The Daily Courant.

HARTFORD:

MONDAY MORNING, MARCH 12, 1866.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
JOSEPH R. HAWLEY, of Hartford.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
OLIVER F. WINCHESTER, New Haven.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
LEVERETT E. PEASE, of Somers.

FOR TREASURER,
HENRY G. TAINTOR, of Hampton.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
ROBBINS BATTELL, of Norfolk.

FOR SHERIFFS.

Hartford County—WESTELL RUSSELL, of Hartford.
Litchfield County—HENRY A. BOTSFORD.
New London County—RICHARD A. WHEELER.
Tolland County—AMOS PEASE, of Somers.
Windham County—PRESCOTT MAY, of Putnam.

FOR SENATORS.

Dist. No. 15—NELSON ROBERTS, of Torrington.
" " 21—GEORGE KELLOGG, of Vernon.
" " 13—DAVID GREENSLIT, of Hampton.

The Basis of Representation.

The proposed amendment to the constitution, sent in by the reconstruction committee, but generally known as the Blaine amendment, has met its fate in the Senate, not half that body, instead of the requisite two-thirds, voting for it. The defeat of the measure was owing to the form rather than to the purpose of the amendment, and was very proper, inasmuch as in amending the constitution the utmost care should be taken to accomplish the desired result in the best possible form.

The Blaine amendment proposed the apportionment of representatives as now, provided that "whenever the elective franchise shall be denied or abridged in any State on account of race or color, all persons of such race or color shall be excluded from the basis of representation." This was opposed as unsatisfactory by men of all shades of opinion in the Senate, although it passed the House by a large vote. All but the copperheads, however, acknowledged the necessity of some change of this sort, and Mr. Doolittle therefore proposed, as a substitute, an amendment which bases representation upon the number of actual voters, and levies taxes directly upon property. This is in accordance with the views of the President.

Since the emancipation of the blacks, there is a large class at the South which will be without representation under the present laws, and which will give an enormous political power into the hands of the Southern white population. The electoral and representative supremacy which the South would thus gain would be entirely out of proportion, and would be destructive of the very purposes of our republican institutions. The South, with a comparatively small voting population, would overbalance the vote of the North, on account of the power withheld from this vast number of disfranchised citizens. In order to remedy this discrepancy, a change is the basis of representation is necessary, and this will be effected in the shortest and most complete manner by the amendment of Senator Doolittle.

In the course of a conversation extensively reported a short time since, the President gave his opinion as follows:

"An amendment of this kind would, in his opinion, place the basis of representation in direct variance with correct principles. The qualified voters were for the most part men who were subject to draft and enlistment when it was necessary to repel invasion, suppress rebellion and quell domestic violence. They periled their lives, shed their blood and perilled their all to uphold the government and give protection, security and value to property. It seemed but just that property should compensate for the benefits thus conferred by defraying the expenses incident to its protection and enjoyment. Such an amendment, the President also suggested, would remove from Congress all issues in reference to the political equality of the races. It would leave the States to determine absolutely the qualifications of their own voters with regard to color, and thus the number of representatives to which they would be entitled in Congress would depend upon the numbers upon which they conferred the right of suffrage."

It is to be hoped and expected that Mr. Doolittle's amendment will receive the sanction of both Houses, as the necessity of some such measure is unquestionable. It gives a just and equal basis of representation to every portion of the country, and looks toward the admission of all classes to the privilege of suffrage when experience and education shall have qualified them. We cannot expect the copperheads to be satisfied with even this, as they look forward to a union with the voters of the South, and wish to preserve to them all the power they can; but it will doubtless find more favor than any of the other proposed amendments upon that subject.

An Aristocratic Nomination.

It has often been the boast of the so-called Democratic party leaders that they were of and belonged to the people, and much of their righteous(?) indignation has been expended in endeavoring to prove that their opponents were not friendly to the poor man, as if a party devoted to liberty and equal rights could be otherwise than in sympathy with the unfortunate. But the hollow-heartedness of their professions finds illustration in the action of the copperhead convention for the eighteenth (Middletown) district, which nominated as a candidate for Senator, Henry G. Hubbard, of Middletown. It is an insult to every poor man in that district to ask his vote for such a candidate. His manners show him to be a pompous and overbearing, unreasonable aristocrat, having no more sympathy for a child of misfortune than the King of Spain has for his meanest vassal. He has not one single generous impulse, so far as can be judged by his conduct, in common with the people. Human beings dependent upon their labor for support, are nothing but machines, soulless and heartless, according to his apparent estimation of the world. He has the reputation of being the most selfish man in Middlesex county—the haughtiest money king, the most uncharitable, the least social, of all other men; and in no other place is he more violently denounced than among the operatives of the Russell Manufacturing Company of which he is president. There has been some talk about his refusing to accept the nomination. We hope it has no foundation. Let him accept by all means, and let the people show him at the polls that they vote for *men*, not aristocrats, in the land of steady habits.

Harmonious.

John Van Buren made a speech in Bridgeport Wednesday evening to the supporters of the copperhead *Farmer* of that city, in the course of which he referred to the vote of Mr. English, while in Congress, in favor of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, and said: "I think everybody will be satisfied that the course of Mr. English was wise and statesmanlike, and attended with admirable results." One of the editors of the *Farmer* sat upon the platform and with others applauded this statement. To show that "things is workin," we give in this connection what the *Farmer* said February 1st, 1865, in commenting on the passage of the constitutional amendment. It exhibits a remarkable twist in that ivy which is clinging round the old ruin:

"The most humiliating part of this business, however, is found in the temporary disgrace inflicted on the democracy by the *recreant* men of that party who have *betrayed* their constituents, and *sold themselves* to the enemies of the Union. Brightly, in contrast, shines the fidelity of those who maintained steadfastly their national principles and *individual honor*. SHAME TO THE RENEGADES and TRAITORS, who become the *servile* tools of the BLOOD-THIRSTY Abolition Oligarchy. *Mark them, and remember them*—let them feel, through all time to come, the *brand of infamy stamped indelibly upon them.*"

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS, in his speech in the House on Saturday, defended the course of Congress on those matters on which it had differed from President Johnson. He expressed great confidence in the patriotism, courage, honesty, purity and good intentions of the President, but claimed the right to differ from him in judgment and to criticise his acts. A member marvelled at hearing the President spoken of with so much respect, after his 22d of February speech, by Mr. Stevens, whereupon the latter astonished the House and excited its laughter by stating that he would inform his friend, in strict confidence, that the speech attributed to President Johnson on that occasion was never delivered by him, and that it was one of the most stupendous hoaxes of the age, second only in success to the "Moon Hoax," and was a cunningly devised fable of the copperheads to injure the President. To show the plausability of his assertion, Mr. Stevens caused an extract to be read from the New York *World* of March 7, 1865, wherein President Johnson was abused in the most shameful manner, pronounced an "insolent, drunken brute," and compared to the degraded Roman Emperor, Caligua.

ANOTHER UNION GUN!

The Second Grand Rally

Of the Union men of Hartford will be made at

ALLYN HALL,

—ON—

Tuesday Evening, March 13th,

At 7-12 O'clock.

SPEECHES BY

COL. SAMUEL McKEE,

Of Kentucky, (one of the best speakers in the country) and others.

—BY HIS EXCELLENCY—

WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM,

GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

A PROCLAMATION.

Moved by the example of my predecessors, by a consciousness of our personal and national dependence upon God against whom we have sinned, and by the assurance that he is "merciful and gracious, long-suffering and abundant in goodness and truth;" I hereby recommend to the citizens of this Commonwealth, the observance of FRIDAY, THE THIRTEENTH DAY OF MARCH NEXT, as a day of public Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer; and earnestly urge them to a penitential confession of their sins, and to the exercise of a living faith in the atonement and mediation of Jesus Christ for pardon and reconciliation with God.

In connection with our penitence let us pray that God will give the President of the United States and all others who are called to perform executive, legislative, and judicial functions, such a sense of justice, and of constitutional obligations, as shall inspire in them unity of action and secure public harmony.

Also, that honest industry may be rewarded, that virtue and integrity my be regarded as of priceless value, that intemperance and every crime may cease, that the ignorant may be instructed, that pure religion may be revived, that we may be preserved from the pestilence which now threatens the nation, and that our recent bitter experience resulting from rebellion may teach us and all nations to guard the rights of humanity with jealous solicitude.

In the exercise of christian charity let us renew our pledges of loyalty to the national government, of devotion to truth and righteousness, and of fidelity to the cause of our Redeemer, humbly relying upon Him for grace and strength to fulfil our new made vows.

Then may we hope that national unity will be fully restored, our government be permanently established, equal and exact justice be secured to every citizen, and the requirements of God's law be cordially recognized and obeyed.

"Then shall thy light break forth as the morning, and thine health shall spring forth speedily; and thy righteousness shall go before thee; the glory of the LORD shall be thy rere-ward."

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, (L.S.) at the City of Hartford, this, the twenty-eighth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and of the Independence of the United States of America the ninetieth. WILLIAM A. BUCKINGHAM.

By His Excellency, the Governor,
J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL, Secretary of State.

Had the Democrats not have taken hold of the matter and enlisted, and spent time in enlisting men, the rebels would have triumphed at last.—*Hartford Times.*

And how did they "spend time in enlisting men?" We had the matter fully explained by a competent Democratic authority during the last presidential campaign, as follows:

"When the minions of this tyrannical administration come to your houses to drag you from your happy homes, do not wait to load your musket, but resist them with an axe, or a club, or anything. *Don't let this d—d government have a man.*"

That is the way they "took hold of the matter," and that is the kind of talk they wish loyal men to endorse by voting the copperhead ticket this spring.

After the war had commenced, had Democratic counsels prevailed, the triumph would have been complete in less than two years, for the rebels never raised over three hundred thousand men, and had, while the United States raised two millions.—*Hartford Times.*

Perhaps so. But how many men would the government have raised had "Democratic counsels" prevailed? One installment of these "counsels" as given by a distinguished Democratic orator, was to "resist the draft in any way you can, and hang the conscription officers, provost marshals and all!" Which "triumph" does the *Times* refer to? Rebel or Union?

THE cattle plague is still devastating England, 13,000 having been attacked with the disease during the week ending February 17. In other countries than Europe the disease is not prevalent, and consequently Secretary McCulloch has issued a circular to customs officers, in which, after calling attention to the act prohibiting the importation of cattle and hides from any foreign country, he says:

"In accordance with its provisions, I have determined to suspend its operations in regard to importations from countries other than those of Europe, as the 'cattle disease' does not seem to be prevalent elsewhere. Customs officers will take care that no neat cattle, nor hides of neat cattle, coming directly or indirectly from any part of Europe, are landed, on any pretext whatever. From and after the first day of May, 1866, customs officers will require that the consular certificate accompanying each invoice of neat cattle, and of the hides of neat cattle, excepting those from Canada, shall state that the 'cattle disease' is not, and has not been recently, prevalent in the country from which the importation comes, and that he is satisfied that such importation is free from disease; and until the first of May, and in the absence of such consular statement on any invoice arriving after that date, report each case to this department, and await its instructions. It will be seen that under this regulation the importation of cattle and hides from Canada is unrestricted; it being understood that the provincial authorities there have adopted measures to prevent their introduction from Europe."

The above is from a corrected copy of the circular, that previously published having included the other British North American provinces along with Canada.

The Republican State Committee have unanimously requested General Hawley to address the people of this State upon the questions pending in the present campaign, and he has consented to do so as often as possible.

Great Robbery in New York.

$1,500,000 Stolen From a Banking House—$200,000 Reward Offered.

Government and railroad securities amounting to not far from a million and a half of dollars were taken from a safe in Lord's Banking House, two or three days ago. The government securities comprised five-twenty, ten-forty and seven-thirty bonds, bonds of 1881, besides Chicago and Northwestern, Terre Haute and Alton and other railroad bonds and various securities. Among the railroad securities taken were the following:

Cert. of 100 shs. Hfd. & N. H. R. R. Co. Stock, No. 1497.
" " " " " " No. 2068.
" " " " " " No. 1234.

The circumstances under which the robbery was perpetrated are not made public. The matter has been placed in the hands of the Metropolitan police, and a reward of two hundred thousand dollars is offered for the recovery of the stolen property.

FIRES.—The ancient grist mill on Mill street, in Charleston, owned by Mr. Lockwood, and occupied and operated W. T. Melvin & Co., together with a small barn adjoining, were totally consumed by fire Thursday evening. There were twenty-five hundred bushels of grain stored in the mill, which was also burnt, and a dozen hogs perished in the flames. The loss is estimated at about $4000, on which there is an insurance of $3000. The mill had been built about fifty years.

The plough factory of J. S. Matthews, at Binghampton, N. Y., was destroyed by fire on Friday. The flames communicated to the adjoining building, occupied by Messrs. Weed & Ayres, as wholesale grocery and provision store, which was also entirely consumed. Loss about $6000.

A fire broke out Saturday night in a manufacturing jeweller's shop, on the fourth story of 261 Broadway, corner of Warren street, N. Y., which burned that floor and the roof, destroying $2000 worth of stock and damaging the building to the extent of $1500. In addition to this, a loss of about $16,000 in the aggregate was caused to the various occupants of the building by water. All the losses are believed to be covered by insurance in New York companies.

NEW BRITAIN.—The *True Citizen* is to be discontinued after April 1st, and a newspaper, large and handsome, called the New Britain *Record* will take its place, under the management of J. N. Oviatt.—At the annual borough election on Monday the following officers were elected:—Warden, Virgil Cornish; Burgesses, W. L. Morgan, Jas. D. Frary, T. B. Wilcox, T. W. Stanley, Samuel Stanley, Lorin F. Judd; Treasurer, A. P. Collins; Clerk, A. Chamberlain, Jr.; Collector, H. W. Whiting; Water Commissioners, A. Chamberlin, Wm. J. Bulkley, Wm. H. Smith; Bailiff, A. W. Spaulding.—In addition to his Atlantis this evening, Mr. Taylor will, by request, deliver an "Ode on the New Britain Fountain." This will be a good wind up to the finest miscellaneous course of lectures ever delivered in New Britain.

ROCKVILLE.—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, the distinguished philanthropist and orator, is to deliver a lecture in the First church, to-morrow (Tuesday) evening. He will doubtless have a full house.

The Charleston *Courier* says that there is not the least cause for apprehension about the crops, either in Georgia or North Carolina.

City Intelligence.

UNION HEADQUARTERS.

The Union Committee Rooms, No. 6 Central Hall building, 2nd floor, are now open. Persons in want of certificates or information regarding the coming election will apply here. Union men are invited to make these rooms their headquarters.

The Greene Homicide—Second Day.

The examination was continued before the police court Saturday.

Chauncey D. Boardman sworn: Keep a livery stable; have known Mr. Greene for seven or eight years; for three years he has kept his horse at my stable, and have seen him from day to day. I noticed a melancholy change in him after the death of Mrs. Day. For three months before the homicide he forbid me letting his family have the horse. Mrs. Greene came after it one day, and I refused to let her have it; she went up and saw Mr. Greene, and he came down and found considerable fault with me for not letting her have it. He often found fault after having ordered me not to let the horse go. He would come to my office sometimes and sit for fifteen minutes without saying anything. I considered him an insane man, and we spoke of it about the stable. One Sunday he came and ordered a carriage to take his family from church, and when the carriage was sent he denied having ordered it, and gave strange orders to the driver. I had no doubt that he was an insane man.

Cross Examined: The change in him after his daughter's death was that he was moody and silent.

John B. Russell sworn: Have known Mr. Greene since he was an apprentice boy with Mr. Normand Smith. Last June I had considerable talk with him about property. He wanted to sell his stocks and personal property, all in one lump, and asked about $160,000. He came to the office and remained for hours t as time. I was satisfied he was an insane man, and so remarked to my family.

Cross Examined: I formed the opinion that he was insane from his general appearance. He spoke well of his company stock; didn't appear to be apprehensive that his property was hazardous. It appeared to me as if he feared that a conservator was to be appointed over him.

James B. Hosmer sworn: Have known Mr. Greene for about thirty years; was a partner with him from 1837 to 1843. I am a director in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company. I noticed a change in the mental condition of Mr. G. after the death of his daughter; he was greatly depressed. I met him about a week before the death of Mrs. Day, and he was going to Hartford. I told him I was going abroad, and that he must go to; he would not leave his business with the directors and officers of the company were working against him, trying to get him out. The day of the annual meeting in June he came to see me, and was apprehensive of a plot to remove him, and urged me to use my influence in his behalf. Afterward, as he seemed so troubled, I advised him to dispose of his stock in the company. Soon after he proposed that the business of the company should be wound up, and he called a meeting of the directors to act upon it, when it was shown that the affairs of the company were never in better condition I had no doubt that he was unsound. His mind was unhinged entirely. Nevertheless he had been a self-opinionated man, of positive opinions; now he became like a child. I advised him to go away, and told him if he didn't he wouldn't get well.

Cross Examined: I considered him of unsound mind. He never said anything to me about his family affairs.

G. F. Davis sworn: Am president of the City Bank. Mr. Greene was one of our directors up to January, 1866. I have known him for many years. He was one of the most regular attendants at our meetings up to within about a year, since which time it has been almost impossible to get him to attend. I considered him a man of unsound mind. The witness mentioned several occasions when he had visited the bank and acted strangely.

Cross Examined: I had no conversations with him; judged of his condition by his general conduct.

Horace Cornwall sworn: I have known Mr. Greene for twenty-five years; for the past six years have met him frequently; have always known him to be a man of few words, little in conversation. On the second Sunday prior to the homicide, my wife and I were on our way to church, and we noticed Mr. Greene out in front of his house. Before we reached him his appearance attracted my attention. He would make a step or two in one direction, a step or two in another direction, and stand still; and as we came up to him I noticed the glare of his eye, and strange appearance of his countenance, indicating that he was laboring under a high degree of excitement. As we passed him we were obliged to get off the walk. His appearance elicited remarks both from myself and wife. On another occasion the witness observed his strange conduct.

Orris Examined: Nothing new elicited.

Wm. H. Wyeth sworn: Am nephew of Mr. Greene; have been in Hartford since the 10th of October; stopped at his house; my attention was first called to my uncle when I visited the city in July, 1864, just after the death of my cousin; he was so dejected that I was astonished at his appearance; he appeared to be all broken down in health, and I thought that his mind was unhinged: I thought the loss of his daughter had temporarily unsettled his faculties; I went to Savannah; there, in the spring of 1865, I received a letter from my cousin here, that my uncle was failing—that he was unwell; I told him I was going abroad, and that he must go to; he wrote me back such a letter that I was convinced he was insane; he said he had not the money to travel; that the future was never so dark and gloomy to him as then; that his property was all gone, and that he must end his days in a workhouse; I went abroad, and on my return in September last to my home in Bristol. It, he came there; I found him completely broken down, and greatly changed; his appearance was of a very old man; he staid from Saturday to Monday; his talk was constantly on his pecuniary affairs, and his own wretchedness; said there was no pain and pleasure in his head; said he felt he could not live in that way; was averse to seeing anybody; I couldn't reassure him or draw him off from himself; he was absorbed in the matter, and would say very well to talk about, for those who had money; about the 10th of October I visited Hartford; found him in the same condition of extreme melancholy; he had strange delusions about his family; complained of his want of sleep; his family were not extravagant; it consisted of his wife and daughter; they certainly were not justly chargeable with such a want of care for his comfort; he sought my solace and sympathy; would go into his room and talk for hours and hours; I would try, but in vain, to draw him off to other themes; I was here at the time of the homicide; immediately after the occurrence, as he lay upon the bed, his whole appearance was that of an insane man; his eye—well, I must confess I didn't like to meet his eye; I had a gaze and glare that was very unpleasant; I will say that at no time since October (before the murder) have I deemed it safe to be alone with him; I was always on my guard when alone with him; his wife told me that "he was a crazy man;" that "she had been a deranged man for years;" and that "I ought to get him away;" to all of which I replied that I was trying hard to do so.

[The cross-examination elicted nothing important.]

Edwin Fessenden, sworn: Have known Mr. Greene for more than 30 years; was Director with him in the Connecticut Fire Insurance Company; have always regarded him as a man of strong will, and self-reliant; first observed a change in him a few days after Mrs. Day's death; was struck on entering the office, with his appearance; intense dejection; his whole conduct thenceforward changed; any allusion to his daughter would completely break him down; I did not suspect his insanity till the summer of '65; he would speak to me of the bad state of the company's affairs; but these I ascertained to be in a prosperous condition; afterwards he got upon his private affairs and griefs—the extravagance of his family; I told him I thought he had become partially insane; he replied, "You don't know anything about it—I have bills upon bills coming in;" and he gave me to understand that his expenses were fully equal to his income; I said to him that this could not be; I talked with the other directors on his evident unsoundness of mind; we had fears he would commit suicide; during the last year he seemed to have a feeling that he was inefficient; he was in direct contact with his whole pecuniary course, as up to that time he had ever been married for self-reliance in the ordering of the company's affairs; I had last summer little doubt that he was insane; I have had none since.

Cross-examination: Was appointed conservator over Greene on the 26th of January; his will was made on the 26th of July, 1865.

[A long discussion here took place about the competency of this sort of testimony. The prosecution desired the names of the three witnesses to the will, in order to show that they are of opinion that at time Mr. Greene was perfectly sane. The names were in part finally given—Olcott Allen, and a couple of clerks in the City Bank.]

Robert E. Day, sworn: Son-in-law of Mr. Greene; noticed his extraordinary conduct immediately after my wife's death; he would pray in a loud voice, at morning prayers; his wife was anxious about him, and said to me, "What shall we do with our Benjamin?" [a term used between us in reference to him;] I called on Rev. Dr. Hawes to consult with him about Mr. G.'s case; also on Dr. Butler of the Retreat; I had a photograph of my wife hung up on the wall; he took it away; he could not endure it, in January, 1865, he disclosed to me his troubles in part; said he could not sleep more than one night in three; was taking opiates, and was troubled with indigestion, and also the piles; he told me Dr. Beresford was giving him some preparation of opium; afterwards I learned from him that he was not taking this prescription regularly; he feared it might become a habit; he thought, too, that it made his constipation worse; I consulted the Dr., feeling that he had not fully got hold of Mr. G.'s case; I sent him a box of Congress water, and succeeded in getting him to take it all up; I also learned that it was really true that he got no sleep oftener than once in three nights, and then only because he was utterly worn out; I had talks with him about business; he thought Mr. Eldredge was trying to get his place, and that Mr. Bennett was trying to get Mr. Eldredge's place; I urged him to sell out his stock, for he must travel; told him to go to Mr. Bennett with a proposition either to sell or buy; I have reason to believe he did; subsequently I learnt that Dr. Beresford opposed this; in March I urged him to travel; he said he had no clothes; I finally got him partly to agree; I suggested Savannah, where Mr. Wyatt was; he objected on account of the advancing season and seasickness; he finally agreed to go to New York with me, but after starting he wanted to come back; wanted to stop at New Haven and return; succeeded in getting him to go on; he wanted to stop at Bridgeport, and was so determined, that I got the check off his trunk; but just as the cars started, he said he would go; I got his trunk back, and we went on; he tried to stop at Stamford, but I succeeded in getting him to New York; there he would not leave his hotel, even to learn the time the steamer started: he returned to Hartford by the next train; I afterwards offered to go to Halifax with him; he refused to go to Europe, on account of the absence of his water-closet arrangements, etc.; he finally did go to Bristol, R. I.; in May he became anxious about his chances at the daily election of the company; I told him he would have to resign, and pay, on account of his health, if he didn't at once leave Hartford; we finally did start together; but it was the same old story; after getting to Springfield he didn't know which way to go; finally we started for Newport; slept that night in City Hotel, Providence; he complained of everything there; I had the next room; he kept me awake by his restlessness; I could hear him constantly groaning, sighing and exclaiming, "O Lord have mercy on me, mercy, *mercy*;" it was often repeated in the most pathetic tone; this was in May last; his conduct so much attracted the attention of the hotel clerk that I had to explain; at Newport he passed a similar night; I got him to talk with an elderly gentleman about appointing him an agent; this conversation had a marked effect on him; he was wonderfully better; he thought that now he could do business again as the head of the company; I urged him to travel west and appoint agents; he thought he was too old; next day he was all down again; terribly excited; couldn't bear the presence of anybody; went up to Bristol; there he was in great dread of a stay there; acquaintances who would notice his singular conduct; he would not go to church with me for this reason; he went alone and sat in a back seat; next day we went to Providence, where the same scenes again; at the hotel—"no conveniences," etc.; we finally got to the Northampton Bound Hill establishment, still the old story—no accommodations—no beds—nothing to suit; I saw, after two days, that it would do no good to stay there; he wanted to come home; I refused; he would cry; finally he succeeded in getting me back home with him; he appeared to be a little more cheerful on Sunday; but the moment he had been re-elected he fell back into the same despondent mood; this continued till September.

Adjourned to 2:15 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Robert E. Day, resumed: After the annual meeting of the company he remained in the same despondent mood. I advised him to go on a journey; he refused; he went to Nantucket. We started for there, but he changed his mind when we got to Providence, and wanted to go to Rocky Point; went there but he wouldn't stay; went to Bristol, to New Bedford and other points, at each of which he suddenly changed his mind, desiring at times to go elsewhere and at others to return to home. He was constantly unsettled; his mind was completely unstrung, and I have no doubt of his melancholy insanity. I used to tell him he would have to go to the Retreat, and, on one occasion, he replied that he thought it would be so. We drove by the hospital one day, and he called what kind of a place that would be if he was sick. Within a month after the homicide, he made frequent attempts to tear the bandages from his neck; his eyes were generally closed, but when open they had a dull appearance. He replied to questions only in monosyllables. Before the tragedy, the burden of his conversation was concerning his troubles. When we were out riding he seemed to have an aversion to driving by the Retreat.

Cross-examined: On the day of the homicide I went to church with him, and walked across the Park to his house with him; his appearance was peculiar—melancholy as usual. He and his wife did not occupy the same apartment. His room was on the second floor, southeast part of the room; he kept his razors in a bureau in this room; the door of this room was at the head of the stairs, and the door to the sitting room, where the tragedy occurred was at the foot of the stairs. I do not recollect that I ever heard any member of the family express fear of danger. I do not recollect having replied to expressed fears on the part of the family that he was no more insane than myself. Prior to the homicide I informed Mr. Greene that, unless he could get relief, he would have to be sent to the Retreat. I do not remember having ridiculed statements that he was insane. I may or may not have expressed an opinion the subject of the homicide relative to the condition of his mind. I was considerably excited at the time. I do not recollect of telling any one that night that he was not insane. I never saw an indication of any design on his part to injure any one or himself; I know he was melancholy, despondent. I should say the relations between himself and wife were not of the most friendly character. I know nothing farther than his complaints to me. He complained of her want of sympathy, disregard of his wishes, and extravagance. There were mutual complaints. The substance of hers was that he did not wish to have her make bills, to get what was necessary for the family. When she talked with me I told her that I did not wish to go into family matters at all, and I did not inform either one or the other. I told him that his complaints concerning her grew out of his ill health. I supposed there was no permanent disorder of his mind; that change of employment, travel, would cure him. I considered that his physical troubles affected his mind.

Dr. John S. Butler sworn: I am superintendent of the Retreat, and have been for twenty-three years; I have heard nearly all the testimony of previous witnesses;

Q. Will you now please state, as an expert, what has been and is in your opinion the condition of Mr. Greene's mind, judging from the testimony here introduced?

A. Taking the evidence I have heard to be true, I have not the least doubt that Mr. Greene at the time of the commission of that act was an insane man. My reasons are based upon the evidence given by the different gentlemen, who testify to the great and marked change in Mr. Greene's character as a business man—from promptness, decision, shrewdness, to irresolution, vacillation of purpose, changing from plan to plan, adhering to none, and at times displaying almost imbecility, repeating the same question over and over again, presenting plan after plan, and continually rejecting them. Then I should mark the disturbance of his general health, as shown by his change of personal appearance, emaciation, the dizziness and pain in his head, which was marked at times; then his delusions, marked and strong, as to many matters, fear of poverty, etc., delusion about conspiracy, jealousy of and hostility to friends, especially near family friends. I attach much importance—as I have seen the same appearances in other cases of insanity—to the peculiar appearance of this gentleman after the assault upon Mrs. Green, which continued for some weeks—his unwillingness to converse, sullen, ugly, haggard expression of countenance, and his answers, when obtained, brief and gruff. These are marked specially by his medical attendants, but other witnesses noticed them. Looking back, this change of manner, and of general health, seems to be dated by all to since the death of his daughter. Looking back, this change of manner, and of general health, seems to be dated by all to since the death of his daughter, Mrs. Day. The change became very marked afterwards. Following that, I consider as one or the co-operating influences, his resignation of the office of President of the Insurance Company, and his supposed loss of financial influence. The testimony of Dr. Beresford and Dr. Russell is entitled to great weight. The latter, especially, has seen a great deal of insanity. For ten years or more he has been a regular visitor at the Retreat as one of the board of medical visitors. Both speak very decidedly of this gentleman's insanity. They also speak of what he himself confessed, the suicidal impulse, and his fearful assault, to the opinion that the Retreat might become the best place for him. The testimony of Mr. Catlin, an old friend, who had met him daily, was strong and conclusive, noticing the marked change in the mental and physical character of Mr. Greene—that he was the most wretched man he ever saw—his notice of Mr. Greene's bewilderment, vacillation of purpose, his great grief, and the fact that he hadn't seen him smile since Mrs. Day's death, are important. Though myself have seen many persons in affliction, I never saw a man so crushed down as was Mr. Greene after that calamity, (the death of his daughter.) His loss of sleep was one of the most conclusive symptoms of his disorder. A marked symptom, as testified by Mr. Eldridge, was exhibited in the persistency with which he held to the idea that the stock of his company was depreciated, when evidence to the contrary was before him. It was the tenacity of an insane man, convinced against his will. The testimony of Dr. Hawes, Mr. Bunce, and especially of Mr. Johnson, presented the characteristics of insanity; and so of the other gentlemen. An important evidence was Mr. Greene's prompt, positive and energetic answer to Dr. Russell's question, whether the act was premeditated or not, when he said, "No, sir, never; it is a mystery to me how it was done." The question was unexpected and well put, and the answer bore every mark of sincerity and truth. The testimony, taken in connection with the whole case, to my mind proves the fact of insanity. First, dating from the apoplectic seizure in 1839, which may not have left any lesion of the brain, but in all probability did lessen its power of resistance to any future attack of the disease. Following that comes the disorder of the general health, constipation and piles, a very grave and serious disease of the kidneys; then the death of Mrs. Day; the loss of his official position, and supposed loss of financial influence. Then followed the full development of that form of insanity known as *melancholia*; then homicidal mania, then homicidal impulse, and then the homicide. The conclusion in my mind is that Mr. Greene was insane for months before he committed the casualty; that he was insane when he did commit it; continued insane for months after it; and has not yet recovered.

In reply to counsel: The tendency of the affection of the kidney, by the effect upon the nervous system, is to insanity. Also constipation; a large proportion of the patients admitted to the Retreat are afflicted with disturbances of the bowels—constipation generally. In all my observations of simulated insanity, I never saw one successfully imitate the expression of insanity. The whole expression of the face bears witness—not the eye alone. Mr. Greene's condition for months before the homicide would present stronger evidences of insanity than are given in one half the cases which are admitted to the Retreat, to state it moderately. I have known Mr. Greene for many years. I remember having noticed his deep dejection, and speaking of it to others. My impression was that he was deeply depressed in the mind. At the time of Mrs. Day's death he seemed perfectly crushed. Soon after I met him. He said he wanted to talk with me about a little matter, and we went up into one of the vacant parlors of the United States Hotel. He spoke of his health as being seriously impaired—of his want of sleep, etc. The general enquiry was if I could suggest anything to help him. I urged upon him the absolute necessity of a change of residence; that he must go away, and urged him to go to Europe. He said, "No, no, that can't be done." He desired me to treat the conversation as confidential. I was satisfied in my own mind that if he didn't go away he would break down, and had no doubt that he would be an insane man if he didn't stop.

Cross Examination: I consider that Mr. Greene was under a delusion; he acted in the deed upon a sudden impulse. This impulse comes upon men like a flash of light. The act would be a mystery to him, like a dream. He cited a case to illustrate—a man under an insane impulse has no consciousness of the deed. He would have no conception of right and wrong.

Mr. Chapman said the defence would here rest, reserving the right to call further witnesses if needed.

Mr. Sill, grand juror, thought such a reservation would be entirely contrary to the custom in such cases.

William H. Hyatt re-called, by Grand Juror: The evening of the homicide I went out of the house with my two cousins—young ladies. Left Mr. and Mrs. Greene there. Neither of them asked where we were going or objected.

John Cook: Keep a market. Mr. Greene had traded there for about two years; he was in the market on the Friday preceding the homicide, and ordered meat for dinner; noticed nothing peculiar in him then, or during that summer. He traded closely. We kept his account in a little book in the money drawer, and he would sometimes look it over, and, seeing things put down he didn't buy, ask who got them. I would tell him, his family, and he would say, "They shouldn't get so much."

Cross Examined: He didn't always buy meats of the first quality; got inferior meats because they were cheaper.

Mrs. Mary Ann Britton sworn: Since the death of his daughter, Mr. Greene has been very melancholy. In the summer of 1865 he met me in the cars and said he had a great deal of affliction as well as he, but I looked very cheerful, I said his affliction was very different from mine. In August Mr. Greene engaged me to come to their house to assist me to come early, to breakfast, who said he thought Mr. Greene would not speak to me. I met him at the breakfast table, he shook hands with me and was quite pleasant. Mrs. Greene said she wished me to come often, for Mr. Green had talked more that day than he had before. I told Mrs. Greene she ought to induce him to go away for I feared he would be a dangerous man. I have often met Mr. Greene on the horse cars and always conversed with him. I don't know as I ever rode up with him but once, that he did not pay my fare, and that day I had paid it before, and when he left the car he dropped the amount he intended to pay for my fare into my lap. I arrived at the house about twenty minutes after the homicide. He did not notice me, and when I spoke to him and asked if he did not know me, he said yes.

Cross Examined: I often met Mr. Greene on the horse cars. He almost always left the car at the market. I often went to the house. I thought he lost flesh rapidly since Mrs. Day's death, and I always remarked that I believed him to be a dangerous man.

The grand juror, expecting the defense would occupy the whole afternoon, had no witnesses present, and at twenty minutes past four the court adjourned to 9 o'clock this morning.

Sundry Matters.

Both branches of the city government meet this evening 7½ o'clock.

Saturday at 6 a. m. the thermometer indicated 20°; at 12 m. 30°; at 6 m. 28°.

The Democratic Senatorial Convention for this district will meet in Room No. 4 American Hall building, tomorrow.

We are indebted to Hon. Lafayette S. Foster for valuable public documents.

Dr. Crane will give a laughing gas entertainment at Institute Hall, Naubuc, to-morrow evening, under the auspices of the Naubuc Institute. Those who attend will have a good laugh, as a matter of course.

At the police court, Saturday, Samuel Miner was fined three dollars and costs for drunkenness, and the case of Michael Peters, charged with assault, was adjourned to to-day.

Two tramps—man and wife—stole a muff from St. Peter's church yesterday morning, and made off. Officers Secor and Havens found them in the sixth ward in the after noon, and took them to the station house.

Wind and dust had it all their own way yesterday, till toward night, when a drizzling rain set in, which will make the streets to-day more slippery than dusty. The change is agreeable.

"Father's Come Home"—a sequel to "Come Home, Father"—is the title of a new piece of music, which is arranged for a quartette, which is likely to become quite popular. It can be obtained at L. Barker & Co.'s.

Frank Leslie has commenced the publication of a neat monthly periodical called the "Children's Friend," which, as its name implies, is filled with reading and illustrations adapted to the young mind. It will undoubtedly take a prominent place, as it deserves, among the juvenile publications of the country. The first number is for sale by Geer & Pond, Post-office building.

Won His Wager.

Mr. Horace Buckland, who lives in East Hartford, laid a small wager with Alderman Gordon of the 6th ward, some ten days since, when the river was clear of ice, that he would cross the Connecticut river on the ice above the toll bridge, before the 1st day of April, which feat he accomplished yesterday morning, March 11th, in safety.

Real Estate Sales.

B. E. Buck, real estate broker, has sold to James P. March the residence on Wethersfield Avenue owned by Mrs. Sarah S. Phelps, for about $5000 cash; and has sold to Mrs. Phelps, for $15,000 cash, the property on the corner of Main and Morgan streets, known as the "Chittenden Block," and owned by parties in New York.

To Union Men.

Any person having been made an elector in another State, who has resided in this State for one year past, and in the town six months, can be made an elector of this town by the Board of Selectmen at its sessions. Any person made an elector in any town in this State is entitled to vote in this town by certificate, if he has resided here for the past four months. Those who need certificates, or desire information on any matters concerning the election, should call at the Union Headquarters, Room No. 6, Central building.

Behind Time.

Officer Peck and Pigville had a skirmish yesterday, but Officer Peck came out victorious, bringing the one prisoner in the shape of a drunken Irishman, thereby showing that one officer with law back of him is stronger than a host.—*Press.*

It is generally pretty safe to copy items from the COURANT without credit; but, in giving the above, the *Press* has "put its foot in it" to considerable depth. Over two months ago we published an item one Monday morning relative to a skirmish in the Sixth Ward in which Officer Peck figured. In some way the manuscript copy of the item accidently found its way into our "copy box" on Friday evening last, was "set up" over again, and appeared in the COURANT Saturday. We have no fault to find with the *Press* for copying it, and refer to it more for the purpose of correction than otherwise.

Allyn Hall To-Night.

The theatrical entertainment at Allyn Hall this evening will, without doubt, attract a crowded house. Barney Williams and wife are the best comedians in their respective line of characters living, and, on this occasion, will appear in their most popular plays. Good seats in the par