Letter from the Man Who Drew the Elephant''-Mr. Lee Says He Wants to Sell the Property-How He Received the News-A Remarkable Instance of Conjugal Affection-Some of the Humors of the Drawing, Etc.

Mr. Lee's Letter.

At our earnest solicitation the letter which sppears below was handed to us for publication. It was written by Mr. Lee, the fortunate drawer of the Crosby Opera House, to a friend in Chicago the day after the intelligence reached him that he had won the valuable property. The letter will greatly interest a multitude of readers, who, quite naturally, are curious to learn all about the person who was the successful comabout the person who was the successful competitor in the late drawing, and who reveals, unconsciously, in his letters, so much or contagious good nature and of character, such admirable self-possession and caloness in the hour of surprising prosperity, which would have proved be wildering to many, and more than all such superiority of devotion to his invalid wife, that the seductions of his flattering possession could not draw him from her side. The letter was manifestly intended for the eye of his friend alone by Mr. Lee. But he must remember that the "man who drow the Opera House" is already a piece of public property, and if he considers that his admirably written letter will gratify thousands, and present to most of them the only picture or himself that they will ever see, he will excuse us for giving it to the public without his knowledge or consent. We need only add that Mr. Lee is a gentleman who, by his intelligence and personal worth, commands the highest respect and friendly confidence of a circle of acquaintances in Chicago whose regard it is an honor to enjoy:—

PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, Ill., January 22, 1867. - Dear PRAIRIE DU ROCHER, Ill., January 22, 1867.—Bear Daniel:—I was very much astomished last evening, at about 7 o'clock, by the sudden appearance of two men making their appearance in our bed-room, where I sat reading by the side of my wife's bed, with the sudden announcement that I had drawn the Opera-house in Chicago. I don't think that I was at all excited by the report. I had a slight acquaintance with Mr. Burroughs, one of the men; the other, from Waterloo, was an entire stranger. I he only document they brought was a copy of the Republican of the 221 instant, which had so many accounts of the matter that I hardly dared believe any of them. However, I bore the congratulations of my new friends with commendable fortitude, and dismissed them with suitable acknowledgments. nimed them with suitable acknowledgments

After the iapse of half an hour, I was the recipient of sundry calls from neighbors and friends in the village, all highly excited. The report had flown like lightning, and the whole neighborhood was in an uproar. I bore a hand at receiving the company, an uproar. I bore a hand at receiving the company, answered their numerous questions with as much dignity as I could a sume, and in a state of semi-unconsciousness of what it all meant, started off to commune with Frank on the curious appearance of

things.

I had been there but a lew minutes when halloo was made, at the door, for Mr. Lee, "Is Mr. Lee here?" Well, I went to the door and acknowledged that I was that person, and went at him with the question of "What do you wan!?" "Why." said the poor frozen ieliow, 'I have a despatch for you, from Believille. You have drawn the Opera House." I received the document, and, at er asking Sally the privilege of reading it by the light of the lamp, I

ead as f llows:—
A. H. LIE Prairie du Rocher, Ill.
Crosb's Opera House yours. Hold your ticket.
(-igned) J. B. CHAMBERLAIN.
I mentally returned thanks to my new friend Chamberian and returned home considerably per-plexed, and not yet fully conscious of the reason of my teing in the hands of so many new friends, who al seemed to have so strong a desire to show me attention. But a happy thought struck me. I will ook at my ticket and see if there really is anything in it. Well, Daniel, when I found it, there the figures stood as plain as day, 58 600, and no mistake. In the meantime Joe and Ma had got held of the matter, and, to my unbounded astonishment, they received it at once as a fact. I had andressed myself for it was growing late, and was sitting in my long-tailed night shirt, discussing the events of the evening, when a thundering knock at the door announced that all was not over yet. Ma went to the door, and quickly returned with the intelligence that "a man" wanted to see me, and that, he said, I had drawn "Crosby's Opera House." "The devi!" said I. "I wish they had to swallow the Opera House." after dressing myself, went down to receive this new messenger. He bowed to m., I though, as though I was a man of property and in suitable style delivered his credentials. looked careful y over a very well-written letter of actually about to become a man of property sure enough, for this letter came from Messis. Pettes & Beathe, "sent," as they say, by instructions of Mr. Cro-by himself

found this last messenger pretty well informed shout the matter, and after seeing him eat a hearty supper, and arrive at that condition when people generally are confidential and good natured, I took him aside and asked him "It it were a fact, and no mi take?" He gave me the most solemu assurance that there was no mistake about it, and that "John Meyer, of somewhere, Randolph street, Chicago,

was a humbug."

Very well. Daniel, as I am really the possessor of ticket No. 58 600, I suppose the Opera House belongs to me. and I just say to you that it is for sale. I suppose somebody wants to buy it, and I have to ask von to sell it for me. It is impossible for me to eave my wife in her present condition, or I would go up to you at once. I must wait till she gets
better, whether I get the Opera House or not. She
is very ill, indeed, but I think her symptoms are
favorable for improvement.

At all events, write to me on receipt of this.

A. H. LEE. Your friend and brother, The Chicago Clubs.

The following list of Clubs embraces a ma-jority of those formed in Chicago, but does not include all. It may be interesting to peruse them:-

Chamber of Commerce Dead Broke, Scalper's Revenge, Board of Frace, Ne Plus Ultra. Plus Ugly, Big Gun, Lower Strafa, Bloody Tub, Dermer Reseort, Bie Thine, Kiss Me Quick. Upper Crust, General's heridan, General Grant, Filter No. 1, Tilter No. 2, Tilter, No. 3, Dead Beat, Charter Oak, Good Luck, Stamptail Deadbead, Old Peisimmons, Last Day, Last Hour, Last Minute, Last Second, Bie Thundar, Insurance, Modest Club, Pinch 'em Tight, Petition, Kiss Me Quick, Bob Ridley, Medea, D. Buell, 1, 2, and 3 Dead Shot Pork Packers, Lucky Club, Unlucky Club, Short Club, Rejected Lovers', Accepted Lovers', Bona Fide, Nary Red Left, Bottom Dollar, Forforn Hope, Merchauts', Gopher Club, Slow But Sure, No Grade, Poor Men's High Fly, Arc'ic, Boston, Imprompta, Bona Fide Venture, Ne Pius Ultra, Albert Mose, James Mills, Foor But Honest, Daye Dicks 1, Daye Dicks 2, Pilsrum, Stranger, Ristori 1. Chamber of Commerce Dead Broke, Scalper' Dicks 1, Dave Dicks 2, Pilerim Stranger Ristori 1, Bistori 2 Bully Boy, Ladies' Friend, Veni. Vidi, Vici, Last Ditch, Parepa, Wolcott's, Bedford, Bohe-

Humors of the Drawing.

From the Chicago Evening Journal. The leading question among all classes of people, just new, is not "Who struck Billy Patterson?" but "Who crew the Ocera House?" It any one of the many thou ands of disappointed ticket-holders could receive a dollar for every time this question has been asled during the past twenty-four hours, he would probably be as well off, pecuniarily, as the holder of ticket No. 58,600. But the question is more easily asked than answered. All sorts of rumors have been and are still in circulation re ative to the "lucky man," but as yet it does not seem to be positively known who is to have the Opera House, though it is very generally believed to be Mr. A. H. Lee, of Prairie du Hocher, Randolph county, Illino's.

One man in this city met with a narrow escape

rie du Rocher, Randolph county, initos.

One man in this city met with a narrow escape from sudden affluence. He held ticket No. 58 601, and consequently came within just one of being the owner of the Opera House. We understand that owner of the Opera House. We understand that he is deeply chagrined over his hair-breadth escape and feels much poorer now than prior to the draw-

few days ago a gentleman went to the office of the Art Association to purchase a ticket. Looking over a lot of ticket; to make a selection, be picked

CROSBY OPERA HOUSE | up No. 58,600—the "lucky" ticket—examined it, reflected a moment, and decided not to take that number, but another one instead. Thus did he, also, narrowly escape notoriety and tae Opera

House.

Last evening a gentleman who was a ticketholder in the enterprise, on returning home, was met
by his "better half" with the inquiry—"Did you
draw anything?" "Yes," was the reply, "I drew a
picture." "Indeed!" said the animated wite; "what
was it?" "Why, I took my pencil and paper, and
draw the propure of a horse!"

drew the picture of a horse!"

The Pork Facker. Club is in luck. It drew a prize

"A Rocky Const"—valued at \$15, which is to be
divided among five hundred ticket-holders. We
congratulate each member of the Club on being the sor of one five-hundredth part of fifteen

Mr Kinsley, of the Opera House Restaurant, who Mr Kinsley, of the Opera House Kestaurant, who held a large number of tickets, is said to have drawn three prizes, but what they are we cannot state.

We learn that Stephen H. Gale, Esq., he d two hundred tickets, and drew nothing.

The "reportorial club" of the Times office drew "The Knitting Girl." "What will they do with it?"

The Elephant.

The Elephant.

The man who drew the Chicago Opera Houses is the Laucaster Express, may probably find himself in the same unhappy condition as the man who won the elephant. The prize, as it now stands, is a gain or profit for the year 1867, and will be subject to the United states income tax, which is upon sums between \$660 and \$5000 at the rate of five percent; above \$50,000, ten percent.

Assuming the value of the Opera House to be \$600,000 as averred in the distribution scheme the tax to the United States upon this gain will be \$61,600. Add to that ten per cent on \$30,000, the reported value of the rents for a year, and this incky tellow will have to put his wits to work to raise \$64,000 as a taxation upon his good fortune for the first year. Now, to a poor man, the effort to raise this sum will be a considerable strain, and puzzle his financial abiaties greatly. Should he be compelled to sell his prize to raise the money, his income tax may not be so great, but all that he gains in that way will be nothing to the depreciation in value consequent upon a forced sale. He may not be able to get more than \$500,000 for his property, and then there will be a loss so serious as to make many weep.

The Crosby Lottery—End of the Affair,

The Crosby Lottery-End of the Affair, The Crosby Lottery—End of the Affair, Chicago, January 27.—A. H. Lee, the winner of the Opera House, arrived at this city yesterday, and last evening sold the Opera House to Mr. Crosby for \$200,000. The following is an exact statement of Mr. Crosby's balance sheet:—U. H. Crosby, creditor by 210 000 tickets, at \$5, \$1,050,000; debtor to 30,060 tickets not sold. \$150,000; to advertising, \$150,000; to paintings, \$75,000; to orgravings, \$100,000; to commissions, \$45,000; to printing and travelling, \$30,000; paid Mr. Lee \$200,000 Total debt, \$750,000; profit, \$300,000 Value of Opera House, \$350,000. Total profit on the undertaking, \$650,000.

THE TRAGEDY AT AUBURN, MAINE.

Arrest of a Frenchman on Suspicion of Being the Murderer of the Two Old Ludies.

Boston, January 26 — Intelligence from Auburn, Me., says that a Frenchman was arrested at New Gloucester, Me., on Thursday evening, by Officer Pease, of Mechanics' Hall, who is believed to be the murderer of the two old women at Auburn last week. The evidence is of a circumstantial nature, but points strongly to the accused as the guilty man.

The principal circumstances are these:—On the day after the murder a man called at a house in West Minot street, about six miles from the scene of the murder, and asked for supper. The woman of the house noticed that hashirt bosom and wristbands were bloody, and that there were spots of blood on portions of his pantaloons and clothing. This man, at the time of his arrest, had the bosom of his shirt torn out, and his wristbands were gone, and the lining of his coat had also been removed. He had on a soft felt hat, which bore the marks of having been scraped with a knife, as if to remove stains. Spots which the physi-cian declared to be blood were found on his clothing. He gives a clear account of his whereabonts except during time between Wednesday night and Thursday morning, when the murder was committed, and admits having called at Libby's thouse, in West Auburn, about half a mile from the residence of the murdered women. about 3 o'clock on Thursday morning. Mr Libby saw the person who thus called moving off in the direction of the scene of the murder Another circumstance is the fact that tracks about the house after the murder showed that some person had been there who wore a boot without a heel. The prisoner has such a boot, and it fits the tracks mentioned. The supposed murderer is a small man, about four feet ten inches in height, and about forty years old. He says be came from Montreal, and that he has been working at woodchopping for various parties in Maine this winter, but does not give their names. He is represented as a man of very vicious appearance.

Longitude by the Atlantic Cable. A writer in the Boston Traveller furnishes the

lowing information:-The difference of longitude between England and America has hitherto rested upon the chronometric expeditions instituted by the Coast Survey during the years 1849-51 and 1855. chronometers were transported between Liverpool, England, and Cambridge, Mass., tiree times in each direction across the Atlantic probable error of the result by these expeditions was nineteen-hundredths of a second. The value thus obtained, though for all practical purposes sufficiently precise, is not so for the necessities of astronomical science in its present refined state. When, therefore, the success of the cable provided telegraphic transatlantic connection with England, parties of the Coast Survey were formed under the direction of Dr. B. A. Gould, to take advantage of this means of obtaining a value more precise than that furnished by the chronometric expeditions, allusions to which

have been made. The peculiarities in the methods and apparatus employed in working the cable, render the process of determining longitude by its means different in many respects from that by the land telegraph lines. New obstacles, which made success exceedingly doubtful, were to be surmounted, and new sources of error eliminated. But, thanks to the genius, experience, and perseverance of Dr. Gould, these have been overcome, and results of remarkable precision elicited. The probable error of the resulting longitude is about four hundredths of a second. Perhaps it will give the reader a clearer idea of the nicety implied in this, by stating that a distance of about nmeteen hundred miles has been measured, and that the measure is not probably

more than forty feet from the truth. The time required for a signal to pass through the cable has been discovered with still greater precision to be thirty one hundredths of a second, which is probably not in error by one

undredth of a second. This is equivalent to a velocity of six thou sand and twenty miles a second, and is notably less than the volocity of the electric fluid upon iand lines, which numerous observations have shown to average sixteen thousand miles in a

It should be a matter of national prife that Americans have obtained the precedence in a work of such importance. This importance will perhaps be more popularly appreciated from the fact that this longitude determination was fully determined upon, and partially prepared for, by the English, and seriously con-templated by the French, when Americans, with characteristic vivacity, stepped in and bore away the prize.

Is it Chance or Science !- The Supreme Court of Missouri is at present trying to decide, upon writ of error, whether the game of "poot, well known to billiard players, is a game of "chance" or "science." Games of chance being prohibited in that Common wealth, and a saloon keeper being indicted for playing the game of pool," he wants to get out of his trouble by oving it a game of "science," a question which this Court is about to decide.

#### SURRATT ON BOARD THE "SWATARA."

Bringing Surrait to Washington-His Appearance-A Flying Visit to Rome-Off to Egypt-Up the Nile-Visit to Caire - Climbing the Pyramids - A Social Smoke with the Viceroy of Egypt - A Hefty Meerschaum-Visiting the Bulrushes Where Moses was Found.

United States Stramship Swatara, Villa FRANCA, FRANCE, January 6, 1867.-We arrived here last evening, having been gone just twenty-seven days, and having run more than three thousand miles in that time, all for the benefit of the United States, to wit:- The capture of Surratt, whom we have now on board. having found him, as you are probably already aware, at Alexandria, in Egypt. To-morrow we commence coaling ship, and to-morrow night or next morning we shall "up anchor for home," having received orders from the Admiral, who now here, to carry the prisoner, directly to shington.

I had a splendid time in Rome, though I could only sny there two days. I went around as fast as I could, and saw just as much as it was possible to see in that length of time, but I cannot begin to describe all I saw there, St. Peter's, St. Paul's, the Coliseum, Pantheon, Vatican, etc. We had expected to have a good time there, but that Surratt business spoiled all. As soon as our Commander had consulted with our Minister, we had to hurry right back to Civita Vecchia, and sail immediately for Malta, where we arrived about the middle of the torenoon of my birth-day, and left about o'clock in the atternoon, not finding Surratt

We arrived at Alexandria on the 20th, and found Surratt in a local prison, having been captured by our Consul-General, Mr. Hale. We got in in the evening, and the next morning had the gentleman aboard and in single iron He is a very fine-looking man, and does not seem the scoundrel he is. We keep very strict guard over him, but he makes no disturbance whatever, and takes things very coolly. He was in the Papal Guards at Rome, and still wears that uniform, a Zouave dress of grey. Nobody is allowed to hold any conversation with the prisoner, and he makes no attempt to talk himself.

I was lucky enough to get a chance to go to Cairo, while we were at Alexandria. A whole party of us went with Mr. Hale, the Viceroy furnished us passes over the road, a very material item, \$8 each way. We were there three lays, and I think they were the most interesting ones of my life. We went to the Pyramids the day, making the journey on donkeys. I went to the top of Cheops, the largest of them, and afterwards went into the chambers inside, I can not begin to describe these stupendous monuments, and therefore will not make the

The second day we visited the Citadel, the Great Mosque of Mehemet Ali (the finest in the orient), and then through the Bazaars. The Nile, where Moses was found, and afterwards were presented to the Viceroy of Egypt, Ismael Pasha, at his palace. I wish you could have seen us (all eight of us) sitting on the divans of crimson silk, each with a "hookah," about six feet long, in his mouth, smoking away with all the gravity of Turks. I wish I had the pipe I smoked there. I should say that any of them was worth at least \$400 or \$500 from the amount of diamonds and other precious stones about the mouth pieces. After being presented, we went to the palace of Shubra, outside the city, and afterwards to the Nile, to visit a party of six American ladies and gentlemen (Bostonians) cho had invited us to call on th m on hoard their boat, in which they were going up to the ruins of Thebes, and other places, as far as the first cataract. I would like to write you a long account of my Oriental trip, but have not the time at present. From Alexandria we went to Port Mahon, but remained there only two days as we found orders to leave for Villa Franca. Stald long enough to coal Staid long enough to coal ship, and were in quarantine the whole time, so that no one had a chance to go to town, which was about three miles from the quarantine ground. I was much disappointed, for I had my letter of introduction to the British Consul, Mr. Hargrave, all ready, and would have made all the inquiries I could. No one was allowed on board, and the Commander even had to meet our Consul on the quarantine ground to get his orders. These confounded Spaniards think that if a ship comes from Egypt she must have the plague sure. We had only one man on the sick list, and he had a sore finger. I'm afraid I can't get ashore to go to Nice, and see Judge Aldis of St. Albans, Vermont, who is there, as I will be on watch all the time while in port. Time presses, and I'll close; so you'll hear no more until I reach Washington.

The New Tycoon of Japan. The Japan Herald reports that the new Tycoon, Stotsbashi is devoting to the public bu sucess of Japan, an amount of intelligence, energy and earnestness seldom if ever exhibited by rulers in that country. It adds:-"He is a great favorite with the Mikado, and the sanction of the celestial sovereign attends all his efforts for the public good. Already a suspension of hostilities, which we hope may lead to final eace, has been arranged with Nagato; and the vecon is preparing at Kioto for a meeting of all the great Daimios having territorial rights of their own. Before that meeting, and in the presence of the Mikado, Stotsbashi will state iransily his whole policy; which is no other, we are assured, than the faithful and complete exution of the treaties with foreign nations, and the advancement of the country in the ways o medern civilization. He will also call upon all present to make a similar declaration of their news on the great topics of the times. If this lan be correctly reported, and properly understood and carried out, a great step will indeed have been made in the foreign politics of this country. Every Daimio being thus compelled to declate his opinion to the Mikado, the Tycoon and other Daimios, there will be an end to the conflicting reports one constantly hears of the olicy of this and that Daimio; the foreign us tions will thoroughly understand Japanese poli-tical questions; and let us hope that this fine country, preserving what is good of its timeonored constitution, and altering by decrees and without any violent overturning, what seds reform, will advance rapidly in progress, baring in the civilization of the age, and and og intercourse, instead of a bane, the greatest lessing the Japanese have ever known.

The Two Voices .- When Guttenburg, the first tinter, was working in his cell in the mona-ery of St. Abersgot, he tells us that he heard o voices address him. The one bade him esist; told him the power his invention would at in the hands of bad men to propagate their ickedness: told him how men would protang the art he had created, and how posterity would have cause to curse the man who gave it to the So impressed was Guttenburg with world. So impressed was futtenourg with what he heard, that he took a hammer and broke to pieces the types he had so laboriously put together. His work of destruction was only tayed by another voice, sweet and musical that fell on his ear, telling him to go on, and to rejoice in his work; that all good might be made the cause of evil, but that God would bless the right in the end. So to all of us still come those voices that came to Guttenburg; the one calling us to work while it is called to day, to try to leave the world better than we found it; and the other tempting us to give over and take our ease—to leave the plough in midfurrow, and to rest on our oars when we should be pulling against the stream.

## THIRD EDITION

# EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cables

Defense of President Johnson.

Denunciation of Congress.

Important from Paris.

Gen. Dix on Examination of Baggage. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FRANCE. General Dix Makes a Request of the French Government,

Paris, January 26,-General Dix, the Amerian Minister, has urged the French Government to abolish the odious system of searching the baggage of strangers arriving in France. understood that the Government made a favora-ble reply to the application of General Dix, in view of the coming international exposition.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS. A Strong Defense of the President in the "Times."

The London Times of this morning contains a long letter from Washington, in which the writer reports a conversation had with President Johnson. The latter spoke very stongly, justifying himself in the position he had taken on the subject of reconstruction, and violently assailing Congress for, as he expresses it, usurping executive and judicial power.

BUNGARY AND GERMANY.

Hungarian Ministry - Union Between North and South Germany. PESTH, January 26 .- A full Ministry has been

formed in Hungary.

BEBLIN, January 26. — The South German State have proposed a military union with the Northern States.

Latest Financial and Commercial News. London, January 26 - Noon. - Consols advanced i, closing at 91.

vanced 4, closing at 91.

LIVERFOOL, January 26—Noon.—The Cotton
Market opens firm, and prices are unchanged.
Sales to-day will probably reach 8000 bales.

LONDON, January 26—Noon.—Eric Rallroad shares declined 4, opening this morning at 434. Illinois Central advanced 4, and is quoted at 814. United States 5-20s unchanged; sales were made at last evening's rates, i. e., 724.

#### FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERWOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, January 28. Internal Revenue.

According to the records of the Interna Revenue Bureau, it is shown that the number of cigars returned by manufacturers throughout the loyal section of the country, under the Tax law of July 1, 1862, up to and including June 30, 1864, amounted to 492,780,700; those returned under the law of June 30, 1864, amounted to 536,491,902, and those returned under the law of March 3, 1865, amounted to 258,086,763; making an aggregate of 1,281,359,365 cigars, on which tax was paid between July 1, 1862, and March 31, 1866. The gross amount of tax paid on those cigars was six and one-half millions of dollars, inclusive of all grades.

But the totals of cigars are less astounding than those of the article of chewing tobacco, in its several forms of cavendish, plug, twist, finecut, etc. In the fiscal year of 1863, 15,231,174 pounds were returned, which yielded a tax of over two and one-quarter millions of dollars; in 1864, 39,180,634 pounds, tax \$5,877,095; in 1865, 22,462,854 pounds, tax \$5,936,101; and for the first nine months of the year 1866, 18.830,647 pounds, tax \$7,329,428.

These figures will show something of the sources from whence we derive our national revenue, and the extent of the use of the abovementioned luxuries in this country.

Surratt to Testify.

It is understood that Surratt will be called before the Judiciary Committee of the House immediately upon his arrival, to testify in regard to the complicity of President Johnson in the

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court have not yet found an indictment against him, and may not for some weeks. Weichmann, the principal witness thus far examined against him, now resides in Philadelphia. Subpoenas have been sent out to different parts of the country for witnesses, some of whom are entirely new witnesses. The friends of Surratt are already engaging counsel, and will secure for him six or eight of the leading lawyers of the Washington and New York bars. The prosecution will be conducted by District Attorney Carrington, and his assistant, Mr. Wilson, aided by some practitioners of ability, called in on behalf of Gov-

A Bank President Arrested.

Huyck, the President of the exploded Merchants' National Bank, Indicted in several cases for the larceny of deposits, has engaged Mr. James T. Brady, of New York, as his counsel. The Presidency During Impeachment-Who is to Act as President ?

A bill is framed for introduction into the House, and may be presented to-morrow, providing that in case of the impeachment and removal of the President, General Grant shali be appointed Acting President. It is understood that General Butler, who is now here, favors the measure. Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to declare, in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice-President, what officer shall act as President until the disability be removed, or a President be elected.

The question may be raised whether the framers of the Constitution did not Intend to refer exclusively to civil officers, under which interpretation General Grant may be debarred from assuming the Presidential chair, even temporarily, but this question will probably not

bave much weight with either the present or the incoming Congress.

The Question of Impeachment

seems to be the most absorbing topic now discussed in the Federal Capital. Other matters pending before Congress, such as reconstruction of the late insurgent States, the terms of their admission to representation in Congress, the Tariff and Bankrupt bills, and the proposed revision of the laws governing commerce, all excite a certain amount of interest, and are speculated upon by the law makers and other prominent men of the country, who are called hither by business interests, but wherever a group is found in conversation the probability of impeachment is touched upon, and the earnestness and vehemence of the speakers and the attentiveness of the listeners indicate the profound interest felt in the question. Men who are deeply versed in the affairs of Government and the intricacies of politics, shake their heads dubiously when asked to give an opinion upon the complications which surround the several branches of the Government. Few believe that either Congress, the Supreme Court, or the President, have any clear conception of what will be the result of a misunderstanding existing between them.

The general opinion is that some one must give way to the others, or difficulties of the most serious nature will inevitably follow. The President is still firm in his construction of the Constitution, and exhibits no shadow of turning. believing, as he does, that the Constitution requires bim to protect the minority from the partial legislation of the majority, and Congress, supported by the voice of the people in the loyal States, is equally unyielding in its understanding of the necessities of the country and of the remedies to be applied to existing evils. Now is the time for public meetings to be held throughout the country, and the voice of the people heard upon these momentous topics, and first of all the voice of the city of New York.

### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Political Matters-Commercial Crisis-State of Trade-Senator Swann gives a Dinner, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATOR TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMOBE, January 28 .- No signs yet of a nomination for Mayor to oppose Banks. The unconditional Unionists are determined to let the municipal election go by default. The conservative nominees will all be elected, and they are nearly all Democrats.

There is a considerable financial crisis here at present, and there are rumors of heavy failures. Money is very tight, and the panic increasing. Business of all kinds dull.

The harbor is still blocked by ice. Governor Swann gives a grand entertainment at Annapolis this week.

A Rebel Rising in Bowie County, Texas. New Obligans, January 27.—Bowie county, Texas, is in revolt. Captain Tremble, late of an Illinois regiment, planting there, was recently shot, wounded, and his life threatened. He came to New Orleans, and returned with twenty cavalry to remove his family. He found that his wife and child had been driven from home into Arkansas. The negroes on his place were manacled and driven through the streets presence of the cavalry, who were forced to fall before 300 unreconstructed. Mrs. Tremble died from ill-treatment, and was buried here yesterday. Generals Mower, Hatch, Kirby, and many Union officers and members of the "Grand Army of the Republic" attended the funeral. The Captain is at the point of death from wounds received from the chivalry.

The New Five-Cent Piece.

Washington, January 28, -Samples of the new five-cent piece have been received at the Treasury Department. The coinage has already been commenced at the Mint, to which application for them must be made.

Obituary.

POTTSTOWN, January 28.—William Mintzer, Esq., Fresident of the Pottstown Bank, and an influential citizen of this place, died here on Saturday afternoon last.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, January 26—Cotton dult. Middlines 38@34c. Flour has a declining tendency; State. \$9:50@12:15; Onio, \$11.80@14.90; Western, \$9.50@13:15. Wheat declining. Corn dult and lower; 14.000 bushels sold \$1.15 for mixed and Western. Cats drooping. Beef quiet. Pork firmer; new Mess, \$20.50. Lard heavy at 12@13. Whicky dult.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court-Chief Justice Woodward, and lucges fhompson, Stroud, Read, and Agnew .-Opinions were delivered in the following cases:—
Read vs Paimer. Error to District Court of Allegheny county. Judgment affirmed. Opinion by woodward, C. J.

Woodward, C. J.
Christ Church vs. Frieschal. Judgment reversed, and judgment for defendant in error on the case stated. Opinion by Thompson, J.
Souder vs. Rhoads & Hinkle. Judgment reversed, and venire facias de novo awarded.
Wilson to use vs. Maynew. Judgment affirmed.
Bain vs. Doran. Judgment affirmed.
Academy of Music vs. Smyth, Executor of Edwards. Judgment reversed.
Clymer vs. De Young, Judgment affirmed Opinion

Clymer vs. De Young, Judgment affirmed Opinion Read, J. Painter vs Commonwealth ex rel. Gwinner. Judgent affirmed Mantie d vs. Fox. Judsment affirmed.
Mariack vs. Roberts Error to C. P. Chester
County. Judsment affirmed.

Court of Common Pleas-Allison, P. J.— Bayer vs. Middleton. Judgment for plaintiff for Gowen Rudenbach vs. Rankin Judgment for caintiff for \$48.99 Franciscus vs. Marple. Verdict for plaintiff for Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Perce. This morning the Court resumed the disposition of prison cases, left off on account of the Oyer and

LITTLE PIERES. Little Mary McCabe, a very small girl, was one day sweeping the pavement; another little girl, whom we will call Maggie Crow, was returning from an errand. Both were good little girls, but Maggie objected to having the street gutter soiled with the

irt from the pavement. Their little tongues were even pollufed by angry Their little longues were even polluted by angry words, and Mary struck Maggie with her broom. This gave rise to a prosecution away up in the court of justice, and Maggie acknowledged her taults. The Court was merciful to the little child, and only imposed a fine of one cent and the coats. THIEF AND INCENDIARY.

John Keating, colored, plead guilty to the charges of the larceny of a purse containing forty dollars, belonging to Mrs. Nancy Fisher, and arson in set-ting fre to the premises northwest corner of Seven-teenth and Locust streets.

On the evening of December 13, a fire occurred in

the house occupied by Mrs. Fisher: and, upon in-visigation, Fire Marshal Blackburn discovered that that the fire had been stopped be-tween two communicating rooms, and had extended to a bed in each room, and to a bureau. Nothing to a bed in each room, and to a bureau. Nothing was entirely destroyed, but a great deal of the furniture was damaged. He also stole a purse and money belonging to Mrs. Fisher. He had been in the employ of Mrs. Fisher, and had left the house PLEA OF GUILTY,

Mary Monegan plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of clothing, amounting to \$72, belonging to Matida Cornwall. John Jackson plead suity to a charge of the lar-ceny of a cloak and some clothing valued a: \$96, the property of William Lyons.

FIGHT IN PRISON. John Ginglebach was convicted of a charge of assault and battery, with intent to kill Edward Cari. The two were prisoners in the same cell. Carl is deaf and weak minded. He one day asked Ginglebach to tell the Prison-keeper that he wanted no dinner. Ginglebach would not do so. Carl himself started to the door to tell the keeper, and Gingleback knocked him down, kicked him, and stabbed him with a knife.

The prosecutor had the cath administered to him in writing.

The prosecutor had the eath administered to him in writing.
Louis C. Harrold plead guilty to a charge of the larceny of gold pencils and pen knivos, valued at \$35, beloneing to Moss & Co. Market street, above Fourth. He entered the store in the evening following Christmas-day and committed the theft.

Benjamin Hanson was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. The prosecutor not appearing, the bill was submitted without evidence.

George Hubbard was charged with assault and battery upon Officer croonge Morran. The officer said that he arrested the detendant in order to remove an obstruction of the street, which the man made by standing constantly on the street corner. nade by standing constantly on the street corner When he was arrested he struck and kicked the

Hubbard said that the officer in arresting his brother was without cause choking him. He went to the officer and remenstrated with him for such conduct. The officer then left his prisoner, and began an attack upon the defendant.

The officer having failed to tell the whole story at first, the jury were in doubt as to what verdict to render. The Court said the jury should render such a verdict as the evidence given by the officer would justify, and that afterwards the Court would investigate the matter and remedy any injustice that may have been done. The jury rendsred a verdict of guilty and recommended the defendent to the mercy of the Court. Hubbard said that the officer in arresting his bro-

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, January 28, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were unsettled. In Government bonds there was very little doing, 1078 was bid for 6s of 1881; 99% for 10-40s; and 104% for 7:30s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100% and old do. at 96%.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 511@514, no change; Catawissa preferred at 281@29, a slight decline; Norristown at 62, no change; and Pennsylvania Raliroad at 564, a slight advance; 56 was bid for Minchill; 36 for North Pennsylvania; 304 for Little Schuylkill; 29 for Elmira common; 54 for Philadelphia and Balumore; 30 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 464 for Northern Central

City Passenger Railroad shares were in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 14 [@14], a slight demand. Hestonville sold at 144@14½, a slight decline; and Germantown at 26. no change. 82½ was bid for Second and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 65 for Tenth and Eleventh; 19½ for Tairteenth and Fifteenth; 31 for Spruce and Pine; 41 for Chesnut and Walhut; 70 for West Philadelphia; and 10 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, but we hear of no sales.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 134½; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 134½; 1 P. M., 134½.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

100 sh 200 sh 100 sh 100 sh do.....b80 51 do.....e 51 do.....b30 51 100 sh 200 sh 200 sh 700 sh 100 sh do.... 4 sh Penna R... 56 74 sh do....lots 56 50 sh do..... 56 ...80.51.56 100 sh Cata pt..... 28} 200 sh do ...lots 29 100 sh do....b5 29 do....b30 281 do....281 do....lots 281

do.....860 28 5 sh do.....80 28 100 sh -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 134 @1344; Silver as and as, 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 164; do., July, 1864, 164; do., August. 1864, 15\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., October, 1864, 14\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., December, 1864, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., May, 1865, 13\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., August, 1865, 11\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., September, 1865, 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); do., October, 1865, 10.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881. or exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 107@0107#; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 167@107#; do., 1864, 1054@105#; do., 1865, 165#@105#; do., 1865, 165#@105#; do., new, 1865, 1044@104#; U. S. 10-40s, coupou, 99#@100; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 104#@104#; do., 2d series, 104#@104#; 3d series, 104#@104#; Compounds, December, 1864, 134#@104#; do., 2d series, 104#@104#; do., 2d series, 104#@104###

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, January 28 .- The Flour Market continues extremely quiet, there being no demand except from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels at \$8@8.75 \$ barrel for supertine; \$9@10.50 for extra: \$11@12.75 for common and choice Northwestern extra family; \$12@14 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do., do.; and 14-50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is held firmly at \$7.25 \$\vec{p}\$ barret. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

Meal, and prices are nominal.

The market is nearly bare of prime Wheat, and this is the only description for which there is any inquiry. Welquote Pennsylvania red at \$2.75@3.15; Southern ditto at \$3.10@3.25; new white at \$3.20@3.40. Rye is held at \$1.35@1.87. Corn is scarce and quiet sales of 3000 bushels, now below, at 99c @81, and 20(0 bushels white at \$1 00. Oats romain without change; sales at 57@58c. Notning of importance doing in either Barley or Malt. Prime Cloverseed is scarce and in good request; small sales at 87.75@8.75 P.64 lbs., the latter rate for prime. Timothy ranges from 83.5@4.00 Flax-seed is selling at \$2.85@2.25.

Nothing doing in Whiskey, and prices are nominal.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, January 28 .- The Cattle Market was rather du'l this week, and prices were unsettled and lower. About 1800 head arrived and sold at 15@16c. for extra, 18@14 c. for fair to good, and 10@12c. P lb. for common. The following are the particulars of the sales:-

particulars of the sales:

34 head Owen Smith, Western, 14@16.

50 "A. Christy & Bro., Western, 15@15.

60 J. McClose, Chester county, 6@65 gross.

85 P. McFillen, Western, 61@84 gross.

70 P. Hathaway, Western, 14@16.

59 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 14@16.

88 James McFillen, Western, 7@8. gross.

70 Uliman & Bochman, Western, 81@84, gross.

127 Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 14@16.

150 Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16.

150 Mooney & Smith, Western, 18@16.

150 T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 6@83, gross.

72 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 6@8. gross.

73 J. A. Chain & Bro., Penns, 7@84 gross.

74 Frank & Shomberg, Western, 18@16.

90 Hope & Co., Western, 14@15.

114 Frank & Shomberg, Western, 18@16.

90 Hope & Co., Western, 8@84, gross.

88 Bium & Co., Western, 8@84, gross.

49 S. Seldomridge, Western, 18@15

Sheep were in fair demand, 10,000 head sold at 6@71c. D bound, gross.

Cows were firmer. 250 head sold at 350@80 for springers; and \$20@100 for cow and calf Hogs were in demand at an advance.

180 head sold at \$20@10 P 100 pounds net.