THE PEABODY EDUCATIONAL FUND.

Report of the Board of Directors. The meetings of the Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund for the benefit of the Southern and Southwestern States, were terminated on Friday last, but the members met informally on Saturday last. Hon. R. C. Winthrop left for Boston yesterday morning, and Mr. Peabody left for Springueld, Mass., on Sunday night,

The following is the action of the Trustees:—
At a meeting of the Trustees of this Fund,
held in the city of New York on the 19th of March. 1867, and continued on the 20th, 21st, and 22d, the proceedings were as tollows:—

Immediately after the reading by the Secreat Washington, the chairman, Mr. Winthrop, stated that the name of Admiral Farragut was on the original list of Trustees designated by Mr. Peabody; that owing to some misappre-hension it was omitted in the publication of that list; and that Mr. Peabody, with the cordial assent of Admiral Farragur, desired that it should now be restored, whereupon, on motion of Hon. William A. Grabam, of North Carolina, seconded by General Grant, it was unanimously voted that the name of Admiral Farragut be placed upon the roll of Trustees, in the order originally intended.

The Chairman appounced that he had received, on the 4th of March, orders from Mr. Peabody for bonds covering the whole amount of his munificent gift, and these orders were thereupon referred to the Finance Commistee. After a full discussion of the subject committed to them, during which the views of the founder of them, during which the views of the founder of the trust were distinctly explained, and a full report by Mr. Earon, of Maryland, bad been read and considered, the following report and resolutions, by Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, from the Committee of Investigation and Inquiry, were unanimously adopted:-REPORT.

The Committee of Inquiry, having carefully considered the important matters referred to them, beg leave respectfully to report the following resolutions:-

Resolved. That for the present the promotion of primary or common school education by such means or agencies as now exist or may need to be created, be the leading object of the Board in the use of the funds agencies as now exist or may need to be created, be the leading object of the Board in the use of the funds placed at its disposal.

Resolved, That in aid of the above general design, and as promotive of the same, the Board will have in view the furtherance of normal school education, for the preparation of leachers, as well by the endowment of scholarships in existing Southern Institutions as by the establishing of normal schools and the aiding of such normal schools as may now bein operation in the Southern and Southwestern States, including such measures as may be feasible, and as experience may show to be expedient, for the promotion of education in the application of science to the industrial pursuits of human life.

Resolved, That a general agent of the highest qualifications be appointed by the Board, to whom shall be intrusted, under the supervision of the Executive Committee, the whole charge of carrying out the designs of Mr. Peabody in his great gift, under such resolutions and instructions as the Board shall from time to time adept.

to time adopt.

Resolved, That the Rev. Dr. Sears (now President of Brown University, Rhode Island) be appointed the General Agent of the Board, upon such terms as may be arranged by the Finance Committee.

Resolved, That an executive committee of five trustees be appointed by the Chairman at each annual meeting of the Board, to whom shall be intrusted, in connection with the General Agent, the Carrying out connection with the General Agent, the carrying out of such resolutions and plans as the Board shall from

Resolved, That the next annual meeting of the Board be held in the city of New York, on the third Tuesday in June, 1888, and that in the meantime the Chairman be authorized to call meetings at such times and places as the Executive Committee may direct. After further discussion, the following reso-

lution, offered by Mr. Everts, of New York, was Resolved. That this Board will hold a meeting in

the city of Richmond on the third Tuesday of January In accordance with one of the foregoing reso-Intions, the Chairman announced the Executive Committee, as follows:-

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. Rt. Rev. C. P. McIlvaine, of Ohio (Cincinnati); Hon. Wm. Aiken, of South Carolina (Charleston); Wm. M. Evarts, Esq., of New York (New York city); Hon. Wm. A. Graham, of North Carolina (Hillsborough;) George N.

Eaton, Esq., of Maryland (Baltimore). Governor Clifford, from a committee ap-pointed on the subjects of legal organization, custody of funds, and choice of Treasurer, made

the following The committee respectfully recommend the

adoption of the following resolutions:-Resolved, That Governor Fish and Mr. Evarts be authorized and requested to procure from the Legis-lature of the State of New York an act of incorpora-tion, the trustees to constitute the body of corporators, with power to appoint their successors, under the name of "The Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund," and with authority to administer the Fund ac-

Fund," and with authority to administer the Fund according to such by-laws and regulations as may be adopted by the corporation.

Exacted, That when such act shall be obtained and accepted the funds be transferred to the corporation by the committee having them in charge.

Evolved, That a transferred be elected, who shall be a member of the Board, with authority to make such arrangements, in concurrence with the Finance Committee that the state Lagrangement of the mittee, for the safe keeping and disbursement of the income of the fund, as in their judgment may be

The resolutsons having been adopted, Samuel Wetmore, Esq., of New York, was elected The Finance Committee had been previously

appointed by the Chair, as follows:-

FINANCE COMMITTEE. Messrs, Hamilton Fish, of New York; Charles Mncalester, of Pennsylvania; John H. Clifford, of Massachusetts; George W. Riggs, of Washington; Samuel Wetmore, of New York.

The Chairman and other members having presented a large number of applications from various Institutions and Individuals Southern and Southwestern States for aid from the trustees, it was voted that these and other similar papers be referred to the General Agent The following letter of explanation, supple-

mental to the original letter of trust, was re ceived from Mr. Peabody (who, at the invitation of the trustees, had been present during a considerable part of the proceedings), and ordered to be entered on the records:— Gentlemen-Understanding that a doubt has bee

expressed in fegara to my intentions and instructions on the subject of the distribution of the fund intrusted to your ears for the purpose of education in the Southern and Southwestern States, I desire distinctly to say to you that my desire was to leave an absolute discretion to the Board of Trustees as to the particular localities in which the funds should from time to time be expended.

Those that all the States included in that part of our country which is suffering from the results of the recent civil wer may, sooner or later, according to their needs, receive more or less of the benefit of the

But it was not my design to bind my trustees to distribute the benefits of the fining upon any measure of proportion among the Sfates, or to create any claim on the part of any State to any distinctive share.

Still less did I design to subject the trustees, collectively or individually, to any responsibility to those intended to be benefited, or to any individual responsibility of any sort, for the management of the fund committed to them. committed to them.

I have entire confidence that they will discharge the trust with wisdom, equity, and fidelity, and I leave all the details of management to their own dis-

cretion. With great respect, your numble servant, GEORGE PEABODY. New York, March 20, 1867.

During the last two days of the meeting, the Rev. Dr. Sears (who had been invited by telegraph to assist in the deliberations of the Board, and had kindly come on from Providence for that purpose) was present, and expressed his hearty laterest in the great work which had been undertaken, his earnest desire to aid the trustees in any way in his power, and presented his general views in regard to the best course

He withheld, however, any positive acceptance of his appointment for further delibe-

Resolutions were then offered by Governor Aiken; and, after remarks by Bishop McIlvaine, Hon. William C. Rives, and Governor Graham.

by whom they were seconded, were unanimously adopted. A prayer by Bishop McIlvaine, invoking the Divine blessing upon the work which had thus been entered upon, closed the proceedings of the trustees, and they adjourned without delay.

ROBERT C. WINTHEOP,

Chairman of the Board of Trustees.

GEORGE PEABODY RUSSELL, Treasurer.

Noble Gift from D. Appleton & Co., the Well-known Publishers. The following interesting correspondence will

speak for itself:—

No. 43 Broadway, March 22.—To the Board of Trustees of the Feabody Education Fund—Geutlemen:—Profoundly impressed with the munificent gift of Mr. Peabody, and the untoid blessings which it will be the means of diffusing throughout the South and Southwest, and having been devoted for many years to the promotion of the educational interests of our country, we cannot refrain from asking your permission to participate in this notient of all noble charilies.

Munificent as Mr. Peabody's donation is, we teel that not only will the extensive and desolate field to which it is to be applied require it all, but that the cooperation of others who sympathize with the great object he has in view may also be desirable.

In furtherance, therefore, of the end proposed by Mr. Feabody, the providing of educational facilities for destitute districts in the South, we beg to present to your Board 190,000 vommes on branches of elementary instruction, viz.—25,000 copies of the Webster Stementary Specier: 25,000 copies of the Webster Elementary Reader: 25,000 copies of Cornell's First Steps in Geography: 20,000 copies of Quackenbos Frimary Arithmetic; 5000 copies of Quackenbos Frimary Arithmetic; 5000 copies of Quackenbos Frimary Reader: 20,000 copies of Quackenbos Frimary Arithmetic; 5000 copies of Quackenbos Frimary Arithmetic; 5000 copies of Quackenbos Frimary Readers and the second copies of Cornell's First Steps in Geography: 20,000 copies of Quackenbos Frimary Readers and the second copies of Quackenbos Frins Steps in Geography: 20,000 copies of Quackenbos Frimary Readers and the second copies of Quackenbos first Book in Grammiar.

Arithmetic: 5000 copies of Quackenbox First Book in Grammar.

We send you herewith apecimen copies of these works, and trust they will be commended to you not only by their intrinsic merits and adaptation to the work of primary instruction, but also by the fact that they are the most popular and widely used works on the branches of which they treat, and have been long known and cordinity approved by teachers generally. We solicit your acceptance and distribution of these volumes, and will deliver them to your order as may be needed.

known and cordially approved by teachers generally. We solicit your acceptance and distribution of these volumes, and will deliver them to your order as may be needed.

Bidding you God speed in the great work to which you have been called, we remain, gentlemen, your obedientservants.

D. APPLET IN & CO.

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, March 23—Evening.—Messys. D. Appleton & Co.—Gentlemen:—Your communication of this day, addressed to the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Educational Fund, reached me a few hours since, together with the parcel of books to which it referred.

The Trustees adjourned yesterday, after completing their preliminary arrangements, and, unless some unexpected exigency should occur, they will not meet again until January next. In the mean time they have intrusted the great work with which Mr. Peabody has charged them to their General Agont, under the supervision of an Executive Committee.

I return to boston on Monday morning, and shall loss no time in laying your communication before the committee, but some weeks, or even months, may elayse before any formal acknowledgment can be made of your most timely and generous offer. I am unwilling, however, that a day should pass without some expression of my deep sense of the noble spirit of your communication, and of the munificent off your communication, and of the munificent off your communication, and of the munificent officially, for this large and liberal contribution to the cause in which we are engaged. A lundred thousand volumes of such publications as you have so promptly placed at our disposal, and of some of which I know the value, cannot fall to furnish the most acceptable and important aid in the prosecution of Mr. Peabody's designs; and I am sure that I only anticipate the action of the Executive Committee, and of the whole Board of Trustees in tendering to you without delay our grateful and hearty acknowledgments. Believe me, gentlemen, with great respect, your obliged and obedient servant.

R. C. WINTHROP, Chairman.

P. S.—Since writing the

A very liberal offer was also made some time since by the well-known firm of Messrs, Charles Scribner & Co., in regard to which the details are not yet complete.—N. Y. Heratd, to-day.

ENGLAND.

The Will of the Late Artemas Ward. As conflicting accounts have been circulated respecting the disposal of Mr. Brown's property we append the following as the substance of his

bequests:—

To the children of Mr Hingston (his agent), two in number, he leaves each \$500.

To his mother he leaves a life interest in the whole of his real estate, the value of which is at least \$25,000, and at her death it beases into the hands of Horace Greeiey, as trustee, for the purpose of founding an asylum for decayed printers.

His library is to be competed for by the boys at present receiving their education at the school in which Mr. Brown was educated.

The rest of his personalty is devoted to the object of providing for the education of George Stevens, an intelligent youth of fourteen, who has been his constant attendant and companion for the last two years. The will provides for his apprenticeship for two years in a printing office, and then his removal to college for the perfecting of his education. Mr. Brown stated that his object in wishing George to go first into a printing office was, "that he might ascertaid how little he knew, and how important it was to learn,"

His funeral took place at Kensal Green Ceme-

His funeral took place at Kensal Green Cemetery on Saturday, the 9th of March. The mouraprocession started from the residence Charles Millward, Esq., one of his most cherished friends. The hearse was drawn by four due black horses, and it was followed by four car-riages, each having four horses. The first carriage contained Mr. Hingston, George Stevens and Dr. Crott. The second was occupied by English palt-bearers-Andrew Halliday Charles Millward, Tom Hood, J. L. Toole; the third by the American pall-bearers-Major Charles S. Dix, Mr. Ed. Curtis, of New York, Laurence Barrett, of New York, A. Chadbourne, of California; the fourth by London literary friends. The carriage of the American Minister, occupied by the Secretary of Legation, came next; then the private broughams of Messrs. Halliday, Toole, Hood, Pond, Sothern, and others—in all, twenty carriages. About sixty members of the Savage Club, of which Artemus had been elected a member, joined the procession at the entrance of the Cemetery, as did also the principal members of the literati of London, the leading

The beautiful service of the Church of England was read by the rector in a most impressive manner, and when he came to the words "earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust," the coffin gradually disappeared, by machinery, into the catacombs below the church. Ladies closed around the mouth of the tomb, and showered beautiful flowers upon the coffin

After the service had been concluded, Mr. M. Conway, by special request of the Savage Club, addressed the large assemblage. The church was crowded to suffocation. The following is a very imperfect sketch, as the crowd ren-

dered it impossible to take a report:

He said:—It had often been remarked that the fountain of laughter was close to that oftears. Comedy was closely followed by tragedy. In the ground where they were assembled lay many brilliant and fine wits, whose memories were intimately associated with our delights, and also with our tears for their loss, for their own sorrows, and, as too often bappened, for their early deaths. How often did it happen that moralizing on the fate of the man of infinite Jest and humor must be made, as in the play of Hamies on his skuil. And how meianchery were sitting before the friend whom they had lost, convulsed with laughter at his brilliant sallius, and delighted with the fine touches of his humor, he was wasting away before them, and that the flashes of his eye were mingled with the mansefire that was consuming his lits. There was something in all this; but the reflection was still more melancholy that he should die in a strange country, far away from his native land, and far away from that mother in whose arms he had longed to expire. Still he had been here surrounded by friends, and tended by them with feelings true and genuine, a fact that he (Mr. Conway) was sure the countrymen of deceased would never forget. That was not the place to dwell on any criticism upon his works. The verdict placed him in the ranks of the finest and most exquisite humorits of his time. They all knew how line, how bright, and how delicate were the semibilities which were required to make up a man of fine and genume humor, and the verdict given in both countries in respect to him would, he was sure, be confirmed by posterity. In Artemas Ward there was no meanness no coarseness, no vice. He had lived in the public eye from his youth upward. He had been known, while yet a boy, as an editor of a paper in far Oble. He had also been known in the same capacity in New York and san Francisco. Thus he was a man who had lived in the public eye and been criticized during his whole lifetime, and he fer Conway) would dered it impossible to take a report:— He said:—It had often been remarked that the foun

all through touched with the most delicate humor the folices and the weaknesses of the age in which he lived. He had been a man not only of humor, but a man of good humor. He had never made an enemy, and there wis no man who did not feel that he was the letter for having known him, affectionate and simple as a child—a fine inner and the intellect, he possessed the highest elevation of character, and all who knew him felt that with him had passed away a fine, genial spirit, as true a gentleman as ever lived. Eversince his landing in this country he had been taken by the hand in a feeling of generality and sympathy—sympathy so deep that it was chiefly owing to it that he had not returned to his native land when he felt that the climate of the country did did not agree with him. This was highly creditable to the republic of letters, and would tend to cement a feeling of brotherhood between those of the two countries.

There must have been at least two thousand persons in the Cemetery, and a very large num-

The coffins are of zinc, lead, and British oak, and the plate has for an inscription:-

CHARLES K. BROWNE, Aged 33 years Knewn to the world as ARTEMAS WARD,

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

The Reports of a Liberal Defeat at Queretaro Untrue-Escobedo Within Seven Miles of Queretaro - Maximilian Trying to Compromise with Juarez-All Frenchmen to Quit Mexico, Etc.

Maramonas, March 16, via Gaiveston, March 25.—Reports of a Liberal defeat near Queretaro reached here on the 19th inst., and were extensively circulated by the local press of this city and Brownsville. There is no truth in them. No news of the general engagement had been received in San Luis Potosi up to the 28th of

February.
Maximilian, who had moved out of Queretaro on the 24th ultimo, had returned; and the Liberals had advanced their lines to within seven miles of Querctaro. Heavy guns had been sent to the front from San Luis, where President Juarez is still sojourning. Rumors of an attempted arrangement by Maximilian with the Liberal Government are rife. Quiroga is said to have been defeated at Zelaya. Justez will soon issue a decree declaring that the relations of commerce and amity between France and Mexico have ceased, and ordering all French residents out of the country unless they become

naturalized citizens of Mexico. Cortinas makes professions of obedience to the Government of President Juarez. He has been ordered to the interior. The whole State of Tamaulipas is quiet.

French View of Maximilian's Situation and Action.

The Paris Opinion Nationale, March 7, says:-It is known that at the moment when Mar-snal Bazaine effected his retreat from Mexico to Vera Cruz, the Republican Generals Alvarez and Portirio Diaz were threatening the capital from a southwest direction, by way of Toluca and Cuernavaca. It was then that the Emperor Maximilian cassed all his silver to be melted. converted it into dollars, and with a corps of 6000 men, followed, no doubt, by all whose interest it was to quit Mexico, marched north, where, it is said, he met and defeated Carvajal.

It seems that if Maximilian had desired to preserve his capital he would have first offered with the strongest and present of his capital. battle to the strongest and nearest of his enemies-that is, Porfino Diaz. In going north he crosses an immense country, occupied by 40,000 Juarists, in scattered bodies, which he could defeat one after another. This march would enable him to retreat to Texas after his last campaign, and to embark at Galveston or New Orleans, thus avoiding the personal unpleasant-

Despatch from Admiral Baron de la Rouciere at Vera Cruz. The Paris Monteur du Soir, of March 9, publishes the following despatch from Admiral de la Ronciere de Noury at Vera Cruz, Feb. 28:-"Sixteen thousand men are embarked, and have sailed. Their health is good. I hope that the evacuation will be finished on the 8th of

ness of again accepting the protection of France.

THE CHICAGO TUNNEL.

The Ceremonies at the Formal Opening of the Work by the Municipal Government of the City, Etc. Etc.

CHICAGO, March 25 .- To-day witnessed the

first consummation of the Great Lake Tunnel enterprise. You have already a very full acthis immense work, involving a cost of two and a half millions of dellars, and three years of uninterrupted labor from origin until comple-tion last fall. Nothing remained but to celebrate with appropriate ceremonies the memorable event whence was to date Chicago's supply of pure fresh water. The day arose warm and beautiful. Long before the hour for ferming the procession the streets were filled with people of every class, flags were unfuried from every staff in the city, and from windows nany national and emblewatic bauners; the places of business were generally closed, and the people universally manifested a disposition to celebrate the day. At 9 o'clock the proces-sion formed on Dearborn street, in front of the Masonic temple; at 10.30 it began to move, myrads of banners flying in the breeze, and strains from a dozen bands testifying the popular joy. The turnout of citizens at this time was immense, the streets, sidewalks, windows, and even roofs of buildings along the line of march being densely thronged with speciawaying of handkerchiefs and shouts of admiration from the assembled thousands, who testified their appreciation of the brilliant spec-tacle, and the delight at the prospect of regaling themselves henceforth with water free from all impurity. The procession, as formed, consisted of the different commanderies of Kuights Temof the different plants of the various lodges. The number of Masons who participated in the ceremonies was nearly 1000, followed by the Ellsworth Zouaves, the public officers of the courts, the judiciary, the entire police force of the city, the fire department in full uniform, with their engines guily decorated, associations. Having marched through the principal streets, the procession advanced to the spot occupied by the water-works, where it halted, the Knights Templar opened ranks, and the body of the procession marched through the members of the Grand Lodge of the State, the March and Albertain the Dearborn Light Artillery, and many civic Lodge of the State, the Mayor and other city officials taking positions on the platform, and the Dearborn Light Artillery firing a salute. Not less than twenty thousand people were at this time present. The Grand Master of the laid the corner-stone of the new tower, with appropriate Masonic ceremonies. previously delivering an address. A number of articles and pamphlets of interest to the or articles and panishes of increase to the curious of posterity were then deposited beneath the stone, and the whole cemented. Mayor Rice delivered the oration of the day, in which he detailed at some length the history of the water-works of Chicago. Ex-Mayor Sherman and Chief Eugineer Chesebrough cach delivered brief addresses, The procession was then reformed, and returned to the point whence it had started three hours before, where it broke up. Although the conclusion of the tunnel enterprise was cele

brated to-day, the water was let into the tunnel, and from thence distributed throughout the city on Friday night, so that we have for three days been blessed with what Chicago never enjoyed before, pure and clean water. -It is stated that Senator Conness, of California, will decline a renomination. His term

expires with this Congress. -A man in London seeks a divorce from his wife on the ground of her madness at the time of their marriage.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, March 26.

Trial of American Citizens in Canada. The following is the complete document beretefore transmitted by the President to the House, in compliance with a resolution of that body:-

Toronto, March 11.—Sir:—I have the honor to inform you that the Court of Queen's Bench gave judgment on Saturday last in the case of Patrick McGrath, one of the Fenian prisoners, and that they have confirmed the conviction. You will recollect that Patrick McGrath was tried at the November court (for participation in the Fenian raid of June last), as a citizen of the United States, and acquitted. At the January court he was tried a second time, on another indictment, for the same offense, as a British subject. To the latter indictment I recommended him to plead a plea of autrefois acquit, besides pleading over to the felony. He was convicted on the felony, and the question raised on the plea of autrefois acquit was reserved by Mr. Justice Morrison for the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench.

Chief Justice Draper gave a long and elaborate judgment in support of the views of the Court. It certainly required an elaborate judgment to sustain the views adopted by the Court in this case. I am much disappointed, as not-withstanding the elaborate judgment delivered

in this case. I am much disappointed, as notwithstanding the elaborate judgment delivered
by the Court, my reason is not convinced of its
soandness. The understanding heretofore
among lawyers has been that a man in this
country could not be placed twice in jeopardy
for the same offense, and that it mattered
nothing whether the first acquittal was the result of a technical difficulty, or an error of the
Judge. If the offense was substantially the
same, he could not be tried a second time. The
Court in this instance has departed from this
time-honored principle. There is no appeal;
so the matter must rest. The judgment in this
case may be said to end the Fenian trials.

The results of the trials in which I was concerned are as follows: in this case. I am much disappointed, as notcerned are as follows:-

TRIED AT THE NOVEMBER ASSIZES, 1860. Acquitted—David F. Lumsden, Benjamin Parry, William Duggan, Patrick McGrath, Daniel Drummond, Thomas Donoghue, Convicted—William Slavin, Daniel Whelan, William Heyden, Thomas School, John Quin.

Acquitted—John Grace, Frederick Fry, John Smith, Patrick Keaking, James Diamond, George Matthews, James Donoghue, William Baker, John Cooney, John Hughes, William Orr, Francis King, James Spalding, John Moran, Henry Lavede, Peter Doyle,

Convicted—Patrick Norton, Daniel Quim, John Rogan, Peter Paul Ledwith, Thomas Cooney, Michael Purtell, Patrick McGrath, James Burke, Timothy Kiley, Patrick O'Neill, Thomas Hillawell, Benard Dunn, Owen Kennedy, John Gallagher,

So that there have been twenty-two acquittals and nineteen convictions. John H. Mechican was discharged, the grand jury having found no bill against him. TRIED AT THE JANUARY ASSIZES, 1867,

bill against nim.

The Rev. John McMahon and Robert B. Lynch were tried before I was retained, so that I could not include them in the list of prisoners defended by me; but after their conviction I made an application for a new trial in their behalf.

The original number of Fenian prisoners lodged in the military prison here was rinety-six or ninety-seven, and out of this number there have been but twenty-one convictions.

In summing up the result of these eventful State trials, it is due to you that I should acknowledge the valuable assistance I received bill against him. knowledge the valuable assistance I received from you throughout in suggesting proper courses to be adopted, in getting up evidence, and in securing the attendance of witnesses at

the several trials.

As considerable expense has been incurred in securing the attendance of the necessary witnesses at the court from the United States and distant parts of Canada, it is but right to say, that without the attendance of these witnesses the defenses would have been a failure and many of the twenty-two acquittals have resulted in convictions, I beli I believe in almost every case the several witnesses were sent for on my opinion that their attendance was absolutely necessary to sustain the defenses in the cases in which they were required to

I feel bound to add that the duties you had to discharge at this place in regard to the Fenian trials were not of the most pleasant character, and required adroitness and prudence in dealing with them. When it became known that the United States Government interested itself in behalf of its own citizens incarcerated in our jalis as Fenians, and intended to provide counsel for such of them as were ludigent, you had to encounter the prejudice of the community, but the prudent and the straightforward course pursued by you in this matter helped to remove these prejudices, and enabled you to carry out the end in view without diminishing in the least the public and personal respect which is due to you as the Consul of the United States from the people among whom you live.

I have the honor to be, sir, your obedient servent.

K. MACKENZIE. D. THURSTON, Esq., U. S. Consul, Toronto.

Opposed to Democrats. Senator Cameron has no confidence in any ompromise, and will oppose the confirmation of any Democrat to office in Pennsylvania.

The Fourth District Assessorship. Colonel Alexander Cummings, formerly of the Evening Bulletin and New York World, now Governor of Colorado, is a candidate for the Assessorship of this district, supported, it is said, by Mr. Seward, Secretary of State.

George H. Moore, formerly Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, is here, and is reported to e urging his own claims for the Assessorship. Collector of the Port.

Ex-Governor and ex-Collector William F. Johnston and John Welsh, late candidate for Congress, are here, for the purpose of opposing the appointment of Goodwin for the Colectorship. This is a "queer" move, and is not understood by the politicians exactly.

Lawlessness in Schuylkill County. POTTSVILLE, March 26 .- On Saturday four rishmen broke into the house of Henry Rapp, farmer near Ringtown, in this county, to rob. A neighbor, Jacob Johnson, went to his assistance, when one of the robbers shot him dead, and wounded Mr. Rapp. Rapp stabbed

Markets by Telegraph.

ne of the robbers, when the gang fled.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, March 26.—Stocks dull. Chicago and Rock Island, 9634; Reading, 10114; Canton Company, 4576; Eric Railroad, 58; Cieveland and Toledo, 11814; Cieveland and Putsburg, 79; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 9534; Michigan Central, 108; Michigan Southern, 77; New York Central, 108; Hilmois Central, 11514; Cumberland preferred, 30; Virginia 68, 61; Missouri 68, 95; Hudson River, 13914; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 10834; do. 1864, 10734; new issue, 107; United States Ten-forties, 9754; Seven-thirties, first issue, 1653; at sight, 10934; Sterling Exchange, 10834; at sight, 10934. Gold closed at 134. Money at 1 per cent.

New York, March 26.—Cotton firm at 31c, Flour advanced 5c.; sales of 6500 bbis.; State at \$9-95@12-80; Ohio, \$11-80@13-90; Western, \$9-95@13-90; Southern, \$11-25@17. Wheat firm and quiet, Corn dull and declining. Oats firm and quiet; Western at 64@68c. Provisions firm and quiet; New Mess Pork, \$23-75@23-8734. Whisky quiet.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Smith Homicide.

Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges
Ludiow and Petree.—William B. Mann, District
Attorney; T. Bradford Dwignt, Assistant District Attorney.—In the case of John A. Smith,
who is charged with the murder of James
Lukens, on the 2ist of December last, at Quigley's tayern, Second and Lombard streets, the
following testimony was clicited after our latest following testimony was elicited after our latest edition of yesterday:—

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The Court reassembled at 3 o'clock.
Philip Mitton testified that he removed Lukens from Quigley's to the Hospital, and afterwards to Fifteenth street, below Fitzwater, to the sister of deceased; Lukens was a large man.
Coroner Daniels testified that he held an inquest on the body of James Lukeus, and had a post-mortem of the body.

the body.

John McGliley testified that he knew James Lukens; was in Quigley's tavern at the time Lukens was shot; wher. I went in Mr. Glibert was saying to Mr. Lukens.

"That is an uncalled-for remark: there is no such party here:" Mr. Glibert then attempted to get Lukens to the west end of the room, and away from the party he had a difficulty with; don't remember anything occurring until the entrance of Smith; Smith came to the Second street door. Smith stepped inside, about three yards, and said, "You big.—. I've got you," and with that pulled two things onto ihs pocket; they locked like a pistol and a billy; they appeared to be tangled, and he was separating them; just as Smith spoke, Lukens stepped towards him two or three steps, with his right hand in his pocket; he did not say anything, and Smith levelled the pistol at him, as ifto hit him, in the breast, but before pulling he lowered, still pointing at Lukens, pointing at the leg; afectuatens was shot he seized a pictor, as if to throw it, but parties interfered and prevented him; Smith, after shooting, went to the door and went out. Lukens attempted toget out the back door; he was prevented from going out by Mr. Glibert, and it was then discovered that he was shot in the leg.

On cross-examination the witness testified that Smith told him of a difficulty he had had with Lukens, and showed him his lead, which was badly swollen from a blow inflicted by Lukens, who had said nothing about the difficulty.

Dr. Thomas Morton, surgeon of the Pennsylvania Hospital, testified that he attended lukeus; he had a gunshot wound in the right thigh, which was the cause of his death.

Dr. Snapleigh made a post-mortem examination of the body.

Samuel Glibert testified he had hold of Lukens when he was shot; Smith was six or eight feet from him.

Washington Quigley testified that Lukeus' manner was angry and excited while in the hone. he body.

John McGinley testified that he knew James Lukens;

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him.

Washington Quigley testified that Lukeus' manner was angry and excited while in the house.

The Commonwealth closed, and the Court adjourned until this morning.

expression.

Cross-examined—I opened the door of the box entry that night, and held it while he passed in; the door shuts on a spring: it closed when I went in; the first one I saw in the room was Vansciver. I next saw Lokens; I saw Quigley there; he was standing at the bar, with his back towards Lombard street; after the occurrence had happened I saw Gilbert! Ididn't see McGinley there: I saw Wilcox; he was sitting at the table playing cards; the table was just behind the Second street door; Lukens was near the Lombard street of any one in particular being with him; his face was towards me; I saw nothing in Smith's hands before or after the shooting; I didn't see him when he went out; I didn't hear smith say "You big ——, I have got you;" the barroom I should judge was about \$2 or 35 feet long, and about 12 or 14 feet from the Second street door; I hadn't taken anything to drink that day.

Witness continued—I saw Smith two or three weeks before this affair.

Q. Do you know whether Smith had apprehensions mined-I opened the door of the box enti-

before this affair.
Q. Do you know whether Smith had apprehensions that Lukens would do him bodily harm?
Objected to by Mr. Dwight.
The Court overruled the question,
Q. Did you hear Smith say, a few days before the shooting, that Lukens would do him harm the next time he saw him?

shooting that Lukens would do him harm the next time be saw him?
Objected to and sustained.
Re-examined—Gilbert had hold of Lukens after he ran towards Smith.
Q. Were the half-a-dozen drinks he says he had taken in half an hour perceptible? A. I should judge he had been drinking—a good bit drunk,
Jerry Nolen sworn—I live No. 513 South Second street; I was at the house the night after Lukens was shot; I saw Lukens there.
Mr. Dwight objected to asking the witness questions as to what took piace after the shooting, if Mr. Goforth said he offered to prove by the witness that Lukens, the day after the shooting, said to witness in answer to a question of witness as if he knew who shot him, said yes he knew who shot him, but never would tell about it, for if Smith hadn't shot me, I would have shot him.
Objected to, and objection sustained.
Witness resumed—I saw Smith two weeks before the shooting.
O. What was his condition?

Shooting. What was his condition? Objected to and overruled. Q. Did you at any time within two or three weeks

ave occasion to examine any injuries on Smith objected to and sustained.

Objected to and sustained, Mrs. Louisa Lindsey sworn—I live No. 1725 Cox's treet; I know Mr. Lukens and John A. Smith. Q. Were you present at any time within three weeks it this shooting, when James Lakens made any breats against John A. Smith, the defendant?

A. Yes, I was.
Q. What were those threats? A. He said he would kill him then, and if he could not then he would at some other time: Lukens had a penknite; he stabbed him in the back part of the head with it.
Q. Did he commit any violence on any other person Objected to and sustained.

[Continued in our next edition.]

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. }
Tuesday, March 25, 1867.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for some time past, continues very dull. Government bonds were unsettled. July 5-20s sold at 107, no change; 97# was bid for 10-40s; 108# for 6s of 1881; and 105#@105# for June and August 7-30s. City loans were dull; the new

issue sold at 101@1015, a slight decline.
Raiiroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 1335, no change; Pennsylvania Raiiroad at 562, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 304, no change; Reading at 504, a slight advance; North Pennsylvania at 33@334, no change; Lehigh Valley at 604, an advance of 4; and Catawissa preferred at 30, no change. 304 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 57 for Minehill; 30 Elmis company. 40 for preferred dec. 20 Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 28 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 442 for Northern Central

Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 80, an advance of \(\frac{1}{2}, \) and Thirteenth and Fitteenth at 19\(\frac{1}{2}, \) no change. 72 was bid for West Philadelphia; 13\(\frac{1}{2} \) for Hestonville; and 40\(\frac{1}{2} \) for Union. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-ment, at full prices. City sold at 684, and Manu-facturers' at 324. 230 was bid for North Ame-rica; 153 for Philadelphia; 1364 for Farmers' and Mechanics': 56 for Commercial; 100 for North-ern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 92 for Western; 100 for Tradesm 68 for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 62 for

Quotations of Gold-101 A. M., 1331; 11 A. M.

134: 12 M., 1344: 1 P. M., 134, an advance of 4 on the closing price last evening.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS, 100 sh Read. b5wnint. 50°81 200 sh Susq Cnl.....b30.. 15%

100 sh Read. b5wnint. 50'81 | 200 sh Susq Cnl...b30. 15% FIRST BOARD.

\$5000 City 8s, New...s.1011 | 10 sh Cam & Am......123\footnote{2} \ \footnote{2} \ \f

@1984; do., 1862, 1084@109; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do., 1865, new, 1064@107; do. 58, 10-408, 974@974; do. 7-30s, August, 1064 do. 58, 10-408, 974@971; do. 7-308, August, 1054 @106; do., June, 1054@105½; do., July, 1054@ 105½; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 174 @18; do., July, 1864, 174@17½; do., August, 1864, 164@17; do., October, 1864, 154@16; do., De-cember, 1864, 144@15; do., May, 1865, 124@12½; do., August, 1865, 114@11½; do., September, 1865, 104@11; do., October, 1865, 104@104. Gold, 1334@1344.

133{@1344.
—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. 6-20*, coupon, 1862, 1084@1084; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@1074; do. new, 1064@107; 5*, 10-40*, coupon, 974@1074; U. S. 7-30*, 1st series, 1054@1054; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1054. Compounds, December, 1864, 144@15. Gold, 1534@1344.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, March 26,-There is a steady home consumptive inquiry for Flour, and holders are firm in their views, with a total absence of any demand for shipment. Sales of 1000 bbls., including superfine at \$8.25@9, extras at \$9.50@ 10.50, Northwestern extra family at \$12@13.50 Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. \$11.75@14.25, and fancy at \$14.50@17, according to quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$7.371/207.50; 250 bbls, on private terms. Nothing doing in Corn Meal, and prices are nominal.

There is no falling off in the demand for prime Wheat, but the transactions are reprime Wheat, but the transactions are restricted, owing to the meagreness of the receipts and stock. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at \$2.90@3.15, and California at \$3.20@3.25. Rye is scarce and wanted; sales of Western and Pennsylvania at \$1.40@1.50. In Corn there is no improvement to notice; sales of 1000 bushels new yellow at \$1.03@1.10 in store and from the cars, some of fair quality at \$1.06, and 2000 bushels white, in store, at \$1.12. Oats are unchanged. Sales of Pennsylvania red at \$7@70c. Nothing doing in Barley. 800 bushels 67/200. Nothing doing in Barley. 800 bushels New York two-rowed Malt sold at \$1:20@1:25, the latter rate for choice. Provisions are held with much firmness, but In the absence of sales we quote No. I Quercitron Bark at \$35 % ton.
Whisky—The "contraband" article is selling at 80c.@\$1'40.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAMARCH 26. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page, CLEARED THIS MORNING. Ship Adele, Young, Cork, for orders, L. Westergaard

& Co. Brig Telegraph, Robinson, Cronstadt, Werkman & Co. Brig Golden Lead, Langthorn, Aspinwall, Merchant & Co. Schr Triumph, Chester, Norwich, Hunter, Rommell Schr Active, Wootten, Alexandria, J. T. Justus.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Pioneer, Bennett, from Savannah, via Wilmington, N. C., and Norfolk, with cotton and naval atores to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passed in the bay a foreign barquentine and two brigs, bound up.

Steamer Hunter, Rogers, 38 hours from Providence, with mose, to Lathbury, Wickersham & Co. Passed off Bombay Hook brig A. H. Curtis, from Matanzas, and schr Daniel Pearson, lumber loaded.

Brig Alex, Milliken, Estes, 3 days from New York, with staves to Merchant & Co.

Schr Active, Wootten, from Baltimore, in ballast to J. T. Justus.

Schr M. C. Burnite, Richards, 1 day from Camden, Del., with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Del., with grain to J. L. Bewiey & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

Lewes, Del., March 22-6 P. M.—A beavy gale from N. E. has prevailed for the last 48 hours, but the wind has now got more to the north, and it is moderating. Steamboat Albany, from Philadelphia, for New York, in tow of tug Hudson, parted from her moorings at the Break water, and came ashore opposite the town at 6 P. M. yesterday, and has since gone to pieces.

Barque Aurora, from Philadelphia, for Cork, came ashore opposite this place this morning, with foremast cut away, main topmast broken, rudder carried away, bowsprit and head gear all gone, and other damages. The captain and crew have landed here.

The barque E. Schuitz, from Philadelphia for New Orleans, after being in collision with brig Harriet Amelia, came ashore with mizzenmast cut away.

Barque Minna, for Bremen, lies about halfway between the Break water and shore, with all masts cut away. Schr Sarah, from Philadelphia, for Newburyport, lies near her, dismasted, they will probably ride out the gale.

A schooner, reported the Clara C. Baker, from out the gale.

A schooner, reported the Clara C. Baker, from Washington. N. C. with cotton. tar, and rosin, for New York, is ashore opposite the Breakwater, and will be high and dry at low tide.

The barque Ninfa Taglavia, brigs Harriet Amelia, Lilly, and others unknown are in the barbor. Wind N. JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Alexandra. Crosby. from Antwerp, at New York, reports:—March 21, lat, 40 30, lon. 62 10, fell in with brig Ida McLeod, of Philadelphia, in a staking condition. Took off captain and crew, and brought them to this port. Captain Cook makes the following statement:—Sailed from Newport, R. I., on the 18th of March for Rotterdam; on the 18th at 3:35 A. M., the vessel running E. by N., wind W. by N., the wind fell suddenly to a caim, and shortly after the vessel was boarded by a sea over the stern, which carried overboard the mate, Samuel Drew, who was lost. He was standing with his hand resting on the cabin door, which was closed at the time. The same sea broke in the after side of the house, and knocked the cabin all down, except two berths; started the quarter-deck along the fore and thwartships beam; broke down the wheel, forced coverings and moulding from the stern, broke beams in the upper deck, forced skylight and mizzen hatch, and broke mainboom and gaff. William Brown and Sterling Martin were washed from the helm into the cabin, and taken from thence by Captain Cook, while the doors, furniture, boards, etc., were carrying them from side to side at a fearful rate. The vessel appeared low and loggy at the time we were taken off, and after then had strong easterly gales. The Ida McLeod was nine years old, 585 tons, and was owned by D. S. Stetson & Co., Captain Cook, and others, of Philadelphia.

Steamship Peruvian, Glover, for Boston and Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool Ith inst.

Schr R. S. Miller, Watson, hence, at Boston 23d inst. Schr Julia Smith, Briggs, hence for Fall River, at New York yesterday.

Schr A. S. Cameron, Cobb, from Norwich for Philadelphia, at New York yesterday.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]
NEW YORK, March 28.—Arrived, steamship Columin, from Glasgow. Steamship Palmyra, from Liverpool 12th inst. Steamship England, from Liverpool 12th inst.

Steamship Famya, from Liverpool 18th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

New York. March 25—Arrived, steamship City of Washington, Roskell, from Liverpool.

Steamship New York, Ernst, from Biemen, Steamship Perit, Delanoy, from Galveston.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, from Galveston.

Steamship Perit, Delanoy, from Galveston.

Steamship Pang Shuey, Growell, from N, Orleans.

Steamship Livingston, Baker, from Savannah, Steamship Gen. McClellan, Laughton, from Boston Ship Gorilla, Jones, from Liverpool.

Ship Alexander, Almfeldt, from Liverpool.

Ship Alexander, Crosby, from Liverpool.

Ship Constellation, Hoxle, from Liverpool.

Ship Alexander, Crosby, from Antwerp.

Schr Harvest Queen, McBride, from Cornwallis, Schr Harvest Queen, McBride, from Cornwallis, Schr Hervest Queen, McBride, from Cornwallis, Schr Pelro, Rodgers, from Lepreaux.

Cleared, ships Juvents, Kingsbury, Liverpool: Gresham, Ponsonby, London; Ablgall, Raymond, Waterford; barques Ablon. Elsenbrook, Bremen: Magdalena, Searle, Aspinwall; brigs Lorenz, Breckwoldt, Hamburg: Lena Thurlow, Corbett, Matanzas; schra Union, Sawyer, Barbados; Florence W, Tower, Perry, Hayana.