DARING OUTRAGE NEAR NEWARK, N. J.

Three Ruffians Enter a Hotel and Commit a Murderous Assault on the Proprietor and his Son-One of the Assailants Shot, Etc.

On Saturday night, at about half-past 9 o'clock, three ruffians entered the hotel of Mr. Bachmeyer, known as the Glendale House, located about half-way between Newark and New York, and committed a murderous assault on the proprietor and his son, Julius, both of whom were severely injured.

The particulars of the affair are as follows:-Shortly after 9 e'clock, on the night in question, Mr. Bachmeyer and his son were about to close up the bar-room, as little or no business is done in that remote locality after 9, when three evil-looking men entered and ealled for drinks, which were promptly furnished. The men spent a short time in reading the papers, Mr. Bachmeyer and Julius being engaged in making preparations for closing up, unmindful of the intentions of their visitors. Suddenly one of the fellows jumped up, and, presenting a revolver at the now terrified father and son, cried out, "Your money or your lives." The others followed his example, and, without a moment's warning, the three discharged their weapons. One of the balls grazed Mr. Bachmeyer's cheek, while another passed through the arm of his sen, inflicting a severe wound. Not satisfied with this, each of the ruffians drew forth a sabre and assaulted the proprietor, who received three serious wounds in the head. Julius managed to escape into a back room, where he secured a loaded gun, which was standing against the wall. A boy, about fourteen years old, hearing the cries for aid, rushed out from the rear room, when the ruffians made a dash for him, trying to murder the little fellow. Fortunately they only succeeded in wounding him. Julius returned to the bar-room with the gun, which he discharged at the assailants, one of whom fell. His companions turned and again fired, one of the balls passing through the leg of young Bachmeyer, just below the thigh. They then seized their wounded comrade and retreated from the place, followed by Julius, who was determined to be avenged. Fainting from the loss of blood, however, the latter was unable to proceed far, and fell to the ground after firing a shot at the fugitives.

Dr. Max Kneohler was summoned to attend Mr. Bachmeyer and his son, one Dr. A. Heitzog having, as stated, refused his services, on the ground that he might be called upon to testify in court. It was then ascertained that the father had received injuries of a dangerous though not necessarily fatal nature. The suf-ferings of the injured party were partially allayed, and they are now as comfortable as

Intelligence of the affair was communicated to the police of Newark, Jersey City, and New York, but no clue was obtained to the whereabouts of the assailants, who are as yet at large. The affair has caused intense excitement in the vicinity and among the people of Newark .- N. Y. Herald to-day.

RITUALISM.

Sermon by Rev. Dr. Tyng on Ritualism. Church, preached the third sermon in the course on "Ritualism," under the auspices of the "Evangelical Knowledge Society," evening, in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street, to a full congrega-

The reverend gentleman took for his text the twenty-third verse of the twenty-fourth chapter of Matthew's Gospel, and stated that "the one great promise of the Old Testament was Christ's coming," referring to the glory of His coming, His mission and subsequent sufferings and disgrace, and to the importance of believing that on the reality of this true Christ rests the happiness of mankind; that the setting up of a false Christ for the real is fearful and destructive, and reminding his hearers that it was most destructive to deny Christ's divine qualifications and divine person, referring them to the words "Unto us is a child born, the Father of an everlasting age;" stating that through death Christ was a conquerer over death, and that his death worked man's reconciliation with God. The true Christ was to "rule on the throne;" that there was to be none besides him; that He to whom God said. "Let all angels of God worship Thee," stands before us "as the one Deity clothed with infinite power." He divided that part of his discourse which related to the false Christ under four heads, namely:-First, the false Christ of "Theoretical Rationalism:" second of "Impertment Traditionalism;" third, of a "Hollow Ceremonialism;" fourth, of "Assuming Ecolesiasticalism;" and earnestly exhorted his hearers to turn from those "ministers of Satan" who set up those false Christs. Those of "theoretical rationalism" he held to be Unitarians and the upholders of Hberal Christianity, and denounced the writing of the essayists and reviewers, including the "puerile Colenso," as well as those of Robertson as heretical for denying that the "Word" was written under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost. Under the second head of "impertinent traditionalism," he classed the followers of the anti-Nicene fathers and those who state that the Bible is unintelligible to them. Thirdly, "hollow ceremonialism" was the rejection of the whole scheme of salvation through Christ, and the holding of the theory that man arrives at it by his own works. And, fourthly, the false Christ of "assuming ecclesiastical'sm" was that of the Episcopal Church and in the belief that the actual body and blood of Christ was in the bread and wine taken at communion.

Dr. Tyng concluded his discourse by referring to the abominations of Roman Catholicism-its gross superstitions, gaudy trappings, and priestcraft.

A collection on behalf of the "Evangelical Mission" was made at the close of the sermon. -N. Y. Herald to-day.

No More Whipping. The following order, says the Wilmington (N. C.) Dispatch of the 10th, has been issued to the Chairman of the County Court of New

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, CHARLESTON, S. C., March 8.—Whipping or maining of the person, as a punishment for any crime, misdemeanor, or offense, being now prohibited by the laws of the United States, all officers of the army and Freedmen's Bureau. on duty in this Department, are hereby directed any authority whatever. By command of Brevet Maj. Gen. Robinson. to prevent the infliction of such punishment by John R. Mynics, let Lieutenant, etc.

THE FENIANS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

THE DELEGATION HAVE AN INTERVIEW WITH PRE-SIDENT JOHNSON-BELLIGERENT RIGHTS (SOLA)

Messrs. Benjamin Baker, of Philadelphia and James W. Meagher, representatives of the Irish republic in America, had an important interview with President Johnson on Saturday afternoon, with a view to soliciting a recognition of belligerent rights by the American Government. The delegation was cordially received by the President, and Mr. Baker, on behalf of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, made the following address:-

The people of Ireland have issued a declara-tion of war. It is not our purpose to enter into a detail of the grievances and injuries inflicted on the Irish people in Ireland during seven centuries, the unprovoked in vasions of her soil, the burnings of her homes, the slaughter and butchery of her sons, the cruel devastations, the systemized famines, the banishment of her children by the inappeasable tyranny of the Government of England. Those grievances and injuries are witnessed in her forcible maintenance of a foreign oligarehy, who rob and fatten on the industry of a race who disavow them; in the smoking ruins of the cabins of the humble; in the descriptions of the cabins of the humble; in the deserted castles and palaces of an honorable and princely ancestry; in the solemn silence of her graveyards, wherein repose the remains of more murdered human victims than any other empire at any period in the history of the world has ever sacrificed on tyranny's blood-stained altars within equal limits; in her fruitful fields intended by their Creator for the immediate support of human beings, but conweried into pastures for cattle by alien rob-bers, who bear none of the burdens to which the rightful heirs of the soil are subjected; in the deprivation of her commerce, while possessing all the qualifi-cations of a great commercial nation; in the destruction of her manufactures by British legislation; in the disintegration of communic destruction of her manufactures by British legislation; in the disintegration of communities, the separation of families, and the compulsory exile of two nations, who, united in one great nation on their own land, could serve humanity and advance civilization. The acts of inhumanity and barbarity perpetrated are innumerable. They have shocked all Christondom, and it is impossible to find a nation whose war is more justifiable, according to all Divine laws and human rights, and according to the comments. to the common sense of mankind, than that now waged by Ireland against England for the assertion of her national independence. The precedent established by the Government of England in granting belligerent rights to the late Rebels of the United States of America immediately after the commencement of hostili-ties; the firm determination of the Irish people in Ireland to give no assistance to England in case a rupture occurred between Great Britain and the United States consequent on the Mason and Slideli difficulty, the sacrifice of tens of thousands of the Irish race in America during the recent war for the maintenance of this republic, which the monarchical Governments of Europe, more especially that of England, con-spired to destroy; the natural sympathy which the people of this republic should extend to those struggling for freedom now in Ireland, under difficulties equal to, if not greater, than those under which Washington and his com-patriots labored for the liberation of this country from British misrule; the fact that the Irish republic has been actually engaged in armed and forcible hostilities against the Govern-ment of Great Britain, under a provisional ment of Great Britain, under a provisional Government, all these reasons have impressed the Irish race to represent the case to your Excellency, and to ask that the Irish republic shall be respected as a government actually in existence and at war with Great Britain, by the Government of the United States, and that the Government of the United States insist that the respect to which the send Irish republic was the rights to which the said Irish republic are entitled during the war shall be respected by her adversary, the Government of Great Britain, and according to the rules which nations should reciprocally observe when denations should reciprocally observe when de-ciding their differences by arms. The proba-bility or improbability of success cannot enter into the question of the propriety or impropriety of recognition of belige-

rent rights.

The law of nations, founded upon the high moral sense of civilized man, recognizes the fact that two de facto Governments, powers, or armies are at war, and that lives may be lost, humanity injured, and civilization retarded in her progress. It does not say, "You must suc-ceed before I recognize your right to be re-spected as human beings." It says, "Your cause is just; you have taken the last argument to settle your controversy. Be your struggle long or short, your success probable or impro-bable, you are children of God; you are Chris-tians you are have a drilled not recommend. rumanity injured, and civilization retarded in tians, you are brave, civilized men, and you are fairly and justly entitled to recognition."

The President listened very attentively, and said the great question was, "Is there a de facto government actually in existence?" The delegation assured him there was, when he continued:-"This question shall receive the most serious consideration-that consideration necessary in deciding a matter of such great importance. You are aware that my sympathies have always been with your

The delegation asked the prompt interference of this Government in behalf of the Ame rican naturalized citizens now pining in British dungeons for no crime whatsoever. The cases of Messrs. S. J. Meany and M. O'Brien were dwelt upon. They argued that if the British Government were justified in detaining these persons for writing and speaking in America against English tyranny, it would be equally justified in imprisoning prominent journalists and public men who were naturalized citizens, and who had written and spoken in a similar way, should they happen to put foot on British soil. The President said measures had been taken for the release of several naturalized citizens, and that the details and particulars of all other cases forwarded to the Government would receive attention, and that full justice should be done to naturalized citizens.

THE PRIZE RING.

Arrangements for a Fight Between Sam Collyer and Barney Aaron.

It has been pretty generally understood imong the fancy that arrangements were being made for a match between Sam Collyer, the well-known champion of light weights, and Barney Aaron, though it was also known that there was a failure of agreement between the two men as to where the fight would take place. At a second meeting, however, this point was settled between the two, and articles were drawn up and signed for a fight for the championship and a purse of \$3000, the "mill" to take place in the month of June next. The stakes are to be increased to \$5000 if, in the meantime, an agreement to that effect shall be made between the principals. The locality selected has not yet transpired .- N: Y.

PHOTOGRAPHY .- At a late sitting of the Société de Photographie in Paris, M. A. Durand produced some curious photographs printed on copper and on steel. He did not describe his method, which he considered still imperfect, but stated that all depended upon the proper degree of polish to be given to the surface of the metal, and upon a peculiar way of coating it with bitumen. The specimens were remarkable for their delicacy and finish. Another operator, M. Jeuffrein, stated that he had found fodide of aluminium, a substitute hitherto unknown to photographers, very serviceable in preventing the collodionized surface from blistering.

OBITUARY.

Mr. John Phillip, R. A. The steamer brings us word that Mr. Jonn Phillip, the well-known English painter of panish life and manners, died somewhat suddenly at his house in London, on Wednesday, February 19, at the age of fifty. He had never enjoyed thoroughly good health, and about five weeks before his death had been suffering under an attack of low fever, from which he had nearly recovered when he was attacked with paralysis while on a visit to

his friend, Mr. Frith. He was removed to his own house in a senseless condition, from which he did not recover. Mr. Phillip was a Scotchman by birth, a native of Aberdeenship and was originally a house-painter. He entered the Royal Academy as a student in 1837, was made an associate in 1857, and in 1859 received the title of Royal Academician. Mr. Phillip's powers as an artist were not of the highest order; he had a certain skill in seizing the more obvious characteristics of his subect, and great facility and cleverness in all that belonged to the mechanical part of his art.

He drew well, his color was effective and not disagreeable, and his pictures almost always told their story clearly. But he never aimed at anything higher than popularity, and his truth-telling only skimmed the sur-face, from which it followed that he fell easily into repetitions and mannerisms; and having found a fortunate and happy mine, was con-tent to work in it so long as it should reward his labor. His pictures have no lasting quali-ties, and his reputation will not endure; but it may be hoped that the delight which the public long showed in his work may lead some one of the younger English artists to do for Spain what Lewis, and Seddon, and Holman Hunt, in England, and Gerome in France, have done for Egypt and Syria-give us a series of pictures in which shall be found not merely a reflex of of the superficial manners of her people, but a revelation of their life and character. Spain offers a magnificent field to the rtist-one as yet almost untouched-and the most we have thank Mr. Phillips for is that he excited a strong interest in that romantic country, and hinted at the treasure an artist might hope to

An Interestingt Wedding.

Mr. R—— G——, band-master of the —th killes, stationed at L——, Canada, became enamored of a young lady named L—— of the same place, and proposed marriage. The lady consented on condition that Mr. G—— would adopt the Israelitish faith, as, according to the laws of her people, she could not otherwise become his wife. This he consented to do, and the prospective bridegroom, accompanied by the bride and her parents, came to Bufalo on Saturday last for the purpose of going through with the necessary ceremonies and rites, among which was that of circumcision.

which was that of circumcision.

The party called upon Rev. Mr. Falk, Minister of the Temple Beth Zion, and explained the object of their visit. After vainly advising Mr. G—against the renunciation of his faith, the reverend gentleman consented to do his part, and Tuesday was fixed upon for the performance of the rite of circumcision. When that time arrived, however, and all preparations were made, it was discovered that Mr. G—— was already a son of the Covenant, though he himwas not previously aware of the fact

All obstacles being thus removed, the time for the nuptials was fixed for yesterday, and the parties assembled at the Temple Beth Zion at 5 o'clock in the afternoon. The bridegroom was first examined in the tenets of the Israelitish religion, and, having satisfactorily answered he questions put to him, he, in the presence of the congregation, and before the Holy Ark-which was open, and displayed the Scrolls of the Law-swore adherence to the faith and belief he had adopted.

After an appropriate address by Rev. Mr. Falk, whose text was of Ruth and Naomi, and the conferring of the additional name of Joseph Ben Israel (Joseph, son of Israel), the mar riage ceremony was performed after the form of the Mosaic law, which we have heretofor described. Altogether the occasion was a very interesting one, and seldom witnessed, as the Jewish law strongly opposes and discounte-nances the conversion of Christians to that peculiar faith .- Buffalo Commercial.

Mortality in Cities.

To show the utility of a vigorously prosecuted sanitary system, a table has been prepared showing deaths by cholera in various cities. It will be perceived that the cholera was most fatal in those places where the Boards of Health were not properly organized. The table is as tollows:-

d	Locatity, 1	Sapulation,	Death
٦	New York and vicinity	827,551	121
1	Brooklyn and vicinity		81
1	Philadelphia		89
1	Richmond		16
١	Norfolk	20 (2) (4) (5)	16
١	Savannah	of the black of the believe	- 66
	Vicksburg	4 4000	- 21
1		WACK SAID IN	90
1	Memphis	PROMIT WAS IN AN	317
ı	Louisville	7.72 5.00	130
1	Cincinnati	With the section	1.51
٦	St. Louis		330
1	Chicago	109,200	- 27
	Nashville	16,900	-78
	Other cities and towns	.,1,439,549	- 66
	Totals	8.081.988	12.20
	Totals		
	A mortality in the aggregat	e or near	A tute
	and one touth ner one thousat	id of popi	1 lation

and one-tenth per one thousand of population.

DISHONESTY OF SPANISH FUNCTIONARIES, -The Paris correspondent of the London Globe says: "Private letters from Madrid announce that scandal will soon become known, in spite of all the efforts of the Government to hush it up. It is that a vast quantity of pictures. plate, and other articles of value, that had been deposited in a certain bank as security for loans, have been abstracted; and that a personage occupying a high political position was a party to the abstraction, and profited largely by it. Some of the valuables have been sold in Spain; others have been confis cated by the takers, and others have been traced to Paris. The perpetrators of the robbery appear to have thought that, under cover political confusion which prevails in Spain, they would escape detection.

Longevity .- A woman who entered the Lorn Combination poor-house in England three years ago has just died, in her one hundred and eighth year. Her elder brother died eighteen years ago, at the age of one hundred and five. There are still living in the same poor-house five women whose united ages amount to four hundred and twenty-one years.

CHEAP RAILWAY TRAINS .- The Inland Revenue Commissioners of England call the attention of the Government to the fact that the cheap railway trains, which were originally exempted from duty in compensation for compelled lowness of fares, are now most remunerstive, and they more than hint that the exemption should not continue.

SECOND EDITION

PHILADELPHIA M. E. CONFERENCE. The Annual Session at Harrisburg-

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. HARRISBURG, March 18.—The weather this norning is clear and cold. Sleighing good.

The churches of this city were well attended

The ordination of Deacons in the morning at Locust Church, and of Elders in the afternoon, were specially seasons of interest, and great crowds were present. The sermon of Bishop Scott in the morning on "The gift of the Holy Ghost" was a very superior effort, and produced a deep impression.

The House of Representatives was filled in the afternoon. The sermon by Rev. Colonel Matlack, "On the Church, the Pillar and Ground of the Truth," was well received.

The Conference reassembled at 9 o'clock this norning, Bishop Scott in the chair. Religious services were conducted by the Rev.

The journal was read and approved. A telegram was received announcing the death of the wife of Rev. G. Oram, at Norris-

town, on Saturday afternoon last.

Rev. T. A. Fernley offered a paper expressive of the condolence of the Conference with the afflicted brother and his family, which was

afflicted brother and his family, which was adopted by a rising vote.

The cases of partially disabled ministers was then taken up, and the following placed upon the list of supernumeraries:—Rev. J. Hubbard, D. Titlow, J. L. Housion, O. Schach, R. E. Kemp, R. W. Todd, J. B. Ayars, C. Karsner, J. Neall, C. Walters, W. L. Boswell, W. H. Formesa, G. Barten, W. Bishop, E. J. Way, W. F. Talbet, W. Frichett, H. Sulton, J. F. Cooper, and T. E. Bell.

Senators Lowry and Brown were introduced.

Senators Lowry and Brown were introduced to the Conference and several clergymen. The following ministers were placed upon the Superannuated List:—Rev. J. A. Massoy, William P. Hallowell, R. M. Greenbank, R. Patterson, John Williamson, and Thomas Childs.

The health of the tollowing being restored, they were made effective: -Rev. S. Townsend,

S. Williams, Dr. F. Moore, and A. T. Scott. A complaint being received against Jonathan Purner, a court of inquiry was appointed to try Business was then suspended for the ourpose of hearing the Annual Missionary Sermon.

FROM CINCINNATI TO-DAY.

St. Patrick's Day - A Regiment of Fenians Parade the Streets, Armed and Equipped-Partculars of the Sinking of the Steamer Mercury.

CINCINNATI, March 18.—St. Patrick's Day was celebrated yesterday with unusual enthusiasm. The various societies turned out and paraded the principal streets. A regiment of Fenians also turned out, fully armed and

The Commercial publishes the particulars of the sinking of the steamer Mercury, at Arkansas; Cut-off, on the 13th instant. The boat struck a snag, and sunk to her hurricane deck. Twenty-five passengers were drowned. The boat was valued at \$20,000, and was insured for \$15,000. She had a cargo of 1400 bales of cotton, with a large quantity of assorted freight for Cairo and the Ohio river.

The Fire in Memphis-Loss \$150,000. MEMPHIS, March 17.—The fire in Howard's Row last night involved a loss of \$150,000, half of which was covered by insurance in Northern offices. The fire originated accidentally in the basement occupied by James Lambert; then communicated to the steam bakery of George Hume; thence to the grocery and produce store of Cox and Humphreys, and the wholesale liquor house of William H. Carver; thence to the grocery commission house of Norment, Ruffin & Co., and also the agricultural warehouse of W. H. Wyatt, all of which

About eleven o'clock the wind lulled, and the almost exhausted firemen were enabled to master the flames. Had the wind kept up, the flames would have doubtless been communicated from the Row to the adjacent property, and a large portion of the city would have been consumed.

From San Francisco - The Central Pacific Railroad.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17 .- The Central Pacific Railroad Company, March 14, filed, at the office of the Secretary of State, articles extending the road from Sacramento to Goat Island by the way of San Francisco, the surveying to commence immediately.

A snow slide occurred, March 1, upon the town of Kearsage, Nevada, killing one person and destroying nine houses.

From Fortress Monroe. FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.-The following

s a list of the officers of the United States school ship Savannah, just arrived at the Gosport navy yard, from Annapolis, for repairs:-Lieutenant Commander, J. Waters; Paymaster, R. H. Douglass; Passed Assistant Surgeon, Joseph Hugg; Paymaster's Clerk, F.W. Evans: Sailmaker, George Thomas; Acting Boatswain, L. R. Ellis; Acting Master, - Rivers.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 18.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 90 Reading, 101%; Canton Company, 47½; Erie Railroad, 50%; Cleveland and Toledo, 118½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 82½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 96½; Michigan Contral, 108; Michigan Southern, 73½; New York Central, 102%; Illinois Central scrip, 115½; Cumberland preferred, 33½; Missouri 6s, 90%; Hudson River, 137; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 103½; do. 1864, 107%; do. 1865, 107%; new issue, 107; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-tuirties, first issue, 107; Ten-forties, 98; Seven-tuirties, first issue, 105%; all others, 105%; Sterling Exchange, 183½; at sight, 109%. Gold closed at 134%. Money 6 per cent.

New York, March 18.—Cotton firm at 32@ 33½c. Flour firm and quiet; sales of 5500 bbls. State, \$9-20@12-15; Ohlo, \$11-20@13; Western, \$9-20@13-10; Southern \$10-50@16-50. Wheat quiet but firm. Corn active and 1c. higher; sales of

59-20018 by Southern \$10-70516-30. Wheat quiet but firm, Corn active and 1c, higher; sales of 21,000 bushels mixed Western, \$1-20. Oats quiet; sales of 15,000 bushels Western at 65@68c.; State, 72@73c. Rye steady; sales of 2550 bushels at \$1-30. Pork firm, new Mess \$24; prime Mess, \$17-75. Provisions quiet. Whisky quiet.

A Young Suicide. - Recently, in France a lad of thirteen, named Hallez, hung himsel because his mother was about to be confined, and he feared the family would be reduced to

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

lrish Societies Celebrating St. Patrick's Day-The New Pelice Commissioners, Elte. Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, March 18 .- The Oliver Hibernian School and many other Irish associations are celebrating to-day for St. Patrick's day.

It is believed the Baltimore City Municipal Election bill becomes a law to-day. An immense pressure is made upon the new Police Commissioners for office.

WHO IS M'CRACKEN?

Some light may be thrown on the question of the identity of the new Peeping Tom by the following extract which we are permitted to make from a private letter, dated Paris, February 23:-

the same person whom we have the honor of counting on our visiting list. Some time last September, or early in October, I was told at the Consulate that a Mr. McCracken, time last September, or early in October, I was told at the Consulate that a Mr. McCracken, representing himself as a correspondent of the New York Herald, had been asking for my address. I left a note for him, giving day and hour when I would be at home. He came poorly dressed, shirt very dirty, looking quite ill, and coughing from time to time. According to his own account, he had been in the army; then had a place at New Orleans—in the Custom House, if I recollect rightly—and had left there for his health and come to Europe (as many foolish fellows do), without sufficient means of paying his expenses. His father-in-law was rich but mean, lie had written letters to several papers, and was sure of money coming to him here from some one in Chleago; was surprised at the delay, was sure that Mr. Nicolay (our Consul, then off for his quarter's vacation, in Switzerland), would furnish him money, being a triend of his; asked a trifle of me to carry him on till Monday (the following day) when Mr. Nicolay was expected home; got it of course, and noted that I was not to 'consider it as a gratuity.' Nicolay told me that he did not recall the man's name or face at all; did suppose that his story was true to the extent that they were townsmen, let him have some money, and finally after the man had had lived by direct be gging for some weeks here, helped him to a half price passage to America, which was direct be gging for some weeks here, helped him to a half price passage to America, which was paid, by a charitable gentlemen of the name of Tucker. Now this man's name is G. W. McCracken. He did not indeed half from New York, but from Illinois; but, as I intimated above, there are some other little crucifix hardly adjusted that the did not suggest that lead me to support above, there are some other little crucifix beside identity of name, that lead me to suspect identity of person with A. Johnson's informer. If A. J's McCracken' is really our McC. I pity the poor wretch more than I did when he was in my room begging for ten francs. Our G. W. McC., by the way, had not been in Austria, and, seeing his shirt unwashedness, could have had no entrance, except in forma panneris, to the presence chambers of forma pauperis, to the presence chambers of 'our Ministers and Consuls.' I sincerely hope that our poor starving McC. is not the gentle-manly correspondent of Andrew."

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

For Additional Legal Intelligence see Sixth Page.] Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges Ludiow and Peirce-William B, Mann, Esq., District Attorney; T. Bradford Dwight, Assist-

ant District Attorney.

Notwithstanding the most important case of this term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer was tried last week, the excitement over the homicide cases, and the eagerness to hear the consummation of those to be tried, still con-tinues, and the Court Room is crowded. The number assembled this morning was equal to if not greater than on any day during Wil-liams' trial, except the last, when, no doubt, many learning that the jury would return a verdict, came in to hear it, having read the pro-

verdict, came in to hear it, having read the pro-ceedings in the daily papers.

The trial of Owen Burns, who is charged with killing Joseph Murphey, at Girard Park, on the leth of July last, was fixed for to-day. Burns has been out on ball since the commission of the crime with which he is charged. This morning he appeared, answered to his name, nd the trial was commenced.
Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward,

and Judges Thompson, Strong, and Agnew.
Opinions in the following cases were delivered
by Judge Strong:—
Winchester vs. Beroult & Davis. Error to C.

of Luzerne county. Judgment reversed, and f. d. n. awarded. Gardner vs. Sisk. Error to C. P. of Wyoming Judgment affirmed.

county. Judgment affirmed.
Souder's Appeal from Orphans' Court of Chester county. Decree reversed, and the sum of \$2814'22 awarded to John Lancaster is decreed to Joseph W. Souder, assignee of Henry P. Powell. Costs to be paid by John Lancaster.
Court of Common Pleas—Allison, P. J.—The "Read" argument list was before the Court of Common Pleas—Allison. The "Road" argument list was before the Court Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Brew-

ster.—The Court was as busy as ever this morning in the trial of the ordinary cases. Robert Siewart was charged with perjury. The allegation was that the defendant's sister was arrested for some misdemeanor, and locked up in the Twenty-fourth Ward Station House. The defendant's state was the state of th dant was there at the time, and created some disturbance in offering to go his sister's bail, and defying the authority of the officers. Afterwards, this defendant Stewart went before an aiderman and swore that the Turnkey of the Station House, Thomas Holloway, had struck nim, tore his clothes, and pushed him about rudely, whereas this oath was false, and known so to be by the defendant. In the taking of the testiment some of the witnesses for the Comso to be by the defendant. In the taking of the testimony some of the witnesses for the Commonwealth testified that this oath was takeh, and some that it was not. The defense was that the defendant endeavored to go ball for his sister, and was not allowed to do so; and that when he attempted to leave the Station House he was violently pushed aside by Holloway, which amounted to an assault. On trial.

At one o'clock the Court took a recess until half-past two.

morning session of the Court was taken

half-past two.

The morning session of the Court was taken up with empanelling a jury.

Two of those called had formed impressions, but could go into the jury-box and decide the case according the evidence, and that alone, but it would require positive evidence to take the impressions away. One was objected to by the counsel for the defense, and the other challenged peremptorily by the Commonwealth.

The jurors who were empanelled to try Williams were put aside by the Commonwealth until the panel (out of which ten jurors were obtained) was exhausted, and were then called upon and the remaining two secured. The jury were then sworn by the Clerk of the Court.

John Cochran and Lewis C. Cassidy, Esqs., counsel for the defense.

SEVRES PORCELAIN. - The famous state manufactory of porcelain at Sevres is to be hence-forth carried on in a new building in the Park of St. Cloud.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, March 18, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this mor ing, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were armly held. July 7:30s sold at 1054, no change; 974 was bid for 10-40s; 1094 for 6s of 1881; 1094 for old 5-20s;

and 105s for August 7:30s. City loans were dull; the newlessue sold at 102. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold at 501@501, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 561, no change; North Pennsylvania at 35, no change; and Norristown at 62, no change. 1314 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 57 for Minehill; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.;

13 for Catawissa common; 29½ for Catawissa pre-terred; 28½ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 45 for

City Passenger Railway shares were dull. Hestonville sold at 14, no change. 75 was bid for Second and Third; 20 or Th reenth and Fif-teenth; 72 for West Philadelphia; 30 for Green

and Coates; 10 for Ridge avenue: 404 for Union, and 28] for Germantown Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Farmers' and Mechanics' sold at 136 for; Commercial at 54; and Penn Township at 58½: 109 was bid for Sixtu National; 153 for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 56½ for Girard; 95 for Western.

Canal shares were unsettled. Lehigh Navigation sold at 531@534, a decime of 4; 214 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 314 for preferred do; 144 for Susquehanna Canal; 56 for Delaware Division; and 56 for Wyoming

Valley Canal. Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 134\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 134\(\frac{1}{2}\); 12 M., 134\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 134\(\frac{1}{2}\), a decline of \(\frac{1}{2}\) on the closing price saturday evening. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 6s of 1881, 109 change to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 109 @109t; do., 1862, 109@109t; do., 1864, 107t@107t; do., 1865, 107t@107t; do., 1865, 10ew, 106t@107t; do. 5s, 10-40s, 97t@109t; do., 7·30s, August, 105t@106t; do., June, 105t@105t; do., July, 105t@105t; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 17t; do., July, 1864, 17t; do., August, 1864, 16t; do., October, 1864, 15t; do., December, 1864, 16t; do., September, 1865, 10t; do., October, 1865, 10t; do., O

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, March 18 .- The Flour Market is quiet, but prices, particularly of choice grades, are firmly maintained. There is no demand for exportation, but a fair inquiry from the home consumers, who purchased a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$11@12-50, including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11.50@14; fancy at \$14.50@16.50; extras at \$9@10.50; and superfine at \$8@8.75. 1000 barrels Rye Flour sold at \$7.3714.

Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are

nominal.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and prime lots are in steady demand, but common qualities are neglected; sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$2.65.03.15; Southern do, at \$3.10.03.25; California at \$3.12.03.15; and 500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Spring at \$2.85. The Market is poorly supplied with Rye, and the article is in fair request; sales at \$1.35.01.40 for Western and Pennsylvania. The receipts and stocks of Corn continue small, and the article is in active request at an advance of 5.07.0. 20. stocks of Corn continue small, and the article is in active request at an advance of 5@7c. \$\bar{p}\$ bushel; sales of 5000 bushels new yellow affoat at \$1'12; and some in store at \$1'10. Oats are scarce and higher; sales of 1000 bushels Pennsylvania at 35c.—now held at 70c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Bark—There is a good inquiry for No. 1 Quereitron, but the offerings are small. We quote at \$35 \bar{p}\$ ton.

Whisky—Free sales of the "contraband" article have been reported at \$0c.@\$1'20.

article have been reported at 80c.@\$1.20.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, March 18,-Beef Cattle were in good demand this, week at an advance. About 1100 head arrived and sold at from 17@1814c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western steers; 15@ 1636c. for fair to good; and 1334@1436c. \$ lb. for common, as to quality.

common, as to quality.

40 head Owen Smith, Lancaster co., 17@18/4.

107 " P. McFillen, Chester co., 83/4@10, gross.

75 " P. Hathaway, Lancaster co., 81/4@95.

62 " Jos. S. Kirk, Chester county, 19@18.

120 " Jas. McFillen, Lancaster co., 17@18.

50 " E. S. McFillen, Lancaster co., 16@17/4.

122 " Ullman & Bochman, Lan'r co., 16@17/4.

125 " Martin Fuller & Co., Western, 16@18.

120 " Mooney & Smith, Western, 16@17/4.

36 " T. Mooney & Bro., Western, 15/4@16.

20 " H. Chain, Lancaster co., 8@9, gross.

14 " Frank & Shomberg, Western, 15@17.

46 " Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 15/4@17. 46 Hope & Co., Lancaster county, 15/2@17.
20 Dryfoss & Co., Penna., 14@18.
24 B. Hood, Chester co., 16@17/2.
16 J. Seldomridge, Lancas er co., 17@18.
Cows were unchanged; 200 head sold at
\$45@65 for Springers, and \$50@85 for Cow and

Sheep were in demand, at an advance; 5000 and sold at from 8@9c. & pound, gross, as to Hogs were also in demand, at an advance; 2500 head sold at the different yards at from \$10.50@11.50 @ 100 pounde net.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

For additional Marine News see Third Page. CLEARED THIS MORNING. Barque Ninia Taglaria, Pastore, Genoa, Workman Barque American Lloyds, Faras, Annual ley & Co. ley & Co. Schr J. V. Wellington, Atwood, Charlestown, E. R. American Lloyds, Parks, Matanzas, J. E. Baz-

Schr J. V. Weitington, Atwood, Charlestown, E. A. Sawyer.
Schr L. Taylor, Corson, Lynn, J. J. Sinnickson & Co. Schr J. B. Smith, Williams, Boston, do, Co. Schr E. F. Crowell, Freeman. Norfolk, G. B. Kerfoot, ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Steamship Hosphorus, Alexander, from Liverpool, its Heston, with midse, to A. R. McHenry & Co.
Fr. schr Vrale, Mason. 2: days from Turks Island, vith salt to Bumm & Son.
Schr Helen P. Jones. 3 days from New York, with nake, to captain.

ndse, to captain. Schr Owen Bearse, Parker, 3 days from New York, Schr Lizzie Taylor, Corson, from Maurice River, in ballast to captain, Schr Mary and Caroline, Fowler, 2 days from Lelp-stc, Del., with grain to J. E. Palmer.

MEMORANDA.
Ship British Queen, Francis. for Philadelphia, entored out at Liverpool 5th inst.
Steamship Peruvian, Glover, for Boston and Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 5th inst.
Barque Emma, Warkmeister, hence, at Rio Janeiro Barque Hilma, for Philadelphia, cleared at Rio Janeric 7th uit.
Ship Charles Cooper, Dewsen, hence for San Francisco, which arrived at Stanley, F. I., and was discharging cargo (coal) previous to Nov. 8, has been charging cargo (coal) previous to Nev. 8, has been condemned.
Steamship Stars & Stripes, Holmes, from Havana for Philadelphia, before reported at Norfolk, temporarily disabled, snoountered a severe gale off Chincoteague Island, and was compelled to put into a port to rejair her damaged machinery.

A double-decked brig of 500 tons was launched on Saturday morning from the shiphouse of Mesars, W. & A. Thatcher, Wilmington, Del. She is called the S. & W. Welsh, and is owned by Captain John R. Watson, the builders, and others.

[SY TRIEGRAPH.]
FORTRESS MONROE, March 16.—A severe NE. gales
prevails here and ou the coast. Ham; for Roads is
filled with a large fleet of merchantmen, bound both
up and down the coast, and others are constantly arriving.

The gunboat Peoria, recently arrived at the Gospore The gunboat Peoria, recently arrived at the Gospore Navy Yard, from Beaufort, M. C., is taking in a supply of coal and provisions, and getting ready for see. The workmen at the Yard commenced operations yesterday upon the sloop-of-war Dale.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 17.—Arrived, steamship Moses Taylor, from San Juan.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York, March II.—Arrived, steamship City of saitlmore, McGuigan, from Liverpool.

Steamship Malta, McMickan, from Liverpoel.

Steamship Moneka, Libby, from Charlestea.

Barque C. V. Minot, Biethen, from Matausse.