#### AN INTERESTING PERSONAL HISTORY.

The Roumanian Revolution and M. Rosetti-A Journalist, Politician, and Revolutionist.

The Pall Mall Gazette of the 6th instant has the following:-

"M. Rosetti, described by Mr. Reuter's agent at Bucharest as 'a journalist who has several times been imprisoned by order of Prince Couza,' and who appears to have been at the head of the secret organization which succeeded in dethroning that monarch, has, be ore now, played an important part in the affairs of his native land. It was Rosetti who directed the democratic revolution which took place at Bucharest on the 23d of June, 1848, and which led to the occupation of the cuy by the Turks. On that occa-sion Rosetti and not demand the abdication of the Hospodar; he thought it sufficient to make him sign one of these charters to which so much importance used to be attached eighteen ago, and to appoint a new ministry, of which he himself, together with M. Galesco, now one of the members of the Lieutenancy, formed part. The short-lived ministry of 1848 consisted of lawyers, professors, and writers; and the great watchword of the movement was the liberation of the peasantry from various servitudes, and the absolute cession to them of the land for which they had previously been required to perform task-work. This was the eminently demo-cratic reform which Prince Couza atterwards carried out in so decisive a manner and with so little regard to the interest of the landed proprietors. By so doing he may be said, almost literally, to have eat the ground - the peasant's ground --trom under the teet of the extreme Liberals; and this time it was only by means of an aristo-cratic combination, or at least a combination with a proponderance of the aristocratic element in it, that there was any possibility of unseating the ruler. Such families as those of Ghika and Cantacuceno, both of which are represented in the Romanian ministry just established (the latter by one, the former by two members), were not consulted at all in connection with the movement of 1848, which, indeed, was opposed to their interests. The fact that the new Gov-ernment includes both Liberals and Conservatives would seem to show that the deposition of Prince Couza has not been merely the work of a faction, and that the 'national' character claimed for the revolution by its principal leavers really

"The insurrection of 1848 having been followed by a counter-revolution, supported chiefly by the army, Rosetti was arrested and thrown into prison. But a popular rising took place, the prison was broken open, and Rosetti was set tree. Then came the entry of the Turks under the actual command of the Russian Gene-ral Duhamel, who accompanied the Turkish army in the ostensible character of Commis-Rosetti was haranguing an immense mass of peasantry, who had assembled on a plain near Bucharest, when he was invited to the Turkish camp, where the Pasha professed great anxiety to hear from his own lips an exact account of the state of affairs. Rosetti, however, found not only the Pasha, but also General Duhamel, waiting to receive him; and, after what Prince Gorischakoff would call an 'interchange of ideas' with that officer, he was again arrested, and this time ordered to leave the country under

a Turkish escort. 'Rosetti was much alded in his revolutionary enterprise by his wife, an Englishwoman, or rather Scotchwoman, by parentage, daughter of Captain Grant, an officer in her Majesty's ser-

vice. When the revolution first broke out Madame Rosetti was on the point of being confined, and the popular leader left his wife's bed-side after kissing his first-born—a young lady who afterwards received the appropriate name of Liberty-to proceed to the palace and force the Hospodar to abdicate or sign a constitution. But for Rosetti and his intervention both the Prince and his Prime Minister would have lost their lives, and popular indignation was for a moment turned against Rosetti when it was found that it was he who had aided the Minister to escape. The courage, however, with which he took the whole responsibility on himself and denounced as cowards those who would have shed the fallen courier's blood, soon gained the people over to his view; and the only lives sacrificed in the Rumanian revolution of 1848 were those of some two hundred municipal guards who, in disobedience of orders, opposed the entry of the Turkish troops. Rosetti and his wife had in the first instance been told that they were to be conveyed across the Austrian fron-tier, and set at liberty; but they learned from one of the guards that they were to be consigned to a Turkish fortress in Bosnia. They therefore resolved to make their escape, and in passing through a village on the Hungarian border con-trived first to lead the Turkish escort on to Austrian territory, and secondly to make every member of it intoxicated.

"Rosetti, Madame Rosetti, and little 'Liberty,' went wandering through the Banat, and through Hungary proper, amid perils of all kinds—for the country was in arms, and Hungarians, Croa-tians, and Wallachians, were engaged in a sort of triangular civil war-and arrived in Vienna the day after its bombardment. From Austria the Rosetti family proceeded to France, and remained in Paris until after the Crimean war.

'M. Rosetti is not only well known as a journalist and a politician, he is also one of the most distinguished and one of the most popular of the modern Roumanian poets. In his 'Tu mi diceai odate: sh! al meu iubite' (quoted by M. de Gerando, in his work on Transylvania), there is a mixture of pathos and trony worthy of Heine, while the music of the verse is more melo-dious than Heine's, in proportion as the Italianlike language of Roumania is softer than that of

"M. Resetti occupies in the new Government the post of Minister of Public Worship, whose functions include those of Minister of Public In-

#### A Communication from Mazzini, the Great European Republican. From the Washington Republican.

We have received from Mr. Louis Bulerrski, Plenipotentiary of the "Republican European Committee," the following extract of a commu-nication from Mr. Joseph Mazzini, President of the "European Republican Committee," dated

28th February, 1866, from London:-"Since your departure Louis Napoleon has lost more ground; his rupture with Girardin, his deceitful declarations, scandalous financial complications, too long to be spoken of here in detail, and growing dissatisfaction of the army,

become more obvious to everybody.

"Unforseen events can take place. Impress our friends in America that it is of the greatest importance that at the moment of happening events, men of the European Ropublican Committee, whose sympathies are secured, and designs unsuspected to the United States, should seize the direction, which easier may be done

with an aid from America.
"But insist, above all, on the Mexican ques-"But insist, above all, on the mexican question, and impress that there must be given no credence to Louis Napoleon's promises. Seventeen years spent in Rome must serve as a warning. He proposes to-day to withdraw, apparently, his regular troops, but leaves a selected body of volunteers, united under his selection, encouragement, and inspiration. It is impossible it seems to me, that reflecting people would encouragement, and inspiration. It is impossible, it seems to me, that reflecting people would submit to such a condition, so prejudicial to principles and honor. It is a case of evident French intervention, because, if even the regular army were withdrawn, there would remain always a sort of masked protectorate. In the face of the declarations concerning mon-intervention and manufacility the United States would vention and neutrality, the United States would resign or occupy a subaltern position, if they would consent to the violation of the principles of despotism, without insisting on the right to detend republicanism.

"An energetic declaration of the United States in the questions so universally unpopular here (Europe) of Mexico, would hasten the fall of Louis Napoleon," etc.

—A lady from the West reached Spencerport, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, on a visit to her parents. She had her infant with her, and on meeting her mother, she joyfully disrobed her infant of the shawl in which it was wrapped, and found it dead. It had been suffocated.

#### GREAT RAILROAD ROBBERY.

The Late Robbery of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Katiroad Office—Arrest of the Per-petrator—Full Confession of the Orime—Re-covery of \$15,000—Energy of the Detectives.

On the evening of the 15th of September last, the safe of the Paymaster of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad, at the Company's office, on Fith street, was opened and robbed of \$25,000 in money, and checks to the amount of \$27,000. Mr. Joseph C. Bedell, the Paymaster, had received the money during the day, and intended using it in paying the employes of the road, between this city and Chicago, their

monthly salaries. After counting the money, he put it into a tin box, which he piaced in the sale, and started to the St. Charles Hotel for supper. Upon his return to the office an hour or two afterwards, he unlocked the safe, and discovered that the cox and money were missing. The police of the city were immediately apprized of the robbery, and energetic measures instituted to secure the thiel; but he had covered his tracks so admitly that detection, appeared impossible. The contractions are safe in the safe and the sa that detection appeared impossible. The company, being determined that a thorough inves-tigation should be instituted, secured the services of Mr. G. H. Bangs, the General Superin-tradent of Pinkerton's National Police Agency, at Chicago, for that purpose. Mr. Bangs visited this city, when, in consultation with the officers of the road, be ascertained that the safe had been opened four times previously, and roused of amounts varying from \$600 to \$2000. He also learned that there were two keys for the sale one of which was held by Mr. Bedell, and the other by Mr. Frederick, the clerk to the Treasurer. As both these gentlemen were above suspicion, Mr. Bangs accepted the hypothesis that the person who had committed these robberies had a duplicate key, and immediately took measures to secure him. After considerable investigation, suspicton appeared to point to a young man named William Maguire, who employed as messenger in the office, and who had suddenly become possessed of an unusually large amount of money for a person occupying his position. Mr. Bangs, however, did not consider it judicious to arrest him at the time, but placed detectives upon his track, who watched his movements. Maguire continued to occupy his post, and attended to his duties as formerly, and was, we believe, promoted to a small of rkship. A few weeks ago, however, he resigned his position, and entered into an arrangement with two other young men to purchase a billiard saloon on Fifth street. The purchase was concluded, and arrangements made for the payments, when his associates by some means learned that he was suspected of having committed a robbery, when they declined to proceed further with the matter. Magnire then started on a travelling tour, and visited many of the Eastern and Western cities, closely followed by his "shadows," who watched him indefatigably. After the robbery it was discovered that a locksmith on Grant street, named Banks, had, at the request of an associate of Maguire's, made

a duplicate safe key.

The locksmith was, however, unable to give the name of the person who ordered the key, but one of his employes recognized him on the street, when he was taken into custody. He stated that Maguire had asked him to have the key made, alleging as a reason that he had been entrusted with a key to one of the office safes. which he had accidentally lost, and did not wish to apprise the officers of the road of the fact. He also said that he had no suspicion that it was to be used for the purpose of robbery, and gave the officers all the information he could upon the subject. Maguire, who was in Philadelphia at that time, was then arrested and brought to this city. He denied strenuously having committed the robbery, but after being held in custody for several days, was prevailed upon to make a clean breast of the matter. He acknowledged that he had taken the money, but said he had not robbed the safe, as the paymaster had accidentally placed the box with its contents on a proof press in the office, where he found it. He also alleged that the box contained only \$21,000, seven thousand of which he abstracted, and the balance he buried in the cellar attached to his mother's residence, corner of Wylie and Union streets, in the Sixth Ward. He appeared to be penitent, and consented to accompany his captors to his mother's house and recover the money. Accordingly, on Friday night, atout eight o'clock, he, in company with Mr. Bangs, and Officer Fox, of this city, went to his mother's residence, but as the family had not retired, they concluded to postpone their search until a later hour. About eleven o'clock they again visited the house, and proceeded to they again visited the house, and proceeded to
the cellar, where Maguire procured a shovel,
and commenced digging. The earth was firm,
and the officers were fearful that they were
being imposed upon. They, however, waited
patiently until Maguire had dug to the
depth of about fifteen inches, when the shovel
touched the box. Maguire then appeared to be
overcome with his feelings, and sank back, when
Officer Fox took the shovel and speedily exhumed
the box. It was then opened and found to conthe box. It was then opened, and found to contain \$14,000 in money; the checks were missing: these, however, Maguire said he had destroyed, in order to avoid discovery, together with a \$500 bill, which had spearently been marked. He also handed over to the officers a valuable diamond breastpin and other jewelry, worth in the aggregate \$1500. The party then left the cellar, and yesterday morning Maguire was taken before Alderman Butler, who committed him to jail, in default of \$10,000 ball, to answer the charge at

Maguire is about twenty-two years of age, and had been in the employ of the railroad company for a number of years. For some time past he "sported" extensively, and had gained the reputation of being a remarkably "last young man." He was aware that he was suspected of having committed the robbery, and that the de-tectives were on his track. His object in leaving the city was to avoid detection, and as he had no accomplices, he supposed he had eluded justice, but the officers of the law followed him, and eventually forced him to confess his crime and deliver up what was left of his ill-gotten gains. The energy exhibited by Mr. Baues, and Officers Fox. Shore, and Wilmot, of this city, who assisted him, is praiseworthy, and entitles them to the hignest credit. The suspicion which has unjustly been attached to the other em-ployes of the road is now removed, and the guilty one will undoubtedly be made to suffer for his heinous crime .- Pittsburg Commercial,

# A Solemn Warning.

The wits of Paris, who make merry alike over the serious and the foolish things of life, are indulging their humor at the expense of Prince Couza. The Journal des Debats publishes an "advertisement," directed to the "rulers of the earth," bidding them take heed lest they fall like Couza. The writer says that the Prince had a packed Senate and Chamber—the army as well a packed Senate and Chamber—the army as well secured as the Parliament—the telegraph wires in his hands; yet with all these advantages he was waked up in the middleof the night and dragged from his warm bed to a cold jail, and then banished from the country. The moral deduced by the Debats from the Roumanian revovolution is, that the real stability of princes reposes not in force, but in the people's hearts.

Quiet Hoax. A St. Petersburg letter, dated February 19, says:—"The carnival here was brought to a close yesterday. Some ingenious native Barnum performed a rather clever hoax. The notice out-side his show in the Fair held on the Admiralty side his show in the Fair held on the Admirally square, announced an 'Exhibition of the Winter Palace, in its natural size.' The spectators on paying their three sous were gravely taken to a peep-hole at the farther end of the wooden booth, and gratified with a sight of the building itself in the distance, Many seem inclined to get angry, but the coolness, humorous language, and good temper of the showman soon restored their generalizes, and on issuing into the open their equalimity, and on issuing into the open air they all recommended those outside not to miss the sight for the world,"

-In the counties of Howard and Randolph Missouri, negro factory hands (men) are getting from \$20 to \$35 per month and board; small boys and girls (stemmers) are getting from \$5 to \$10 per month and board. Field hands (men) \$20 to \$25 per month and board. House servants and cooks bring from \$4 to \$10 per month.

Congressional Nativities,

Of the fitty gentlemen composing the United Of the fifty gentlemen composing the United States Senate as it now stands, twenty-one only are there as representatives of their native States. A majority of the Western Senators were born in the Eastern States. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, is a native of Vermont; and his colleague, Mr. Chandler, was born in New Hampshire. Mr. Doolittle, of Wisconsini, is a native of New York, and his colleague, Mr. Howe, halls from the rock-ribbed coast of Maine. Mr. Grimes of Lows Sixt away the light of deep Mr. Grimes, of Iowa, first saw the light of day in New Hampshire. No other State but Massa chusetts could have been guilty of Ben Wade Connecticut divides the honor of Mr. Trumbull's birth between herself and that gentleman's

Mr. McDougall, who, in his lucid intervals, represents California, took his first smiff of atmospheric air in New York, near the Pennsylvania line, about the time of the Whisky Insurrection, which has since been transferred to his own stomach. Ohio is re-ponsible for Mr. Henown stomach. Ohio is responsible for Mr. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Mr. Norton, of Minnesota. Kentucky gave to the world, the flesh and the devil, Mr. Yates, of Illinois, and to the irrrepressible radicals, Mr. Brown, of Missouri. New York is entitled to all the Monor that attaches to the natal State of Messrs. Stewart and Nye, of Nevada, Mr. Williams, of Oregon, and ball a dozen other Senators. Nor does emigration seem to have been confined to removals gration seem to have been confined to removals from the East to the far West, in Senatorial in-stances. Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, is a New Hampshire man; likewise Mr. Wilson, of Massahuserts. Mr. Cragin thought better of

Hampshire than these two gentlemen, and left Vernont to take up his residence in it. Mr. Sumner was born in Boston, of course.

New Hampshire, one of the smallest States of this Union, has six of her "natives" in the Senate—Mesers, Chandler, Grimes, Wilson, Fessenden, Pomeroy, and Clark. New York, the largest state in the Union, has but two more than New Hampshire—Mesers, Doublitle, Harris. ban New Hampshire-Messrs, Doolittle, Harris Stewart, Wright, Williams, McDougal, and Van Winkle. Pennsylvania and Ohio are equal each having three—the former, Messrs. equal, each having three—the former, Messrs. Buckalew, Cowan, and Ramsey; the latter, Messrs. Sherman, Norton, and Hendricks. Massachusetts has three—Sumner, Wade, and Morgan. Kentucky has five—Davis, Guthrie, Yates, Brown, and Henry S. Lane. Vermont has four votes—Foote, Howard, Cragin, and Poland. Connecticut has three—Foster, Dixon, and Trumbull. Virginia has two—Willey and Henderson. Maine has three—Morrill, Howe, and Nesmith. Indiana has one—Jim Lane. Delaware has two—Riddle and Saulsbury. New Jersey has one—Stockton. Rhode Island has two—Johnson and Cresswell; and Ireland one—Conness. There is one yet lacking to make up the fity—Mr. Kirkwood, of Iowa, whose nativity I am unable to state.

It will be seen from the above that Kentucky, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connec-

Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Connecticut, and Maryland are represented in the Se nate by men born in the States they represent. The other States are represented, in whole or in part, by "adopted" citizens. No member of the present Senate was born west of Indiana—Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Missouri, Kansas, and Iowa being without "sons" in that body. Of the one hundred and eighty-four members of the House, thirty-nine are natives of New

York, including Speaker Colfax, of Indiana; Mr. Eggleston, of Ohio; Mr. Ross, of Illinois; Mr. Higby, of California; Mr. Whaley, of West Virginia, and a number of other Western Representatives. Pennsylvania has twenty-seven of her sons on the floor; among them, Messrs. Bing-ham and Plants, of Ohio, and Orth, of Indiana. Ohio has twenty-one members, including three who had the bad taste to emigrate eastward in in their youth, and Mr. Wilson, of Iowa. Massa-chusetts has fourteen, including Messrs, Buckchusetts has fourteen, including Messrs, Buckland and Spaulding, of Ohio, and Mr. Clarke, of Kansas. Vermont has thirteen, including Thad. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; Columbus Delano, of Ohio; Mr. Eldredge, of Wisconsin; Mr. Davis, of New York; Messrs. Grinnell and Kasson, of Iowa; and Mr. Beaman, of Michigan. Maine has eight, including Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and Mr. Brooks, of New York. Connecticut has eleven, among them Mr. Baldwin, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Hubbard, of West-Virginia. Illinois has three, Mr. Cobb. of Wis-Virginia. Illinois has three, Mr. Cobb, of Wis-consin, and two Illinois members. Tennessee has two, Mr. Defrees, of Indiana, being one of them, and Mr. Anderson, of Missouri, the other. Virginia has three, one of whom is Henry Blow, of Missouri. Kentucky has fourteen; New Jersey, four; Rhode Island, two; Indiana, four; New Hampshire, four; Missouri, two; Michigan, one; Delaware, one. Iowa, Wisconsin, Minne-Kansas, Oregon, Nevada, California, and West Virginia have none. There is one Cana-dian, Mr. Farnsworth, of Illinois; one Irishman, Mr. Hogan, of Missouri; one Scotchman, Mr. McIndoe, of Wisconsin; and one German, Mr. Strouse, of Pennsylvanta.

It will be seen, from the above, that west of Chio no State has given birth to as many Con-

gressmen as it has upon the floor of the Indiana has eleven representatives, and but four native Hoosiers. Illinois has fourteen representatives, and but three native Suckers. Missouri has nine representatives, and but two native Pukes. Michigan has six representatives, and only one Wolverine. Iowa six representatives, and only a single Hawkeye.

# DENTISTRY.

I SAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory strention to all who may require his professional services.

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Truly yours, WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

Per J. H. COOK, Agent. The above Safe can be seen at our store.

FARREL, HERRING & CO., No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

# LEGAL NOTICES.

In THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS IN and for the City ard County of Philadelphia. In the matter of the petition of the ALLIANCE PETROLEUM AND COAL COMPANY for leave to su render their corporate franchises, and be dissolved—

The undersigned, appointed by the said Court Master and Auditor, to report upon the propriety of granting the prayer of said petition, and distribution of the balance remaining in hand, will meet the parties in interest for the purpose of his appointment, on MON-10AY. March 26, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 433 Wainut sirect, in the city of Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to appear and present their claims.

3 15 that 51\*

TEOMAS J. WORRELL.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY

AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to sudit, settle, and adjust the account of JAMES BELL and ROBERT M. LOGAN, Executors under the last will and iestament of ROBERT LAUGHLIN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on TUENDAY, March 27. A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the office of ROBERT M. LOGAN, Lega, No. 484 N. THIRD Street, in the cliv of Philadelphia.

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No. 225 North THIRD Street. If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such ecommendation from such high sources:-

We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains nose of the story of the visionous sensitives and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.

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