CIFT CONCERT SWINDLES.

The North American Kelly-His Departure from the City-Prospects for the Ticket-Holders-Adventures of a Gift Concert Man in Memphis. From the Chicago Republican, 6th inst.

The end of a gigantic, and because gigantic, popular swindle, has been attained. A large number of too-confiding ones have allowed themselves to become the victims of an indivishemselves to become the victims of an individual who, through the medium of certain journals, advertised his rascality, and by the paloable falsehoods, published his estimate of human credulity. That he has been correct in the estimate there can be no doubt, for, after obtaining money under false pretenses, he has fied. Mr. A. A. Kelly, manager of the North American Gift Cencert, has gone to the city of New York, and the "North American Prize Concert" is indefinitely postponed. It is probable that this "concert" which was to be given has continued since the inception of the swindle, and has been simply a concert of action between A. A. Kelly and some unknown individuals under the title of Co., each performer of the troupe playing apon "a harp of a thousand strings."

The "headquarters" of this lottery, No. 105 Randolph street, has been converted into a boot and shoe store, where, by permission of the

Randolph street, has been converted into a boot and shoe store, where, by permission of the proprietors, some fascinating young man, or charming young woman, is still to preside at a desk for the sale of tickets. It is possible that we may hereafter be called upon to give to this unknown firm a grantitous notice. Another desk has been allowed to the agents of Kelly, at Nos. 84 and 86 La Salle street. It may not be an inappropriate curiosity on the part of some ticket-holders that prompts the inquiry as to how many persons constitute the "Co." of Kelly & Co.

This generous firm offered the magnificent

This generous firm offered the magnificent sum of \$500,000 in prizes, and admission to a "grand concert," to five hundred thousand individuals who would give to them the sum of \$1

dividuals who would give to them the sum of \$1 each—the entire expense of advertising, clerk hire, etc., to be paid out of the pockets of the firm. Of course, none but fools could be induced to believe such palpable lies, but even fools should be protected from the cunning of rogues. The Republican denounced this swindle as soon as our notice was called to it by a correspondent. The fellow Kelly became trightened when we suggested an investigation of his affairs by the police, and speedily made arrangements to leave the city. But he need not have made such haste; the police are too busy in looking after degraded women to seent the track of a first-class and prosperous knave. The track of a first-class and prosperous knave. The attention of the police was called to Kelly about ten days ago, and that unnecessarily alarmed individual only left the city on Monday night. But his agents are still here. What will be done

ADVENTURES OF A CIFT ENTERPRISE MAN. The Memphis Avalanche contains the following in reference to Wiggins, of Wiggins, Bradford & Co., who figured in Chicago a year ago in connection with a gift swindle:—

ford & Co., who figured in Chicago a year ago in connection with a gift swindle:

Just at this juncture in our affairs, it appears that Memphis is looked upon by the grand army of swindlers (of the republic) as the centre of attraction—the safety spot of the country for criminal refugees. We have an instance of it. When the Crosby Opera House was in the full tide of success, some two months ago, an ingenious and enterprising Yankee, sailing under the not uncommon appellation of Wiggins, started a grand gift enterprise scheme. That the Crosby Opera House might not be injured by his competition, and to distinguish the two enterprises, he concluded he would term his darling pet the Crosby Gift Enterprise, and located it in Chicago.

After making all the necessary arrangements, such as printing tickets, securing offices and

After making all the necessary arrangements, such as printing tickets, securing offices and agencies, he "set the bail in motion." Like a far-seeing man, he advertised his scheme far and near, and about three weeks after opening, sixteen clerks were employed where the energetic Wiggins at first sufficed to do the work, in that short space of time Wiggins' receipts amounted to over one handred and fifty thousand dollars, and, strange to say, he was allowed to work all this time, and accumulate this immense sum without detection. Finally the whole affair leaked out, and with it the indomitable Wiggins took his departure for parts unknown, leaving his clerks without their pay.

The next thing we hear of Wiggins he is in our midst—here in Memphis. After he left Chleago, it appears he selected Indiana as his travelling ground. He proceeded leisurely through the State undisturbed, reached Evansville, boarded a packet, and landed in Memphis. He secured rooms at the Worsham House, strolled through the city, viewed its improvements designed to comment upon its future. strolled through the city, viewed its improvements, deigned to comment upon its future, and even spoke of investing in various undertakings. As instinctively as a cat sits by a rathole, patiently watching the coming of its intended victim, just so did Stonebraker and Barnes await and closely watch the movements of their victim—poor Wiggins. It should be known that Stonebraker and Barnes were both M. P. detectives, With these detectives dogging his footsteps, poor Wiggins was in a bad fix indeed. It seems that Horton, of "diamond" notoriety, gave the one of the matter to Stonebraker.

Horton was from Chicago, and knew Wig-Horton was from Chicago, and knew Wiggins; professed to be his friend, and in this way threw suspicions Wiggins off his guard. He introduced Stonebraker to Wiggins, and Wiggins and Stonebraker "smiled" and dined and supped and slept together. Wiggins bore the expenses. In a few days eternal friendship was mutually sworn. Matters went on in this way for some time, until one evening Wiggins, who had been drinking pretty freely, and who had been drinking pretty freely, and Stonebraker and Barnes, retired together to Wiggins' room in the Worsham House. After Wiggins' room in the Worsham House. After conversing on several subjects, Stonebraker turned to Wiggins, and, with a knowing look, said:—"Wiggins, old' boy, you made a good thing out of that Chicago trick." Wiggins looked straight, and inquired of Stonebraker what he meant, "Oh!" replied Stonebraker. "you know there's no use in disguising it—we know all about it." Again Mr. Wiggins put on a look of astonishment, and asserted that he could not comprehend his meaning.

Stonebraker could not, or at least had no desire to refrain from expressing more fully his meaning and told Wiggins more about his (Wiggins') affair in Chicago than Wiggins knew himself, accompanying his remarks by asking Wiggins to walk with him to the station house. Wiggins was thunderstruck. Wiggins was dumbfounded. Wiggins waited. Stonebraker and Barnes laid hold of Wiggins, when he, with a truly suggestive mind, asked if there

he, with a traly suggestive mind, asked if there could be no compromise. Over this proposition there was some discussion. Wiggins finally agreed to disgorge liberally. And he did, to the tune of twenty thousand dollars, in bills of the denomination of one thousand dollars each. Some assert that they received a much larger

of course, Wiggins was released. Stone-braker and Barnes then left the city, and have not since been heard from. Wiggins then left the city—departed for Texas. After Wiggins left the city, the matter leaked

After Wiggins left the city, the matter leaked out and reached the ears of Sheriff Winters. He ferreted out the matter, ascertained the whereabouts of Wiggins, and telegraphed to the Chief of Police of Chicago, inquiring as to what course he should pursue in the matter, saying that he would send Wiggins back to Chicago, if desired. He received a reply in return, stating that they did not want him

Previous to this, however, Sheriff Winters carned that Wiggins had deposited in the First National Bank of this city about \$29,000. This sum he instantly attached, by serving the writ upon Mr. Davis, President of the bank. It appears that in depositing it Wiggins gave instructions that the entire amount be invested in Seven-thirties. We understand, also, that parties in this city who invested in Wiggins' humbug jenterprise have also attached the money. Wiggins is now said to be in New Orleans. A few days ago a man was in this city who represented himself as the agent of Wiggins, and who threatened to make certain exposures among high officials here in due ne. Thus the matter rests for the present.

A Huge Anchor.-The largest anchor in the world has been completed for the Great Eastern at Wolverhampton, England. Its weight is eight tons, exclusive of the stock; length of the shank, twenty feet six inches; length of wood stock, nineteen feet six inches; tread of arms, neven feet four inches. The anchor has been proved, and found to stand the strain of one

THE NAMELESS CRIME.

Extraordinary Statement of Joel Lindsley, the Clergyman who Beat his Son to Beath-Two and a Half Hours' Whipping-The Defendant Admits "He was Not Angry." Etc.

From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, Feb 6,
That I should make this statement, I feel is
due both to myself and to the public. I have
long waited for this opportunity, but in view
of the legal part of the matter, and the injunctions of my counsel, my mouth has been closed,
and I have suffered in silence. Had I been
called before the coroner's jury to my own
statement of the case, it would have saved me a
great deal of pain, and the public much faise
impression. But this was not the case, and the
few words I spoke in respect to the matter
were spoken to Dr. Chamberlain in a
room alone, with no one present but himself and me, and the communication was
but a verbai one. My little boy lost his
mother when about one year and a half
old, a lady whom I loved intensely, and who
loved me with all the tenderness and devotion
of a woman's nature. After the death of my
wife my affections were drawn more closely
around my child, and I loved him most tenderly.
He was a noble, manly, and beautiful child,
very affectionate in his disposition and bright
in his intellect. His father and friends looked
upon him with pride and hope, and I should
not have been satisfied to have had him absent
from me for a week. My little boy had a wonderfully firm will, enough for an adult, but there
was nothing malicious in it. I do not speak of
this as anything against him, but, on the other From the Rochester Union and Advertiser, Feb 6. derfully firm will, enough for an adult, but there was nothing malicious in it. I do not speak of this as anything against him, but, on the other band, I consider it to have been a God-given talent of the nighest importance had it been rightly trained. On the night of his death, his mother had taken him to another room to put him to bed. My little boy had been trained by his own mother, during her life, to be put to bed by himself alone, as on account of her feeble health she was not able to do as mothers or diversity would and he would do it just as feeble health she was not able to do as mothers ordinarily would, and he would do it just as cheerfully and happily as though put to bed in any other way. In this instance my child refused to obey my wife, and she was striving to secure obedience. I supposed a word from me would be sufficient, as he very seldom refused to obey me. But it was not. We questioned whether it was best to try and force obedience—whether it were not best to drop the matter and consider about it. I finally flected, on my own responsibility, to punish him; not that I cared so much for the particular thing he was to do, but I felt it was important to secure the habit of obedience. I anticipated no serious conflict at all. The instrument I used was a piece of a shingle taken from some old shingles used for kindlings, thirty years old, or more, and the wood I should think was hemilock, certainly not hard wood. My impression is that it and the wood I should think was hemlock, certainly not hard wood. My impression is that it might have been an inch and one-q arter while, possibly, but I cannot state with precise accuracy the width of it. It very likely was less, as was stated in court. It was not a thick shingle; nothing like a club about it. It occurred to be that obedience would be secured more readily by it than by using the hand, if it were necessary to use corporeal punishment at all. I recollect distinctly of feeling when I commenced that I would rather the blows would fall upon myself than upon my boy. As I continued to punish him, stopping at very frequent intervals and talking to him, I felt convinced that he knew what I wished him to do, as his reply to my question, "Why will you not do it, Johnny? Pa is sorry Johnny will not mind," was, "I do not wish to. I wish to do something else, 'stopping crying at the same time. I had undertaken to secure obedience, and I felt that I must accomplish it. It will be said that I erred in commencing at that hour, when my child was tired by the play of the day. I did err in so doing, but, as I have said, I had no idea of any serious conflict at all. If I had had I should not have commenced.

As I went on I recollect that my anxiety be-

As I went on I recollect that my auxiety be As I went on I recollect that my auxiety became very intense that my boy should yield. Had the point been yielded I should have felt as though a mountain had been removed from my breast. As to whether he understood what was required of him, probably most will think that he did not. I at the time believed that he did. Under this great anxiety, with my mind fixed on the necessity of my boy's yielding for his own future good, and expecting at every moment that he would yield. I was not aware of the extent to which I had gone, or of the effects I was producing upon my child. I suppose my defective eyesight had something to do in the case, by preventing my suppose my defective eyesight had some-thing to do in the case, by preventing my seeing the setual effects I was producing; but the main cause, I believe, was great anxiety, and my mind fixed upon its being necessary for the good of my child that he should yield. I was not angry or in a passion in all this, I wish to state this fully and without rethis. I wish to state this fully and without reserve, that, if I know anything of the action of my mind, I was not angry. I never could have punished my child for an hour, or half an hour, or anything like it, in anger. Were it so I should have telt very guilty, and to have done so would have been monstrous. But never for one hour or one moment have I been consclous of any criminal intent in this case. No true man or woman will wish me to belie my convictions in woman will wish me to belie my convictions it this matter. Do not misunderstand me here I have been greatly misrepresented upon this point. I consider the act to have been wrong, and very wrong but as to a criminal intent there was none in any form. I greatly mis-judged, and the fearful consequences, in the

oss of my child, have come upon me with a what I might have said to the Coroner as to the length of time. I do not remember, but I think I have usually stated the time as from two to two and a half hours; and I should think it was quite as probable that I was not more than two hours, as that it was two and a half. The Coroner testifies that I punished the child until I saw signs of weakness. This is a mis-take; I do not wish to provoke a controversy with the Coroner, nor am I accusing him of intentional misrepresentation; but it is a mis-take. I made a statement to Dr. Crawford on the same day, and he will testify to the truth the same day, and he will testify to the truth of what I say, though it could not be brought into court. I stopped punishment because I felt that it was useless to go further. I took my little boy and laid him upon the settee and covered him up. At the time I ceased the punishment, at the time I laid him upon the settee, and for some time afterwards, I saw no signs that the child had been injured. He had talked that the child had been injured. He had talked during this time, and appeared natural. Then there was a change, and soon afterwards the child died. Then it was I began to realize my fearful loss, and the terrible pang the circumstances of the case gave to it; then it was I felt and said not long after to my father, that I could have given my own life for my darling boy.

A word as to why the limbs and arms were so A word as to why the limbs and arms were so extensively discolored. It arose from this, that I aimed not to repeat the blows in the same place. I carefully avoided the vital parts of the body. There were no blows at all upon the body of my child. I am not aware that I struck the head at all with the instrument used, nor with anything else. I think the slight marks must have neen produced accidentally as they wish. have been produced accidentally, as they might

have been.

Perhaps I ought to say something in view of the conviction and sentence passed upon me. It may be inferred from what I have said, believing as I do that a former sickness had to do with this matter, a sickness the severity and particulars of which could be but imperfectly presented in courts, being for years under the most powerful tonics and narcotics daily, a make way from which my physical consitution most powerful tonics and harcotics daily, a sickness from which my physical constitution never has recovered and never can, it would be strange, indeed, if my mind had the same vigor which it had before. My own judgment is, that had it not been for this sickness and vigor which it had been for this sickness and subsequent nervous prostration, more or less connected, being so for months after I came home near four years ago, that i could not look into a newspaper, that this thing could never have occurred. But, as to the conviction: If I did not know that I was not angry, if I felt that from a hard, unfeeling temper towards my child, I recklessly hazarded his life or health; if I felt that I was determined to conquer him at all hazards, come life or death, I would suffer silently, and feel that I deserved to suffer; but if I was actuated by the highest motives of any man's nature, in pain performing what I believed to be duty; if it was the very love I felt for my child which caused that intense solicitude; if I felt after I saw the result that I could have given my own life for my child, then you may judge how I felt in view of the sentence. The Judge says the majesty of the law must be sustained. I had always supposed that human criminal law must be founded

upon the law of Go*, and derived from it alone its force. Does od pold a man responsible for anything more than wilful wrong-doing in the present or in the past, or for a neglect to do right arising from a cuipable indifference to the right or a preference for the wrong? Is crime to be determined by the consequences of an act or by the intent of the heart? Can you make be determined by the consequences of an act or by the intent of the heart? Can you make crime without you can prove some unlawful and criminal intent in some form? Can you make crime of an error in judgment, though it be a very serious one? But the Judge says the majesty of the law must be sustained. I cannot see the point. Such an application, instead of sustaining the majesty of the law, in my opinion saps its very foundation. I feel that my home has been desolated by the death of a dearly loved child. The consequences of my own act here come upon me with crushing weight in that loss which many could never have lived through. I frankly confess my great error in this. My family has been broken up. My property has been sweptaway by the necessary expenses of my trial, and I greatly fear that the life of my wife is at least jeopardized in her present feeble and critical state of health. If you ask me what I think of the sentence and conviction, in view of all this, I must say that I feel it to be unjust and unworthy the code of an enlightened Christian nation. In saying this I do not at all impugn the integrity of the judge or jury who sat upon my trial. While my reputation is as precious to me as to any man, and I am as keenly alive to the good or ill opinion of my fellow-men as any man, yet I feel that chawacter is infinitely more important than my fellow-men as any man, yet I feel that character is infinitely more important than reputation; and this has been my only support, my hope in God in all my grouble, that truth could sconer or later bear sway in the minds of my fellow-men.

JOHL LINDSLEY.

THE SOUTH.

Rewards for Assassinations in Tennessee-\$5000 Offered for Killing Colonel W. B. Stokes.

The Nashville Press of the 4th has the following relative to a conspiracy which has been entered into by certain Rebel citizens of Can-non, White, and Warren counties to procure the assassination of a number of leading and influential Union men, all late officers of the Federal army, residing in the Third Congressional

The following, says the Press, are the names of the persons marked out for death, and the sums offered for making way with them:-For Colonel W. B. Stokes, \$5000; for Colonel Black-burn, \$4000; for Colonel Pleasure, \$4000; for Captain Vanatta, \$2000; for Captain Hatha-

way, \$2000. A Rebel citizen living near Alexandria, in De Kalb county, has offered to give \$1000 for the assassination of Captain Vanatta. It is understood that three notorious cutthroats, who were once members of Champ Ferguson's gang of bushwhackers, have been employed to do the work. Several Union citizens, learful of their lives, have fied to Alexandria for safety, where a number of discharged Federal formerly belonging to Colonel Stokes cavalry, resided.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, February 8 .- The Flour Market continues excessively dull, there being no demand, except from the home consumers, who operate with great caution, only purchasing enough to supply their immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, including superfine, at \$8@8.75; extras at \$9@10.50; Northwestern extra family at \$11@12:50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do, at \$11.75 @13:50; and fancy brands at \$14:50@16:50, according to quality. Itye Flour is selling in a small way at \$7. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is a steady demand for good and prime Wheat, but in consequence of the limited receipts and stocks the transactions are small.

Sales of 300 bush. Pennsylvania red at \$3:15, and 2000 bush. white on private terms. Rye is quiet. We quote at \$1:356,1:38. Corn is in good demand at yesterday's figures; sales of 8000 bush. new yellow at 94:095c. for Pennsylvania, and 96c. for Southern; a small lot of white sold at 97c. Oats are not much inquired after; sales at 57:055c. Prices of Barley and Malt are nominal. Nothing doing in Whisky, and prices are

-Count Philip Segur, whose account of the disastrous Russian campaign of 1812 charmed so many readers nearly fifty years ago, has now. at the advanced age of eighty-seven years, just completed a history of Napoleon I and his contemporaries. Active in a very different way and in an humbler way is an old lady of Athens, Maine, who is now in her:101st year, has, in this season, spun and twisted a large quantity of cotton yarn. The same State can boast of an-other old lady, aged eighty-seven years, who has spun this season so far four hundred skeins of varn, averaging from eight to ten skeins a

-There have been important discoveries of gold and silver in Carleton county, Minnesota. Recent ussays of specimens show that the veins are rich enough to afford large returns to those who will work them. It is anticipated that there will be a great rush of capitalists and others to these mines in the spring. The mines are one hundred and twenty-five miles above St. Paul.

-By a vote of the West Virginia Legislature, has been decided that Morgantown, in Monongalia county, is to be the new capital of that State. Heretofore the seat of government has been at Wheeling, in the extreme northwest corner of West Virginia. Morgantown is situated on the Monongahela river.

-The initiatory steps have been taken in Tenessee to erect a magnificent monument over the remains of the lamented General Patrick Cleburne. Large sums have already been sub-scribed, and it is confidently believed that \$25,000 will be raised .- Southern Paper.

-H. F. Janes, who founded the city of Janesville; Wisconsin, in 1836, soon afterwards emi-grated to the Pacific coast, and now writes to the Janesville Gazette, saying that, although he is sixty-three years of age, he has never yet seen a railroad or a telegraph.

-Mr. Abraham Flavill, of Newark, N. J. having prophesied that the end of the world would be last Thursday, his fellow-sectarians are after him. Most of them think the event will take place within the first six months.

-M. Nicoliades, a Greek, has published in Paris a work which undertakes to prove that all the editors have been wrong in the "venue" f some of the most important acenes in the

-The Mayor of Lynchburg, Va., having been caught riding on the sidewalk of that town, was reported to the Mayor. He first heard the evilence, and fined himself one dollar. -Carme, the French billiard player, has been

in New Orleans two years, and can only speak two English words, "Scratch" and "cocktails." -The Duke of Hamilton has broken up als model farm in Scotland, and sold the stock. Cause, impecuniosity.

-Major H. T. Duncan, of Kentucky, has sold his large Bourbon county estate to an English company. -Mr. Riddle, of Roanoke county, Va., made

4000 gallons of excellent wine from his vineyard last year. -Thomas S. Lang, of North Vassolbourg, Me. has refused \$40,000 for his famous horse, Gene

ral Knox. -Jules Favre is a candidate for membership the French Institute, made vacant by the death of Cousin.

-J. C. Breckinridge received one vote in the Kentucky Legislature for United States -Francis II (Bombino), or King of Naples,

has finally determined to withdraw his repre-sentatives from the Papal Court. -Earl Russell is at Cannes, on a visit to Lord

EUROPE.

BY THE CABLES.

Important Address from Napoleon.

England and Spain Have a Word.

The Confederate Bondholders Again. Financial and Commercial

News of To-day. Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.,

England.

London, February 7-Evening.-Lord Stanley stated in Parliament that the British Government has protested against the delays and illegal proceedings of Spain in the case of the British London, February 7-Noon.—The holders of Confederate bonds in this country have united in a petition to back their claims,

Movements of Steamers. Liverpool, February 7—Evening.—The steam-ship Queen, which left New York on the 20th ult., arrived here this afternoon. France.

Paris, February 7—Evening,—Prince Napo-eon will be Director of the Paris Exposition. The Emperor Napoleon, in his address on the assembling of the Corps Legislatif, will announce the final disposition and close of the Eastern and Mexican questions.

Commercial and Financial Intelligence, London, February 7—Evening.—Consols for money advanced 1, and closed at 90 15-16. American securities closed as follows:—U. S. 5-20s, 72 11-16; Eric Railroad shares, 401; Illinois Central, 801.

Frankpost, February 7—Evening—U. S. 20s closed this evening at 76%.
Paris, February 7—Evening.—U. S. 5-20s advanced i.

London, February 8-Noon.—Consols, 90\$ for money. United States 5-20s, 72 13-16; Illinois 30\$; Eric Railroad, 40\$.

LIVERPOOL, February 7 — Evening, Cotton closed dull, with sales to-day of 7000 bales, Midding Uplands declined to 141@141d.

LIVERPOOL, February 8—Noon.—The Brokers Circular reports the total sales of Cotton for the

week ending last evening at 43,000 bales. The market has a declining tendency, and has declined fully id. during the week.

The market to-day is unchanged, with prospective sales of about 1000 bales. Middling Uplands, fild.

The markets for Breedstuffs and Provisions Uplands, A4d.

The markets for Breadstuffs and Provisions are steady, and without quotable change.

Liverpool. February 7—Evening.—American tallow is salable at 44@45s. Spirits of Turpenpine quiet but firm at 37s. 6d.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON. [SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, February 8.

Tax on Distilled Liquors. reduction of the tax on distilled spirits from two dollars to one dollar per gallon, which was recommended by Hon. David A. Wells, Spe-cial Commissioner of the Revenue, in his report to Congress, through the Secretary of the Trea-sury, at the opening of this session. Remonstrances are pouring in upon the House Com-mittee of Ways and Means from holders of spirits, against the reduction. It is represented by them that over thirty millions of gallons of spirits are held in stock by dealers of all kinds, on which the loss will amount to as many millions of dollars. They allege, moreover, that this measure will throw immense profits into the hands of parties who will secure controlling powers in the market from the reduction; the very parties who, after securing control of the bulk of marketable whisky in 1865, influenced Congress to increase the tax from one dollar and a half-to two dollars per gallon, and then pocketed the immense gain thus derived.

Suit Against the Secretary of War. Hon. Henry Stanbery, Attorney-General, and W. Y. Fendall, Esq., as counsel for Secretary Stauton, in the suit pending against him before the Supreme Court of this District, have filed amended pleas. It will be recollected that William T. Smithson, formerly in the banking business in this city, was arrested during the war by the military authorities, and was tried by military commission and found guilty of giving aid and information to the enemy, and sentenced to the Albany Penitentiary, but was subsequently pardoned. For his arrest and im-prisonment he now claims damages to the

prisonment he now claims damages to the amount of \$50,000.

The defense had previously put in a plea of not guitty, and having obtained leave, yesterday filed amended pleas. The first special plea is that the plaintiff ought not to have or mainain his action, because before and after the ime of the supposed trespass, viz., from April 18, 1861, to June 1, 1865, sundry Rebels, insurgents and traitors against the Government and authority of the United States, were levy-ing and making war on the Government of the United States, and to the end of subverting the Government thereof, maintained large armies to besiege, capture, and destroy this city, one of the fortified cities of the United States, in which was situated the head-quarters of the armies of the United States; and that he, the said Smithson, at the head-quarters of the army, while the armies were be-sieging the city, did act as a spy contrary to the Articles of War, and gave the enemies of the Government information under the fictitious name of Charles B. Cables, and encouraged them to assault the garrison of this city, and mparted the information that Johnson (n imparted the information that Johnson (meaning Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee) was here entering into an arrangement for the employment of men to go to Tennessee and Kentucky to burn bridges, destroy machine shops, etc., that at the time said alleged assault and imprisonment was made the defendant was Secretary of War, and that at the time he believed that he (Smithson) was engaged as aforesaid. The second special plea is that he ought not The second special plea is that he ought not to maintain his action as to breaking into and entering his (plaintiff's) dwelling, etc., because under the 5th section of the act of July 17, 1882, authority is given to the President of the United States to seize and appropriate to the United States to seize and appropriate to the use of the armies of the United States certain properly, among others that of persons giving aid to the enemy, etc. That, acting under the order of the President of the United States, he (the defendant) did, on the 39th of June, 1835, cause plaintiff's property to be seized and applied as quarters for officers and a home for soldiers' wives and children. The plea further states that the District Attorney libelied the said property on the 2d of January, 1884, under the Confiscation act, and a decree was made to sell the property in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, but on the 22d day of October following the decree was vacated because of the production of a decree of trust by J. L. Edwards and Charles Wilson, trustees.

The third plea is that under the act of March 3, 1883, the production of any order of the Presistent of the United States. The third piece is that dider the act to a specific and the President of the United States shall be a defense in any suit or action as to seizures made during any suit or action as to seizures made during any suit or action as to seizures made during any suit or action as to seizures made during any ser for imprisonment, etc.; and that the the war, for imprisonment, etc.; and that the "supposed trespass he (defendant) committed

fore prays judgment, etc.

"supposed trespass he (defendant) committed as Secretary of War was by the order and under the authority of the President of the United States and during the Repellion," and he therefore ways judgment sit.

HEAVY SAFE ROBBERY. Escape of the Thieves.

SPECIAL DESPATCE TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. [SPECIAL DESPATCR TO THE EVERING TELEGRAPH.]

HARRISHURG, February 8.—The fire-proof safe of the Duncannon Iron Works Company, at Duncannon, Pa., was opened by burglars last night, and robbed of over ten thousand dollars in greenbacks. This money had been drawn from the bank to pay off the employes of the Company to-day. The burglars made their escape, but the authorities are on their trail.

The safe was a large Lillie safe, inside of a fire-proof vault, with three feet walls, and was bored with a drill. The contents stolen are valued at over thirteen thousand dollars, in small greenbacks, and the following North Pennsylvania 10 per cent, coupon bonds;—No. 123, \$1000; Nos. 544, 709, and 710, each \$500.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.—Mary A. White was acquitted of a charge of talse pretenses. The allegation of the Commonwealth was that in 1861 an advertisement appeared in the Ledger for the sale of, one hundred acres of land at \$4 per acre; the land was described as rich valley land, situate in Centre county, within a few moments' walk of a railroad. The name signed to the advertisement was Mary A. White, No. 124 North Twelfth street. Mrs. Mary Work was induced by this advertisement to buy the land, paying down the money and getting a deed for the property. Shortly after the purchase she went to Centre country to look at the land, but when she arrived there she found no such land as was described by the advertisement, and her land in Mifflin county on the top of a mountain, and owned by another party. The Commonwealth claimed that Mrs. Work had been induced by that advertisement to part with her money, and in return she received neither the land she bargained for nor any other.

The defense was that the advertisement referred to by the prosecution described exactly another piece of land that Mrs. Work did not purchase this land, but another tract that lay in Centre county, before the division of that county, and afterwards fell in Mifflin county. The jury, in rendering a verdict of not guilty, piaced the costs upon the defendant.

Chauncey Johnson was charged with entering a bank with intent to steal. On last Tuesday Johnson went into the Philadelphia Bank, and was observed standing at the wire guard nea the desk of the paying teller. After remaining there a few moments he turned around and walked hastily towards the front door. The Teller noticed a one dollar bill between the wires, as if it had been pulled through by some one on the outside of the guards, and suspecting the defendant, had him arrested before he had reached the street. Johnson was taken into the Cashier's room, when he said that he was a stranger in the city, and had come into the bank out of mere curiosity, with no intent to do wron the bank out of mere curiosity, with no intent

to do wrong,
He told the Cashier that he was in bad health He told the Cashier that he was in bad heath, and would be much worse if imprisoned; and that he had an aged mother and a sister in Brooklyn; and for these reasons begged him not to send him to prison. The Cashier asked him what his business was, and he answered, "That of gambling; I am a gambler." Cashier—"Do you consider gambling a reputable business? Johnson—"All men gamble; I am not able to gamble in stocks, and therefore resort to cards."

Cards."

The Cashier sent the defendant to an Alderman, who committed him to prison. There was a theft of \$100 in the Bank that day. There were packages of \$100 each, put up in one and two dollar bills, and were held together by a hand, upon which was marked the amount of the package. When Johnson was arrested, a torn band was found, with the mark \$100. And outside was found a bunch of notes crumpled up, where they had been thrown away. On trial.

District Court-Judge Sharswood.-Stinger vs. Lenier. An action to test the right of a water-course, and to recover damages sustained by plaintiff in having his land frequently over-run with water thrown back by a dam built by defendant. Or trial defendant. On trial.

Court of Common Pleas-Judge Ludlow. Dilmore vs. Dilmore. Before reported. On trial. Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.-Crouse vs. Crowd. Argued.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,

Friday, February 8, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this morn ing, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds were firmly held. 105 was bid for old 5-20s; 108} for 6s of 1881; 105] for 7'30s; and 1002 for 10-40s. City loans were unchanged; the new issue sold at 1084.

Railroad shares were inactive. Reading sold at 52, no change: Camden and Amboy at 1314 no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 574, n change; and Minehill at 565, no change. 33, was bid for Little Schuylkill; 615 for Norris town; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 63 for Le-high Valley; 30 for Elmira common: 40 for preferred do.; 294 for Catawissa preferred; 30 Philadelphia and Erie; and 46 for Northern

Central. City Passenger Railroad shares were changed. Spruce and Pine sold at 31. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 484 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 12 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. North America sold at 234, and Mechanics' at 33, 140 was bid for First National; 153 for Philadelphia; 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; for Girard; 67 for City; 41 for Consolidation; and 584 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was very little move ment. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54, no change; 22I was bid for Schuyikill Navigation common, 32; for preferred do.; 119; for Morris Canal preferred; 12; for Susquehanna Canal: 44 for Delaware Division; and 53 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\): 11 A. M., 137\(\frac{1}{2}\): 12 M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\): 1 P. M., 138\(\frac{1}{2}\), an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}\) on the closing price last evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

27 sh Penna RR...ts. 57½ 250 sh Sp & Pine...la. 31
—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No.
36 South Third street, report the following rates
of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 68, 1881,
coupon, 1084@1084; U. S. 45-20a, coupon, 1862,
1084@1084; do., 1864, 1064@1064; do., 1865, 107
@1074; do. new, 105@1054; 10-40s, coupon, 1004
@1004; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105@1054;
do., 2d series, 105@1054; 3d series, 105@1054;
Compounds, December, 1864, 144@144.

Messrs, De Hayen & Brother, No. 46 South

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:-American gold, 1374 change to-day at 1 2. 31.:—American gold, 1873 @188; isliver is and is, 132; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 174; do., July, 1864, 161; do., August, 1864, 164; do., October, 1864, 154; do., December, 1864, 144; do., May, 1865, 12; do., August, 1865, 11; do., September, 1865, 12; do., October, 1865, 10.

Putting Out a Fire. - During the process of ex-Putting out a Fire.—During the process of extinguishing the fire in the colliery of Clackmannan, near Stirling, England, in 1851, about 8,000,000 cubic feet of carbonic acid gas were required to fill the mine, and a continuous stream of impure carbonic acid was kept up night and day for about three weeks. The mine extended over a surface of twenty-six acres, and had been thirty years on fire.

THE AFRICAN.

His Fidelity and Heroism in the Rebellion.

Lecture Delivered at National Hall Last Evening by William Wells Brown, with Some Account of the Lecturer, Etc.

[SPECIAL REPORT FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] The fifth lecture of the course before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Philadelphia was delivered at National Hall, last evening, by William Wells Brown, a colored orator of considerable culture, who has gained for himself a reputation as an author as well as a public speaker. Inasmuch as the story of his life presents a convincing proof of the negro's capacity for culture and refinement, we here with present it to the

Sketch of William W. Brown. Mr. Brown is a native of Lexington, Kentucky, and is said to be a grandson, on his mother's side, of the great backwoodsman. Daniel Boone, His rather was a member of the Wickliffe family, and he can thus boast of some of the best and most aristocratic blood of Kentucky, as well as of that of the despised and down-trodden race with which he is not assbamed to affiliate. Until the age of nine his life passed in slavish monotony on the plantation of Dr. John Young, a gentleman of considerable standing in the comgentleman of considerable standing in the community, and a most precise member of the Church. At nine years of age, as he informs us in a sketch of his life prefixed to one of his works, he was one night "put to soak, and after that was scraped, scrubbed, washed, and dried;" and then, having exchanged his simple bag of a dress for a full suit of tow linen, he was duly promoted from "the quarters" to the "big house" to become the attendant of a nephew of his master, then but two years old.

Three years afterwards the entire family removed to Central Missouri, where Dr. Young, who had lost most of his property by misman-

who had lost most of his property by misman-agement, resumed the practice of medicine. While residing here he was on one occasion severely flogged because a visitor mistook him for a legitlmate son of his master.

for a legitimate son of his master.

Dr. Young subsequently removed to St. Louis, and put several of his slaves out to work. Young William was among the number, his lot being cast as an attendant upon the workmen in the office of the St. Louis Times, which was edited by Ehjah P. Lovejoy, the brother of the late Owen Lovejoy, who was assassinated by a frantic pro-slavery mob in Missouri some years after. William was suffered to remain here but a short time, and was then consigned to the tender mercles of a slave-trader by the here but a short time, and was then consigned to the tender mercies of a slave-trader by the name of Walker, whom he describes as a "heartless, cruel, ungodly man, who neither loved his Maker nor feared Satan." He remained one year with this wretch, beholding scenes which, independently of his own condition of servitude, thoroughly disgusted him with the peculiar institution. He was then hired out as an under-steward on the steamer Patriot, running between St. Louis and New Orleans. Here he led quite an exciting lite, variegated at one time by an explosion, in which nineteen lives were lost. While in this service, young William picked up a great deal of information concernpicked sp a great deal of information concern-ing the free States and Canadas, from the educated travellers with whom he came in contact, and by his intercourse with whom he became thoroughly possessed with a yearning for free-

In company with his mother he may an attempt at escape, but without success; and then his ownership was transferred, first to a merchant tailor, and subsequently to a Captain Price, of the steamer Chester. He then made another attempt to escape. Leaving the steamer on which he had been at work, he started north-ward, travelling by night and hiding away by day, not daring to appeal to any one for food or shelter. After many days and nights of exposure in winter, he was at last forced to apply for assistance to an old Quaker gentleman by the name of Wells Brown. By this kind-hearied man he was sheltered for a fortnight, and when he left his house he took with him his family name, the first he had ever possessed. Ho spent the remainder of the winter in Cleveland, spent the remainder of the winter in Cleveland, and in the following spring obtained a situation on board a Lake Erie steamer. While thus employed he assisted many fugitives from slavery in their escape to Canada, in one year alone participating in no less than sixty of these hazardous adventures. The winters at this time were passed in Buffalo.

Meantime Mr. Brown had been picking up what he could in the way of an education, and in the autumn of 1843 he commenced his career as a lecturer, by invitation of the Western New York Anti-Slavery Society. In this occupation he has continued until the present time. In 1849 he was elected a delegate to the Peace Conress at Paris, and visited the Old World under the auspices of several prominent English abo-litionists. On the adjournment of the Peace longress, he returned to Great Britain, and during the five years that he remained abroad, he wrote and published three books, lectured in every considerable town in the three kingdoms, and visited the Continent four times. Since his return to this country Mr. Brown has been engaged in lecturing, principally in New England and the Western States, in giving dramatic readings, and in writing books and dramas. Of the latter two created something of a sensation, being entitled "The Escape," published in 1858; and "The Backbone Drama," a burlesque on the Rev. Dr. Adams' "South-Side View of Slavery," first published in 1859.

Mr. Brown is undoubtedly the most voluminous writer the colored race has thus far produced in this country, and two of his works have met with a very flattering success. "Sketches of Places and People Abroad," which was published in Boston by J. P. Jewett & Co., in 1865, has passed through five editions of a thousand copies each, Of his next important work—"The Black Man, his Antecedents, his Genius, and his Achievements;" Boston, Robert F. Wallout, 1863—at least eighteen thousand copies have been sold. Messra Lee & Shepard, of Boston, have just published a fresh volume by Mr. Brown, bearing the following title:—
"The Negro in the American Rebellion: his Heroism and his Fidelity," which is a valuable addition to the current history of the great civil war.

Mr. Brown's Lecture Last Evening, was listened to with profound attention, and with frequent outbursts of applause, by a large audience in which the two races were about equally represented. The speaker was introduced by Mr. William Still, Chairman of the Lecture Committee, and proceeded to address the audience as follows:-

At the breaking out of the Rebellion there were four millions of slaves in the South, and four hundred thousand free colored persons in four hundred thousand free colored persons in the Northern States. The social and political condition of the latter at that time was any thing but encouraging. They were disfran-chised in fourteen out of the nineteen free States, and a withering and a blighting preju-dice existed against them in every State in the Union. They had no rights that white mel were bound to respect.

The defiant and determined attitude of he South at the close of Mr. Buchapan's adminis-