The Sun.

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THE JURORS STILL OUT.

ANOTHER DISAPPOINTMENT IN THE GREAT SCANDAL TRIAL.

A Remarkable Scene in Court—The Jury Announce that they are Unable to Agree—The Judge Requests them to Deliberate Further—They are Locked Up again for the Night—Interesting Proceedings.

The great event in the unending Tilton-Beecher trial, yesterday, was the unanticipated appearance of the jury in court after an absence extending over the unprecedented time of seven days and seven nights, during all of which time they have been kept uninterruptedly together and rigidly guarded from all outside intrusion. And finally, after patiently and pluckily deliberating on the voluminous and conflicting testimony during all these days and nights, voluntarily remaining in imprisonment, they come into court and report their inability to agree. Judge Neilson questioned them as to the cause of their disagreement—whether on questions of law or fact—and was informed by the foreman that they differed solely on the testimony, or rather on the credibility of certain witnesses. When asked as to the obstinacy of the disagreement, the foreman replied that eleven of their number were firmly persuaded that they could not agree if they remained together a month; but that one of them thought they should make further effort. The Judge then admonished them of the desirability and importance of a verdict, and sent them back for further deliberation.

Judge Neilson took his seat upon the bench precisely at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and proceeded to the disposition of cases for trial by the Court without a jury. An unimportant case was first called, and its trial was progressing with two lawyers, their respective clients, and three or four witnesses constituting the only audience. A female witness was placed upon the stand, and was rehearsing what she knew about the matter in dispute, when, at 10:30, Court Officer Spaulding appeared and handed the Judge a sealed note. The witness suspended her story for a moment, but the Judge merely said, "Go on, madam," and tearing open the note, read its contents. Then turning to the officer, he gave him some instructions in an undertone. The officer retired, and the case was concluded five minutes later, when the Judge withdrew to his private room. It soon afterward it was made known that the mysterious note was an intimation from the Tilton-Beecher jury of their desire to be brought into court, and that they would be received as soon as the counsel and parties interested could be notified and brought together. This report spread rapidly, and very soon the court room, ante-room, and corridors began to fill with the old-time multitude. Messengers came and went in hot haste, lawyers prepared for work, and sent off bulletins. Everybody asked everybody else for particulars, which nobody seemed able to give. A smothered excitement prevailed on every hand.

SUMMONING THE INTERESTED PARTIES.

At 11:20, Gen. Tracy and Mr. Shearman, of Mr. Beecher's counsel, appeared, and ably dodging an army of interviewers, made their way into Judge Neilson's private room. Ten minutes later, Judge Neilson came out, and hunting up Mr. Murray, dir ected him to summon Mr. and Mrs. Beecher. The latter's face was wholly expressionless, and in reply to an inquiry put to him, he merely said, "I can't tell you anything about it." Mr. Murray summoned district telegraph messengers, and sent them in various directions, as provided by a memorandum of addresses filling several pages of his notebook, seemingly embracing the names of half the members of Plymouth Church.

Mr. Beecher, as during the previous day, was seated in Mr. Murray's carriage, which was standing in Livingston street, in the immediate neighborhood of the Court House. After sending messengers for the more distantly located parties, Mr. Murray went personally to Mrs. Beecher and informed her of the jury's coming, but advised her to remain in the carriage a while longer, as the preparations for receiving the jury would not be completed in an hour or more. Mrs. Beecher acted on this advice and remained seated in the carriage, nursing and restraining with great difficulty her extreme anxiety and impatience. Mr. Beecher, who was in Peekskill on Wednesday, had not yet returned to his city residence, though he was momentarily expected throughout the morning. A telegram was sent to him announcing the probable termination of the long wait, and urging him to hurry home if he desired to be present at the end.

At 11:35, Tilton and Shearman entered the court room, causing a most unseemly rush of reporters and spectators, who accepted the appearance of the two lawyers as an indication that the jury were at hand. The two Plymouth tubers, Caldwell and Murray, took the positions they have so long and so creditably filled, near the Plymouth section, and began their labors by preparing seats for the privileged females of their flock, and sending the less interested spectators to other portions of the room. After getting this portion of their work well in hand, and having their domain well defined and guarded, they produced other voluminous notes, from which they summoned other messengers, and sent them out in not haste for more of the Plymouth brethren.

MRS. BEECHER APPEARS.

Precisely at 12 o'clock Mrs. Beecher, attended by Mrs. Murray, entered the court room, and was conducted to the seat she so regularly filled during all the weary months of the trial. Her appearance was the signal for an outbreak of sympathetic applause, which was promptly checked. Mrs. Beecher wore a brown silk dress, with a plaid figured, brown overdress, and a black hat relieved with a blue bow in front. She was encircled with a black shawl, and carried some additional wraps in her left hand. The expression of her face was painful in the extreme, indicating heavy sorrow, great anxiety, and a degree of weariness that was almost unbearable, the pleasant smile with which she was wont, during the trial, to greet all her friends on her daily entrance, was wholly wanting yesterday. She bowed politely to those she recognized, but it was merely a formal, ceremonious salutation. Her gait was too heavy for further demonstrations of vivacity. As she took her seat her thin, emaciated hands nervously sought her white-ended forehead as if to press back the agony that posse sed her. Only when Judge Porter entered the room and greeted her was she observed to smile.

Col. Henry Ward Beecher said to a reporter that Brother Murray had promised, the previous night, to send his carriage in the morning for Mrs. Beecher. "This morning," continued Col. Beecher, "mother was ready at 8 o'clock, and stationed herself at a front window watching for Mr. Murray's carriage. We did know that the carriage would not be due for two hours, and tried to divert mother's attention from the subject; but she would talk or think of nothing but the trial, and we were unable to restrain her impatience to get to the court house. She worried and fretted continually because the carriage did not come, and even wanted another one called. Finally my wife spoke to her, telling her that if the jury should come in to-day there would be a great crowd present, and that the reporters would all note her appearance; and as she had dressed every day in the same suit, proposed to her a change of toilet. Mother yielded to this, and went to her room and dressed as you have seen her in court to-day. This little diversion ate the time until the carriage arrived, and we went away with Mrs. Murray before ten o'clock."

ANXIOUSLY WAITING.

On arriving at the Court House Mrs. Beecher was told that there were no things as yet from the jury, whereupon she quietly withdrew to the carriage on Livingston street, and remained there alone with her book until nearly 12. Then the news of the jury's speedy coming was brought to her, and she was conducted into the court room as above stated, accompanied by Mrs. Murray. She brought with her the book she had been reading in the carriage—a pamphlet, which she frequently opened its pages and read or seemed to read in a mechanical way; but the effort was often broken by the salutations of her husband's flock, or by her ill-concealed anxiety. Her son, Col. Henry Barton Beecher, was seated in front of her, and his wife on her right hand, and many times the poor lady leaned forward, placed her hand on her son's shoulder, and drew what comfort she could from his cheery words. Close to Mrs. Beecher's left sat the Rev. Edward Beecher, reading with evident interest, and in a calm manner like Mark Antony. He had two copies, one a small pocket edition, which he several times compared with the one from which he was reading. During the moment of intense silence which preceded the entrance of the jury, the anxiety of Mrs. Beecher became almost painful. She folded her arms almost convulsively, and then, a little later, changing her position, she held her hands in her lap, tightly clasped, while her pale, haggard face was turned to the jury box. When the twelve men entered and took their seats, she rested her left arm upon her son's shoulder, and her head upon her left hand, and remained unmoved, listening intently to every word that the Judge and the husky-voiced Carpenter exchanged. So she sat when the jury were once more sent out, and it needed the words of friends to arouse her.

GATHERING OF THE BRETHREN.

After Mrs. Beecher's arrival the brethren and sisters of the Plymouth fold came in rapidly, and the expert ushers had all they could do to provide places for and arrange them. Conspicuous in the group were Brother Bicelow and his wife, Deacon Howard and his wife, Assistant Pastor Halliday, Mrs. Cauldwell, Col. and Mrs. Henry B. Beecher, Deacon Davenport, Mrs. Walton, Brother John L. Southwick, Mrs. A. M. Fields, and many others. Seated with them were Miss Jennie Wheeler of Connecticut, Dr. Raymond of Vassar College, and other strangers. Ex Brother Joseph Howard, Jr., took a seat upon the bench with Judge Neilson. Every inch of space elsewhere in the court room was filled very soon after noon by a promiscuous gathering that rushed in, unimpeded by the officers, on the first rumor that the jury was expected. The lawyers, as fast as any of them arrived, were led away into the Judge's private room, where a consultation was in progress. The heat of the room became almost unbearable, so great was the crowd, and discomfort was universally prevalent. The waiting thence until the appearance of the jury was mysterious, provoking, and disagreeable. Nobody could tell the cause of the delay, or mitigate the discomforts of the situation.

OPENING OF THE COURT.

At 1:25 a vigorous rapping and cries of "Hats off in court!" by the officers announced the entrance of Judge Neilson, who picked his way through the throng to the bench and took his seat, the audience greeting him with applause, which he was careful not to notice, and which Clerk Mallison as carefully refrained from checking. Closely following Judge Neilson came Messrs. Beach, Morris, and Pearsall, of Mr. Tilton's counsel. Mr. Beach's appearance also evoked applause, which was graciously permitted, and which he recognized by bowing. After a brief interval, the defendant's counsel, Messrs. Evarts, Porter, Tracy, Abbott, and Shearman, filed in and took their accustomed seats, Mr. Evarts receiving an ovation, which he refrained from noticing.

The excitement at this moment was intense, and eagerness was depicted on every face. All who could by any possibility get into the room were in, while an immense multitude filled the corridor without, vainly striving for admittance. The ante-room—usually used as a Judge's Chambers—was packed as densely as the court room proper, its occupants standing on tip-toe and peering over each other's shoulders and between each other's heads to get a partial glimpse of the Court and the interesting scenes about to transpire therein. It was a noticeable circumstance that at this, which promised to be the supreme moment of the prolonged trial, neither of the parties to the great contest was present. Mr. Becher had not yet returned from Peekskill, and Mr. Tilton, for some reason that could not be learned, remained at his residence.

ENTRANCE OF THE JURY.

When the applause that greeted the Judge and the leading lawyers had subsided, the audience became almost breathlessly silent, and it was unnecessary to rap for order. Perfect order prevailed. In the midst of this perfect silence, precisely at thirty-five minutes past one o'clock, the jury filed into court, preceded by Court Officer Spaulding, and headed by Foreman Carpenter, whose appearance in that position at once dissipated the rumors that have prevailed of discord in the jury room and the substitution of another man as foreman. The jurors took each the same seat he had been accustomed to occupy since last January. They had no smiles or recognitions for anybody. On each face was pictured the utmost obstinacy, mingled with the chagrin of disappointment. They looked jaded and worn, and their attire indicated the return from a long campaign. When all were seated Judge Neilson addressed the audience as follows:

It is requested that every person keep perfectly still.

And then, after enforcing the injunction with a meaning look over the entire room, the Judge turned to the Clerk and added:

The Clerk will call the roll of the jury.

Clerk Mallison—Jurors, please answer to the call.

Each of the jurors responded promptly to the calling of his name, though with a husky voice in each instance.

This formality finished, there ensued a brief pause, as if the Judge hesitated to develop officially what was already privately known. Then addressing the jury collectively he spoke as follows:

THE PROCEEDINGS.

Judge Neilson—Gentlemen, I learn from a communication received, that you do not agree as yet.

Mr. Carpenter, the foreman, rose hesitatingly and nervously from his seat, and clutching the railing before him, caused the jury box for support, replied in an almost inaudible tone, husky and broken:

No, sir, we do not.

Judge Neilson—Is the difference between you a matter of fact, or of some legal matter in respect to which I can help you?

Foreman Carpenter—There are several points upon which we differ. I think it is impossible for this jury to agree. I regret it very much; it is a great disposition of the jury, except one. He would like to hold out longer. I think it is without hope.

Judge Neilson—Are they points of law?

Foreman Carpenter (positively)—Of facts.

Judge Neilson—You will perceive, gentlemen, the embarrassment the Court is under. The trial has occupied several months, before a jury of great apparent devotion to their duties and to the evidence. The evidence has been carefully and fully discussed by counsel. Although this is the sixth or seventh day that you have been out, I received the first suggestion to-day that you are not likely to agree. With the consent of counsel, I would have put myself in communication with you, to ascertain whether you were likely to agree, but I was my opinion, strengthened by the objections of counsel, that it was improper, particularly as you had sent no request to be called to the Court, to interrupt your deliberations, even by a communication from myself. I received papers, you will understand that I could not send up any without the consent of the counsel for both sides, but I think that all you sent for were finally supplied. We have waited, confidently believing that you were doing all that could be done toward an agreement, and not doubting your ability to agree. The ability to agree frequently depends upon the inclination or the disinclination to agree. I am not speaking positively for the counsel, but I think that they, and all others connected with this case, however remotely, strongly wished for an agreement. I pass over the humiliation that arises from the fact that so much of the Court's time has been spent, without obtaining an agreement. There are graver matters for consideration, the parties' wish, the public's desire for a verdict. There is probably no other case where upon an agreement is more necessary, more imperative. While you have been silently at work, various matters have been pressed upon our attention, and that of the counsel. One of them I may refer to without reflecting upon your intelligence. Attention has been called to the fact that after the argument, and before the judge charge, papers, containing an application for the admission of new evidence, were handed up to me. I examined that evidence during the night. It was unusual, I would do, and next morning declined the application. Even the substance of the evidence was not stated in your hearing, nor to the counsel for the defendant, but to me. I thought proper to deny the application, assuming from that moment that you would forget the circumstance, being sworn to decide according to the evidence before you, and not allow yourselves to remember what had not been before you in evidence. And yet many have been disturbed by this suspect, and if there is a thought in the mind of some of you that there was new evidence, instead of an application for its admission, banish it. I would like to find that it does not exist; and that you do not take ill my calling your attention to the subject. It is not before you, although it came before you incidentally. You have not considered it, I suppose; I may assume that you have not allowed yourselves to think of it.

EFFECT ON THE JURY.

These remarks of the Court were listened to with close attention and profound respect by every member of the jury. During their delivery Foreman Carpenter's nervousness was but ill concealed, while Juror Jeffreys, who sat directly behind him, could not prevent the almost aguish shaking of his entire frame. The same indications of nervousness, to a greater or less extent, were observed throughout the jury box. When the Judge ceased speaking Foreman Carpenter arose again, with the same painful effort as in the first instance, and steadying himself by the rail, trembingly but positively replied:

Foreman Carpenter—We have not, sir; it has not been mentioned in the jury room, to my knowledge.

Judge Neilson—Will you state some of the legal grounds of difference, that I may assist you; or, is it based upon a question of fact?

Foreman Carpenter—It is a question of fact. It is a question as to the veracity of witnesses that we disagree upon. I have, reluctantly, come to the conclusion that there is no hope of an agreement between us. I have done all that I could, and, the rest of the jury have worked very hard toward forming an agreement, and it cannot be done. If we were there one month [with emphasis] we would get no nearer to it than we are to-day.

Judge Neilson—You speak for all of the jury in the matter?

Foreman Carpenter—Yes, sir, for all except one.

SENT BACK.

Judge Neilson—And from this one I received a note this morning. He seems to think that by a further examination of the test mony, you might get over some of the difficulties in the way to a decision. Gentlemen of the jury, will you, appreciating what I have said as to the importance of the case, and remembering that a jury have so often asked to resume its deliberations after it has announced its inability to agree, go to your room, give this subject further consideration, and return at 8 o'clock? I trust that you will discuss the subject as brethren, and see if you can't way through the great mass of testimony to a verdict.

Foreman Carpenter—Shall it be in a written communication to your Honor?

Judge Neilson—Send me in the fact, and I will summon you.

When the Judge proposed a reconsideration of the case, the jurors on the furthest end of the box from the bench began a consultation among themselves, the purport of which could not be gathered. Those nearer the bench retained the sullen, dogged expression they wore on entering the court. When the proceedings terminated the entire twelve arose, and without even a glance of recognition at anybody in the room, mechanically marched away after the court officer, who led them to their prison. They came in sullen, and they went out sullen. After their retirement the court immediately adjourned and the audience dispersed.

A DISAPPOINTMENT.

At 3:30 the court room doors were again thrown open, and a more dense mass of human beings, if possible, than in the morning quickly filled the room. The same prominent persons were present as before, with the addition of Mr. Theodore Tilton, the plaintiff. He came in with his counsel, and received a round of applause, which manifestly embarrassed him. He took his accustomed seat, and remained a quiet observer throughout the session. More pains were taken at this session to stow the spectators than in the morning. This increased the number of breathers and diminished the proportion of pure air to each very perceptible. Then there was the customary long wait and suspense for which nobody could account, as everybody had misunderstood the Judge's remarks to the jury in the morning and supposed that he instructed them to come in again at 4 o'clock; whereas he had only suggested that they might communicate with him again by or before that hour. But 4 o'clock came and went, and the jury sent no communication. The Judge waited patiently, conferred with the lawyers of both sides, and finally, at 4:40, entered the court room and dismissed the uncomfortable throng with these remarks:

I come in to say, out of regard for the patience and comfort of the audience, that upon due consideration and reflection, and acting upon my own judgment, without aid from any quarter, my conclusion is not to call in the jurors to-day. I wish to say to the reporters that when the jurors are called in, one hour's notice will be given, and the arrangements now in existence will then be preserved.

This ended the day's proceedings, and the audience reluctantly dispersed. The jury were subsequently brought down to the opposite court room, their usual night quarters, and locked up for the night.

It is generally anticipated, both by the Court and counsel, that to-day will end the long suspense, and that when the jury come into court again they will be discharged whether they agree or not.

Legal Opinions.

Judge Neilson's action in keeping the jury out another night was induced by the forlorn hope held out by Juryman Taylor, who wrote the note to the Judge, of the possibility of an agreement. Foreman Carpenter, speaking for eleven of the jury, said he was sure that they could not agree if they stayed out a month, but Taylor felt that further deliberation might serve to bring harmony.

Mr. Evarts said to the reporter that Judge Neilson was acting solely upon his own theories without any suggestion from the defendant's lawyers. He felt, though, that the detention could not result unfavorably to his client, and he did not care to pass any judgment upon the policy of endeavoring to force a verdict, nor upon the probabilities of a verdict being obtained by such means.

MR. BEACH SATISFIED.

Mr. Beach did not attend the afternoon session, anticipating only the discharge of the jury at that time. He could understand Judge Neilson's anxiety to obtain a verdict in order to finish thoroughly a case which had occupied him and his court so many months; but he had no thought that the Judge's wish could be gratified, and he apprehended no injury to the plaintiff's cause by another day's delay. The reference in the Judge's remarks to the influence of the Price and Loader affidavits was in accordance with the paper submitted by Mr. Beach to the council of lawyers on Wednesday, which was opposed at that time by Mr. Shearman, who wished the jury to be distinctly informed that the evidence was withdrawn as worthless and perjured.

WHAT MR. PRYOR SAYS.

Gen. Pryor did not appear in court at either the morning or afternoon session, having been called out of town at an early hour on other business. In the evening he expressed to the reporter the deepest interest in the developments of the day, as from the hopeless disagreement among the jurors of an agreement, he inferred that the plaintiff stood stronger among them than had been currently reported. "I am especially glad," said Gen. Pryor, "that the Judge referred to the new evidence, and that it drew such an expression from the jury as is reported. If I am correctly informed, Mr. Carpenter said to the Judge that that evidence had played no part in leading to a disagreement. Is that so?" "Yes," replied the reporter, "and he added that he heard no mention of the evidence by any of the jury during their deliberations." "I am greatly pleased by that," said Gen. Pryor, "and consider it the most fortunate thing which has happened to the plaintiff in the case's long time." Gen. Pryor had seen none of his colleagues during the day, but said he believed the jury would be received to-day, and his confidence in the ultimate success of his client was apparent.

Gen Tracy was evidently pleased by the new delay, but said that it had been decreed by the Judge independently of any suggestion from him.

BROTHER SHEARMAN HAPPY.

Attorney Shearman claimed that the Judge's decision had made him a very happy man, but he wore the mantle of joy very much as though he had sackcloth and ashes underneath it. Feeling sure that his colleagues' client had a majority of the jury, he had hoped that if either party could be forced to an agreement by delay, it would be the plaintiff's minority. He said that the Judge clung tenaciously to the hope held out by Juryman Taylor, and further that the Judge considered it better that the jury had not looked into more than one book of the printed testimony, or that if they had examined all, they had done so only superficially, picking out single knots in each school. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon the Rev. John Stevens Stewart of Towanda, Pa., and Prof. F. J. Belcher of Auburn, and LL.D. upon the Hon. William James Wallace of Syracuse, and the Hon. Joseph R. Hawley of Hartford, Conn.

The Association of Alumni elected the following members of the Board of Visitors: The Hon. Joe H. Hawley, President; David H. Cochran of Brooklyn, Prof. Theodore M. Dwight of New York, and the Hon. Perry H. Smith of Chicago.

JEWELL'S LATEST ORDER.

Assignments of Contracts not to be Recognized at the Post Office Department.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 1, 1875.

Whereas, certain instruments of writing made and executed by contractors for carrying mails of the United States, professing to be letters of attorney, making and creating the person therein named as the true and lawful attorney of the party of the contract, for him and in his name, place and stead, to do all acts and things whatever necessary to be done in relation to the contract in the name, place and stead of the party described, and in relation to the services described in said contract; and, whereas, such instruments of writing are intended to be that extent a substantial assignment of the contract, which is forbidden by the letter and spirit of the law, and as such can in no manner be recognized by the Postmaster-General; and, whereas, also the persons named in said instruments of writing frequently deposit the same in the offices of this department, there to be kept on file, to the great inconvenience and embarrassment of the department and the improper encumbrance of the files.

Now, therefore, it is hereby this first day of July, 1875, ordered that no instrument of writing of the character and for the purposes herein before described be received to be filed in this department.

MARSHALL JEWELL, Postmaster-General.

California Democratic Nominations.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The Democratic State Convention has nominated William Irwin for Governor, James Johnson for Lieutenant-Governor, Thomas Beck for Secretary of State, E. M. Maguire for Comptroller, and J. G. Estribillo for Treasurer.

A Beggar's Fortune.

A sturdy beggar, who said that he was Warren Smith of Melrose, N. J., was arrested yesterday.

In the Thirtieth street police station, thirty dollars and odd cents, in one dollar and ten cent notes, rolled up separately, were found in different parts of his clothing by Sergeant Hamilton.

An Insurance War Threatened in Boston.

BOSTON, July 1.—There was much excitement in insurance circles here to-day over a difficulty between the National Board of Fire Underwriters and the Boston companies, which lately withdrew from the local board. The Manufacturers' Fire and Marine having been expelled from the National, and refusing to open its books for examination by the supervising agent, all the seceding companies have made a like refusal, and it is supposed that they will be dealt with in the same manner. It is thought that a lively insurance war has broken out.

Cortina Arrested and his Police Disarmed.

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, July 1.—Gen. Cortina has just been arrested and placed under guard by Col. Manuel Parras of the Mexican regular cavalry. Cortina's police have been arrested, disarmed, and imprisoned. There is great excitement in Matamoras, and trouble is anticipated. The Government forces are in possession of the Custom House building, and are patrolling the streets. They have no pieces of artillery at the Custom House, and others in different portions of the city.

A Stolen Child Recovered.

POTTSVILLE, July 1.—Miller Wolf, six years of age, stolen from his home in Scranton some months since, has been found at Mahanoy City under charge of an intoxicated woman. Both have been sent to Scranton, the boy to his parents, and the woman under arrest.

CURIOSITIES OF CRIME.

The Hon. John Kelly was assaulted at Broadway and Nineteenth street, by George Ballard yesterday. Ballard had been dismissed from one of the departments, and had supposed that he owed his dismissal to Mr. Kelly. The assailant was tried by Justice Wandell.

As Mr. Thomas Mullen of 277 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, was going through Concord street yesterday afternoon, five young men surrounded him. One of them grabbed his gold watch and chain, and broke the chain as he snatched the watch away. Mr. Mullen picked up a paving stone, and drove the others away. Jos. Cullen, aged 21, Patrick Handley, aged 19, and Philip Trainer, aged 18, were arrested, identified, and locked up.

BROOKLYN.

The motion offered at a recent meeting asking the Rev. Dr. Fulton to resign was tabled by a large majority. On Monday night Mrs. Fulto n was presented a silver service, the gift of members of her husband's congregation.

The Kings county Supervisors yesterday gave permission to the Commissioners of Prospect Park to construct a drawbridge forty feet wide from a point north of Maspeth avenue to Mussel Island in Newtown creek, whither the philanthropist's glue factory is to be removed.

Valentine Kipp, aged 70, a smith, of 181 Twenty-first street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, in a fit of temporary insanity, sprang into the Gowanus Canal and was drowned. A number of persons saw him make the leap and hurried to rescue him. He was dead before they could reach him.

STRANGLED BY A SHERIFF.

A NEGRO MURDERER HANGED IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The Murder of Little Cora Greenleaf Avenged—The Culprit Confessing the Crime, but Denying that he was Morally Responsible.

TOWANDA, Pa., July 1.—Albert Brown, negro, was hanged in the Bradford county jail yard to-day for the murder of Cora Greenleaf, a girl about five years old, last August. At Minnegua Springs, on the line of the Northern Central Railroad, a celebration attracted hundreds of people from the surrounding country. Among them were the father and mother of the victim of the brutal negro's violence. The parents had made arrangements that a female domestic in the employ of James Williams, a quarter of a mile distant, should stay at Greenleaf's during the night. After the departure of Mr. and Mrs. Greenleaf the daughter started to meet the hired girl. She passed her on the way, and continued her walk until she reached the Williams mansion. No one was at home but Albert Brown, who had been employed at the place about a year. The same night Cora was found lying dead in a room of the house, her throat cut from ear to ear, and her body mutilated.

A LUCKY ACCIDENT.

Mr. Greenleaf returned from Minnegua about midnight of the day of the murder and knew nothing of the disappearance of his daughter until informed of it by the hired girl sleeping under his roof. He and Mr. Williams accordingly instituted a search, which resulted in the discovery of the corpse of the girl. As Brown was nowhere to be seen, he was strongly suspected of having committed the double crime. About two hours after the murder a negro was struck by a train of cars on the Northern Central Railroad and buried from the track. His leg was broken, and he received other injuries which rendered him unconscious. He was taken to the nearest town for medical treatment, and while lying there in a hotel in an insensible state he was identified as the supposed murderer. The suspicion of his guilt was confirmed by his rambling utterances, the name of Cora being repeatedly pronounced.

The indignation of the community was aroused to the highest pitch when it became reasonably certain that Brown had outraged and murdered the little girl, and lynching was seriously talked of as the most proper means to get rid of the monster. Nothing no more violent had matured their plans to suspend the negro from the nearest available tree, but they were prevented from carrying their designs into execution by the precautions which had been taken to prevent this violation of mob law.

After Brown had been restored to consciousness he was locked up in the county jail in this town. In a few days he requested an interview with the father of the murdered girl. It was granted, and the negro in the most unfeeling manner admitted his guilt.

THE TRIAL AND CONVICTION.

At the trial of Brown last December his counsel did not attempt to dispute that the negro had committed the murder, but maintained that he was insane, and consequently could not be held accountable. The Judge's charge upset this plea, and the jury returned after being out a little over half an hour, with a verdict of guilty.

BEFORE THE HANGING.

Last night and this morning the two clergymen, who have been praying with Brown for months, passed several hours in devotional exercises in prison. Brown joined in the services with apparent fervor, and was sure of going to heaven. Hundreds of persons from the surrounding country poured into the town this morning, and the streets were thronged until after the hanging. A large crowd congregated outside of the prison and remained for hours. Others perched on the housetops in expectation of seeing the hanging, but the gallows was erected in a corner where none but the few admitted to the jail yard could see it. Among those who made determined efforts to obtain admission was the father of the murdered girl, but the Sheriff refused him the satisfaction. The prisoner was marched to the gallows at about noon. As he had only one inch of rope supported himself on the shoulders of two men. He was perfectly cool, and took his position under the rope without exhibiting the least nervousness. Several women were present, being at him from the window of a room occupied by the jury. As he greeted with a smile. He had prepared a speech which he proposed to deliver on the gallows; but his spiritual advisers and the Sheriff induced him to change his mind. Before the black cap hid his face from view he said that he murdered Cora Greenleaf, and that he would have killed her mother if he had met her at the same time. He thought he was not answerable for a crime which he had had the power to resist. He spoke with a steady voice.

THE LAST OF ALBERT BROWN.

After the Sheriff had adjusted the noose, pinioned the arms and legs of the culprit and veiled his face, he touched a lever, and simultaneously with the fall of a weight of over four hundred pounds the negro was lifted from the ground about four feet. The drop was supported by a strong rope, which was not broken, and he died by strangulation in thirteen minutes. He went through most violent contortions, during which he clutched the bosom of his shirt and wrenched it off. His body was afterward lowered, placed in a coffin, and removed to a consecrated place, where a large crowd of men, women, and children viewed the bloody face of the dead negro.

To-Day's Hanging in New Jersey.

John Hughes, who is to be hanged in Newton to-day for the murder of his wife, of which he was convicted before Justice Dalrymple at the April term of the Sussex County Court, last night earnestly denied his guilt, and charged Mrs. Welsh, his wife's sister, with having committed the murder. Those familiar with the case, however, are convinced of Hughes's guilt, and little or no sympathy is expressed for him. He has no relatives, and was yesterday visited by no one except Father McCosker of St. Joseph's Monastery, near Madison, his spiritual adviser, who remained with him a long time. Last evening Sheriff William E. Ross had completed all the preparations, and the execution will take place at 11 A. M. to-day. The gallows, which is twenty-three years old, has been used about a dozen times. Hughes has, by advice of his confessor, declined to converse with any reporter, as he is engrossed in the preparation for his death. Any confession is now extremely improbable. Company C, Second Regiment, N. G. S. N. J., Capt. Klotz, of Newark, which is to act as a guard, left that city at 4 P. M. yesterday, and arrived in Newton at 7 P. M. They were quartered at the hotel. After supper numbers of them visited the jail and saw Hughes, but did not converse with him.

Tammany Described by the Laborers.

A meeting of the Laborers' Union last evening, Patrick Gallagher presiding, resolved that Mayor Wickham, John Kelly, Commissioner Porter, and other shining lights of Tammany Hall, are "land sharks, bloodsuckers, and robbers of the people's rights and liberties."

Whiskey Seizures in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Government revenue officers yesterday seized the distilleries of J. M. Schmaker, Krueskamp & Co., Fred. Macke, and Henry Stenrieder of Covington, Ky., for irregularities in the manufacture of liquors.

Revolution Ripe in St. Domingo.

PUERTO PLATA, June 11.—President Gonzales has just arrived here from St. Domingo City by the steamer Tyler. His reception has been of a very cold nature.

There was not the slightest public demonstration. This population, and in fact the whole country, is dissatisfied with the new customs tariff, which makes the dues fifty per cent.

Complaints are also made on account of the results of the late treaty with Hayti. It seems that the local trade has suffered since the treaty, as the frontier populations, instead of supplying themselves here and in the other markets of the republic now cross the frontiers, and make purchases in Hayti where it appears they find goods at more advantageous prices.

It is said that President Gonzales will settle these difficulties by reducing import duties, but a rumor is current that a revolution is ripe and may break out at any moment.

The tobacco crop is in full blood. There are some 15,000 serrons of new crop ready for shipment.

An Alleged Defalcation of a Confidential Clerk.

PHILADELPHIA, July 1.—A bill has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas enjoining the Second and Seventh National Banks from paying to one Alex ander Ervin certain sums of money deposited to his credit, and the preliminary injunction has been granted. This bill sets forth that Alexander Ervin was the confidential clerk for Henry G. Morris, the bankrupt proprietor of the Southwark Iron Foundry, and that while acting as such clerk he drew from the capital about $80,000 in the past four years; that Ervin deposited considerable sums of money belonging to Morris in the banks named in his own name and to his own credit; that with the amounts paid him for settlement of notes, which do not by the banks' books appear to have been settled, he is indebted to the establishment to the amount of $142,000. The President of the Seventh National Bank says that the only amount deposited in that bank to Ervin's credit is $32.

The Floating Hospital.

MEMPHIS, July 4.—James A. Chastaine, the absconding bookkeeper for Ely, Harvey & Richardson, who embezzled over $10,000 and attempted to pass a forged check, arrived here this morning from St. Louis under charge of a detective.

OUR FINANCIAL STANDING.

Taking a Look at the One Hundred and Fifty Millions that New York Owes—Comptroller Green's Handling of the City's Moneys.

The Commissioners of Accounts reported to the Mayor yesterday the results of their examination of the accounts of the Finance Department. They say that in 1874 Comptroller Green paid, on account of interest on the city debt, $479,345.84 more that the sum authorized by the Board of Apportionment, and that in 1874 the Board of Apportionment, on Mr. Green's motion, transferred a large sum from the appropriation for election expenses in 1873 to the credit of other exhausted appropriated accounts, although the records of the Finance Department show that the appropriation for elections was exhausted in 1873. The Commissioners assert that the Comptroller has often, and without authorization from the Board of Apportionment, cancelled warrants that had been signed by the Mayor and himself, and published in the official reports of the Finance Department as having been paid to the claimants. They also show that there were outstanding on Dec. 31, 1874, $141,803,758 of stocks and bonds, bearing interest at five, six, and seven per cent, respectively. They add that by proper management a large part of those securities might have been negotiated at a lower rate of interest.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

The Shooting for the Abercorn Cup Begun—A Banquet to the American Team.

DUBLIN, July 1.—The shooting for the Abercorn Cup began to-day at Dollymount. The American riflemen participated. The match was not finished, and will be continued to-morrow. The best scores were made by Pollock and Wilson of the Irishmen, and Fulton and Gildersleeve of the Americans.

A complimentary promenade concert was given this evening in honor of the American riflemen. The Lord Mayors of Dublin and York were among the audience. The American team met with an enthusiastic reception when they entered the hall.

Signor Foli sang an air composed specially for the occasion, entitled "Dear Columbia."

The London Failures.

LONDON, July 1.—The liabilities of Dacosta, Raalte & Co., who have failed, are $1,250,000, not $250,000, as before given. The liabilities of Kilburn, Kershaw & Co., whose failure is also announced, are $3,750,000.

LIFE IN WASHINGTON.

Radical Thunder at the Public Expense—Looking at their War Record.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A number of clerks in the War Department have been employed for some time searching the records of the Confederate War Department, and preparing therefrom a detailed military history of all the Congressmen elected from Southern States who served in the Confederate army. The muster rolls of the various regiments in which any of these Confederate officers served are being searched to find the number of engagements in which they participated, and in like manner all the reports were gone through with for the same purpose. This work was done by order of the Secretary of War at the request of the editor of Grant's kitchen organ. The object is to use it as a campaign document.

The New Postal Rates to Europe.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The new postal rates between this and nearly all the foreign countries, which were fixed at Berne, went into effect to-day. Uniform rates of postage will be levied and collected in the United States on correspondence to and from all the countries represented at that convention excepting France, which will not come under the provisions of the treaty until January 1, 1876.

The department has issued a circular giving the rates and such instructions as are necessary. Certain articles excluded from the mails are: "Any letter or other packet which may contain either gold or silver money, jewels or precious stones, or any other articles whatever liable to customs duties."

Boss Shepherd's Patent Pavements.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—A large number of the citizens of the District have presented a memorial to the Commissioners, demanding the appointment of a board of experts to examine all the patent pavements which have been laid under the direction of Public Works, and to determine whether they have been put down in conformity with specifications; also to report whether or not these pavements have been kept in proper repair by the contractors for three years, as their contracts bound them to do.

Discharging Government Employees.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—About two hundred persons were discharged from the various bureaus of the Treasury Department to-day. The largest proportion of these were from the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The scene was a distressing one. Many of the employees took their children in hopes of creating sympathy, and when the discharges were announced a general wail went up from various groups of unfortunates.

District Attorney Fisher Doomed.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—It is absolutely certain that District Attorney Fisher will be removed by order of Attorney-General Pierrepont unless the President interferes; but even then it will be very difficult for the President to save Fisher unless he absolutely forbids an investigation of the charges which will be preferred against him.

Iowa's Temperance Party.

DES MOINES, July 1.—The State Temperance Convention adjourned at 1:30 P. M., having deferred adopting its platform until the Republican State Convention adjourned. The platform is as follows:

Whereas, Existing political parties have ignored prohibition, therefore resolved that the temperance people of Iowa are forced to seek the promotion of their cause in such way as will be most effective without regard to parties. That the laws of the State relating to the desecration of the Sabbath should be rigidly enforced. That there should be no division of the school fund for sectarian purposes. That political organizations should not control men in their action on Sunday, and that temperance organizations be formed to elect temperance men to the Legislature.

A Fire on Wheels.

A truck loaded with gunny bags from P. & J. Younes, rag dealers, at 233 Tillary street, Brooklyn, while going through Navy street, Brooklyn, last evening, was fired by some boys, and was soon in a blaze. The bags, which were worth $150, were burned, and the truck was damaged and the harness badly burned. Loss, $200.

Blown Overboard from a Cannon's Mouth.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer City of Tokio sailed to-day for Hong Kong via Yokohama. As the Tokio left the wharf to-day a salute was fired, and a sailor named Patrick Lanagan was blown from the mouth of a gun overboard and instantly killed.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Edward Rogers's one-story frame house in Warren street, East New York. $1,000.

The flouring mills of W. B. & J. H. Rose, at Rensselaer Falls, St. Lawrence county, were burned yesterday morning. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $9,000.

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