

MEXICO.

Maximilian Still Resolved to Confront the Situation—Lottoreries as a Financial Measure—Castellanos and Maximilian in Conference—The Latter Refuses to Guarantee the Payment of the French War Claims—Liberal Victories, Etc.

HAVANA, January 7.—Private letters received here from Mexico state that General Castellanos, in the interview with Maximilian at Puebla, insisted on the Emperor abdicating unless he would secure France for the expenses which he had incurred by the intervention; but Maximilian refused to consent to either alternative, and said he was resolved to confront all the difficulties of the situation.

It is reported that General Garcia had landed at Campeche with a force of Liberals, and that fighting was going on there; but the result is not yet announced. Add to this that Porfirio Diaz is on his way in the direction of Toluca, at the head of three thousand men, and we have a sad picture of the situation in the imperial Comandancia's military division.

The Liberals had a fight with the French at Orizaba, and were defeated in the field.

It was rumored in Mexico City that the Count de Bonnelles, late Imperial Chamberlain of the Empress Carlota, had been killed in Florence, Italy. He had some dispute with General Prim, and for the treaty of Soledad February 15, 1867, in which the commander (Prim) of the Spanish anti-Mexican contingent was enticed by the Juarez Minister, Doblado. The affair resulted in a duel with Prim, and the death of De Bonnelles.

Maximilian's Financial Measures—Lottery Tickets Versus Treasury Bonds—Taxes to Back the Books.

The following is a resume of the financial measures adopted and promulgated by Maximilian immediately after he had determined to remain in Mexico: The five decrees of the Emperor, which are dated Orizaba, December 3, 1866, has for its object the foundation of a national lottery, and regulates for twelve annual drawings, ten of which will be for the Government, and six days or money prizes which amount in the aggregate to \$400,000. At each drawing \$13,000 tickets are to be offered for sale at \$5 each, which, if sold, will afford the Government a profit of \$13,000, and for the treasury of Soledad an accumulated surplus of \$165,000.

The other two drawings will be semi-annual. The first will be for the net disbursement of \$90,000. 13,000 tickets at \$10 will be offered to purchasers, thus raising the sum of \$130,000, provided all the tickets are disposed of, and leaving the Government a profit of \$40,000. The second half yearly drawing will be for \$168,000, for which 20,000 tickets at \$12 will be offered for sale. If all sold they will realize the sum of \$240,000, and leave the Government a profit of \$72,000. The profits for the year, not taking into consideration the expenses of printing and commissions to ticket sellers, will be \$262,000.

The National Lottery profits are to be appropriated to the maintenance of public institutions of learning, and especially for the support of the National College of Sciences, Academy of Fine Arts, Agricultural College, and San Antonio House of Correction.

The second decree establishes a new tobacco tax. The tax on cigars, cigarettes, snuff, and chewing tobacco is by this decree one cent on each six and one-fourth cents of value. This tax is the same for home produced or imported tobacco. An additional tax of one cent is imposed on each box, case, package, or bottle of manufactured tobacco.

The third and fourth decrees regulate the tax to be paid by the commerce of the empire. In the first place it denounces a tax of \$2,000,000 for the year 1867, and a tax of six per cent on profits in trade and on all incomes by this decree.

The fifth decree establishes the taxation to be paid by proprietors of real estate or their agents, upon houses or other rented property. A tax of two per cent on the rental value above \$50 per annum is to be collected. Owners are allowed in this decree to collect this tax of two per cent from their tenants in addition to the terms of rent agreed upon in the contracts.

There are two other decrees which attract attention in these decrees. The first is that all contributions or taxes are to be collected every two months. This frequency of collection will necessitate a very large bureau of officials and clerks, and a corresponding large expenditure of funds. The second point which attracts the notice of those interested is, that the proprietor of real estate has the right to indemnify himself by imposing his two per cent tax on the tenants in addition to his own rental.

All of the new laws will begin on the 1st proximo. And we suppose that then the forced loan taxation which is creating so much disturbance will be stopped, and those who have been victims of it will be able to get their money reimbursed and liberally rewarded for imprisonment where seized and confined for refusing, when ordered to "bring up to my headquarters" so many dollars.

Robbery in Exchange Place, New York—\$10,180 Stolen from a Porter.

At about 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon Mr. Gott, an elderly man, employed by Messrs. Martin & Co., bankers and brokers, on the second floor of No. 48 Exchange Place, was sent by his employers to pay a bill of \$10,180 to Dallet & Co., dealers in foreign gold and exchange, located on the second floor of the adjoining building, No. 50. The amount intrusted to the porter consisted of two gold certificates, \$5000 each, one for \$100, and four \$20 bills. The certificates were wrapped in a memorandum, and carried in the coat-pocket of the messenger. As Mr. Gott stepped into the entry-way of No. 50 he took the porter, who had been waiting a few minutes before they had seen filled with the watch, clean swept of every living soul, and the deck and pit, from the main rigging, a completely covered with the heavy rain of the night, whose watch was below at the time, was soon on deck, and everything that could lead to the recovery of their messmates was at once done, though unfortunately to no purpose.

The Fleetling experienced some pretty heavy rain during the trip, and sustained more losses of canvas, etc., than did her opponents. The first night at sea, while lying, she carried away her square sail boom and mainmast spreader, and on the second night she carried away three flying jib booms.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

The United States Senatorship—Repeal of the Eastern Shore Law—The New Governor—The Municipal Election to be Set Aside, Etc.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, January 13, 1867. The House of Delegates, at Annapolis, yesterday repealed the law which requires that one United States Senator be elected from the Eastern and the other from the Western Shore of Maryland. The vote favoring this measure was very decided. It will, beyond all doubt, pass the Senate to-morrow, and become a law. As this act is repealed solely for the purpose of making Governor Swann eligible to the Senatorship, as a matter of course his friends, who voted for it, are sufficiently numerous to elect him, which they will unquestionably do on Tuesday next, when both Houses are required to meet in convention for that purpose. There was a large amount of wire-pulling and bargaining to effect this object. It is understood the repeal of the law above referred to was effected temporarily and entirely for the purpose of re-electing Governor Swann on account of his course pursued during the recent political canvass. The Democrats united with the conservatives in bringing this about.

It is generally believed Mr. Swann will resign the Governorship very soon after his election as United States Senator, in which case Lieutenant-Governor O. C. Cox immediately becomes Governor, according to the Constitution. As Governor Cox will have to assume all responsibilities in the State, and in the absence of officials under him, it is but reasonable to suppose Mr. Swann will retire as soon as possible from the Executive chair, so that Governor Cox may have an opportunity of making his appointments nearly all of which, amounting to some four or five hundred, are yet to be made. I have known Governor Cox personally and intimately for over thirty years. He was an old-line Whig; afterwards belonged to the American party; and during the war filled the responsible position of Medical Purveyor in this city. He is a true Union man, leaning towards conservatism. I know him to be a sound and a sensible man, and I feel confident Maryland will be safe in his hands. There is a general desire, as well with the radical Union party as with the conservatives, that the State appointments be entrusted to his judgment. As Mr. Swann will be looked to for his advice in a new sphere and a different standpoint, it is thought best he should not embarrass himself by interfering with those which, by his own good fortune (being elevated in political honors), he has been able to confer on Governor Cox, on whom his mantle has fallen.

There appears to be no doubt that the last fall's municipal election in Baltimore will be set aside, and another ordered. A bill to this effect has already passed the House, and is now in the Senate. It is expected that the Union party of our State made a great mistake a year or two ago by quarrelling and dividing. By this means it gave the Democracy a chance to recuperate, which it has done, by rising to power upon the backs of those who were and could have been masters of the situation. Experience is an expensive teacher.

Snow fell here last night to the depth of about three inches. It is still cloudy, and indicates more snow or rain. Business is dull, and navigation much interrupted by ice in the harbor. There seems to have been a recent influx of thieves here. Depredations are being committed by the night prowlers in more than usual suffering amongst the poor this winter. Money is scarce and hard to get.

THE OCEAN YACHT RACE.

Additional Particulars of the Catastrophe on the Fleetling. Mr. E. Staples, who was one of the guests on board the yacht Fleetling during the Atlantic match, has arrived in this city by the steamer Persia. This gentleman brings a detailed account of the melancholy accident which led to the loss of the vessel, and the death of her crew. It is to the following effect:—On Wednesday, December 19, at ten minutes past 9 o'clock in the evening, as the Fleetling was scudding along, with the watch, consisting of eight men, steering on the weather side of the vessel, the yacht was struck at starboard main rigging by a very heavy cross sea.

Rushing astern, the water with all its fury caught the cockpit and carried the whole of the eight men seated above it into the sea, where they were soon beyond the reach of all human help. The names of all but one of these unfortunate men are already known—Captains Wood and Hazleton, and Messrs. Kelly, McCormick, and Brown.

Mr. Staples was, at the time of the accident, down below, lighting his pipe, but feeling the concussion caused by the striking of the sea, he, with Captain Thomas, rushed on deck. The slight which met their eyes was a most affecting one, the cockpit, which but a few minutes before they had seen filled with the watch, clean swept of every living soul, and the deck and pit, from the main rigging, a completely covered with the heavy rain of the night, whose watch was below at the time, was soon on deck, and everything that could lead to the recovery of their messmates was at once done, though unfortunately to no purpose.

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Mr. Staples speaks in the highest terms of the capacities of the captain, his officers and crew. —*New York Herald.*

A Siamese Colossus.—The Bangkok Recorder describes a visit to one of the wat or Buddhist cloisters of the city, which covers ten acres of land, contains two temples, and has an image which far exceeds the Colossus of Rhodes in size. He is reclining on the right side, with his head resting on the right hand. He is eight feet around the belt, and the length of the little toe on the right foot is three feet four inches. The natives say his bowels are full of gold and pearls, and that he has been in the water for years.

Judges Fuzzled.—A curious case has come before the tribunal of a town in Bavaria. Two citizens of Bourgen having quarrelled, one of them, at a loss, no doubt, for reasons, and wishing to mortify his adversary, called him "Bismark." His adversary brought a complaint before the Court for an outrage on his honor. The judges were much embarrassed, but in the end they rejected the plaintiff's demand, and discharged the defendant, because it was impossible, they said, to decide whether the appellation "Bismark" did or did not involve an insult falling under the notice of the law.

THIRD EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

The Steamer Manhattan at New York. New York, January 14.—The steamer Manhattan, from Liverpool, brings European dates of the 24 and 31 instant.

Great Britain. The returns of the revenue of Great Britain for the year were of such a satisfactory nature, that the *Times* anticipates that Mr. Disraeli will have to deal with a surplus of about one million and three-quarters sterling.

Nine men preparing ammunition at Belfast were arrested on the night of the 31st ult., and the police found a number of rifles and bayonets in the house, together with bottles of Greek fire. The *Times* says that the year 1867 brings peace as a New Year's gift to Europe, and financially never did a year open with better promise.

France. The Emperor, in his address to the diplomatic body on the 1st, says:—"The opening of the New Year furnishes me an opportunity of expressing my wishes for the stability of thrones and the prosperity of nations. I hope that we are entering upon a new era of peace and conciliation, and that the Universal Exhibition will contribute towards calming the passions and drawing closer the general interest."

Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, January 12.—A meeting of the Directors of the Atlantic Hotel, recently destroyed by fire in Norfolk, was held last evening, with the view of discussing the question of the erection of another hotel on the same site where the Atlantic stood. The entire Board was present. It was decided to hold another meeting next Monday evening, 14th inst., and to invite the attendance of the citizens, bankers, merchants, and all others interested in the recreation of the hotel. The loss of the Atlantic is being felt by the citizens, and energetic measures are being devised to replace it shortly by another, equally as large and attractive. The entire hotel business of the city now devolves on the National Hotel, kept by the Walton Brothers.

The Postmaster-General has authorized the carrying of the mails between Norfolk, Philadelphia, and New York, by the Annapolis route. The first mail arrived in Norfolk yesterday, by the new conveyance, and hereafter will arrive at 6 P. M., except Saturdays—leaving there for the North at 10 o'clock P. M. This will enable the merchants of the city to mail their correspondence five hours later than formerly, and to receive their letters one day in advance of the former route.

Arrived at Norfolk, January 11—Brig Hazard, Cottrell, from New York, in ballast; brig Mary White, Bryant, from New York, assorted cargo; schooner Volante, from Elizabeth, N. C., for Philadelphia, with a cargo of iron. Sailed from Hampton Roads, the barque Savannah, from Navassa, with a cargo of guano, for Philadelphia.

Structural Fires in Springfield, Mass. SPRINGFIELD, January 14.—A destructive fire occurred in this city early this morning. The flames were first discovered about 4 o'clock, in the paint-shop of the Wason Car Manufacturing Company, which was entirely destroyed. The building contained fourteen new and valuable railroad cars, which were entirely destroyed. The new and elegant sleeping-car just completed for the Michigan Southern Railroad was badly damaged.

The building on the opposite side of the street occupied as a harness manufactory, etc., was also totally destroyed. The total loss is unknown, but it is partially insured.

Loss of Wason's Car Manufacturing Company. The loss of Wason's Car Manufacturing Company is estimated at about \$20,000. Among the property destroyed were two new passenger cars, valued at \$4,500 each, and eight freight cars valued at \$1,000 each. Over \$8000 worth of paints and varnishes were also destroyed, together with lumber and other material to the value of \$10,000. It is insured to the value of \$15,500.

The harness manufactory of Mr. W. H. Wilkinson, opposite, was entirely destroyed, although nearly all of the stock was saved. The loss will reach \$10,000, which is insured for \$5,000.

From San Francisco. SAN FRANCISCO, January 13.—A telegram from Victoria, V. I., dated January 11, says that her British Majesty's ship Sparrow Hawk was despatched to the northeast coast of the Island to demand the release of the captain and sailors of the wrecked ship Metoka, held prisoners by the Indians.

A telegram from Columbia, Washington Territory, January 12, says that the newly appointed and duly commissioned Governor of Washington Territory, George E. Cole, arrived here on the 8th inst. Governor Pickering, the present incumbent, desires time for investigation, and deems it inexpedient to hasten the transfer of the archives and his authority to Governor Cole.

The Legislature appointed the Joint Committee to welcome him, and to inform the new Governor that both Houses are prepared to receive any communication he had to offer.

By the way of Unionville, Nevada, we have late dates from Idaho Territory. The Legislature passed a bill appropriating \$30,000 for the support of Catholic schools in that Territory.

General Crook, the gallant Indian fighter, who recently assumed command of the District of Boise, had a fight with Indians on Owyhee river, killing thirty Indians and capturing the same number of horses. A Big Foot chief escaped, but the Little Foot chief, with his crew, which had been a feature in many of the fights in the Humboldt country, was captured. General Crook is still out, and has sent for reinforcements and supplies, and has given orders to all the posts under his command to take active steps to suppress Indian hostilities.

Steamer Ashore. ATLANTIC CITY, January 14.—A large steamer is ashore on Brigantine Shoals. Boats have gone to her assistance.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[OFFICIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, January 14.

THE TEST OATH. It is declared unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court.

In the test oath cases, the majority of the Supreme Court has decided that the test oath is unconstitutional; also that Congress has no constitutional power to limit or abridge the pardoning power of the President.

The Bill to Reconstruct the Southern State Governments. The House Committee have agreed to report a bill for new Governments for the States of Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, North and South Carolina, and Texas. It first declares void old laws made by the Governments in force in these States, and then proposes that all male persons above the age of twenty-one, who can take the oath of loyalty, shall be allowed to vote for delegates to the Convention.

When the Convention meets, if it decides to accept the terms proposed by Congress, it is authorized to select what is called a provisional committee of five citizens, distinguished for their loyalty to the Union. This committee is to act as one of public safety until a Constitutional State convention is formed, which they are authorized to inaugurate. Tax convention thus called on then elect provisional State officers and form State Constitutions irrevocable without consent of Congress.

Universal suffrage, prohibition of distinction on account of race or color in schools, repudiation of the Rebel debt, and disfranchisement of all who aided the Rebellion, are to be provided for in the State Constitutions.

If the State shall at any future time attempt to dissolve its relations with the Federal Government, its representation in Congress is to cease, and the latter is not to do anything inconsistent with the rules of civilized warfare to protect the loyal people. If Congress accepts a new constitution the State is to be entitled to representation. The Committee will urge the bill as a substitute for Thad. Stevens' measure, heretofore published.

Political Effect of the Impachment Scheme in Europe.

The Government is in receipt of advices from Europe intimating that large amounts of American securities, principally national, will be sent home for conversion by the steamers of the next few weeks. The announcement in Europe of the commencement of proceedings looking to the impeachment of the President, has had the tendency greatly to weaken the confidence of European capitalists in our securities.

Land Office Returns. WASHINGTON, January 14.—Returns received at the General Land Office show that an aggregate of 51,691 acres of the public lands were disposed of during the month of December last, at the following local offices:—Eau Claire, Wis., 28,534 acres, of which 20,494 acres were located with agricultural college scrip. Denver City, Colorado, 7483 acres, the greater portion of which was taken for actual settlement and cultivation, under the Homestead law. Tallahassee, Florida, 14,394 acres taken under the Homestead law, which will add 188 farms to the productive force of that State.

Fire in Springfield, Ill. CINCINNATI, January 14.—A portion of Warder, Mitchell & Co.'s reaper and mower manufactory, near Springfield, Illinois, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night. The loss will be about \$40,000. Insured for \$20,000.

New York Bank Statement. NEW YORK, January 14.—The following is the condition of the New York Banks for the week ending January 14:—

Loans.—\$1,090,026. **Deposits.**—\$258,925,488. **Circulation.**—\$1,518,085. **Legal-tenders.**—\$1,770,734.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, January 14.—Stocks lower. Chicago and Rock Island, 102; Reading, 104; Canton Company, 49; Erie, 65; Cleveland and Toledo, 125; Pittsburgh and Chicago, 91; Michigan Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 107; do. guaranteed, 50; New York Central, 109; Illinois Central, 119; Cumberland preferred, 51; Missouri, 95; St. Louis, 105; Western, 51.10. Oats dull and nominal. Corn quiet. Dressed hog, 82.50; do. for West, 82.00; and \$8.62 for 90. Mess Pork and prime unchanged. Lard steady at 11.12. Whisky dull and unchanged.

Gifts of Sewing Machines. The Empress Eugenie some time since accepted a gift of one hundred and seventy-eight sewing machines from M. Goodwin, the head of a great manufacturing house at Paris. The Minister of the Interior, to carry out the wishes of her Majesty, has addressed a letter to the prefects requesting them to forward each the names of six suitable persons from whom the Empress will select recipients of these valuable instruments, whose condition in life will make the gift a useful one.

A Characteristic of French Journalism. The *Charivari* publishes a caricature of the late duel in Paris between two writers of the *Liberte* and *Opinion*. Two well-dressed men are seated on a bench in one of the public gardens, apparently conversing together. One of them has a large black band over his forehead and eye. The other inquires, "You are double-eyed?" The first, "No," is the reply. "Ah! then," says the first, "in that case you must be a journalist."

The Prussian Navy.—The Prussian navy at present consists of one iron-clad turret ship, one iron-clad ram, four frigates, four corvettes, twenty-three gunboats, and three despatch boats, all of them screws, with a total of two hundred and sixteen guns. The sailing vessels comprise three frigates, one corvette, three brig-sloops, and forty gun-sloops, carrying two hundred and eighty-five guns.

Australian Jewels.—Another diamond has been found in Australia, in the district of Bechworth. It was discovered in Sebastopol Creek, at a depth of two hundred and fifty feet, amidst small blue and white topazes, hyacinths, zircons, tourmaline, and tin sand. Its weight exceeds a carat and one-eighth.

A New Kind of Insult.—It has been decided in one of the French courts that a woman is "female" to insult her, and is liable.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court.—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Thompson, Read and Agnew.—Fenton Torrence vs. Hiteham Torrence. Error to Common Pleas of Westernmoreland county. Opinion by Agnew, J. Judgment affirmed.

James Miller, Garnishee of Charles Gearing, vs. Andrew Harter. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Hughes' appeal from decree of Orphan's Court of Allegheny county, in accounts of George Freeman. Opinion by R. J. Deane of Orphan's Court reversed, and report of auditor confirmed, except in last quarter's rent of brewery in use. All costs of all the proceedings to be paid out of the funds in the hands of the guardian.

The People's Insurance Company vs. Makey. Error to Common Pleas of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed.

Conrow vs. Schless. Motion for a writ to Hon. George M. Strong. Per curiam.

Thornton Conrow comes before as by a written petition, verified by his oath, setting forth that on the trial of an issue in the District Court of Philadelphia, wherein Schloss & Brothers were plaintiffs, and the petitioners were defendants, and which had been extended to the State in Drexel vs. Mann & W. and a jury duly empaneled thereon on the 17th day of November, 1866, the said Judge discharged the jury, as set forth in exhibit A (verdict accompanying the petition), and that the counsel of the petitioner, before said jury delivered their verdict, and in their presence did execute, as set forth in exhibit B (accompanying said petition), and that the said Judge did then and there note said exceptions.

The petitioner further alleges, that afterwards, pursuant to the rules or practice in said District Court, his counsel presented a formal bill of exceptions to Judge Strong, with the exceptions as made at the time of the trial, and requested the said Judge to affix his seal thereto, which he then and there refused to do. A second presentation of the exceptions and a refusal to seal them, is also set forth in the petition.

The petition concludes with a prayer that a writ be awarded out of the Court conformably to the statute in such case made and provided, commanding Judge Strong to appear at a certain day, either to confess or deny the matters alleged, and if he confesses the same to affix his seal to said exceptions.

The statute here alluded to, is that of Westminster 24 (13 Edw. 1, cap. 31), which is the statute that gives bills of exceptions, and which has been extended to the State in Drexel vs. Mann & W. and a jury duly empaneled thereon on the 17th day of November, 1866, the said Judge discharged the jury, as set forth in exhibit A (verdict accompanying the petition), and that the counsel of the petitioner, before said jury delivered their verdict, and in their presence did execute, as set forth in exhibit B (accompanying said petition), and that the said Judge did then and there note said exceptions.

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H. Brown, J. L. Eringer, George W. Fahnestock, James L. Chaborn, William C. Boulton, Charles Wheeler, Thomas H. Montgomery, President, F. Hatchford Starr, Vice-President, Thomas H. Montgomery, Secretary, Alexander W. Wister.

Spring Garden Insurance Company.—John H. Doern, David Woolpert, Charles Field, Auley M. Park, James Durnell, Curwen Stoddart, Robert Looney, N. L. Hatfield, M. D., J. R. Landell, Henry A. Phillips, T. W. Brown, M. C. Michael, G. W. Hall, C. H. Rogers.

President.—Richard Cadbury, Company.—Samuel Stroth, President, Samuel R. Shipley. The following directors hold over from last year:—Joshua Morris, Richard Wood, Henry Haines, T. Wistar Brown, Charles F. Coffin, William Hucker.

Home Insurance Company.—Francis N. Buck, Charles Richardson, Henry Lewis, Samuel Wright, P. S. Justice, George A. West, John W. Evermann, Robert B. Potter, John Kessler, Jr., E. D. Woodruff, Charles Stokes, Joseph D. Ellis.

ELECTION OF RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—This morning the different railroad companies having offices in this city, held their annual election of directors, with the following result:—**Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad:** President, Francis R. Cooper; Directors, John A. Stier, Andrew Manderson, W. L. Loyal, John F. Farnum, C. A. Luckenbach, Jacob P. Jones, P. F. Ellinger, Alexander Fullerton, Frederick Graf, James S. Cox, Samuel E. Stokes, Richard Richardson.

Reading Railroad.—President, Charles Smith; Managers, H. P. McKean, A. E. Boria, B. C. Caben, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashurst, Stephen Colwell; Treasurer, S. Bradford; Secretary, H. Webb.

Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad.—Directors—Vincent L. Bradford, Edwin A. Stevens, William H. Hart, William H. Gatzmer, Charles Macalester, John Dorrance, Richard Shippen, Stevens, Benjamin Fish, John Galt, John G. Knecht, Alfred Hunt, William C. Kent, Charles W. Wharton, Edward Roberts.

Little Schuylkill Navigation and Coal Company.—President, John F. Blundy; Managers, A. E. Boria, Samuel J. Reeves, A. J. Derbyshire, Daniel R. Bennett, Charles F. Sumner, Joseph H. Trotter.

Lehigh Valley Railroad.—President, William W. Longstreth; Directors, Asa Packer, John Taylor Johnston, William H. Gatzmer, J. Gillingham Felt, Elisha A. Pack, Hubel Welch, John N. Hutchinson, Edward H. Trotter, David Thomas, Josiah O. Stearns, Joseph H. Dulles, Charles Harshorne.

Lorber Creek Railroad.—Pratt McKean, A. E. Boria, R. C. Caben, J. B. Lippincott, John Ashurst, Stephen Colwell.

Mechanizing Valley Railroad.—President, J. B. Moorhead; Directors, J. S. Cox, J. B. Moorhead, W. G. Moorhead, Samuel Hepburn, J. V. Williamson, S. W. Merriek, W. H. Talcott.

THE PASSENGER RAILWAYS.—ELECTION OF DIRECTORS.—Many of the passenger railway companies held their annual elections for directors to-day. Some of the elections were held at too late an hour for us to obtain the result. The elections of the other companies resulted as follows:—

Second and Third Street.—President, Jacob Binder; Directors—John Eisenberg, Jr., John Horn, Robert F. Taylor, Thomas W. Webb, Israel Peterson, J. P. Steiner, W. F. Hacker, Benjamin F. Huddy, William Anwach, A. J. Holman, William Eisenberg, M. Hall Stanton.