ANOTHER PRESENTATION SCHEME.

The Bankers' and Merchants' Grand Presentation Entertainment-More than a Million Dollars in Prizes-Scizure by Captain Petty-Arrest of the Managers and Clerks, Thirty-turee Young Men and Twenty-nine Young Women.

On Wednesday, Special Officer Walling, of the Post Office, ascertained that the proprietors of lottery enterprise were loading the mails with their circulars and tickets, and on making inquiry he learned that the dealers had leased four rooms at No. 62 Broadway, and made every preparation for a very lucrative

Maying taken such observations as he could without exciting suspicion, Officer Walling reported to Captain Petty, and the Captain yes-terday afternoon sent six ununiformed men, under command of Detective Officer Richard Field, to make an investigation, close the place if it should prove to be a gitt-iottery office, and to take into custody all persons concerned. The officers readily obtained from the brokers, whose offices are at No. 62 Broadway, all the information that they required, and having satisfied themselves that the proprietors of the lottery had about sixty persons in their employ, they sent to Captain Steers and Captain Warlow for details of others to aid in effecting the arrest. These arrived, the place was entered, and all were made prisoners, the number being 33 young men and 29 young women, and the

The business was estensibly under direction of "Clark, Webster & Co., bankers and managers;" but it has been ascertained that these are not the names of the real proprietors. They commenced work in their new enterprise about three weeks ago, and were occupying, yesterday, three large rooms on the first floor and a large room on the second floor of No. 62 Broadway, and at the time of the arrest all these rooms were filled with clerks, folding and inclosing circulars, writing addresses from a score of large volumes containing the names of purchasers of tickets in A. A. Kelley's recent prize affair at Chicago, stamoing envelopes, and packing thousands of letters in United States mail-bags, such as are commonly used in newspaper offices. Circulars, tickets, and postage stamps had been provided by the proprietors by the hundred thousand, and there was evidence that the lottery people had already sent abroad many thousands of their schemes, and were pre-pared to get out the entire 1,287,148 tickets for which their prospectus provides, before the middle of next month. The mails were being made up for the day, and the magnitude of their business may be seen in the fact that at 3 o'clock P. M., when not more than half the stamps had been affixed, the officers found twelve large mail-bass full of stamped and addressed letters, properly assorted by States, and ready for transmission to the post office. Each of these letters contained a prospectus, a private circular to agents, and a sheet of eight

The prospectus of this coloreal scheme promises that the entertainment snall positively take place on the 25th of April next, at Cooper Institute, that the "grand distribution of prizes shall be conducted on the mutual benefit prinshall be conducted on the mutual benefit principle," that there shall be a "pro rata distribution of profits to ticket-holders," that the tickets, which are \$1 each, shall be limited to 1,287,148, and that there shall be a prize with every ticket. The prospectus asserts that this scheme is "the fairest and most impartial plan of presentation yet offered to the public," and then adds that "a number of the leading bankers and merchants of New York, in consideration of the great success which sideration of the great success which has attended many of the charitable presentation entertainments of the day, have organized themselves into a company, with the view of inaugurating an enterprise which, while it shall return them a fair profit, shall offer greater advantages to ticket purchasers than any yet presented; and which, being conducted upon a perfectly legiti-mate and business basis, shall be free from those objectionable features which have characterized many of these enterprises. To this end they have consigned the sale of tickets and the registering of the same to Clark, Webster & Co., Bankers and Managers, No. 62 Broadway, New York, who will keep the records in their custody until the day of the grand presentation entertainment, when they will be handed over to a committee selected by the audience to make

an impartial distribution of prizes," Among the money prizes offered are one of \$75,000, one of \$50,000, one of \$25,000, two of \$10,000 each, three of \$5000 each, four of \$3000 each, five of \$2000 each, eight of \$1000 each. fourteen of \$500 each, twenty of \$300 each, twenty-ave of \$200 each, forty of \$100 each, seventy-five of \$50 each, and 665 varying between \$1 and \$25, making a total of 864 prizes, vained at \$250,000. The piano and melodeon prizes are 284 in number, the sewing machines 515, the diamond sets and cluster rings 114, the gold watches 443, and the silver watches 815. Accompanying the prospectus is a "Private Circular to Agents of the Bankers' and Mer-chants' Grand Presentation Entertainment," urging the party to whom it is sent to interest himself in the sale of tickets.

The tickets which are enclosed with the pri-

vate circular and prospectus are printed in black, eight on a sheet, on a wretched woodcut and the number of each is printed in red on the vignette. The text of the ticket is as follows:-Bankers' and Merchants' Presentation Enterprise, Capital, \$1,287,148. This ticket entitles the holder to one Share in the Grand Distribution at Cooper Husti-tute, CLARK, Weisster & Co., Bankers and Mana-gers, No. 62 Broadway, New York. [Tickets, \$1.] The Manager, clerks, and books and papers of the place, the latter alling three express wagons, were taken to the Leonard street Police Station last evening, and there held to await the orders of a Police Justice this morning. The girls were discharged and permitted to go to their homes. The Manager, who is a young man of good address, says that the proprietors of the enterprise are George H. Clark and Edward Webster, and that he is the Manager. but whether he is pecuniarily interested he declines to say. A. A. Kelley, of Chicago, he says, has no connection whatever with the

The firm had no clerks until about a week ago, when, the electrotypes having been finished and the circulars and tickets printed, the manager employed a number of folders and writers, and at the time of the selzure they had sent out by mail about 20,000 tickets, but had not yet distributed any in this city. Thus far the firm have invested about \$15,000 in the enterprise, and have been expending perhaps \$1000 a day in clerk hire and postage stamps. The clerks, who were not questioned in pre sence of the professed managers, say that they were employed by A. A. Kelley, and a number of letters were found addressed to A. A. Kelley, inclosing money for shares in his Chicago lottery.—N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

Relief of Destitute Southerners. Bosros, March 8 .- Up to last evening \$30,000 had been subscribed in this city for the relief of destitute Southerners.

INCREASE OF FEMALE PREACHING .- Female evangelists appear to be on the increase in England. In addition to Mrs. Thistlethwait and Mrs. Booth, who occasionally address congregations in London, Miss Macfarlane has been olding services at the Polytechnic Institution; Miss Octavia Jary has been addressing large congregations at Atherstone; Miss Geraldine Hooper, besides ther usual ministrations at various other places; and Miss J. L. Armstrong has been preaching at Arbroath and Dundee. | the tomb.

OBSTUARY.

The Rev. Dr. Livingstone.

A cable despatch announces that the celebrated African traveller and missionary, the Rev. Dr. David Livingstone, has been killed by the Caffres. Mr. Livingstone was born at Blantyre, upon the banks of the Clyde, near Giagow, in 1817. As a youth he earned his liveli-hood in the cotton mills of Blautyle, but by hard labor he was enabled to pursue, during the winter months, his studies at Glasgow. As he grew up he resolved to devote himself to the life of a missionary, hoping that Africa or China would be the scene of his labors. After studying medicine and theology, he offered his services, in 1838, to the London Missionary Society and was accepted. He reached the shores of Africa in the summer of 1840. For sixteen years (1840-56) he labored at various stations in South Airies. In 1855 the Royal Geographical Society of England conferred upon him the Victoria or Patron's gold medal. In the same year, Dr. Livingstone successfully made a ourney across Southern Africa. He visited England in 1856, and met with a magnificent reception. In 1858 he returned to Africa and coutinued his geographical explorations. His works on his travels in Africa have had an imcense sale, and endeared his name to tens of thousands in both homispheres.

Hon, John Preston. The Hon. John Preston, a prominent advo-cate of the principles of temperance and liberty among the public men of New Hampshire, died at his residence in New Ipswich, on Tuesday, March 5, at the age of 65. Mr. Preston was a graduate of Harvard University in the class of 1823, where he was distinguished for his successful devotion to study, the rare kindness of his disposition, and his friendly and winning manners. After pursuing a course of legal study he became a member of the bar in New Ipswich, and preserved the reputation through life of a sound and learned lawver, faithful in the discharge of professional duty, and a model of diligence and integrity. Originally a warm admirer of Henry Clay he acted with the Whigs until the formation of the Liberty party, and since the year 1844 took a conspicuous rank as a Free-Soiler and Republican. He was a member of the House of Representatives and the Senate of New Hampshire for more than twelve years, and n 1852 was the Free Soil candidate for United States Senator. Upon his first election to the State Senate, he was the only member of that body who was not a Democrat, and solitary and alone he battled unfinchingly for liberty and temperance. Few men in New Hampshire were so generally known and so confidently trusted by the friends of those principles as the deceased. He will long be remembered among them for his ardent devotion to the cause, and the manly and generous spirit in which he pro-

moted its interests. Bishop Soule. A dispatch from Nashville announces the death of the Rev. Joshua Soule, Bishop of the Southern Methodist Church, and senior Methodist Bishop of the United States, at the age of 86 years. Bishop Soule was born in Bristol, Maine, on August 1, s1781. He was licensed to preach in 1798, ordained elder in 1802, and in 1804, appointed presiding elder of the Maine district, which embraced twelve circuits and one station within a circumference of twelve hundred miles. In 1808 he attended the General Conference at Baltimore, and drew up the constitution of a delegated General Conference which was then adopted. In 1846 he was elected Book Agent and editor of the Methodist Magazine. Being elected Bishop in 1820 he declined ordination, but accepted when re-elected in 1824. In 1843 he became senior Bishop of the Church, in consequence of the death of Bishop Roberts. At the division of the Church in 1844 Bishop Soule went with the Southern portion. He was opposed to secession, and is said to have remained a pro-slavery Union man throughout the war. His Unionism did not, however, change his unyielding opposition to the anti-slavery spirit of the Northern Methodist

TURKISH PLAY .- The Allgemeine Zeitung decribes a curious play in the Turkish language which was brought out the other day in the theatre at Constantinople. It is entitled Perviz, and is the production of a young Turk educated at Paris, named Heider Ali Bey. The author shows a considerable acquaintance with the peculiarities of Turkish metres, and the play has many highly poetical passages, although the comic element seems greatly to predominate over the serious. The hero, a philosophical millionaire, enters on the stage with a long disquisition on what would have happened if the world had never existed. "There would have been," he says, "neither laughing nor crying, neither rose-buds, nor cup-bearers, nor flutes, neither joy nor sorrow. neither pleasure nor pain," and so on, in a succession of negatives which might obviously be continued ad infinitum without any great effort of thought on the part of speaker or hearer. This very tedious philosopher falls in love with a lady called "Chosh Huma," or "the beautiful bird of paradise." He is strongly warned. both by his Mentor "Akyl" (good sense) and his maid-servant Tcharesatz, who has herself a sneaking kindness for him, against the dangers of the tender passion, but he turns a deaf ear to all their admonitions, and sends Tcharesatz to his mistress with a love-letter and a purse full of liras to advance his suit. In the econd act "Chosh Huma" receives "Tcharesatz" with a haughty coldness which bodes no good to "Perviz," but she softens rapidly at the sight of the purse, and invites her lover to a banquet. "Perviz" appears at the appointed time, and his mistress, after exchanging some highflown compliments with him, takes him into the dining-room, upon which the curtain s discreetly lowered, and the second act closes. The third act is a very short one. "Perviz' s discovered in a desert in rags, the faithless 'Cosh Huma' having robbed him and then turned him out into the street. While he is lamenting his fate "Tcharesatz," the good genius of the piece, arrives, who consoles him and takes him home. The author of this play has since written two other pieces of the same class, which, however, are said to be superior, both in matter and manner, to Perciz.

A LADY BURIED ALIVE .- In the early part of October last there died at Rome, with choleraic symptoms, Signora Amaha Barbieri, wife of Count Bennicilli. After the funeral solemnities the body was deposited in the Campo Santo, until it could be transferred to the Church of the Madelena, when the tomb which was being prepared had been completed. The tomb being finished a few days since, the corpse was uncovered, when the fact became evident that the unfortunate lady had been placed in her coffin while she was yet living. The hands were bitten, the face was lacerated. the hair disordered and torn. The lid of the coffin had been forced up, and the muscles were contracted by the violent efforts that had been made. The unhappy lady, whose health had been delicate, was overtaken by a sudden attack, and as she evinced no sign of life, it was presumed she was dead. The rumors of cholera led to her being hastily placed within

EDITION SECOND

LATEST FROM EUROPE

Financial and Commercial Advices of Last Night.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic Cable. III Lospon, March 7-Evening, -- Consols closed at 90% for money; United States 5-20s, 74; Illinois Central, 774; Erie Railroad shares, 344.

FRANKFORT, March 7 - Evening. - United

States 5-20s, 774. LIVERPOOL, March 7 - Evening. - Cotton losed dull, with a declining tendency. The sales to-day foot up 1000 bales. Middling uplands, 131d. Tallow firm. Ashes have de-

THE FENIAN WAR IN IRELAND.

clined to 33s. 6d. per cwt. for Pots.

THE PIRST COLLISION BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS AND THE BRITISH TROOPS.

The cable news from Ireland this morning s of great importance. The Fenian rebellion has broken out in earnest, the revolutionists have attacked towns and barracks garrisoned by British troops, and the first blood in the struggle has been shed. The reports which reach us are dated in London, Liverpool, and Dublin on the 6th, and relate only the trans-actions of the previous day. They foreshadow serious trouble for the British Government. The Fenians are evidently well organized and under experienced military leadership. The points they have selected for their movements are such as strategic ability alone would point out. The principal risings have been at Dublin, Castle Martyr, near the city of Cork, and in the ancient city of Drogheda, on the Boyne river. The communication by railroad between Cork and Dublin was completely interrupted on Wednesday last, and the telegraph wires all over Ireland are said to have been cut down. The insurgent army in the neighborhood of Dublin is reported by the Chief Secretary of Ireland, Lord Naas, to number from one thousand to four thousand men. All the despatches concur in the statement that the Fenians are under good discipline, and it is highly probable that they aim at obtaining posses the important cities of Dublin, Cork, and Belfast. The fact that we are without intelligence as to the progress of events after the 5th instant is full of significance, and seems to indicate that the troubles are on the increase, although one of the latest despatches from the Government headquarters in London state that "all is quiet.".—N. Y. Herald.

LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

Prussia-Election of Count Bismark. In the second balloting which took place on the 21st, at Elberteld, for the return of a deputy to the North German Parliament, Count Bis mark obtained 10,199 votes, thereby defeating Herr von Forkenbeck, President of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, who received 6944 votes. Count Bismark will not, however, sit for Elber-feld, but for the District of Jerichow, where he has also been elected.

France-The New Press Law. One of the enactments of the new bill of the Government on the press, which has excited most attention, is that which declares that members of the Corps Legislatif may be prosecuted without the intervention of the Chamber. It appears that a similar enactment is to be made applicable to the members of the Senate

LAW OF PUBLIC MEETINGS. The principal provisions of the proposed new

French law on the right of public meeting are as follows:—
Article J. The right of meeting is granted for the discussion of all questions not relating to matters of a political, religious, or politico-economical nature, nor concerning the existing imposts.

Article 2. The meeting must be called by a declaration in writing, signed by ten persons domiciled at the place where the meeting is to be held.

Article 3. The meeting must be held in a closed and covered area.

Article 3. The meeting must be near in a closed and covered area.

Article 4. The committee of the meeting must consist of a President and two assessors.

Article 5. A functionary sent by the Government may be present at the meeting.

Article 6. This functionary has the right to dissolve the meeting in the following cases:—If the discussion deviates from the object of the meeting, if the meeting becomes tunnituous, or if offenses by words, gestures, or violence are committed by one or more members of the assembly.

of the assembly.

Article 7. Election meetings may be held during the time from the day of the promulgation of the decree convoking the Electoral Colleges for the election of Deputies to the Corps Legislatif, until the fifth day before the spening of the scrutiny. Only the elector of the district and the candidates may be present at meetings.

rules and prescriptions of the preceding articles relative to other meetings. Offenses against these rules are punished with lines of from 300, to 10,000f., or by imprisonment of from six days to six months.

Italy-The Electoral Campaign. The political campaign was proceeding with unusal animation. Baron Ricasoli is ing, either directly or indirectly, to do all those things which he refused to do before the late Chamber, and to leave undone all those things which the Chamber objected to. This is a tacit confession that the Chamber was right, or at least was supported by public opinion.

Among the promises are these :- No new taxes will be called for; further economies in the departments will be made; the Church but will modified to suit the demands of public opinion. The French Imperial organs, and the London Times, are electioneering for Ricasoli On the other hand all the organs of pronounce liberalism in Europe express their sympathy with the Italian Liberals. It is believed, however, that by the combined efforts of the clergy and the office-holders a Moderate Chamber wil

It is believed that the Church bill is part of an agreement between France, the Pope, Ricasoli, and Florence bankers to secure the temporal power of the Pope, keep the capital at Florence, and crush out "demagogic conspiracies" for a liberal as well as a united Italy. Some surprise is expressed that Ricasoli has this retrograde movement; but, in point of fact has always voted with the "clique," and has confined his liberalism to professions,

Railroad Accident-One Person Killed. Bosron, March 8 .- The down train on the Concord and Manchester (N. H.) Railroad was thrown off the track yesterday afternoon near the latter city, in consequence of a broken rail. Edward Fisher, of this city, baggage-master, was thrown under one of the cars, and so badly injured that he died shortly afterwards. No one else was injured.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAP !.] WASHINGTON, March 8. The Impeachment Question.

The debate in the House yesterday on the proposed impeachment indicates pretty clearly the temper of members on that exciting subect. The extreme radicals still hug to their bosoms their old darling of immediate Executive decapitation; but the moderates advise prudence, deliberation, and calmness in prosecuting a work of such solemn import. Mr. Ashley evidently intends to keep up his fire on "the man at the other end of the avenue," for he uttered an anti-Johnson denunciation fiercer, if possible, than any before. Gesticulating excitedly, he remarked that he would say nothing as to the terrible doubt that oppressed his mind as to complicity with the assassination conspiracy, and the mysterious connection between death and treachery. The utterance of this dark insinuation again created a profound sensation among the spectators assembled in the galleries, including a liberal representation of the diplomatic corps. The Democratic members alone seemed to take the matter in an unconcerned manner, laughing at Ashley's excited manner and interrupting him with semi-jocose questions. The speech of Mr. Spalding, who called the impeachment project "a stupendous folly," and asked if the policy of the Cromwell times and the scenes enacted under Danton, Marat, and Robespierre were to be repeated made quite an impression, Gen. Butler replied in a characteristic manner to Mr. Spalding, but his point was simply the old one that Pre-sident Johnson should be removed at all hazards if he stood in the way of peace, harmony, unity, law, and reconstruction.

On this subject of impeachment it is difficult to see the end. The extreme element, which favors hot-headed measures of suspension, seems to have met with a check. I have heard Republicans express the opinion that impeachment is all humbug, that the Judiciary Committee failed miserably in sustaining any serious charges, and that there had been enough of the matter until the end of Andrew Johnson's term. This savors very much of backing down from the solemn position taken

by the dominant party last session.

The action of the Senate caucus, in laying on the table the proposition of Wednesday night's Republican caucus, changes suddenly the probabilities that existed this morning of the adjournment on Monday next, the difficulty presenting itself of the inability of one branch adjourning Congress without the consent of the other. It has been made manifest that there is not only among many of the Republican members an unwilling con-currence with the course determined upon last night, but so strong a hostility to this course on the part of a majority of the Senate that it is impossible to carry into effect last night's determination. The feeling entertained by a majority of the Senate that the facts thus far elicited by the House Judiciary Committee would prove a dangerous basis upon which to proceed to impeachment, will force the House to agree to an adjournment to October next. Senators take the position that if there is any sincerity in the movement of the leading prosecutors the House should proceed immediately to carry out their programme, or consent to an adjournment over the summer months, and thereby virtually acknowledge the abandonment of the whole question. A leading Representative, on being informed of the action, or want of action, o the Senate caucus, exclaimed, "I am very glad of it." It is claimed by some of the pro-nounced conservatives that many of those who voted for the adjournment to May were induced to do so only through the stimulant of a severe party discipline.

Temperance.

The Congressional Temperance Society is to hold a third public meeting in the Hall of the House of Representatives next Sunday night. The Police of the Capital.

The late Congress, while making the appropriation for the salaries of the Metropolitan Police, provided that hereafter no person shall be appointed as policeman or watchman who has not served in the Army or Navy of the United States, and received an honorable dis-

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Defalcation Fever-More Frauds Discovered-Excitement in Business Circles, Etc. (SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.)

BALTIMORE, March S .- There is increased excitement here among the banking houses, insurance companies, and private business houses, since the National Mechanics' Bank defalcation. Several other serious delinquencies have been detected, one of which is reported at a heavy amount in a fire and marine nsurance company. It is alleged to have been taken by a former agent, a well known Baltimorean. Also, there is a twelve thousand dollar deficiency (by a clerk) in a large ommercial house here. There is a general overhauling of books and renewed surveillance in all the banks and large business establishments.

From Pittsburg To-Day. SHOCKING AFFAIR IN ALLEGHENY CITY-AR-

REST OF THE PERPETRATORS-THE SOLDIERS FAIR POSTPONED-THE RIVERS, ETC.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] PITTSBURG, March 8,-Seven men were arrested yesterday, charged with committing a brutal outrage on the person of a young girl named Emma Logan, residing in Allegueny City. The men came to the house where the soon as the door was opened rushed in. She hid herself in a closet, where they found her, and four of them forced her into a room, locked the door, and treated ner in the most brutal manner. The names of the parties are as follows:—James Gambie, James Shallenberger, James Brown, Henry Foreman, William Atkinson, David McLaren, and John Robinson. Brown, Gamble, Foreman, and Robinson were held to answer. The affair created considerable talk.

The great Fair of the Soldiers' Monument Association has been postponed until May 27.

The water is falling in the rivers.

The Nova Scotian at Portland. PORTLAND, March 8 .- The steamer Nova

cotian, from Liverpool on the 21st ult., arrived up at 9 o'clock this morning. On the 1st inst, she passed the steamer Nestorian, bound East, in lat. 50, long. 38.

Fire at Rochester.

ROCHESTER, March 8 .- The comb manufactory of Schubers, Ruschenneck & Co., on Water street, was burned last evening. loss is about \$9000; insured for \$6200. The origin of the fire was accidental.

Landlord and Tenants.

The people of Camden are just now rejoicing over the passage of the law repealing an oppressive statute against tenants, which permitted the tenant to be dispossessed in the most summary manner. The following preamble and resolutions in relation to this matter will be read with interest :-

Whereas, The odious and oppressive law passed by the Legislature in April, 1866, which discriminated in favor of the landlords and against the tehant, has been repealed; and whereas, the Executive Committee appointed by the citizens of Camden to press the passage of a statute repealing the obnoxious law are desirous of publicly apknowledging the services of those who assisted them, it is, at a meeting of the said Executive Committee.

assisted them, it is, at a meeting of the said Executive Commiltee.

Resolves, That our sincere thanks are due, and the thanks of the Committee and of the clitzens of Camben who acted with us, are hereby tendered, to Hon, James M. Scovel, of Camben, who was the only lawyer who took a position against the late law, and who by his voice and pen has aded and advanced the movement which has just resulted in the triumph of the people against the injustice and unfairness of that oppressive ensembert.

against the injustice and untairness of that oppressive ensethient.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Hen, James M. Scovel, as an expression of our gratitude for the efficient services he has rendered all who were most deeply interested in the repeal of the law.

Resolved, That our thanks are also due to Hon, G. W. N. Custls and Hon, Edward Bettle for the promptness with which they responded to our appeal, and for services rendered, and that our gratitude and thanks be tendered to the West Je sey Press. Camded Democrat, and Philadelphia Ledger for their favorable notices of the citizens' meeting for the repeal of the old law.

notices of the citizens' meeting for the repeal of the old law.

Resolved, That we fully appreciated the disinterested action of many of the iandlords in Camden, who apparently acting against their immodia e interest, added with us in advocating the just cause of the many against the few.

SAMUKI. R. JORES, WILLIAM P. SHINN. DAVID BURNELL CHARLES AYERS, SAMUKI. W. HAINES, REDDING HOLLOWAY, Executive Committee.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brewster.—Everything looked this morning in the Court as lawyers like to see them, and parties and witnesses announced their faithful attendance by frequent 'heres,' showing that they were ready, if not willing, to commence the

were ready, if not willing, to commence the day's work.

Thomas Walters was charged with keeping a tippling house. Walters lives in Richmond, and has a confectionery in Fifth street, east of Main. He is a good citizen, so far as the candy store is concerned, because he pays his license for keeping that; but business is duli with everybody, bankers, brokers, dry goods merchants, and, of course, with the little Richmond "sweet" merchant. His mind was troubled, as is that of every business man whom the duli s that of every business man whom the dull mes affects, and he was much perplexed to now what to do to keep a respectable sum

what to do keep a respectable sum about his clothes.

He hit upon a plan, and, not going to the dreadful expense of another license, he gave the "bhoys" to understand that he would keep a bottle or two behind his counter. The "bhoys" took advantage of this, and one Sunday and the thing was the sum of the counter. day morning, after a fire, they went into Wal-ter's place, took several drinks, and paid for them. This was the evidence against the andy man. But Mr. Kneass, his counsel, argued to the

strongest being given by two young men who were but lately tried upon a charge of arson. And, moreover, no one said that Wal-ters had no license.

ury that there was no reliable evidence, the

ters had no license.

But Judge Brewster said to the jury that it was not for the Commonwealth to prove that the defendant had no license, but it was his duty, if he had one, to produce it.

The jury rendered a verdict or guilty.

The firm of Vogle & Vazen got into a quarrel in settling up their accounts for dissolution, at the beginning of the year. Some words arose, and Vogle raised a stick to strike Vazen, but didn'i; and the same said Vogle, whose first name is Moses, was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery.

Catharine Martin was charged with the larceny of \$40, the property of Mary Ann Camp-

ceny of \$40, the property of Mary Ann Campbell. The prosecutrix, who keeps a little dringing place down town, testified that the defendant came into her place, and wished for some ale, or something of that kind. She (the prosecutrix) placed \$40 on the counter, and went to the cellar to get the drink. When she same the cellar to get the drink. When she came back the defendant seemed auxious to go home, and when she had gone the money was missing; and the next day the defendant was seen with some notes that the presecutrix iden-tified as those she had lost. But the defense showed that the prosecutrix

had called at the defendant's house to take her to her store, and while she was in the defend-ant's house she dropped the notes, which were picked up by a little child. Also many witnesses were produced as to the good character of defendant and the bad character of the prose-cutrix. The jury rendered a verdict of not

Court of Common Pleas-Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The new trial argument list was before this Court.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Friday, March 8, 1867.

The Stock Market was more active this morning, and prices were firmer. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice. July '65 5-20s sold at 1062: 1062 was bid for '62 5-20s; 109 for 6s of 1881; 974 for 10-40s; and 1052 for August 7:30s. City loans were in fair de-mand; the new issue sold at 1014, a slight advance; and old do. at 97, an advance of & Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 514@514, an advance of 1; Catawissa preferred at 30@301, an advance : Pennsylvania Railroad at 56%, no change; Lehigh Valley at 614, an advance of than Northern Central at 46, an advance of 4. 130, was bid for Camden and Amboy; 61 for Nor ristown: 564 for Minehill; 35 for North Penusylvania; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preerred do.; 54 tor Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 284 for Philadelphia and Eric.

In City Passenger Rallway shares there was more doing. Chesnut and Walnut sold at 48; Sermantown at 28; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 201. 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; for West Philadelphia; 13; for Hestonville; and 40 for Union.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales, 109 was bid for Sixth National; 230 for North America; 153 for Philadelphia: 136 for Farmers' and Mechanics': 100 for Southwark: 58 for Penn Township: 56 for Girard; 95 for Western; 321 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 44% for Consolidation; and 61 for Commonwealth.

Canal shares were firmer. Lehigh Navigation old at 534, no change; 211 was bid for Schuyikill Navigation common; 304 for preferred do.; 144 for Susquehanna Canal; 554 for Delaware Division; and 556 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 1348; 11 A. M., 134; 12 M., 133; 1 P. M., 134, a decline of 4 on the closing price of last evening. the closing price o last evening.

The New York Heraid this morning says:

—The New York Heraid this morning says:

—The foreign exchange market was firm under a demand for bills, stimulated by the decline in gold, mand for bills, stimulated by the decline in gold, Bankers' bills on England at sixty days were quoted stimulated by the close at 1984,00 1983; at three days, 1984,00 1984; at the close at 1984,00 1984; francs at sixty days, 5°17%; (ab 22); at three days, 1984,00 181; bills on Berlin, 71%; (ab 22); at three days, 1984,00 181; bill

-United States Marshal, Cassius Fairchild, for the District of Wisconsin, sold at public in Milwaukie, on Saturday, auction, in Milwaukie, on Saturday, at o'clock M., the railroad formerly known as Eastern Division of the La Crosse and Mil-waukie Railroad, for the sum of \$100,920-24. It was bid off by the Milwaukie and St. Paul Railway Company. The sale was made subject to the following liens and incombrances, amounting to \$2,893,105-22 and interest, to wit:—A mortgage to Francis A. Palmer for \$050,000, with interest thereon at 8 per cent, per annum since May 1, 1866; two mortgages to the city of Milwaukte for \$314,000, with interest thereon from the first

day of Sep'ember, 1866; a mortgage to Greene U. Bronson and James T. Soutter for \$1,000,000, with interest thereon at 8 per cent, per annum from March 1, 1866, and a judgment rendered in favor of Selah Chamberlain, in the District Court of the United States for the District of Wisconsin, on the second day of October, 1867, for \$629,106.22, and a certain lease given to said Chamberlain as security for the amount of Said Independ.

THE SURETIES OF COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE LIABLE FOR THE OFFICIAL ACTUANT FAULTS OF DEPUTY COLLECTORS ACTING AS COLthe Internal Revenue Law, which provides that the sureties of removed officials under that law are liable for the official acts and faults of

That in case a collector shall die, or be removed, the deputies of such collector shall die, or be removed, the deputies of such collector shall continue to act until his successor is appointed; and the deputy of such collector longest in service at the time immediately preceding shall, until a successor shall be appointed dischargeall the duties of said collector, and for the official acts and faults of such deputy a remedy shall be shall on the cifficial bond of the collector, as in other cases; and of two or more deputy collectors appointed on the same day, the one residing nearest the residence of the collector at the time of his death, resignation, or removal, shall discharge the said duties until (the appointment of a successor. Provided, That in case it shall appear to the Secretary of the Treasury that the interest of the Government shall so require, he may by his order direct said duties to be performed by such other one of the said deputies as he may in such order designate; and any bond or security taken from a deputy by such collector, pursuant to this act, shall be available to his legal representatives and sureties to indemnity them for loss or damage accroing from any act of the deputy so continuing or succeeding to the duties of such collector.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY

-Messra, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1332 @1332; Silver 1- and 1-, 176; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 172; do., July, 1964, 1614 do., August, 1864, 162; do., October, 1864, 162; do., December, 1864, 142; do., May, 1865, 121; do., August, 1865, 112; do., September, 1865, 101; do., October, 1865, 101.

October, 1865, 102.

—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, coupou, \$\frac{1}{2}\$ 109\$ (\$\tilde{6}\$ 109\$); U. S. 5-20s. coupon, 1862, 109\$ (\$\tilde{6}\$ 109\$); do., 1864, 107\$ (\$\tilde{6}\$ 10-40s, coupon, 97\$) (\$\tilde{6}\$ 20 o. new, 106\$ (\$\tilde{6}\$ 10-40s, coupon, 97\$) (\$\tilde{6}\$ 21 series, 105\$ (\$\tilde{6}\$ 105\$); do., 2d series, 105\$ (\$\tilde{6}\$ 105\$); 3d series, 105\$ (\$\tilde{6}\$ 105\$); Compounds, December, 1864, 14\$ (\$\tilde{6}\$ 14\$).

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, March 8,-There is no demand for Flour, except from the home consumers, who purchase very sparingly, only taking enough to supply immediate wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels at \$8@8.75 for superfine, \$9@ 10.50 for extras, \$11@12.50 for Northwestern extra family; \$11.50@13.50 for Penusylvania and Ohio do, do., and \$14.50@17 for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7@7.25. No transactions were reported in Corn

There is a fair demand for Wheat of prime quality at full prices, but common qualities are neglected. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$2:60@3. Southern do. at \$3@3*15, and white at \$3*15@3*35. The last sale of Western Rye was at \$1*30. Corn is scarce and wanted. Sales of new yellow at Sc. in store and from the cars. Oats are in active request, and prices have again advanced. Sales of 1600 bushels Pennsylvania at 65c. Nothing doing in Barley; 1000 bushels Barley Malt sold at \$1:80.

Cloverseed is scarce and in demand. Sales at \$8.25@9 \$ 64 lbs. for fair and choice. Timothy ranges from \$3.50 to \$3.60. Flaxseed is selling at No. 1 Quercitron Bark is in good demand at \$35 % ton, but the offerings are very small. There is a firm feeling in the Provisions Mar-

ket, but not much doing.
Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the contraband article, which sells at 80c.@\$1

ABSINTHE.—The French journals speak with a kind of despair of the rapid extension of absinthe-drinking in France. It amounts to an infatuation, as the horrible results are well known. Absinthe is declared by the medical faculty to be a direct and powerful cause of apoplexy, of affections of the heart, lungs, nervous system, and stomach, and specially of brain disorders. The chances are that an absinthe-drinker will become either a maniac or an imbecile.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....MARCH 8.

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Brig Onesiphorus Maine, Caribbean, I. Hough & Co. Schr T. W. Ware, Burbage, Petersburg, Va., Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Brig Brilliant, McFee, 9 days from Cardenas, with acclasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr Z. L. Adams, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, with linseed to captain.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Aquila, Mathison, for Philadelphia, sailed from

MEMORANDA.

Ship Aquila, Mathison, for Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 20th uit.

Steamship Bosphorus, Alexander, for Boston and Philadelphia, sailed from Liverpool 20th uit.

Brig Aurate, Davis, from Galveston for Boston, was waiting turn to be taken on the marine rallway at Bermuda 14th uit.

Schr Clyde, Gage, hence, at Providence 6th inst. CROOKHAVEN, February 18.—H. M. S. Medusa, arrived here, reports having failen in with a wreck on February 18. in lat. 52 N., lon. 11 W., and having towed her till the 14th into lat. 52 N., lon. 12 W., of which the following is the description:—About 160 feet long, no rudder, hatches gone; poop, stern, deckhouse, and part of bulwarks washed awsy. She was painted outside green, black bends, and narrow yellow riband, side green, black bends, and narrow yellow riband. She was fir built, and had patent pumps, with from wheel, and galvasized from bobstays and bowsprit, shrouds. An iron capstan on forecastle, marked "New York." Her cargo appeared to have been coal oil, and one cask was jamined in the remains of the bulwarks, with the following painted on it.—"U. S. Company, Coal Oil, Burning Oil, Internal Revenue." The cask was painted green. She appeared to have been brig rigged, with double topsalls.

Southampton, February 20.—The steamship Bavafia, Meyer, from Hamburg for New York, waich put back to Falmouth 17th uit, will have a temporary rudder fitted, and leave for this port to dry deck, accompanied by a tug. Her passengers were brought here by rallway, and left to-day in the steamship. Teutonia, for New York.

Teutonia, for New York.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Ew York, March 7.—Arrived, steamship Aleppo, Harrison, from Liverpool 19th uit.

Steamship Louisiaua, Harrington, from Liverpool. Steamship Louisiaua, Harrington, from Liverpool. Steamship Louisiaua, Harrington, from Boston. Brig Aviestord, Dodge, from Aux Caves.

Cleared, steamships Gen, Barnes, Morton, Savannab; L. Moore, Wooster, Newbern; barques Olbers, Deeke, Liverpool, A. A. Drebert, Moore, Leghorn; A. Ramsey, Philips, Bristol; Bolivia, Whiteberry, Aspinwall, Oak Ridge, Ginn, Cardenas; brigs J. H. Kennedy, Briggs, New Orleans; A. Milliken, Hill, Cleaninegos: Christian, Nellson, Queenstown, for orders; San Antonio, Davis, Charleston; Prodonia, Silmmer, Demerara schrs Wild Fire, Leighton, St. Pierres J. H. Counce, Hillings, Brunswick; Ricardo Barros, Furman, Maianzas F. Walter, Corson, Lavacca.