Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor. | OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. | F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
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BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

WEDDING INVITATIONS AND VISITING CARDS Engraved or Written. Newest styles of Wedding Stationery. Call and look at samples.
W. G. PERRY, Stationer,
ja7 728 Arch street.

DIED.

CAMPBELL.—Suddenly, on the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M., John H. Campbell, in the 68th year of his age.
His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 310 North Sixth street, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

GOVETT.—On the evening of the 20th inst., Robert A. Govett, in the 71st year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 129 South Thirty-sixth street, West Philadelphia, on Fifth day, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. Interment at Fair Hill.

KINGSTON.—Suddenly, on the 20th instant, Harriet Kingston, in the 58th year of her age.
Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence 1211 Spruce street, on Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, without further notice. 1t

RYERSS.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 20th inst., Joseph Wain Ryerss, in the 65th year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 123 Walnut street, on Friday morning, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

THOMAS.—On the evening of the 19th instant, Martha, wife of Samuel Thomas, in the 70th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 606 North Twelfth street, on Fourth-day, the 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Interment at Fair Hill.

CARD—JANUARY 1, 1868.—EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch, are prepared to suit families with,
HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS,
GOOD FLANNELS AND MUSLINS,
GOOD TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS,
GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GRAND OPENING.
THE ST. JAMES HOTEL,
Twentieth and Market Streets,
which has been recently fitted up in the most elegant manner by Mr. JNO. M. GRULER, late of Shinn's Broad and Chestnut streets, will be opened for the reception of customers on THIS EVENING.
The ATHLETIC GLEE CLUB have kindly volunteered their services, and will discourse some of their sweetest melodies on this occasion. 1t

TO THE FRIENDS OF THE POOR.—AMONG the many institutions designed to aid the suffering, we commend the HOWARD MISSION FOR THE RELIEF AND RELIGIOUS EDUCATION OF THE DESTITUTE, in Shippen street, below Fourth. Their experience for twenty-four years in that destitute portion of our city has enabled them, as far as possible, to judge the character of those applying for assistance.
By liberal donations of the benevolent they were enabled to relieve every worthy case who called upon them last winter for relief. Many of the assisted were widows left with orphans; others sick or aged, who heretofore had been enabled to support themselves. The number of such sufferers increases from winter to winter.
The advanced cost of food, rent and other items of necessity is felt by those who have a liberal income, but operates more sensibly upon all whose means of support are very limited. Females employed in various kinds of work, receive but a small compensation for their labor, and often require assistance as well as those who, by the care of a family, are prevented going from home to work.
The result of the late war, both by death and wounds on the field, as well as consequent sickness and death, has also added many widows and children to their list of applicants, whose necessities are far beyond what can be supplied by the small pensions of our Government, or by charitable institutions, and which must be met, if at all, in just such a quiet manner as designed by this institution.
Mr. John Seddon, the only authorized Collector, is now calling for contributions. He has had eleven years' experience, and has become well acquainted with all the operations of this work, and with many who are continually applying to the benevolent for assistance. Funds put into their hands will be distributed by him in person with caution and prudence, thus securing contributors against imposition.
Included in the expenditures of last winter, they disbursed $2,544 68, as follows, viz:
For Shoes, given to children and to the mothers.. $455 65
For Groceries, distributed by orders from 50c. to $1 134 50
For Coal, delivered at their homes..... 1,340 00
For Clothing, and material for clothing, (the making is often done by poor women, and paid for in cash, coal or groceries)..... 509 53
Cash given in small amounts or paid for funeral expenses, house rent, &c..... 105 00
In doing this work last season, Mr. Seddon made over 1,290 visits; distributed 586 garments, 313 pairs of shoes, 106 tons of coal, and found situations for 33 (of which 7 were in the country.)
N. B.—Contributors can receive from Mr. S. tickets, which, when signed by them and given to individuals applying for assistance, the case will be inquired into immediately by him, assisted if found deserving, and if not a report will be returned to the contributor.
Donations may be sent to JOHN M. HARPER,
No. 308 Chestnut street,
Superintendent of the Howard Sabbath School.
The following well known gentlemen of this city have recommended this institution to the patronage of the benevolent:
Messrs. Charles Macalester, Matthew Newkirk, William H. Drayton, Joseph H. Hildeburn, John W. Sexton, John Sparhawk and E. R. Worne. ja18-s-w-2trp§

PHILADELPHIA DISPENSARY.—AT THE annual meeting of the contributors to this institution, held the 8th inst., the following named gentlemen were chosen Managers for the year 1868, viz:
William F. Griffitts, John M. Whitall,
Henry J. Morton, John C. Browne,
Jno. Farnum, Charles Ellis,
George B. Wood, Joseph P. Smith,
D. Clark Wharton, Thomas Wistar,
Thos. Wistar Brown, William Hacker.
The above-named Managers assembled at their chamber on the 21st, and chose WILLIAM F. GRIFFITTS their President, and THOMAS WISTAR Secretary. The following officers were then chosen:
Treasurer—William L. Edwards.
Resident-Physician—Edward Maris, M. D.
Assistant-Resident—Barnett G. Guthrie, M. D.
Apothecary—George V. Brooks.
ATTENDING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
RICHARD A. CLEEMANN, M. D.,
GEO. B. DUNMIRE, M. D.
WM LEHMAN WELLS, M. D.
HORACE WILLIAMS, M. D.
RICHARD THOMAS, M. D.
JOHN S. NEWTON, M. D.
OBSTETRIC PHYSICIANS,
EDWARD A. SPOONER, M. D.
JOHN H. SHERK, M. D.
CONSULTING PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS,
HUGH L. HODGE, M. D.
GEORGE W. NORRIS, M. D.
WM. W. GERHARD, M. D.
S. LITTELL, M. D. 1t§

NATIONAL BANK OF GERMANTOWN, PHILADELPHIA.
GERMANTOWN, January 21st, 1868.
At an election held on the 14th instant, the following-named Stockholders were elected Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:
WILLIAM WYNNE WISTER,
CHARLES MAGARGE,
WILLIAM GREEN,
WILLIAM N. JOHNSON,
NATHAN L. JONES,
JOHN RITTENHOUSE,
JOHN S. HAINES,
JABEZ GATES,
NICHOLAS RITTENHOUSE, JR.,
NORTON JOHNSON,
CHARLES J. WISTER, JR.,
JAMES R. GATES,
CHARLES WEISS.
And at a meeting of the Directors held this day, WILLIAM WYNNE WISTER was unanimously re-elected President.
CHARLES W. OTTO, Cashier.
WILLIAM ROTCH WISTER, ESQ., Solicitor.
ja22 3t§ CHAS. W. OTTO, Cashier.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, held on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:
Whereas, It has pleased an All-Wise Providence to remove from our midst the Hon. John H. Campbell, one of the founders of the Central Presbyterian Church, and the first Secretary of the Board of Trustees; therefore,
Resolved, That while we deplore the loss to us of a useful and active member of the Church and this Board, we recognize the hand of God, and bow submissively to His will, feeling assured that our loss is his eternal gain.
Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family of the deceased in this their sad bereavement.
Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our beloved brother in a body.
Resolved, That a copy of the above preamble and resolutions be presented to the afflicted family.
THOS. ALLMAN, Sec. M. NEWKIRK, President. 1t*

OFFICE OF THE FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, January 22d, 1868.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Freedom Iron and Steel Company will be held at their office, No. 230 South Third Street, on THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 6th, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., when an election will be held for Thirteen Directors to serve the ensuing year.
CHAS. WESTON, Jr.,
ja22tf66 Secretary.

DIVIDEND BANK OF LOUISVILLE, BANK OF NORTH AMERICA.
JANUARY 21st, 1868.
The Bank of Louisville has declared a dividend for the past six months of Four Per Cent.
Stockholders on the Philadelphia list will be paid at this bank on demand.
ja22-3t§ J. HOCKLEY, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HALL OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESTNUT Street.
SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.
Thursday, Jan. 23, at 8 o'clock P. M. Rev. DANIEL MARCH, D. D.—"Switzerland and the Glaciers." 22-2trp§
Jan. 30, Dr. J. E. MEARS—"The Human Skeleton."

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

FOUR SEATS FOR DICKENS'S READINGS for sale. Apply at No. 8 South SECOND street. Price, $3 00. 1t§

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c. Bought by E. HUNTER,
de17 2m§ No. 613 Jayne street.

DISASTERS.

THE PITTSBURGH EXPLOSION.

Further Details—The Coroner's Inquest.

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle, Jan. 21.]

Yesterday afternoon, the jury empanneled to investigate the causes of the death of Nancy Campbell and Fred. Ramsey, killed at the fireworks explosion of Saturday morning, at the establishment of Knable and Schrock, on Smithfield street, met at the Mayor's office, according to adjournment, to commence their investigation. A short time previous, however, the death of young Schrock had occurred, as noticed elsewhere, and the jury proceeded to Passavant's Infirmary, and there viewed the body. The inquest was then adjourned till half-past seven o'clock in the evening, when the jury re-assembled at the Mayor's office and commenced taking testimony in all three of the cases. The testimony elicited was as follows:

Dr. J. A. Phillips, sworn—Am the Physician who attended young Schrock; his death resulted from burns; the injuries were superficial in their character; the eye-balls were disorganized, and also the tongue. From the character of the wounds I would judge that they were caused by the explosion of gunpowder or some other explosive substance. Schrock died at half-past two o'clock this afternoon, at Passavant's Hospital.

Edward Herd, sworn—Am traveling agent for Messrs. Knable & Schrock; was in the lower part of the store at the time of the explosion; the first thing I heard after the explosion was a fall of something heavy overhead, and saw flames through the hatchway; went up-stairs and tried the door leading to the room where the fire was, but found it fastened; returned and went up the back way; found the flames so great that I was compelled to retire. The fireworks were stored in the corner of the front room of the second story; there was a fire-place in the room with fire in it. The fireworks were about four feet from the fire; there was fire there all the time. Have no knowledge of the cause of the explosion. The fireworks in the room were torpedoes, fire-crackers and Roman candles.

E. M Schrock, sworn—Am a member of firm of Knable & Schrock; am father of the deceased, John L. Schrock; the first I heard of the explosion was a noise as of falling boxes; the noise might have been caused by the explosion of torpedoes; I saw fire dropping down through the hatchway from the second to the lower story, where I was standing; I at once inquired about the boys; I ran up stairs, but could not open the door; there was something against it inside; I called to the boys, but got no answer; I then went down the front and up the back stairs; kicked open the door, and found the back room filled with fire and smoke; I then went back to the front stairs and met men carrying out the body of my son; I know nothing more about the fire; the fireworks, which were left by Mr. Savage, whom we bought out, lying loose in the front part of the room, we boxed up and stored in a back corner of the room. Before Christmas we unpacked some of the boxes, but afterwards closed them up. None of the top boxes were without lids. There were about four hundred bags on the top of the pile of boxes. There were some torpedoes in a barrel. The only words my son spoke in regard to the accident, were: "I had an explosion." I asked him where; he replied, "the fireworks in the store." I then asked him how it happened; he said: "I don't know." I also asked him where Fred was; he said: "I don't know." I spoke to him concerning Nancy Campbell; he asked, "Is she dead, too?" I told him she was dead. My son was nearly eighteen. The fireworks had been there since the 5th of last July.

The jury deliberated briefly, and then returned the following verdict: "That Annie N. Campbell, Frederick Ramsey and John A. Schrock came to their deaths from injuries received by an accidental explosion of fireworks on the 18th instant, at the store of Messrs. Knable & Schrock, No. 23 Smithfield street, and the jury recommend that dealers in fireworks exercise greater care in storing such dangerous combustibles."

Immigration at New York.

The immigration to the port of New York for 1867 has been as follows:

Germany	117,591	Wales	142
Ireland	65,134	South America	97
England	33,712	Japan	87
Scotland	6,315	Portugal	79
Sweden	4,843	Australia	44
Switzerland	3,985	Canada	45
France	3,204	Mexico	28
Holland	2,156	Nova Scotia	22
Belgium	1,623	China	17
Denmark	1,572	Greece	8
Italy	1,632	Central America	7
Norway	309	Turkey	6
Poland	268	East Indies	4
West Indies	214	Africa	2
Spain	203		
Russia	185	Total	242,371

The accessions from Canada were larger than any former year, but as they came across the border they would not be shown in this table. The following shows the number from the three European countries for two years:

	1866.	1867.
Ireland	68,047	65,137
Germany	106,716	117,591
England	36,186	33,711
Total	210,949	216,437

The following gives the yearly arrivals of immigrants at this port for the last 20 years:

1848	189,176	1858	78,589
1849	220,791	1859	79,322
1850	212,603	1860	105,162
1851	289,601	1861	65,529
1852	300,992	1862	76,306
1853	284,945	1863	156,844
1854	319,223	1864	225,216
1855	136,823	1865	196,347
1856	142,342	1866	233,398
1857	183,778	1867	242,371

OBITUARY.

Senator Providence Ludlam.

The Hon. Providence Ludlam, member of the New Jersey Senate, from Cumberland county, died at his residence, in Bridgeton, on Monday afternoon. All last week he was in his place in the Senate, and on Monday ate his dinner, apparently in good health, but almost immediately afterward was prostrated by apoplexy, and soon expired. The Ludlam family to which he belonged has been identified with the history of Southern New Jersey almost from its settlement by Europeans, and Mr. Ludlam himself was many years prominent in the political affairs of Cumberland county. In 1857 he was first chosen Clerk of the County, and this position he held five years. He was then elected to the State Senate, and re-elected in 1863. He was in the last year of his term at the time of his death. An ardent Republican, he never suffered political differences to interfere with personal friendships, and his unwavering geniality and estimable social qualities made him a favorite both in private life and in his place in the Senate. As a Senator, although not a frequent speaker, he exercised a commanding influence, and seldom advocated measures that were not successful.

A WOMAN'S EXPERIENCES IN EUROPE.

NO. VII.

The Journey from Cologne to Dresden, &c.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

DRESDEN, Jan. 1, 1868.—*January first!* another year,—may it be propitious to the BULLETIN and all its subscribers. Would many of us go back to January, 1866, and retrace our steps to 1867? The five hundred Americans now in Dresden would have a serious task to cross the continent of Europe, the Atlantic, and some of them the continent of America, before they could reach the starting place. But retrospection is not always agreeable, so *en avant!* On Thursday evening next the said five hundred Americans will meet at the grand ball to be given by the city for the benefit of the deaf mutes, and as all the royal family are to be present, of course we, who have come so *far to look*, intend to *see* it.

My last letter closed with the lions of Cologne, where I began my *second class* experience. If you ride in a first-class car in Germany you are taken for one of the nobility or a *snob*, and as first-class passengers are supposed to have couriers and attendants enough to fill a car, all the carriages are engaged by parties who smoke and enjoy their extra privileges without regard to stray waifs. On the contrary, in the second-class, second in price *only*, a carriage is provided in which gentlemen are not admitted; and if a lady traveling alone buys a ticket and requests to have a car where there is *no smoking*, she finds invariably she is duped, having paid for a first-class ticket when she occupies the same carriages as those who paid one third less and have first-class accommodations. Let all lady travelers remember this.

With my new Russian acquaintance, made with a rush—after her baggage, I entered the car for women only, and found there a lady from London, on her way to Leipsic; another from Cologne, going to Magdeburg, and soon we took in three others at different stations, making seven independent females journeying together. The English lady could speak French, the Russian spoke English and French beside her native language, both Germans used the French as easily as German, and the two Dutch ladies were able to understand the three languages and spoke enough of either for their comfort and convenience. Under such circumstances, each one in turn gave a specimen of her elocutionary powers in her native tongue and had attentive audience. Then the replies made, sometimes alternately, sometimes simultaneously, in their different languages, were very amusing. It astonished me to see the elegance with which women traveling in Europe dress. They wear their best clothes, and at the stations all climb out of the cars and meet for a chat at the doors, or promenade till the signal for starting is given. If they have their servants or couriers, glasses of hot wine, sandwiches and cakes are brought to them and eaten standing by their car doors. A Prussian nobleman and his family seemed to enjoy this custom as much as the less noted travelers, although the day was intensely cold, and it was pitiful to see the silk trains climbed over and draggled with mud and snow by the guards and parties, who stumbled over royalty with as little remorse as they trampled on water-proof dresses. Furs are worn in every shape. Both men and women wear fur hats, fur cloaks, or silk or cloth cloaks, down to the feet, lined all through with fur, even the sleeves, and fur shoes, muffs and *muzzles*. The latter is a piece of brown fur, with strings, the fur covering the mouth, and fastened behind the ears. No doubt being thus compelled to breathe through the nostrils is beneficial, but the *effect* is destruction to all vanity.

A winter trip through a small portion of Holland, Prussia, Hanover, Brunswick and Saxony, without stopping at Dusseldorf, Minden, Hanover, Brunswick, Madgeburg and Leipsic, cannot furnish subject for much interesting description, particularly when the whole way was one *snow scene*, and *windmills*, used for economy's sake, in lieu of steam and water-works; thatched and tiled roofs, reminding one of Luther's bold declaration that "he would go to meet his accusers, if he encountered as many devils as there were *tiles* on the houses of Wittenberg;" peasants in every imaginable costume, and the *ancient look* of all the towns passed, formed the only features different from railway travelling in our own country. At Dusseldorf the famous gallery of paintings, and the gardens in which Schiller and Goethe drew around them other German constellations, are worth visiting; but they were sacrificed for still greater attractions, which friends were waiting to visit with me on my joining them at Dresden. As evening came on the vigilance of our "guards" was worthy of note. They renewed the hot water in the foot-warmers every twenty miles, had us supplied with hot coffee, bowls of soup or sandwiches in the cars, without our being compelled to climb out, and their brass helmets and red uniforms guarded our carriage from all intrusion, even by gentlemen with their wives, who, wishing to escape the *smoke* allowed in their cars, attempted to come in ours, and were politely but decidedly refused admittance.

Arriving at Dresden at twelve o'clock, I found the city *asleep*. All amusements for the evening beginning at six and ending at ten o'clock, every creature, from the King to the bell-boy at Stephani's hotel, had retired for the night—except the guards and drivers, who waited with their *droskies* for our arrival. A droskie is a blue carriage, built in sections that come to pieces like a puzzle, and has the same delightful sound and motion as a charcoal wagon has at home; the horse being *yoked* in, and wearing *one bell* on his neck, and the driver giving him his head over stones, logs, coal-heaps, and whatever happens to be in the way.

The sleepy Dutch boy was roused by the driver's loud ring, and conducted me to the room engaged for me. It was furnished in best German style: green lounge, yellow chintz curtains, red blanket bed coverings, waxed floor, with mats before each piece of furniture, and a stove *seven stories high!* It was fifteen feet high, with an urn of two feet, so it just escaped the ceiling, which was eighteen feet high, made of iron, painted a *dark green*, and *built in columns*, four pairs supporting as many air chambers, besides the place for the *fire*. The porcelain stoves in other apartments are more like monuments, with bas-reliefs of poets and musicians looking benignly on your efforts to thaw after a freezing trip to the Bruhl Terrace to see the Elbe, or skating at the Grosser Garten on the days when there are no *smoke concerts*, and you must come two miles through the garden without a cup of coffee. But these curious and delightful concerts, the green vaults, grand old picture gallery and churches, operas and balls will bear a more lengthened description than I have room to give in this letter. E. D. W.

The Gettysburg Lottery Scheme.

THE REPORT OF MR. VAN WYCK.

Mr. Van Wyck, from the Committee on Retrenchment, made the following report:

The Committee on Retrenchment, to whom was referred the report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, giving the reasons why the scheme known as the Gettysburg Asylum for invalid soldiers was exempt from the payment of special tax, would report that they examined many witnesses, among them some of the originators of the scheme, and interested in its success, and the prominent facts were obtained from its friends and not its enemies. Substantially the facts are as follows:

Before the close of the war, a prominent and wealthy tobacconist of New York city, Mr. John Anderson, for greater security, invested largely in diamonds, paying for the same as was claimed, between one hundred and fifty and two hundred thousand dollars. A portion thereof, and the last lot obtained, were in some particulars tainted with fraud. Criminal proceedings were instituted by Mr. Anderson and his friends. So great was the crime, and so clear the proof, that the swindlers were arrested. No other diamonds but these are advertised in the Gettysburg lottery. After the war, government bonds advanced, while diamonds purchased with gold at 200 and 280, rapidly declined.

Mr. Anderson wanted to realize on his diamonds, and also expressed a desire to aid disabled soldiers—both objects commendable if pursued in an upright and legal manner. After due deliberation by some friends, gathered at Mr. Anderson's house, among them one or more prominent gentlemen from the State of Pennsylvania, an enterprise to establish an asylum at Gettysburg was agreed upon, and at the outset the nature of the scheme is manifested by the character and the men obtained to carry out the design. Experts of large experience in that which was to be its leading feature, and who were valuable by reason of their knowledge of the devices whereby the laws against gambling could be evaded, the credulous entrapped, the moralist and Christian assured that vice was only an exterior, under cover of which piety and charity might be fully developed, were required, and R. France, P. A. Edgerton and S. T. Dickinson, well known as professional lottery gamblers, were selected as leaders in a cause, the only ostensible object of which was to benefit disabled soldiers.

As the sentiment of the Christian world, and particularly the laws of New York, were opposed to all species of gambling, these men immediately take counsel how the moral sense can be deceived and the laws defied. They appeal to an eminent lawyer, one who had long been their counsel, ex-Recorder Smith, and he informed them that the courts in the case of the Art Union Association had decided against all lotteries, no matter what the object, or however cunningly devised; and that an act of the Legislature would not afford the pretext they sought, because the constitution of that State forbids the Legislature from legalizing any lotteries. They then wished him to examine the constitutions of all the States to ascertain one, if possible, where no prohibition existed, so they could make an attempt for incorporation. Judge Smith pursued the inquiry, and in due time reported that the State of Pennsylvania had no such prohibition. Thither these charitable patriots directed their steps, and hid away from public gaze, they pull the wires, and moving in the shadow of the names of Generals Meade and Pennypacker as incorporators and trustees, with the promise of $300,000 to the treasury of that State, procure a charter masking the real design under the clause authorizing fairs. The act nowhere justifying a lottery such as they advertised. Ten thousand dollars advanced by Mr. Anderson were paid into the treasury of Pennsylvania.

A meeting of the trustees was called. Neither Generals Meade or Pennypacker were present, and only one of the trustees in the bill. The mask is now removed. A resolution passed making France, Edgerton and Dickinson members of the association. The master spirits step upon the boards. Another resolution is passed making them supervisors of the asylum.

The charter provided that before each disposition of property $10,000 should be paid into the treasury. This contemplated thirty different dispositions. The programme was then arranged to draw $400,000 from the people before each disposition, making $12,000,000 to be collected, at least 6,000,000 of which would go to the operators. After opposition appeared in Pennsylvania, these shrewd men discover they could not have more than one disposition, and as they were only required to pay $10,000 before each disposition, without regard to the amount of money to be raised, or value of property disposed, they determined to raise $1,200,000 before the first disposition.

The legal trustees met; they refused to ratify the proceedings of the former meeting. General Meade requested the opinion of the Attorney-General of the State, which was in denunciation of the project, and all who participated therein were liable to indictment, when GENERAL MEADE PRONOUNCED IT A SWINDLE, he and Pennypacker withdrawing. Strange, then, that men whose only object was charity should run the hazard of the law's punishment; not strange that France, Edgerton and Dickinson should, for they had often taken such chances. It has been asked why Mr. Anderson, who had entire control of the scheme, should not have them withdrawn his aid. He was afraid of his diamonds, then on exhibition in Philadelphia, lest they might be seized by the police, and removed them to New York city.

Here more devices were required to protect them from an anticipated raid by the police of that city. Mature deliberation was again had, and it was concluded to exhibit the jewels at one place, while the office of the operators should be at another. Then, if the police came to make an arrest, and should seize, as they were by law required, everything connected with the crime, and on exhibition, they would, however, not be justified in seizing the articles in another building.

After the charter was obtained, making up the prizes involved some discussion. Mr. Anderson first proposed to enter one thousand acres of oil land he owned in Pennsylvania, but as petroleum was at a discount it was thought diamonds would be more attractive; and as he alleged he had paid over $150,000 for them, and been at some expense, he was to receive, cost and expenses, nearly $200,000, yet they were valued in the scheme at $300,000. Mr. Anderson know that $100,000 were to be realized by some parties, yet suffers the fraud to go unrebuked.

Then Judge Smith, whose legal advice had been valuable, was offered an opportunity to show his sympathy for the disabled soldier, and he offers a farm in Sullivan county, with some valuable stock, which he valued to the managers at $45,000, while they withhold the stock and present the farm at $60,000. Here some one was to be enriched by the value of the stock and $15,000; yet the judge takes no exception. When an exposé is made, and the managers find they must go to the wall on the farm, they prudently withdraw it, but too late to remove the character of the operation. The testimony shows that at a forced sale the farm might bring $6,000; a very liberal estimate would be from $8,000 to $10,000; while on the assessor's book of the town it is valued at $3,500. The fact of withdrawal is a concession of the fraud.

A portion of the diamonds Mr. Anderson claimed to have been a swindle upon him, and can be none the less so on the public. Some of the diamonds are said to be couplets, that is, a genuine top on an inferior bottom, difficult of detection after setting. On many of them Mr. Anderson had advanced money as a loan, yet so inferior were they by reason of size and quality, although genuine diamonds, that they were not redeemed; the owners—having played a sharp game—probably never intended to redeem them.

In the list is the yacht Henrietta, proven to be worth $20,000, valued by the managers at $50,000. The managers in this case have, no doubt, increased the valuation given by her owner.

Mr. Anderson called on Mr. Jones, publisher of the New York *Times*, who was interested in the publication of the Tribute book, many of which remained unsold, as it had no value for general reading, its main attraction being some plates and elegant binding; 1,000 copies were offered at $20 each: then Mr. Jones solicited newspapers to make no attack upon the scheme.

Not satisfied with the indorsement of the Pennsylvania Legislature they seek to defraud the revenue from the payment of tax—knowing that such exemption will be considered an additional guarantee of the good faith of the project. They made application to John H. Diehl, Collector of the Second District of Pennsylvania, May 28th, 1867. He knew that the good faith of the transaction was questioned; that the Attorney-General of the State had denounced it; that General Meade had withdrawn from and denounced it; if he ascertained the facts, which the discharge of his duties required, he knew their charter did not authorize the scheme they were projecting. He knew from their charter that only ten thousand dollars were to be appropriated to the object of the charity previous to each drawing, and that by their by-laws, passed March 14, 1864, all moneys realized after paying the ten thousand dollars were to be retained by France & Co., yet Mr. Diehl certifies "all the net proceeds were to be appropriated to the object of the charity." Mr. Diehl states in his circular that Attorney-General Brewster had brought the case before the Supreme Court. He also adds that three eminent counsel, naming them, had given an opinion affirming its legality, whereas one of them, Mr. Meredith, has published a letter denying that he ever gave such an opinion. Mr. Diehl may have supposed it to have been all right, or he would probably not have allowed his son to have been appointed receiver for the concern.

The Postmaster-General, who had advised his postmasters to aid this "truly patriotic and benevolent enterprise," found that he had been deceived, and by his authority the editor of the *Mail*, in the December number, says:

"We are authorized by the Postmaster-General to say that at the time he was induced to sign this recommendation he believed the enterprise was a praiseworthy one, and intended to aid a noble charity; but that he has become convinced that the scheme has been perverted to fraudulent purposes, and he desires to withdraw the recommendation he then made."

This scheme uses the pretext of benefit to disabled soldiers. In their name, we protest against the prostitution of sympathy for their scars and empty sleeves, and holy impulses of charity for their misfortunes, to furnish a market for certain property, at fictitious values, and large profits to men, whether of acknowledged wealth and social position, or needy adventurers and professed gamblers.

After the difficulty in Pennsylvania, France & Co. were elbowed out on the ground, as alleged by one witness, that their character as lottery men was injuring the concern; yet that character was the only consideration for their employment, and Mr. Hitchcock, who had been successful in a previous gift enterprise, substituted. After ten months' operation, the proof is, that not sufficient money has yet been realized to meet expenses. THE PROSPECT OF ANY DRAWING IS VERY REMOTE.

Mr. Hitchcock testified that the expenses were about $80,000 more than the receipts, only $20,000 having been received. He also established that some of the trustees met at Philadelphia, on the 10th of January, 1868, and passed a resolution that the net proceeds of the concern should be appropriated to the object of the charity. The passage of such resolution at so late a day cannot relieve the scheme from the charges made, and, like the withdrawal of the farm, are certainly suspicious, if not conclusive evidence against it. At the same time a resolution was passed authorizing the President of the association to make a contract with Mr. Hitchcock for the management of the affairs, and that contract may be so made as to swallow up a portion or the whole of the profits.

Lotteries and gambling of all kinds are condemned by well-regulated communities. Unfortunately, during the war, Congress sanctioned, indirectly, lotteries for religious and charitable purposes, by exempting them from the payment of special tax; the object was to encourage every expedient to raise money for the soldiers. As that was a war measure, Congress should make haste to repeal it, particularly since it is now used to pander to the passion for gaming, and a means of profit to operators. There has not probably been, since the war, a scheme of this kind, of any proportions, which was not commenced primarily and really to benefit the originators. All lotteries are swindles. Yet, by far the most dangerous lotteries are those where vice is made attractive, where a sense of the crime is deadened and consciousness of the guilt removed, by the pleasing delusion that honorable names endorse, and a pretended good end justify, violations of the law; yet there is not a tithe of the excuse there is for a man bankrupted by misfortune, staking his last dollar upon a throw of the dice or a shuffle of the cards. There has been more demoralization in this country from gift enterprises than any other single cause. Not only all classes, but each sex and all ages are drawn into the giddy whirl, and many, in buying their first ticket here, will spend their last dollar at the gaming table.

Already the harvest has been prolific in an outgrowth of villainous schemes, each with a different device, such as Elmore & Co.; Clark, Webster & Co., jewelry distribution, Toilet Watch Company; the Pen and Pencil; and Kelley's Pictorial and others, each with its own trick to victimize the ignorant and credulous.

A society of distinguished gentlemen, for the prevention of gambling, may be organized to hunt up the dens concealed from view, studiously avoiding public attention, where only now and then a victim is lured, but not guilty of the meanness of covering their crime under the guise of charity and the mantle of religion. Yet handbills fill a city and adorn the press, telling where a large gambling house is in operation, and diamonds are publicly exposed to entrap and allure. What an ally to aid charity, to be used sometimes as a handmaid to religion! Would it be any more pernicious to allow professed gamblers to sit down in the vestry room, the session room or the body of the church, and there with dice and cards and other paraphernalia of the gaming-table, no more criminal than the wheel, if they donate a portion of their unholy gains to the benefit of the church? Yet, in some sections, moral men, professors of religion, ministers of the gospel, have interested themselves to popularize this vice by seeking aid through its influence. The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Internal Revenue be requested to revoke the permit heretofore given, exempting the Gettysburg Asylum for Disabled Soldiers from the payment of any special tax and license, said revocation to take effect from May 28, 1867, and that taxes and license be collected from said association the same as if no permit had ever been given.

ST. CROIX.

The Vote Unanimous for Annexation.

HAVANA, Jan. 20.—The vote on the question of annexation to the United States resulted unanimously in favor thereof. There were two hundred and five votes cast—all in favor of annexation.

—Cheyenne is more than a mile above the level of the sea.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Stanzas on Johnson.

BY COPPERSMITH.

When Andrew Johnson stooped to treason
Men found too late he could betray;
What charm can give the creature reason,
Or wash his bosom's stains away?

The proper course for him to follow,
And hide his shame from every eye,
Is either to resign all hollow,
Or wring his bosom well, and die.

—Stewart spends $300 a year for clothes.

—Wood is now dearer in Maine than coal.

—Anna Bishop has been in India for a year.

—Cincinnati has a skating pond of frozen beer.

—The Sultan is looking into his prisons—with a view to reform them.

—A man in New Orleans is under arrest for assault and battery upon an elephant.

—It is estimated that twelve million copies of newspapers are printed daily.

—The London *Times* calls Mr. Seward "that astute old man."

—Every member of the New Haven police force is married.

—Hiram Powers, on a bust, cut the face of a friend with a chisel.

—A barrel of vinegar in a store at Greenfield, Wisconsin, exploded a few evenings since.

—A Miner's lamentation—"Vein! vein! give ore."—[*Ex.*

—Brigham Young insists upon female telegraphic operators in his dominions.

—Minnesota has sent 7,000,000 bushels of wheat to market this year, and as much more is believed to be still in the farmers' hands.

—The Gardiner *Journal* says that the packing of ice does not promise to be much of a business this winter in that vicinity.

—Charles Dickens has given it as his opinion that American theatres are superior to those of England.

—When heirs in Japan quarrel about an estate they settle the difficulty by ripping themselves up. That is splitting heirs with a vengeance.—*Ex.*

—Archbishop Purcell is indulging in a cheerful theological controversy with a Protestant clergyman named Vickers, in Cincinnati.

—G. B. McClellan, who has a job on the Paris street railways, was formerly employed by the Illinois Central.

—It is said that Jefferson Davis thought bloodshed would be fatal to the cause of the South. It was.

—Horace Greeley says that no stranger who ever borrowed money of him ever returned it except one, and he was in a lunatic asylum.

—A newspaper correspondent says that Fernando Wood pays $1,000 a month for the house which he keeps in Washington.

—New Mexico has not a single public school for her two hundred and twenty thousand inhabitants.

—A Winsted (Ct.) man, while chopping wood a short time ago, was hit above the eyebrow with a stick, and, although his eye was untouched, the sight was entirely destroyed by the blow.

—Bricksburg, N. J., is said to owe its name and origin to the bricks carried there by the Newark editors. The means of transportation was hats.

—The sketches of Fitz-Greene Halleck which appear in the February numbers of *Putnam's* and *Lippincott's* Magazines, seem to have been written by the same hand.

—British bond-holders pretend to apprehend American repudiation. But some, even of Queen Victoria's issue, is irredeemable—Albert Edward, for instance.

—The King of Prussia is threatened with apoplexy, and has been compelled to be careful in his diet and to exercise a great deal in consequence.

—A lamplighter in Liverpool recently fell heir to a fortune of £20,000; and the knowledge threw him into such a state of excitement that he was attacked with brain fever and nearly died. We could stand it.

—Mike Lipman, in the circus business, has gone into bankruptcy at Cincinnati; liabilities, $32,500; assets, one live buffalo, three bears, one wild cat, one pony, one den, one monitor wagon.

—The Common Council of Erie, Penn., has agreed that whenever a member is absent five minutes after the time for a regular meeting, he shall be fined one dollar for the benefit of the poor.

—From Salt Lake papers we learn that the whole country has been deluged with rain storms unparalleled in its history. Wheat sown on the 20th of September was ten inches in height on the 24th ult.

—Sheridan thought his *School for Scandal* the best