Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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EVENING BULLETIN.
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"Evening Bulletin Association."
PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, ERNEST C. WALLACE.
THOMAS J. WILLIAMSON.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 00 per annum.

DIED.

DAVIS—On Saturday morning, 24th instant, Eliza T., daughter of the late Thomas Davis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her mother, 320 Marshall street, on Wednesday morning, 28th instant, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. **

FERNALD—On the 26th instant, after a short illness, John K. Fernald. Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

HERSE—On the 25th instant, George P. Herse, in the 63d year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 636 North Tenth street, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Ronaldson's Cemetery. *

MILLER—On the morning of the 25th instant, Elizabeth A., wife of Wm. H. Miller, and daughter of John W. and Ann S. Rudolph.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, Green street, above Washington lane, Germantown, on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Germantown Depot, upon arrival of the 9 o'clock train. **

ROSE—On Friday, March 23d, Jane Rose, widow of the late Robert H. Rose, of Silver Lake, Susquehanna county, Pa.

STEVENSON—On Saturday morning, 24th instant, Wm. G. Stevenson, in the 26th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Rising Star Lodge, No. 126, A. Y. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, John Stevenson, Marcus Hook, on Tuesday, the 27th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M. *

VEACOCK—On the morning of the 26th instant, Mrs. Ann Veacock, widow of the late Capt. Samuel S. Veacock, aged 87 years

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence No. 237 Lombard street, on Wednesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, at 4 o'clock, precisely. *

EYRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH, ARE OPENING TO-DAY FOR SPRING SALES,
FASHIONABLE NEW SILKS,
NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,
NEW STYLES SPRING SHAWLS,
NEW TRAVELING DRESS GOODS,
FINE STOCK OF NEW GOODS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street. Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor. s628

GERMAN—NEW COURSE.—Tickets for sale at the University, NINTH above CHESTNUT, To-day and next Thursday, at 5½ P. M., at $15 each, of the first Ten (papers included). 1t*

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA—MUTTER LECTURESHIP ON SURGICAL PATHOLOGY. Dr. PACKARD will deliver the Second Course of Lectures under the bequest of Dr. Mütter in the Hall of the College, at THIRTEENTH and LOCUST streets, beginning TUESDAY EVENING, April 3 at 8 P. M., and continuing on TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, until May 4. Subject—*Fractures of the upper extremity.* Fee, $5. mh23,26 ap2,3trp

OFFICE CORNPLANTER OIL COMPANY, 524 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, March 26th, 1866.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Office of the Company on TUESDAY, April 17th, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before them.

THOS. R SEARLE,
mh26-m,w,f,tap17] Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
JOHN B. GOUGH, Esq.,
Will deliver TWO LECTURES under the auspices of the
YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
March 26th, Subject—HABIT.
March 29th, Subject—TEMPERANCE.
The sale of Tickets for both Lectures will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, 20th inst. No Tickets will be sold or engaged before that time.
Price, 25 cents, 50 cents and 75 cents.
Tickets for the South half of the house will be sold at J. S. Claxton's, 606 Chestnut street, and for the North half at Ashmead & Evans's, 724 Chestnut st. mh17-t

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, AUXILIARY FACULTY OF MEDICINE.—The first course of Lectures in this Department will commence at the University, Ninth street, above Chestnut street, on MONDAY, April 2d, and will continue until the end of June. The lectures will be given daily as follows: *Geology and Mineralogy*—By Prof. F. V. Hayden, M. D., Mondays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 10 A. M. *Botany*—By Prof. H. C. Wood, Jr., M. D., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 P. M. *Comparative Anatomy and Zoology*—By Prof. M. Auzoux, M. D., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 5 P. M. *Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology*—By Prof. J. J. Reese, M. D., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M. *Hygiene*—By Prof. H. Hartshorne, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 5 P. M. Fee for the whole course, $35; either ticket alone $10.
HENRY HARTSHORNE, Dean Aux. Faculty.
1t* 1701 Filbert street.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

Contrast.

It is remarkable to what an extent good or evil, kindness or unkindness, politeness or impoliteness, are affected when brought into juxtaposition with their opposites, increasing the beauty of the one, and the unpleasantness of the other.

We were never more forcibly struck with the application of this principle than in our experience of yesterday. Contrary to our usual custom, we left our own church to visit, at the request of a friend, a new church in the northwestern part of the city. Arriving at the door, and seeing but a few present, we desired an official brother to show us in, when he politely pointed to the last pew by the door, requesting us to be seated, remarking that if, after the congregation had all assembled, there was any room, we should be better accommodated. Thinking this want of Christian courtesy and the draft from the door might not tend to promote our spiritual enjoyment, we concluded to try elsewhere; so after walking a couple of squares further, we stopped at Brother Simons's church, where, upon entering the door, we were shown to a pleasant seat, and upon opening the hymn book, at once felt at home, from the warm welcome to the stranger contained on the inside of the cover.

We could not help noticing the contrast in these sister churches, and returned to our home well satisfied in our mind which exemplified most the spirit of the gospel.

H.

MONDAY, March 26th, 1866.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENTS.—A Washington correspondent speaks as follows of the old school of reporters and correspondents of the Northern press, that flourished at the Capital twenty-five to thirty-five years ago:

James E. Harvey, correspondent of the N. Y. *Tribune* is now minister-resident at Lisbon; James S. Pike, also of the *Tribune*, is minister-resident at the Hague; John Bigelow of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, is minister-plenipotentiary at Paris. Kingman of the N. Y. *Journal of Commerce*, still lives here, reported rich; Nathan Sargeant of the *Cincinnati Gazette* and some Philadelphia papers, is Commissioner of Customs here; Mr. Hart of the N. Y. *Courier and Enquirer*, a promising man, died early of consumption in California, where he had gone for his health. These men were followed by Richard Hildreth of the Boston *Atlas* and N. Y. *Tribune*, the well-known historian, and Consul to Trieste, where he died; W. S. Thayer of the N. Y. *Evening Post*, Consul-General to Alexandria, where he died last year, and Benjamin Wilson of the *Chicago Journal*, Assistant Secretary of Legation at London, though he has since returned and resumed his editorial duties.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Lucy Arlyn"—Ticknor & Fields, Boston. For sale by G. W. Pitcher, Philadelphia. Mr. Trowbridge has written a novel which will neither do much good in the world, or add very largely to the author's literary fame. It is a New England story, based upon a search for treasure supposed to be hidden in a cavern, the clue to which has been discovered by a band of spiritualists. The book is written in the interest of spiritualism, for although it brings together a group of fools and knaves of the most odious type, professing the most exalted ideas and practising every imaginable hypocrisy and deceit, it strives to save from all the transparent humbuggery of the proceedings a select specimen or two of genuine spiritualism. With the exception of the hero and heroine of the book, and the character of Ben Arlyn, the people are all bad, low, vulgar or vicious. Many of the situations are absurdly unnatural, and a good deal of human wickedness is lugged into the story gratuitously, which has no particular connection with the plot. The incident of Sophy's disgrace at the end of the story is a case in point. The pernicious tendency of the book is increased by its very exposure of the grosser deceits of the system which the author advocates. Weak or careless readers may readily be betrayed into the idea that what is left after all this dross is disposed of must needs be pure metal. The truth is that the characters of Guy and Christina are as unreal and wrong as those of any of their comrades. Mr. Trowbridge occasional rises into the regions of blasphemy, making Christina wash Guy's feet and wipe them with her hair, while at a late period she places a crown of thorns on his head. The book is in bad taste all through, and does not deserve a place in Ticknor & Field's choice catalogue.

A very spicy, animated and readable novel is "Broken to Harness," by Edmund Yates, editor of "Temple Bar," which has been reprinted by Mr. Loring, and is for sale by G. G. Evans. It is a story of London life, introducing authors, editors, club men, and, as a very notable character, "Kate Mellon," whose original was the "Anonyma," or "the pretty horse-breaker," about whom the London *Times* had so much to say a few years ago. The heroine, however, is "Barbara," a young belle of the highest fashion, who falls in love, at a country house, with a journalist, and marries him. She grows unhappy in her humble home, and goes through severe trials before she is "broken to harness." The plot is ingenious, the characters are well portrayed, the descriptions of various phases of London life are spirited, the dialogue is animated and often witty, and there is nothing sensational, nothing offensive. It is long since we have met with a more readable novel.

J. L. Capen, 25 South Tenth street, has published an interesting little memoir of Rev. Wm. Metcalfe, M. D., written by his son, Dr. Metcalfe, was connected with the religious denomination known as "Bible-Christians," and devoted his long life particularly to an advocacy of Temperance and Vegetarianism. As a modest, unobtrusive and earnest apostle of his peculiar views, Dr. Metcalfe's biography is an interesting one; but the fact that nearly fifty years of a valuable life were employed in planting seed, that have never showed any considerable indications of a harvest, would seem to indicate either that there is some vital principle wanting in the seed, or that the selected soil is badly adapted to that particular kind of moral cultivation.

Messrs. Harper & Brothers have issued another work from the prolific pen of Professor J. W. Draper. It is entitled "Text-Book of Physiology," and is an abridgement of the author's larger work on "Human Physiology." As an elementary text-book for schools and colleges, this volume of Dr. Draper's will be very valuable. The work is illustrated with numerous well executed wood-cuts, many of which have been expressly prepared for this publication. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

The same publishers have just issued the third volume of "A Child's History of the United States," by John Bonner. In a very condensed, but lucid form, a sketch is given in this volume of the period of the Rebellion. It will prove a very attractive book to the young people, especially as it is accompanied by many well-engraved illustrations. For sale by Peterson & Brothers.

D. Appleton & Co., New York, have published a life of "Stonewall Jackson," by John Esten Cooke. The book is handsomely printed, and will be read with interest by ex-rebels and their sympathizers. For sale by Ashmead & Evans.

New Music.

We have received the following new publications from Mr. C. W. A. Trumpler, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets:

The "Chant des Oiseaux," the "Plainte Sylphides," and "Danse Napolitaine," all by Sydney Smith. These are brilliant and elegant compositions, for advanced players.

"The Arab Song," from the new opera of *Lara*, arranged for the piano by Mr. Brinley Richards.

Brilliant variations on the air "Five o'clock in the Morning," by Mr. Charles Grobe, his 1,790th composition.

The "Fannie Schottisch," by Mr. C. R. Dodworth, and the "Caroline Schottisch," by J. H. Slipp—pleasing compositions and not difficult.

"Das Bächlein" (The Rivulet), a graceful and easy melody for the piano, by E. A. Kavarger.

DEATH OF AN ODDITY.—Philo Chase, of Litchfield, Conn., died a few days ago, aged seventy-five years. For the last twenty-five years his daily diet has been three pints of milk and one of whisky. He adopted that diet from conviction that solid food injured him.

MEDICAL LECTURES.—The first course of Lectures by the Auxiliary Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, will commence on Monday next. It will be remembered that this course of lectures was founded, last year, by a munificent endowment from Dr. Geo. B. Wood, of this city. The new professorships cover a range of medical science not included in the usual course of instruction in our Medical Colleges, such as Geology, Mineralogy, Toxicology, Medical Jurisprudence, Hygiene, Botany, Zoology and other branches of science. The new faculty is a very able one, and this new feature will prove a most valuable addition to those that have long made this venerable institution one of the leading schools of the country.

EARLE'S GREAT PICTURE SALE.—As will be seen by the advertisement elsewhere tickets of admission will be required of those desiring to attend the great sale of Paintings to-morrow and on Wednesday evenings. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. James S. Earle & Son's, 816 Chestnut street, and of B. Scott, Jr., 1020 Chestnut street. The tickets will be issued in order to prevent the admission of too great a crowd, and in order that buyers may have a fair opportunity to view the paintings.

Facts and Fancies.

Our numerous subscribers who have stopped their papers in consequence of the non-appearance of "Facts and Fancies" on Saturday, are informed that the omission was purely accidental. The machine broke down, while running at a very high pressure, on an unusually stubborn fact, but has already been repaired. We shall guard against similar accidents by procuring a duplicate machine. Our friends can resume their subscriptions with perfect safety.

The criminal records of England show that only one actor was ever hanged there. This was in the seventeenth century, for highway robbery. The curious part of it is that no class of people commits so many murders and other crimes.

It is proposed in Paris, to construct a system of subterranean railways diverging from the Palais Royal as the common centre, and connected at their ends by an outside circle. Paris does not always set the fashion. In this case they are going into underground railroads just as we have abandoned them.

A scheme has been started in Italy for paying the national debt of that country by a popular subscription. Another Yankee nation. Everybody remembers how Bennett paid off our national debt.

The bakers in Richmond have "consolidated," and the result has been a sudden reduction in the size of the loaves. The *Examiner* says one can easily put a five cent roll in each cheek, and a ten cent roll in the middle, and then whistle Yankee Doodle without difficulty. We believe all but the whistling. The Boston *Post* says that. We agree that Yankee Doodle is a role that a Richmond rebel can't whistle through.

"Our Mutual Friend" was played at a Chicago theatre lately, with the part of Wegg omitted, the leading comedian assigned to the character having quarrelled with the manager and refusing to appear. That fellow deserved to be banished to Boffin's Bay.

The Fenians have not yet taken Canada. "All is quiet on the border." The suspected Fenians who have had volunteers billetted on them in Montreal report that there is a good deal of uneasiness about their boarders.

The persecuted Quakers are fleeing from North Carolina. The malignants of that State are determined to drive all decent people out of it. *Per contra*, the Canadians are all turning quakers.

Adah Isaacs Menken is coming back to this country, and the New York *Clipper* says she has refused a guarantee of $22,500 for a hundred performances in New York, Philadelphia and Boston. Wonder what steamer will bare back the interesting female to America.

It has just been decided, at Buffalo, that a conductor is not bound to make change for a passenger. The latter must, if required, present the exact sum fixed as the price of a ticket. In this part of the world, we live under a sort of Dred Scott decision, that a passenger has no right that a railroad conductor is bound to respect.

In the debate in the House on Thursday in relation to vignettes on the currency, one member sent to the clerk's desk a new table of values, which read thus: "Two Clarks make one Washington; two Washingtons and one Clark make one Fessenden; two Fessendens make one Spinner; two Spinners make one Chase; five Chases make one Madison, etc."

The ladies in Paris now plate the heels of their boots with gold and silver. They are determined to stand on their mettle.

The Tycoon of Japan has made a present to the Emperor Napoleon of 15,000 papers of silkworms' eggs. It is probably the Ty-cocoon of Japan that is referred to.

A despatch from Gettysburg states that the Messrs. Leland have applied for the lease of the hotel projected in the vicinity of the mineral springs found on the battle-fields. We hope they may get it, provided they are not Copperheads, for if there is a Leal-Land in America it is the battle-field of Gettysburg.

Brooks protests against being ousted from his seat in Congress by what he declares to be a first-class Republican Dodge.

A New York paper calls upon the police to put a stop to the practice of flying kites in the streets. It would be fun to see the police try that in Wall street.

A Paris letter gives an amusing account of the method adopted by Batty in taming lions: "He gets a lion and keeps him in a state of starvation for four days; and when the beast is in the extremity of hunger he throws him a Hungarian jacket—a regular full-dress Magyar costume, with lots of frog, embroidery, and buttons. The starving lion rushes at it, tears it and worries it, and finally bolts it. Then comes indigestion; and then, when the king of the forest has headache, heartburn, and is generally shaky and seedy, Batty appears in another Hungarian costume like the *indigesta moles;* and Leo shakes his head, and turns tail. From that moment he is a conquered lion—and learns to lick the hand which beats him." Batty has a roundabout way of appealing to the beast's Hung'ry instincts.

A MILAN LETTER reports that Dr. Giuseppe Ortori, of that city, has just discovered a manuscript by Leonardo da Vinci, consisting of about one hundred and twelve leaves of parchment in which the illustrious painter, who was also one of the most distinguished men of science of his time, examines the different phenomena of light in their relation to his art.

THE HAMPTON ROADS PEACE CONFERENCE.

Secretary Seward's Official Account.

The Rebels Propose an Armistice at Home and a War Abroad.

Mr. Lincoln Insists on Surrender and Emancipation.

[From to-day's N. Y. Tribune.]

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1865.—*Sir:* It is a truism that in times of peace there are always instigators of war. So soon as a war begins there are citizens who impatiently demand negotiations for peace. The advocates for war, after an agitation longer or shorter, generally gain their fearful end, though the war declared is not unfrequently unnecessary and unwise. So peace agitators, in time of war, ultimately bring about an abandonment of the conflict—sometimes without securing the advantages which were originally expected from the conflict.

The agitators for war in time of peace, and for peace in time of war, are not necessarily, or perhaps ordinarily, unpatriotic in their purposes and motives. Results alone determine whether they are wise or unwise. The treaty of peace concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo, was secured by an irregular negotiation under the ban of the Government. Some of the efforts which have been made to bring about negotiations with a view to end our civil war are known to the whole world, because they have employed foreign as well as domestic agents; others, with whom you have had to deal confidentially, are known to yourself, although they have not publicly transpired. Other efforts have occurred here, which are known only to the persons actually moving in them and to this Government. I am now to give you for your information an account of an affair of the same general character, which recently received much attention here, and which doubtless will excite inquiry abroad.

A few days ago Francis P. Blair, Esq., of Maryland, obtained from the President a simple leave to pass through our military lines without definite views known to the Government. Mr. Blair visited Richmond, and on his return he showed to the President a letter which Jefferson Davis had written to Mr. Blair, in which Davis wrote that Mr. Blair was at liberty to say to President Lincoln that Davis was now, as he had always been, willing to send Commissioners, if assured they would be received, or to receive any that should be sent, that he was not disposed to find obstacles in forms. He would send Commissioners to confer with the President, with a view to a restoration of peace between the two countries, if he could be assured they would be received. The President, thereupon, on the 18th of January, addressed a note to Mr. Blair, in which the President, after acknowledging that he had read the note of Mr. Davis, said he was, is, and always should be, willing to receive any agent that Mr. Davis, or any other influential person, now actually resisting the authority of the Government, might send to confer informally with the President with a view to the restoration of peace to the people of our common country. Mr. Blair visited Richmond with his letter and then came back again to Washington. On the 29th instant, we were advised from the camp of Lieutenant-General Grant that Alexander H. Stephens, R. M. T. Hunter and John A. Campbell were applying for leave to pass through the lines to Washington as Peace Commissioners to confer with the President. They were permitted by the Lieutenant-General to come to his headquarters to await there the decision of the President. Major Eckert was sent down to meet the party from Richmond at Gen. Grant's headquarters. The Major was directed to deliver to them a copy of the President's letter to Mr. Blair, with a note to be addressed to them and signed by the Major, in which they were directly informed, that if they should be allowed to pass our lines they would be understood as coming for an informal conference upon the basis of the aforenamed letter of the 18th of January to Mr. Blair. If they should express their assent to this condition in writing, then Major Eckert was directed to give them safe conduct to Fortress Monroe, when a person coming from the President would meet them. It being thought probable, from a report of their conversation with Lieut. General Grant, that the Richmond party would in the manner prescribed accept the condition mentioned, the Secretary of State was charged by the President with the duty of representing this Government at the expected informal conference. The Secretary arrived at Fortress Monroe on the night of the 1st day of February. Major Eckert met him in the morning of the 2d of February with the information that the persons who had come from Richmond had not accepted in writing the condition upon which he was allowed to give them conduct to Fortress Monroe. The Major had given the same information by telegraph to the President at Washington. On receiving this information, the President prepared a telegram directing the Secretary to return to Washington. The Secretary was preparing, at the same moment, to do so, without waiting for instructions from the President. But at this juncture Lieut.-Gen. Grant telegraphed to the Secretary of War as well as to the Secretary of State, that the party from Richmond had reconsidered and accepted the conditions tendered them through Major Eckert, and Gen. Grant urgently advised the President to confer in person with the Richmond party.

Under these circumstances the Secretary, by the President's direction, remained at Fortress Monroe, and the President joined him there on the night of the 2d of February. The Richmond party was brought down the James River in a United States steam transport during the day, and the transport was anchored in Hampton Roads.

On the morning of the 3d the President, attended by the Secretary, received Messrs. Stephens, Hunter and Campbell, on board the United States steam transport River Queen, in Hampton Roads. The Conference was altogether informal. There was no attendance of secretaries, clerks, or other witnesses. Nothing was written or read. The conversation, though earnest and free, was calm and courteous and kind on both side. The Richmond party approached the discussion rather indirectly, and at no time did they either make categorical demands, or tender formal stipulations, or absolute refusals. Nevertheless, during the conference, which lasted four hours, the several points at issue between the Government and the insurgents were distinctly raised and discussed fully, intelligently, and in an amiable spirit. What the insurgent party seemed chiefly to favor was a postponement of the question of reparation upon which the war is waged, and a mutual direction of the efforts of Government, as well as those of the insurgents, to some extrinsic policy or scheme for a season, during which passion might be expected to subside and the armies to be reduced, and trade and intercourse between the people of both sections resumed. It was suggested by them that through such postponement we might now have immediate peace, with some not very certain prospect of an ultimate satisfactory adjustment of political relations between this Government and the States, section or people now engaged in conflict with it.

This suggestion, though deliberately considered, was nevertheless regarded by the President as one of armistice or truce, and he announced that we can agree to no cessation or suspension of hostilities except on the basis of the disbandment of the insurgent forces and the restoration of the national authority throughout all the States in the Union. Collaterally and in subordination to the proposition that was thus announced, the anti-slavery policy of the United States was reviewed in all its bearings, and the President announced that he must not be expected to depart from the positions he had heretofore assumed in his Proclamation of Emancipation and other documents, as these positions were reiterated in his last annual message. It was further declared by the President that the complete restoration of the national authority was an indispensable condition of any assent on our part to whatever form of peace might be proposed. The President assured the other party that while he must adhere to these positions, he would be prepared, so far as power is lodged with the Executive, to exercise liberality.

His power is limited by the Constitution. And when peace should be made, Congress must necessarily act in regard to appropriations of money and to the admission of Representatives from the insurrectionary States. The Richmond party were then informed that Congress had on the 31st ult. adopted, by a constitutional majority, a joint resolution, submitting to the several States the proposition to abolish slavery throughout the union, and that there is every reason to expect that it will soon be accepted by three-fourths of the States, so as to become a part of the national organic law. The conference came to an end by mutual acquiescence, without procuring an agreement of views upon the several matters discussed, or any of them. Nevertheless, it is perhaps of some importance that we have been able to submit our opinions and views directly to prominent insurgents, and to hear them answer in a courteous and not unfriendly manner.

I am, Sir, your obedint servant,
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.
CHAS. FRANCIS ADAMS, ESQ., &c. &c.

Terrible Tragedy near Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 22.—Lake Station, thirty-six miles from Chicago, on the Michigan Central Railway, was the scene of a frightful butchery last night about seven o'clock. A man named Molloy, who was recently divorced from his wife in St. Louis, followed her to the Little hotel and station house at the Lake, where he shot at her with a revolver, and then cut her throat. Mrs. Molloy, the victim, was a sister of Mr. Bonerman, who keeps the hotel, and since her divorce had been living with him. Molloy, breathing hatred and vengeance, followed her, with the evident intention of killing her. Last Tuesday evening she was alarmed at observing, among the arrivals at the hotel, the dreaded figure of her husband. No sooner did she perceive him than she fled to her apartment and locked the door. Mr. Bonerman was absent from the place at the time. Molloy demanded admittance into the room, but was refused; after several fruitless efforts to obtain an interview with his former wife took his departure for Chicago, where he arrived yesterday morning. He remained in the city all day, wandering about hotels and occasionally at the depot, as if anxiously waiting for trains. At half-past five o'clock yesterday afternoon, he made his appearance at the Michigan Central Depot, and purchased a ticket for Lake Station, where he arrived at seven o'clock, and finding the object of his hatred in her room with her children, defenceless and unsuspecting, he murdered her by cutting her throat from ear to ear. As soon as he had committed the foul crime, he rushed through the bar-room, where a number of men were seated, reached the door, and shouting, "Now I am revenged!" fled from the house and disappeared in an adjacent woods. So suddenly had things been done, and so completely taken by surprise were the inmates of the hotel that no attempt was made to bar his passage; but by morning a pursuit was begun. A large scouting party was organized, and at daylight they started in pursuit of Molloy, scouring the woods in every direction with the avowed determination of bringing him in dead or alive. He was found dead this forenoon within two miles of the house where he committed the fearful murder, and with his throat cut from ear to ear. The instrument of death was the same knife that killed his wife. It lay by his side. From the fact that the body was still warm and bleeding, it is inferred that Molloy, fearful of being intercepted in his flight, had concealed himself, and upon the approach of the scouting party, had cut his throat.

PLAIN COMMON SENSE.—A recent discussion in a country debating club in Indiana, upon the policy of a high tariff, was finished up with a round turn, by a mechanic, thus: "Mr. President, I don't care for any of your fine-spun arguments about political economy, balance of trade, and all that; they are Greek to me. But this I do know: when there is a high protective tariff, manufacturers thrive, and I get plenty of work and good pay. I can buy everything I want and provide better for my family when butter is fifty cents a pound and eggs twenty-five cents a dozen. But what advantage is it to me if butter can be bought for twenty-five cents a pound, and eggs at ten cents a dozen, if I haven't got the dimes? And I never have the dimes when the manufacturers are not doing well." There is more sense in that man than in all the Free Trade Leagues on this side of the Atlantic. He understands, among other things, the harmony of interests between agriculture and manufactures.

THE fur companies formerly sent from St. Louis two boats each summer to the Rocky Mountains to supply their trading posts and bring back the accumulations of furs and peltries, and the government sent one to take out the Indian annuities. No less than seventy-five steamers are advertised to leave during the month of April. Immense quantities of goods and groceries are being purchased to go to the mountains this season.

COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—Chief Justice Woodward, and Justices Story, Read, and Agnew.—Opinions were delivered this morning on the following cases:

Maltby vs. the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company; certified for Nisi Prius. Opinion by Woodward, Chief Justice: The plaintiff, a non-resident of Pennsylvania, held certain bonds of the Reading and Columbia Railroad Company, with coupons attached, representing the semi-annual interest, stipulated for in the body of each bond. Upon presenting the coupons for payment, the Company claimed that it was their right and duty to deduct and retain for the Commonwealth a State tax equal to three mills on every dollar of the principal of the bonds. To resist this claim, and compel the Company to pay the coupon in full, the plaintiff filed this bill in equity, upon which three questions are made:

First—Is the tax leviable at all, under existing laws, upon the loans of the Company?

Second—If laws exist to authorize the tax, are the loans taxable when held and owned by a non-resident of the State?

Third—If so taxable in the hands of a non-resident owner, is not the Company bound by the terms of its contract to pay a stipulated interest to its creditor, without a deduction of the tax?

In regard to the first point, the Court say there is no possibility of mistaking the legislative will in this regard, and so long as the legislature confine themselves to that which is in the nature of a tax law, their powers are subject to no judicial review; they are only responsible to the people.

Second, as to the non-residence of the holder of the loan, it is undoubtedly true that the Legislature of Pennsylvania cannot impose personal tax upon the citizens of another State, but the constant practice is to tax property within our jurisdiction which belongs to non-residents. There must be jurisdiction over either the property or the person of the owner, else the power cannot be exercised; but where the property is within our jurisdiction and enjoys the protection of our State government, it is justly taxable and it is of no moment that the owner who is required to pay the tax resides elsewhere. The duties of sovereign and subjects are reciprocal, and any person who is protected by government in his person or property may be compelled to pay for that protection. This principle of taxation as the correlative of protection, perfectly just in itself, is as applicable to a non-resident as to a resident owner, because civil government is essential to give value to and form of property without regard to the ownership and taxation is indispensable to civil government. What would this plaintiff's loan be worth if it were not for the franchises conferred upon the Company by the Commonwealth and which are maintained and protected by the civil and military power of the Commonwealth? Is it not apparent that the intrinsic and ultimate value of the loan as an investment rests on State authority—that it is the State which made it property and preserves it as property? Then it would seem that this kind of property, more than any other, ought to contribute to the support of the State Government.

In answer to the third point the Court says, that the three mill tax shall be assessed upon the par value of the corporation loan, and shall be retained by the Corporation Officers out of the accruing interest thereon.

The decree at Nisi Prius, dismissing the plaintiff's bill, affirmed.

Strode vs. Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Error to Common Pleas of Chester county. Opinion by Woodward, Chief Justice: The single question is, whether our collateral inheritance tax is applicable to that part of decedent's estate which consisted of bonds of the United States that were by law exempted from State taxation. And the opinion of the learned judge below is so satisfactory as to leave very little for us to add.

The mistake of the learned counsel for the plaintiff in error consists, we conceive, in treating this as a tax of the government bonds when it is really a tax upon a decedent estate, dying without lineal heirs. And it does not help the argument that the bulk of the estate is made up of these bonds, for the estate passed into the hands of the executor for administration and is taxed in his hands *as an estate.* The law takes every decedent estate into custody and administers it for the benefit of creditors, legatees, devisees and heirs, and delivers the residue that remains, after discharging all obligations, to the distributees entitled to receive it. One of the legal obligations to which every estate that is to go to collateral kindred is subject is this five per cent. duty to the Commonwealth. And it is not until this work of administration is performed that the right of succession attaches. The distributees may indeed consent to accept certain goods and chattels in specie without conversion, as is frequently done in settlement of estates, but such arrangements no wise affect the theory of the law that the estate is first to be administered and then enjoyed.

Now, this five per cent. tax is one of the conditions of administration, and to deny the right of the State to impose it is to deny the right of the State to regulate the administration of decedent's goods. If an estate consist wholly of Federal bonds and is indebted, conversion of them into money is necessary to pay the debt, and nobody would doubt that the sum that remained after payment of debts would be subject to a deduction of five per cent. for the use of the State. But suppose the Federal bonds be used to pay the only indebtedness that exists and a residue of estate remains for distributees, is it not to pay the collateral inheritance tax? Clearly it must, though it may be less than the aggregate of the bonds. The act operates upon the *residue* of the estate after paying debts and charges, and theoretically that residue is always a balance in money. The administration account always exhibits balance in cash, not in specific goods, whether bonds or horses, and though an heir may take bonds or horses as cash, the account must shew and always does shew a cash balance. That is the rule taxed by this law, and not the bonds or other chattels which may have produced the fund. Therefore, neither the prohibitory clause of the act of Congress of 1862, nor any of the principles of decision against State authority to tax that which Federal authority has excepted from taxation, have any application here. The Federal Government has not prohibited the States from prescribing rules of inheritance and succession to decedents' estates, and it would be a grievous mistake of legislation and judicial authority to apply it with such effect. Judgment is affirmed.

Clymer vs. the Commonwealth. This case involved the same question as the above, and the judgment was affirmed.

Justice Read filed a dissenting opinion in these cases.

Catherwood's Appeal, from a decree of the Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Opinion by Strong, J. Decree affirmed at the costs of the appellants.

Mitchell vs. Watson. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Opinion by Strong, J. Judgment reversed and judgment entered on the case stated for the plaintiff, the legatee of the income for life.

Peterson & Co. vs. The Union Bank. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Opinion by Strong, Judge. Judgment affirmed.

Hoffman vs. Rechtell. Error to Common Pleas of Bucks county. Opinion by Strong, Judge. Judgment reversed and a venire de novo awarded.

Appeal of Sarah Wesco. From decree of Orphans' Court of Schuylkill county. Opinion by Read, Judge. Decree affirmed.

Seip vs. Storch. Error to Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Opinion by Read J. Judgment affirmed.

Dorrance's Appeal. From Orphans' Court of Philadelphia. Opinion by Read J. Decree affirmed at the costs of appellant.

Freeman Scott vs. William Sadler. Error to District Court of Philadelphia. Opinion by Read J. Judgment affirmed.

Pratt vs. Billin—Appeal from decree of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Opinion by Reed, Justice. Decree affirmed, at costs of appellant.

Conyngham et al vs. Corbright et al. Error to Common pleas of Carbon County. Opinion by Read, Justice. Judgment affirmed.

Strout's Appeal—From Orphan's Court of Philadelphia. Opinion by Read, Justice. Decree affirmed.

Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railway Company vs. The City of Philadelphia. Opinion by Read J. Judgment affirmed.

Lennig's Appeal. Opinion by Agnew J. Decree affirmed.

Society for the Visitation of the Sick. Opinion by Agnew J. Judgment affirmed.

Delaware Division Canal Company vs. Stewart and others. Opinion by Judge Agnew. Judgment reversed.

Brolaskey vs. Anderson. Opinion by Judge Agnew. Judgment affirmed.

Backus vs. Harman. Opinion by Judge Agnew. Decree affirmed.

Person & Driesel vs. Neigh. Opinion by Judge Agnew. Judgment affirmed.

OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Ludlow and Peirce.—At noon to-day the jury in the case of Morris Abrams, charged with the murder of Captain Joseph Cox, of the brig Theodorus, came into court with a verdict of murder of the first degree.

John Johnson, colored, convicted of manslaughter, in causing the death of Thomas Moultrie, was sentenced to three years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

Edward Simons, convicted of murder of the second degree, in causing the death of Bernard Kane, was sentenced to six years in the Eastern Penitentiary.

The Rio Grande Border.

[From to-day's N. Y. Herald.]

Our Brownsville correspondent, under date of March 10, sends us some matters of commercial interest on the Rio Grande border, growing out of the late imperial edict declaring Matamoras no longer a free port and the recently enacted cattle law of this country. The merchants of Matamoras have seriously complained of the effect of the edict on their town and business, and strenuous efforts are making to have the order rescinded. The new cattle order of the United States is said to injuriously effect the people in Texas, Louisiana, Arkansas and other Southwestern States. The dissensions among the liberal chiefs in Mexico continued, and one of the disputes prevalent had led to a fight between Cortina and Canales, in which Cortina was defeated and several of his men killed and captured. The officers of the Emperor's army on the Rio Grande freely express the opinion that the French troops will not be withdrawn by Napoleon until Maximilian's empire is a fixed fact.