CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE SMITH TRAGEDY.

Coroner's Investigation into the Circumstances of the Mystery.

This morning at 11 o'clock, Coroner Daniels, sitting in his office, held an inquest upon the body of Joseph W. Smith, who was found dead under suspicious circumstances on Wednesday evening last, in a hall at the corner of Sixth street and Girard avenue. District Attorney Sheppard and his assistant, Mr. Hagert, were present. The following testimony was elicited:—

George W. Megarge testified—I reside No. 606 Moyer street; about 7½ o'clock on Wednesday evening, with my wife and John Seneider, I was crossing Sixth street and Girard avenue; we looked up and noticed that there was no light in Girard Hall; Mrs. Jones and Dr. Jennings came along at the time, and all of us being surprised that there was no light in the Hall, we thought it better to go up and see what was the matter; we all went up; Mrs. Jones opened the door of the little ante-room; as we entered we saw Smith's trunk lying open and his things scattered around the floor; immediately inside the door there was a board torn up; I said I thought something was wrong, and we had better get a light; Mrs. Jones and Peter Gersner went for a light; the gas in the entry was first lighted; Mr. Hamilton brought up a candle, and we walked through the ante-room into the large room; Hamilton entered first, and after him Mrs. Jones, who exclaimed "There he lies in a fit:" I approached and raised up a red counterpane which covered a body; the counterpane was all over the body and tucked under it on the outside, completely covering it excepting one hand which stuck out; the body was lying on a chest or box in the northwest corner of the room, right under the windyw in the northern wall of the building; I think he was lying on a portion of the counterpane; I did not notice whether or not there were blinds on the window; Smith was lying on his left side, his head being over the end of the chest, on the end towards Sixth street; his face was turned towards me, outwards from the wall; his hands were lying down upon the chest, with the left hand extending further out than the right; a pistol was lying on the chest, between the hands; I did not notice whether his hands were opened or closed, it was the back of the left hand which I first saw thrust from under the coverlid; the hands were a foot or 9 inches apart, and tied by a cord around each wrist; I did not see his feet; there was a spot of blood on the right side of his head, just behind the temple; the hair on that portion of the head was matted with blood; I saw that he was gagged by a handkerchief, or something which looked like one; I replaced the counterpane without disturbing anything, and went for an officer; I could not at first find an officer, and returned to the building, when an officer entered right behind me; a society meeting was to be held in the hall at 7½ o'clock that evening, and this fact made us wonder that the place was not lit up; when I returned with an officer, there was a large crowd of persons in the room; the officer remained in charge of the room while I, with Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Bowman, came down and reported the matter at the detective office; we went up again with the detectives but they would not let us enter the room again; I have known Smith about six months; I never knew him to have an enemy; am not familiar with the smell of chloroform.

Mrs. Charity Jones testified—I reside at No. 220 Lawrence street; Joseph Smith boarded with me; he came to his dinner on Wednesday at about quarter to 12 o'clock; he was in his usual cheerful mood; he left the house again about quarter before 2 o'clock; when he asked me how soon tea would be ready, I said at 5 o'clock, if he wished; he had engaged to meet me in the hall, of which he was janitor, early in the evening, to go to another meeting; he said he had a liberty cap to make which must be finished by Thursday evening; it was his business to make such things and keep them to hire; at six o'clock, when I found he did not come to tea, I felt worried, and determined to go up to the hall, thinking he might have taken one of the fits to which he was subject; he had his last fit about four months ago; I left home about half past seven to go to the hall; when I came to the hall I saw Mr. Megarge, Dr. Jennings, and others; they asked me what was the matter, knowing that Smith lived with me; I said I did not know, but I feared he had had a fit; those who were there, and myself, went up stairs, without a light; I opened the door of his room; I do not think there was any latch on the door; we could see that the room was in a confused state; the window is a large one, with no curtains, and the shutters open; Dr. Jennings, in stepping towards Smith's bed to see if he was there, stepped into the hole where a board of the floor had been torn up; I then said I would go to the drug store for a light; George Hamilton came from the store and lit the gas in the entry, at the head of the stairs; he then entered Smith's bed-room with a lighted candle; the door between the bed-room was closed, but not fastened; I pushed open the door and Hamilton and Megarge walked in ahead; a chest laid in the left hand of the door upon entering; it belonged to the Knights of Pythias; I found Smith lying on the chest wrapped in a quilt; I could see nothing of him but his left hand; Megarge pulled the cover from his head; it seemed as if it had been pushed under the body; I saw a handkerchief or cloth over his mouth and a thin red silk scarf around his neck, which I at first took for blood; the scarf was drawn tightly around his neck; it was thin and looked like a ridge of blood; the candle which Mr. Hamilton had was the only light in the room; I have since seen the handkerchief which was over his mouth; one corner was cut from it; I could not recognize it as his and could not say it was not his; his hands were tied at the wrists, but not very tightly; he was lying on his left side, with his head hanging over the end of the chest, and his face turned outward from the wall; the carpet on the floor of the small room was ripped up from the floor, and a board taken up; a large leather trunk was standing open; the tray was taken out of it, and the clothes taken from it and scattered about the room; one chair in the small room was upset; the trunk stood near the door which opened into the hall; his overcoat laid on a settee in the entry, outside the small room, looking as if it had been thrown down carelessly; the blind shutters on the window next to the chest on which he lay were closed; nobody called to see Smith at my house during the day; he usually came to his breakfast about seven o'clock, to his dinner about twelve, and to his supper about 6; he was temperate; he was just, but careful of his money; he told me that when he received some money which he had lent to a friend he intended to invest it with some more he had; I do not know who the friend was, or if he had any security for the loan; he expected it to be paid him by the 1st of April; three or four months ago he told me that he had kept money in a box at the hall, but that it was not there at that time; he never told me in what part of the hall he had kept the money; I told him I knew a friend who would like to get a few hundred dollars, for which he would pay good interest; Smith said if he had known it before he could have let him have it; he said he was making more money this winter than he had ever done before; he paid me $4·50 per week, and generally paid in small notes; he was treasurer of the Washington Circ'e, No. 10, which meets at Seventh and Girard avenue; on Wednesday he said that there was about twenty dollars in his hands belonging to the society; I heard him say about one year ago that he had dreamed he was being murdered in the hall; I said perhaps he would be some time; "As like as not I may," he answered; he generally carried a pistol when out at night during the winter; he carried it in the inside of his overcoat pocket. (The pistol which was found near the body was here shown to wi'ness, who stated that it was not the one Smith used to carry.) He carried the pistol as a precaution in entering the hall after dark, when it was lit up; he never spoke of having been attacked or fired at; I cannot say that I ever heard of his having been attacked in any way before yesterday, when I heard a neighbor say that he had heard Smith had been fired at a short time ago; I cannot now say who the neighbor was; I heard nothing more on that subject. (The watch of the deceased was shown to witness and recognized.) He has not carried the watch for two or three weeks past on account of the chain having been broken; he has lived with me five years; he has not kept any of his clothes at my house for some time, as he found it inconvenient; he told me that he always slept with his pistol under his head; (witness never saw the tin box found open in the hall before seeing it there on the evening of the murder.)

The testimony of Dr. Robert Jennings, residing at No. 203 Richmond street, nearly corroborated the statements of the first two witnesses.

John Gunn testified—My place of business is at No. 809 Girard avenue; about 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning Joseph Smith came into my store to borrow a book which my brother was reading; he waited some time for the book, when he and I went up to the Girard Hall; I remained there about one hour, when I went to my store again; I then returned to the hall, where I remained until 12 o'clock; when we first came to the hall there was a gentlemen waiting for Smith, who hired a velvet suit from him, paying fifty cents for it; he gave Smith a card, on which was "James Seddons, water inspector;" when I left the first time there was a man in the entry of the hall, who said he was looking for rooms to hire; he was told there were none to hire, when he went out of the building; about half past eight o'clock I heard of the murder at my store, from which place I had been absent for some time; deceased told me about a year ago that a quantity of pepper and lamp-black had been thrown in his face as he was coming down the stairs of the hall; I never knew him to be attacked in any other way, or have a difficulty with any one; while I was in his room on Thursday morning he asked me if I thought a rat or mouse could move a loose brick; I said I thought not, when he replied, "All right then;" we had been looking at a patent rat-trap, which I supposed prompted the question; he never spoke to me of his money matters; the room in which he slept is generally in a disordered condition; There was a colored counterpane on his bed when I was there.

He has frequently shown me a long-barrelled six shooter which he kept under his pillow; the carpet covered the whole floor of the room, and was not in any way disarranged on Wednesday morning.

George Hamilton testified—I am employed in a drug store below Girard Hall; Smith came into the store about 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning for some hartshorne; about 4 P. M. on Wednesday I heard a pistol shot, and about three seconds afterwards I heard something fall; the sound seemed to come from the end of of the hall over the store; I have heard deceased say, "I expect some one will be in here some time to kill me;" he said he had found a man on the top of the organ in the hall; there are frequently pretty rough characters coming there in the afternoon for dresses for balls; one night about three years ago he was attacked on the stairs of the hall; lampblack was thrown in his face and he was knocked down; a man came in the store about an hour after I heard the shot fired and asked for Smith; he then went up stairs and afterwards came down with a bundle; he told me if I saw Smith to tell him he had taken the bundle; he gave me his name, but I do not remember it.

Daniel M. Wolfe testified—I reside at No. 610 Girard avenue; I saw Smith about half-past three o'clock on Wednesday afternoon; he entered my store and asked me to change a five dollar note for him; I gave him three one dollar bills and one two dollar bill in change; he said there were two men up stairs, but did not say what they were doing there; he was in his shirt sleeves, and had on a white shirt, not a striped one; he had a vest on, and a cap on his head; a man named Schillenberg was in my store at the time; I did not hear the shot; Schillenberg was in my store for about half an hour after Smith was there; Smith told me about Christmas that he gave his money to some society where it was safely kept; I heard of the murder about half-past seven in the evening; Smith told me about six or seven months ago that some rowdies had entered the hall and broken open a tin box which they took from a closet; they did not find anything in the box.

John McAvoy testified—I am a gasfitter; I saw Smith about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning; I had no conversation with him; this was in Poplar street, below Sixth; Smith was going towards the hall; I heard of Mr. Smith's murder between 7 and 8 o'clock.

The inquest is still in progress as we go to press.

HOLY WEEK.

Maundy Thursday—Good Friday—Holy Saturday.

As the final seven days of the season of Lent are nearing their close—to day and to-morrow being the only two of them remaining—in addition to what we have already published concerning the history and the observance of the season, we append some account of Maundy Thursday," yesterday; "Good Friday," to-day; and "Holy Saturday," to-morrow.

MAUNDY THURSDAY.

The day before Good Friday, which is properly styled Good Thursday, is generally known as Maundy Thursday, from the distribution of food in baskets, or "maunds." It is likewise in England sometimes designated "Shere Thursday," from a former custom of the priesthood of shearing their hair on that day.

The clergy of England, prior to the Reformation, were zealous observers of the ceremonies peculiar to this day, and in the "Holy" City of Rome they are still kept up with all the circumstance attending them in the olden time.

In the latter place the blessing of the oils, one of the principal ceremonies, takes place during the performance of the mass at St. Peter's, the Pope, or one of the bishops officiating. Three different kinds of oils are then consecrated. One is the oil of catechumens, used in baptism, in the consecration of churches and altars, in the ordination of priests, and in the coronation of sovereigns of the Catholic faith; another is that used in administering extreme unction to those who are at the point of death; while the third is called the sacred chism, being compounded of oil and the balm of Gilead or of the West Indies, and is used in confirmation, in the consecration of bishops, patens, and challices, and in the blessing of bells.

Another ceremonial is the silencing of the bells in the Sistine Chapel, just after the singing of the *Gloria in Excelsis* in the performance of the mass. From that moment until the singing of the same canticle on the morning of Holy Saturday, all the bells in Rome are mute, save at the Papal benediction. As a substitute the schools and hotels employ wooden clappers for the customary signals.

A noticeable feature of St. Peter's on this day is the great number of priests sitting in confessionals, and ready to grant absolution to all who come to them. For the purpose of granting absolution for those sins which are beyond the sphere of the ordinary confession, the grand Cardinal Penitentiary likewise sits during the afternoon.

GOOD FRIDAY.

The ceremonies attending the celebration of "Good Friday"—to-day—are still quite as much respected in Protestant as in Catholic countries. In England, on this day, as on Christmas, all business is suspended, and services are held in the Established churches with more than the customary solemnities. Prior to the Reformation it was the custom for two priests to bear around the altar, with doleful chants, a dressed image of the Saviour, mounted on a crucifix. It was then placed tenderly on the ground, and the priests in succession threw themselves beside it, and kissed its hands and feet, with sighs and tears. Then the people, each one bringing a small gift, as grain or eggs, came to worship the representation of the dead Saviour; after which the image was buried, along with the "singing bread," in the glare of torches and the fumes of incense, the grave being subsequently strewed with flowers.

The most prominent of the present popular observances of the day in England is the eating of hot cross-buns. This is supposed to have originated in the superstition which prevailed from the earliest times, that bread baked on Good Friday and kept throughout the ensuing year was a certain cure, when grated in water, for almost any complaint, and particularly for the diarrhœa. These hot cross-buns are hawked about the streets during the livelong day, with the accompanying cry of

"One a penny, buns;
Two a penny, buns;
One a penny, two a penny—
Hot cross-buns!"

The hot cross-bun is unknown on the continent of Europe in connection with Good Friday, but in this country it is frequently encountered on the table, although never hawked about the streets.

At Rome Good Friday is religiously observed in the same solemn manner as Maundy Thursday. The Sistine Chapel has a look of gloomy grandeur, resulting from the desolation of the altars and Papal throne. The cardinals wear purple mourning dresses, the bishops black stockings, while the customary rings are discarded by both. The Pope, who is attired in a red cope, omits his blessing, and, taking off his shoes, approaches a crucifix partially unveiled, giving in the homage of a kiss. After the chanting of the last *Miserere* in the Sistine Chapel, the Holy Father, accompanied by the cardinals and other clergy, proceeds to St. Peter's, in order to venerate the relics of the true cross, the lance, and the *Volto Santo*. But, excepting the silence of the bells, everything without the churches goes on as usual in the way of business and pleasure-seeking.

The services at the Cathedral in this city began at 9 o'clock this morning, and, as at Rome are invested with great solemnity. The celebrants of the mass, attired in black vestments, and without lights or incense, prostrate themselves before the altar, which the acolytes cover with a linen cloth. During the celebration of the mass, no lights are used, as on other occasions, nor is the blessing asked or the Book imprinted with a kiss. After the prayers the bishop puts off his vestment, and taking a veiled cross from the altar, uncovers the top of it, at the epistle corner, singing "*Ecce lignum Crucis*"—"Behold the wood of the cross." He then goes to the right side of the altar, where he uncovers the right arm of the cross, making the same exclamation; and proceeding thence to the middle of the altar, the entire cross is uncovered, and the *Ecce lignum* repeated, as before. The cross is then placed before the altar, where it is adored by bishop, clergymen, and people in turn, each one kneeling thrice upon both knees and kissing the feet of the crucifix. This ceremony is accompanied and followed by alternate chants from the opposite sides of the choir. When the adoration is almost finished the candles on the altar are lighted, and at its conclusion the cross is restored to its place. A procession then passes to the repository, in which was placed the host consecrated on the previous day, which is brought back in the same manner in which it was carried there. Placed again on the altar, the host is fumed with incense, as well as the altar; and, after some other ceremonials, it is elevated so that all the people may behold it. Other ceremonies follow, but of less importance than the foregoing.

HOLY SATURDAY.

To-morrow, "Holy Saturday," closes the Lenten season, and, in some of the services peculiar to it, partakes of the joy and festivity of Easter Sunday. At Rome, and elsewhere in Catholic countries, the altars are again clothed with their ornaments, and again the bells ring out, after a silence of two full days. The kindling and blessing of the "new fire" and paschal candle, at Rome, is attended with much ceremony. At the beginning of the mass, the chief sacristan strikes a fire by means of a flint, with which, having blessed it, he lights a triple candle, to signify the light of Christ and that the faith of the blessed Trinity proceeds from His resurrection from the dead. A quantity of water for baptism is likewise blessed, together with five grains of incense. These last are affixed to the paschal candle, as it is called, representing the body of Christ, the grains of incense being typical of the aromatic spices wherewith His body was embalmed in the sepulchre. The paschal candle is lighted from the new fire, to typify His resurrection; and afterwards all the lamps and candles are lighted, to signify that the resurrection of the Head of the Church will be followed by that of all the members. It was formerly the custom in Rome to relight all the fires in the city from the new or holy fire, but this ceremony is no longer continued.

At the Cathedral in this city the services of the day begin at 8 o'clock in the morning. The ceremonies just described are observed, and then the litany and the mass are sung. During the singing of the litany, the officials lie prostrate before the altar, and all the others present kneel. At the reading of the Gospel incense is used, to represent the perfumes carried to the sepulchre of Christ by the women; but no lights are carried, as at other times, and the creed is omitted, because the friends and the followers of Christ did not yet believe in His resurrection. The offertory, the kiss of peace, and the antiphon or communion are likewise omitted, because the eucharist was not partaken of at this mass by the faithful, who waited until Easter Sunday.

PROFESSIONAL THIEVES.—We have received the following communication, to which we cheerfully give place:—

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph:

On the morning of the 24th of February last, a noted thief, known as "Blacksmith Dan," was arrested by the porter of one of our leading dry goods houses on Market street, while visiting the store in company with another thief, and while there detected in secreting goods about his person. "Dan" was secured and taken to the Central Office, and in the afternoon a hearing was had before Committing Magistrate Kerr, and on the evidence (which embraced the testimony of three leading detectives) "Dan" was bound over to the March term. No bail was offered at the hearing, but the following day "Dan" was on the streets, at liberty to try his hand again. Yesterday, before Judge Peirce, the case was called, but, as usual with "professors," Dan was not in hearing, and no spectator present heard anything more than the simple call of the case. There was no order for forfeiture of bail, and to all appearances the case is at rest. One of our morning papers comments on "Blacksmith Dan" in its court reports, and on the practice of committing officers in dealing with professors, but the community are but slightly influenced by notices of such a character. The outrages on the community demand of the press more than passing notices. Give us editorial column after column, and the citizen will wake up to his responsibility, and the Commonwealth's officers will be made to understand their duty towards "professional thieves and gamblers." There is, it is true, some deference paid to the dignity of the law by the frequent arrests made, all well enough if it did not end there or in a *sub rosa*. There is something rotten in our present system of maintaining the law. Professors in crime can be convicted, but the aggrieved citizen must give his time and money to accomplish it in a majority of cases, yet let a poor hungered wretch be caught stealing bread, and his incarceration is sure. When will crime meet with its deserts? JUSTICE.

Philadelphia, March 26.

THE GOLD MEDAL VELOCIPEDE CHAMPIONSHIP.—That velocipeding has taken a firm, fast hold on public favor was evidenced by the immense attendance at the Philadelphia Velocipede Institute, Twenty-first and Race streets, last evening, to witness the exciting contest for the gold medal championship of Pennsylvania. The contestants entered the arena at 8 o'clock, each of whom acquitted himself with great credit, and several with decided distinction. By the rules of the club under whose auspices the medal was prepared and presented, the winner is required to accept all challenges for six months, and if during that time he maintains his supremacy as a rider, the medal becomes his personal property. All the contests are to take place at the headquarters of the club, a week's notice of the time in two daily papers being required. The following is a list of the competitors, together with the time made in passing twice around the Mammoth Rink arena, a distance of little more than a fourth of a mile:—

	Seconds.		Seconds.
J. C. Hogel	47	W. H. P. Covert	54¼
J. Test	50½	T. Corbyn	55¾
L. Fabran	51½	R. Peters	56½
J. Buchman	52¾	J. Westervilt	58¾

By the unanimous decision of the committee, the champion gold medal was awarded to J. C. Hogel. It was presented by A. M. Spangler, Esq.

THE JEWISH PASSOVER.—This evening the Jewish festival of the Passover begins, and will be religiously observed by Israelites, not only in this city but all over the world. To-morrow will be celebrated by them as a double Sabbath—the one as the ordinary weekly, and the other commemorative of the exodus of their ancestors from Egyptian bondage. The festival is of seven days' duration, the first and last being days of Holy Convocation; the intermediate ones being days on which unusual labor may be performed. Among the requirements of this season is the abstaining from all leavened food. To-day is also the Ecclesiastical New Year, there being two recognized by Israelites. The civil or anniversary of creation, first day of Tishro, generally in September; and the other the fourteenth day of Nissan. The Passover is the festival by which all matters of religious import are computed, it being a new era in the nation's existence, and so commanded by God; —"This month shall be unto Zion the beginning of months it shall be the first month of the year."

A BREAK.—About 10 o'clock last evening, a break occurred in the culvert at Second and Chesnut streets, interfering to a great extent with the passenger railway lines crossing the intersection. This morning the cars of the Second and Third streets lines are run over the break by hand, while the Chesnut street cars only run as far as Fourth street, and are then switched off into Walnut street. The track of this road at Second street is sunk some three or four inches, and it is considered unsafe to travel on.

IN MEMORIAM.—The residents of north Second street, above Green, have cleaned the street in front of their residences, and placed the dirt in large piles, six feet apart, with a placard attached, with the following inscriptions:—"The city's disgrace." "The grave of the street contractor." "Tho' gone from sight, to memory dear." "In memoriam." "This lot for sale." "To let on ground rent."

HELD FOR A FURTHER HEARING.—Two colored men, named James and William Brown, were arrested at Thirteenth street and Columbia avenue yesterday by Sergeant Campbell, on suspicion of larceny. They had in their possession a lot of copper and lead, which is supposed to have been stolen. The accused were held for a further hearing this afternoon at the Central Station.

THE CURB-STONE MARKETS.—The leading business men of North Second street are about making another effort to get rid of the curb-stone market nuisance in that neighborhood. We have received several communications on this subject, among others one from Messrs. Curwen Stoddart & Brother, of Nos. 450, 452, and 454, strongly urging the Legislature to do away with them.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.—Last night William Davis, aged eighteen years, was arrested by Sergeant McGleen upon the charge of larceny, and was locked up in the Fifth District Station House. During the night he succeeded in making his escape from the cell. He stripped himself of his clothing and crawled through the register into the heater pipe and thence to an adjoining cell, the door of which had been left unlocked.

THE LATE A. M. WALKINSHAW.—In another column will be found the action taken by the Republican City Executive Committee on the death of the late Alexander M. Walkinshaw, who was one of its most prominent and useful members.

THE LOSS.—The loss incurred by the burning of the stable of Mr. James P. Bruner last evening is covered by insurance in the Fire Association. The origin of the fire is a mystery.

ROBBERY.—At an early hour this morning the tailor store of Mr. James Maguire, at No. 816 S. Twelfth street, was entered by thieves and robbed of clothing to the value of $200.

DR. JOHN RANDOLPH ROWAND has been appointed Examining Surgeon for Pensioners, office Fifth and Dickerson streets (Southwark), Philadelphia.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce—Good Friday was observed in this Court by the investigation of vice and its punishment.

Nathaniel Watson, a portly, red-haired thief, pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of $15 50. He went to a store and ordered a dozen tin pans for a farm, saying he was authorized by the proprietor of the farm, and directed them to be sent to a certain office.

The gentleman gave them to his boy to deliver them, and he was met in front of the office by the prisoner who told, the boy to go back to his master and get change for a twenty dollar note. The boy did as directed, and returned with $15·50, which he handed to the prisoner and received the twenty dollar note. But as he was about turning away the prisoner snatched the money from his hand and ran off.

Mary Dumond, who, without giving a character, was employed as a servant in a lady's house, pleaded guilty to having stolen a silk dress from her mistress, which, however, was recovered from a pawnshop.

James Dix, alias Curly Jim, pleaded guilty to a change of the larceny of clothing, a pistol, and other articles, which he stole from a gentleman's room at No. 521 Chesnut street. He also pleaded guilty to the charge of entering Colonel Sweeney's residence with intent to steal.

Edward Reagan was convicted of an attempt to commit a larceny, the testimony being that on the night of February 25 he was seen to push the top off a fruit stand at Twenty-third and Chesnut streets, and as two officers walked towards him he walked off. Though they said they were eye-witnesses to this offense, approached within arms' reach, and he only walked away, yet they did not arrest him, but waited until a warrant was taken out by the owner of the stand, who saw nothing of this occurrence, and learned to suspect this man only by the conjectures of others.

John Hopkins, a colored boy, was convicted of the charge of stealing clothing from a gentleman's yard.

Charles Wilden, a Manayunk German, appeared as the prosecutor of three bright-eyed little boys, none of whom were older than ten years, upon the charge of malicious mischief, the case being returned to Court by Alderman Ramsdale. He testified that he had a wagon, which was but recently repaired, and these children played in it one day, and tore the top of it. He ascertained the cost of the mending, and applied to their parents for the price. He waited for months, and finding he was not to be paid, he instituted this prosecution. The jury at once rendered a verdict of not guilty, and, as one of them said, would have put costs upon the alderman if they had been empowered.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

FORTRESS MONROE, March 26.—Passed in for Baltimore—Barque Elverton, from Porto Rico; brigs Lizzie Daniels, from Mayaguez; Maggie, from Arroyo; and schr Lottie, from Sagua. Passed out—Ships Annapolis, for Liverpool; Japan, for San Francisco; barque Guilod, for Malaga; brigs King Carl, for Londonderry; Sarah Crowell, for Porto Rico; and schr Clara Smith, for Cardenas. In the Roads—Barque Pembroke, for Matanzas.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA................MARCH 26.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M..........48 | 11 A. M..........55 | 2 P. M..........58

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr E. G. Willard, Parsons, Portland, Wannemacher, Maxfield & Co.
Schr Sea Nymph, Conley, Providence, John R. White & Son.
Schr Chas. Cooper, Nickerson, Hyannis, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Boston, M. S. Buckley & Co.
Schr Ann S. Brown, Fish, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr Wm. M. Wilson, Brown, Alexandria, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, 50 days from Rio Janeiro, in ballast to John Mason & Co.
Brig Tangent, Merrill, 9 days from Calais, with lumber to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Brig Thomas Walter, Robinson, 18 days from Nevis via Serena, with sulphur ore to Moro Phillips.
Brig Etta M. Tucker, Tucker, 14 days from Sagua with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co.
Schr Samuel Castner, Robinson, 16 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Geo. C. Carson & Co.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, from Egg Harbor.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Tuckerton.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., March 24—6 P. M.—Brig Caroline Eddy, from Zaza for Philadelphia, passed in to day.

Barques Amelia Gehring, for Matanzas; Rachel, for Cardenas; schrs Sophia Wilson, for Matanzas; and W. B. Thomas, for Cienfuegos, all from Philadelphia, besides a large fleet which has been detained some days by head winds, went to sea from the Breakwater to-day. Wind W. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Mariposa, Leighton, for Philadelphia, sailed from Matanzas 15th inst.
Brig Isola, Bowdoin, sailed from Cardenas 18th inst. for a port north of Hatteras.
Brig Ida M. Comery, McLellan, at Havana 16th inst., from New Orleans.
Brig Amelia Emma, Carlon, sailed from Matanzas 15th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Charlie and Willie, Thomas, from Vinalhaven for Philadelphia, at Provincetown 24th inst.
Schr Thomas Pattison, Mitchell, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 24th inst.
Schr Mary E. Long, Hardy, hence, at Cardenas 17th instant.
Schr Ruth Shaw, Shaw, sailed from Cardenas 16th inst., for a port north of Hatteras.
Schr Queen of the West, Beatty, hence, at Zaza 5th instant.

DIED.

For additional Deaths see Fifth Page.

MARSHALL.—On the 26th instant, JOSEPH MARSHALL, in the 78th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 728 Pine street, on Monday, the 29th instant, at 2 o'clock. **

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENGRAVED IN the newest and best manner.
LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, No. 1033 CHESNUT Street

NEW STYLES
IN
NOTTINGHAM
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CARRINGTON, DE ZOUCHE & CO.,
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FOURTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Eastern Pennsylvania District Attorneyship—Aubrey H. Smith Nominated by the President.

Affairs in Europe—Public Meetings in Spain.

Death of Hon. Edward Bates.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Presidential Nominations.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The President has just sent the following nominations to the Senate:—George S. Sym as Chief Justice of Montana Territory; Aubrey H. Smith, District Attorney for Eastern District Pennsylvania; Thomas Steel, Surveyor of Customs at Pittsburg; Wm. Kapes, Collector of Customs at Alaska.

Army Orders—Reduction of Arsenal Forces.

By direction of the President, the commanding officers of the following named arsenals and of the Military Academy will at once reduce the number of enlisted men of the ordnance departments thereat as designated below, and grant discharges to all men whose services are dispensed with under this order:—Allegheny Arsenal, 50 men; Watervliet Arsenal, 50 men; Washington Arsenal, 60 men; Watertown Arsenal, 50 men; St. Louis Arsenal, 40 men; Frankfort Arsenal, 50 men; Benicia Arsenal, 50 men; Rock Island Arsenal, 100 men; Leavenworth Arsenal, 35 men; Baton Rouge, 25 men; Charleston Arsenal, 25 men; Indianapolis Arsenal, 25 men; Columbus Arsenal, 25 men; Fortress Monroe, 25 men; Augusta Arsenal, 25 men; Vancouver Arsenal, 25 men; Kennebec Arsenal, 20 men; Mount Vernon Arsenal, 15 men; Fort Union, 15 men; West Point Military Academy, 10 men; Pikesvill, 5 men; and Champlain, 5 men.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

Senate.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Fessenden had no hope that the Senate could soon reach a vote on that bill, and said the bill itself was unjust and ought not to pass. He was an anxious for an early adjournment, for which, however, no day could be fixed until the Indian Appropriation bill should be disposed of.

The motion was lost—yeas, 22; nays, 30, and the financial bill came up as the unfinished business of yesterday.

Mr. Kellogg withdrew his pending amendment to the amendment offered by Mr. Wilson, and Mr. Wilson then modified his amendment

House of Representatives.

Continued from Third Edition.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) called up the motion to reconsider the vote of yesterday by which the Tenure-of-Office Repeal bill was referred to the Judiciary Committee, and suggested that there be added to the House Repealing bill an additional section requiring the President to return his nominations to Congress within thirty days of their being made.

Mr. Wood—Does the gentleman from Massachusetts retract his position of yesterday?

Mr. Butler—Not the least in the world.

Mr. Wood—Well, sir, you know, and we all know, that a committee of conference is designed as a committee of compromise, by which the rights of the House may be jeopardized and forfeited.

FOREIGN.

By Atlantic Cable.

Good Friday Across the Ocean.

QUEENSTOWN, March 26.—Arrived, steamship Russia, from New York.

LONDON, March 26.—This being Good Friday the Stock Exchange and produce market are closed. The holidays will continue, and there will be no business done until Tuesday next, either here or at Liverpool, with the exception that the London Stock Exchange will be open to-morrow.

Seditious Speeches in Paris.

PARIS, March 26.—Several large public meetings were held here yesterday, and three persons were arrested for making seditious speeches.

FROM BOSTON.

Destructive Fire—Loss $150,000.

BOSTON, March 26.—The loss of Sewall, Day & Co. by the fire in Commercial street last night will reach to $50,000; insured for $20,000. The flax company connected with the above firm lose $100,000; insured for $55,000. The loss of other parties is estimated at $15,000.

Death of Hon. Edward Bates.

ST. LOUIS, March 26.—The Hon. Edward Bates, ex-United States Attorney-General under President Lincoln, died here yesterday afternoon.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICES, No. 105 S. FIFTH ST.,
(Two doors below Chesnut street).
AND
No. 432 WALNUT STREET,
(Penn Building),
ESTABLISHED 1862.
The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agency.

THE PARDEE
SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT
IN
LAFAYETTE COLLEGE,
EASTON, Pa.

This Department of Lafayette College was organized October, 1865, by the munificence of A. PARDEE, Esq., of Hazleton, Pa., who has placed in the hands of the Trustees the sum of Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. This has enabled the Board to add to the Faculty of the College eminent instructors in the various departments of Physical Science; and the munificence of the citizens of Easton, and of friends of the College elsewhere, has supplied funds for the buildings and apparatus necessary for thorough courses of Scientific Instruction, including:—

I.
A General Scientific Course of Four Years.

This is the same as the CLASSICAL COURSE in the College, except Ancient Languages, for which Modern Languages and Sciences are substituted. Graduates in this course receive the Degree of BACHELOR OF PHILOSOPHY.

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Three Technical Courses of Two Years Each.

I. ENGINEERING.—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical. This Course is designed to give Professional Preparation for the location, construction and superintendence of Engineering Works of every description. Graduate receive the Degree of C. E.

II. MINING AND METALLURGY.—This Course offers the means of special preparation for exploring undeveloped mineral resources, and for taking charge of mining or metallurgical works. Graduates receive the Degree of M. E.

III. CHEMISTRY.—This Course includes text-book study, lectures, and laboratory practice, every facility for which is found in the Laboratories of JENKS CHEMICAL HALL. Graduates receive the Degree of B. S.

THE LOCATION

of Lafayette College, in the midst of the great Mining and Manufacturing Region of the Middle States, gives peculiar advantages for PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION in the above Departments. In addition, therefore, to the Lectures, Recitations, and Laboratory Practice, the Classes are organized into

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The Class goes through all the necessary operations (including Field Work and Office Work for the construction of a Railroad from Easton to some selected terminus.

II. MINING ENGINEERING.

Mines near Easton are examined, and Written Reports are made, accompanied by Plans, Calculations, and a discussion of the principles involved.

III. MINING GEOLOGY AND METALLURGY.

Actual Work in the Laboratory, Field, Furnaces, and Rolling Mills. Special attention given to the geology and exploitation of Coal and Iron Ores, and to the Metallurgy of Iron and Steel.

IV. TECHNICAL CHEMISTRY.

Particular attention is given to the Chemistry of Agriculture, Medicine, Metallurgy, and the Manufacturing processes. Provision is also made for advanced students who may wish make original researches.

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Catalogues containing full information as the CLASSICAL COURSE, pursued by the candidates for the Degree of BACHELOR OF ARTS, may be had on application to Professor YOUNGMAN Clerk of the Faculty. 210