Gillis produced and displayed his $120. Subsequently they went into a public house and indulged in a drink, when Gillis discovered that his cash was *non est inventus*. Carroll was then arrested on suspicion of having stolen it, and was held for a further hearing by Alderman Morrow.

BOOTLESS.—A fellow named Michael Flynn was arrested yesterday for stealing a pair of boots from a store on Eleventh street, below Christian, and held to bail to answer.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, DEC. 30

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$3000 Leh V R bs	92	100 sh Read	49⅝
$10 000 Pa 6s, 3 ser	107	100 do	49⅝
4 sh Mor C Pf	56	500 do	49⅝
5 sh Leh V R	55⅝	100 do	49⅝
60 do	55⅝	100 do	49⅝
20 do	55⅝	100 do	49⅝
6 sh 2d & 3d	47	100 do	49⅝
100 sh Read R	49⅝	200 do	49⅝
100 do	49 31	100 do	49⅝
50 do Sturd'r	46⅝	300 do	49⅝
100 do	49 31	200 do	49⅝
200 do	49⅝	100 do	49 44
100 do	49 3-16	200 do	49⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$3000 City 6s, New	109	200 sh Penna R	54⅝
$3000 Phil & E 7s	81⅝	100 sh Cata Pf	32
100 sh Leh Nav	28⅝	200 do	31⅝
100 do	28⅝	23 sh Read R	49

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver,
9 15 No. 1038 CHESTNUT Street.

1869. DIARIES. 1869
FORTY DIFFERENT
STYLES OF DIARIES, NOVELTIES IN WEDDING AND PARTY INVITATIONS.
PAPER and ENVELOP already stamped, in boxes,
10 12 4m No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

Received too late for Classification.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—Office No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, December 29, 1868.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on the 4th of January next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, January 12.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in common stock on and after January 24, 1869, to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 4th of January next. All payable at this office.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
12 30 1m S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

FOURTH EDITION

WASHINGTON.

The Joint Committee on Ordnance—Its Labors—President Johnson Indignant—Morton's Letter.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Report of an Ordnance Committee.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The Joint Committee on Ordnance has completed its report upon the manufacture of heavy guns, with the exception of answers to certain questions propounded to Admiral Dahlgren and General Dyer, Chief of Ordnance. These answers will be received this week, and the report will then be complete, and will be presented to Congress shortly after the recess.

Senator Morton's Letter.

in reply to Greeley, which is published in full here to-day, is not regarded by eminent financial men as a complete answer to the *Tribune*. Philosopher Greeley will of course reply to Morton, and it is difficult to tell where the matter will end. Morton says he does not intend noticing Greeley any further. He thinks he has put an extinguisher on him.

President Johnson,

it is said, expressed himself very bitterly at the course of General Grant in leaving the city so as to avoid paying his respects on New Year's day. Johnson men say Grant is only carrying out his old character of "sneak,"

Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—A heavy snow storm prevails, the third of the season.

The Committee of Appropriations continues in session, maturing bills for the early action of Congress.

The Hill Murder Case.

Continued from Second Edition.

Charles Aligot (continued)—I make some small collections; I do not attend any more to matters about magistrates' offices; I am a member of the bar, but do not practise; I mentioned the circumstance of the two men at the breakfast table in the presence of the landlady and her daughter; when I read in the paper that Mrs. Hill had been murdered I told them I saw the men who did it; I also told it to Mr. Clegg, who keeps a tailor store in Walnut street; I first told it to the defendant's counsel about a week ago; when passing this door I also saw other people coming up Tenth street from Lombard; they came the same way I did; they were noisy, laughing and talking; they were men and women; when I crossed from Tenth street to go into Clinton I cut the corner; I did not see the tall man look round; he might have done so; I think he walked straight down; this is a double door and he opened the left half, towards Clinton street; when the door was opened I heard no dogs bark; I did not see the back building at all; I usually go home from church with the organist, but this night he had lady company, and I went home alone; I heard the State House clock strike nine on the corner of Eleventh and Lombard streets; I do not carry the time with me.

Dr. William Perine sworn—I am a surgeon and physician, and have been practising twenty-six years; I am lecturing now at one of our medical colleges; have had experience in examining blood spots, and have given particular attention to the subject; I was present with Drs. Maury, Gross, Mitchell, and Thomas, when the articles of clothing were examined in the Grand Jury-room; the stains I saw appeared to be sprinkles and smears of blood; I have read the evidence in this case regarding the carrying in of the body from the yard and the bathing of the head by the prisoner; in the examination of the clothing I saw nothing that in my opinion could not be accounted for by the handling of a bloody object or dead body, where there was blood; in using the cloth for bathing the head there would be more or less sprinkles and smears unless great precaution was taken; the blood corpuscles might be held in small quantities in the water and in that way might get upon the clothing; after drying they would leave minute spots or sprinkles; (the prisoner's coat was handed to the witness); upon examining this coat I discovered what appears to be an accumulation or clot of blood upon the right lapel, near the bottom of the turn, and also several blood smears; and upon examining the street, and assuming there were small quantities of blood upon the coat, and providing the person had no vest on, or the vest was not buttoned; a person by bringing the coat rapidly together to close it might receive blood upon his shirt, and even on his collar; this idea was confirmed by spots on the shirt, which I supposed to be spots of bloody water; I also saw a poker in the Grand Jury room; in my opinion, if that poker had been driven into Mrs. Hill's brain, certainly some of the brain would have remained upon it; but I could find no particle of brain upon it; every instrument that is not perfectly smooth, when plunged into the brain would retain small particles of the brain upon it; I can discover nothing about this poker to indicate that it had been brought into violent contact with any hard substance.

(The prisoner's shirt collar was given to the witness.)

Question—Would not blood that had been out of the body a half hour or longer make such a stain as that upon the collar?

Witness—It might; the stain is from back to front, not from front to back; that might have been done by blood that had been out of the body a week, for it may have been diluted by water; but if it were too much diluted it would not; I have experimented in making sprinkles or spots with blood that had been out of the body a length of time; by putting blood upon the lapel of a coat, I found that I could make sprinkles upon a piece of white paper on my breast; I might do it with blood that had been out of a body an hour.

Cross-examined—If an hour and a half or two hours had elapsed since the blood had got upon the coat, it may not have been absorbed in the meshes of the coat if it was in any considerable quantity; death by lightning, blows upon the abdomen or spine, frequently prevent coagulation of blood; they say that death by violence arrests coagulation, sometimes altogether; it is more than probable that all the blood exposed to the open air would have coagulated within an hour; my opinion is that it was not necessary that the blood should be uncoagulated to make those spots upon the shirt; small stains of coagulated blood would have made such spots; I saw on the coat what I supposed to be diluted blood smears; I could not say positively whether the spots on the coat were diluted or undiluted blood, but some of them had the appearance of diluted blood; the difference can be detected on a light texture; undiluted blood does not in spots necessarily appear through a microscope round, well defined, and glossy; diluted blood is more liable to have vague, undefined boundaries, but this is not necessarily so; I supposed those marks upon the right side to be the result of buttoning up the two lappels; I believe these marks are blood; I think if any brain had adhered to the poker I could detect it after the expiration of a month; I hardly think the beating of the poker against the head would have the effect of rubbing the brain off; if the poker had lain in blood mixed with brain I should expect to find the brain upon it; it does not require a harder substance than the one brought in contact with it to damage the shape of the inflicting one, though it may to bruise it; it is possible to break a temporal bone of a skull with this poker without bruising the latter, though I think the poker would be bruised; the temporal bone might be broken with the heel of the poker without bruising the latter; the blood I used in my experiment upon the coat was drawn from a subject dead several weeks; I am Professor of the Philadelphia University, in Ninth street, near Spruce.

Question—Do you know what the centre of percussion is?

Witness—I don't know what you refer to, sir.

—*Galignani* announces to Paris and Englishmen that "M. Makley Hall has been elected Mayor of New York," and that "General Costas has seized on the village of Cheyenne."

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

Advices by Cable—Spain to the Rescue of Cuba—The European Conference.

FROM EUROPE.

By Atlantic Cable.

The Proposed Conference.

PARIS, Dec. 30.—The official papers of this city speak confidently of the meeting and success of the proposed conference.

The Hudson Bay Company.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The Right Hon. Stafford H. Northcote succeeds the Earl of Kimberly as Governor of the Hudson Bay Company.

Suspension.

MANCHESTER, Dec. 30.—The house of William Brunner & Co., heavy dealers in manufactured cottons, suspended yesterday. This house had extensive American connections.

The weather throughout England continues wet and mild.

Spanish Troops for Cuba.

MADRID, Dec. 30.—The Government will despatch 10,000 soldiers from Cadiz for Cuba and Porto Rico during the month of January.

Sales of Coal.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Dec. 30.—The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company to-day disposed of 75,000 tons of Scranton coal at auction. The following were the prices realized:—Chesnut, $4 60 to $4 65; stove, $6 50 to $6 80; egg, $4 60 to $4 82½; broken, $4 65 to $4 80; steamer, $4 57½ to $4 80; lump, $4 37½ to $4 65.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph—3½ P. M.

Glendinning, Davis & Co. report through their New York house the following:—

N. Y. Cent. R.	158⅝	Chi. and N. W. pref.	83
N. Y. and E. R.	38⅝	Chi. and R. I. R.	117⅝
Ph. and Res. R.	98½	Pitts. F. W. & Chi. R.	131½
Mich. S. and N. I. R.	87¼	Pacific Mail Steam.	118⅝
Cle. and Pitt. R.	83¼	Gold	131¾
Chi. and N. W. com.	80½	Market steady.	

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

The Car Depot of the Richmond Passenger Railway Company Burned Down—Narrow Escape of the Inmates—Loss, $20,000.

The car depot of the Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company (Richmond end) situated on the southwest corner of Edgemont street and Lehigh avenue, was entirely consumed by fire this morning. The building was 110 feet on Edgemont street and 90 feet on Lehigh avenue, one story in height, and was used for stowing away the passenger railway cars for the night. It was the receiver's, the conductors', and passengers' room. It is valued at $10,000, and the loss, which is estimated at $6000, fully covered by insurance. There were twenty-three cars in the building, and only two of these were saved. The loss on these is about $15,000, which is covered by insurance in city companies.

At 1 o'clock this morning the cars were all run into the structure, the doors of which were closed. The night receiver, three conductors, two drivers, and the watchman, Patrick Donohue, were sleeping in the receiver's and conductors' rooms. At about 3 o'clock the receiver was awakened by smoke, and on arising saw flames issuing from several cars in different locations. He immediately aroused the sleepers, and finding that the flames were spreading rapidly, ran for the outside door. On the way he stopped to take his coat from a nail. The back of the coat was burned.

All those sleeping in the rooms managed to escape except one, who had to be taken from one of the windows, the bars of which had to be broken away. The watchman, Patrick Donohue, made an effort to get out some of the cars, and in so doing was burnt about the head. He says he was awake at the time, and was startled by seeing the flames break out in several cars.

The fire once started, was materially aided by the straw in the cars, and in ten minutes the entire building was enveloped, and in about an hour there was nothing left but the four walls. The firemen finding it