PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 28, 1866 .-- TRIPLE SHEET.

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EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted) at

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GIBSON PRACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE.
T. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLEYIN is served to subscribers in the city at is cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 00 per

SUITS OF ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.

GEO. J. HENKELS,

my25-1m

Thirteenth and Chestnut.

DIED. COBURN.—On Sunday morning, 27th ins ant, John B. Coburn, M. D., in the 48th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are epuested to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 733 Pine Street, on Wednesday morning, the 38th nstant, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill Semetary.

Cemetery.

LARGE.—On the morning of the 26th inst., John B.
Large, in the 86th year of his age.

SMITH—On Saturday, May 26th, Fanny Mactier, widow of the late Major-General Charles T. Smith, United States Army.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Stephen's Church, on Monday, at 5 o'clock, P. M. o'clock, P. M.
STRLLWAGON.—On Monday morning, 23th inst.
Harry L. Stellwagon, only child of H. G. Stellwagon
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

QUITS OF ROSEWOOD CHAMBER FURNITURE: GEO. J. HENKELS, Thirteenth and Chestnut. LYBE & LANDELL are prepared to supply families with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices.

LINEN SHEETINGS,

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS,

HOUSEHOLD DRY GOODS.

WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS,
In Oil or Polished.
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my25-lm Thirteenth and Chestnut,

SUNDOWNS AND YAOHT HATS FOR LADIES in great variety, THEO. H. McCALLA'S
Old established Hat and Cap Emporlum,
sold Chestnut street.

SUITS OF WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, In Oil or Polished, GEO J. HENKELS. my25-lm Thirteenth and Chestnut.

SPECIAL NOTICES. PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.; ENGINEERING, Civil; Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Cnemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS. There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILLLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. E. YUINGMAN, EASTON. PA., April 4, 1866. Cierk of the Faculty, mys. 6mo.?

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PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office 227 South FOURTH
Street, PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1868.
Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this
Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend
in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of
11th December, 1855, will cease on and after the 31st of
May, 1866, and that such stockholders as do not demand
their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before
that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in
Cash only.

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S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

HEALTH OFFICE PHILADELPHIA, S. W. CORNER SIXTH AND SANSOM STREETS,

HEAD CORNER SIXTH AND CORNER SIX SIXTH AND CORNER SIX SIXTH AND CORNER SIX

my28 317

Health Officer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the StockNo. for the election of seven Directors, to serve for
the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office.
No. 217 South Third street, on MONDAY, the 4th day
of June, 1865, at 10 'clock, A. M.

Polls open at 11 o'clock, A. M., and close at 2 o'clock,
P. M. P. M.
The Transfer Books will be closed from the sist of May to the 6th day of June Inclusive.

S. HENRY NORRIS,
Secretary. my22 tu.th s,6t2

my2 tu,th s,6t?

PENNSYLVANIA ACADRMY OF THE
PINE ARTS.—The Annual Blection for a President and twelve Directors, will take place at the Academy on Monday June 4th, between the hours of 12 noon and 2 o'clock P. M.

JOHN T. LEWIS,

Bergerary

PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1866. PHILADELPHIA, May 28, 1868.

DANNUAL MEETING OF THE HOME FOR DESTITUTE COLORED CHILDREN will be neid at the Home. MAYLAN DVILLE, Philadelphia on SECOND DAY (Monday), 28th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect six Managers and four Trustees, to serve four years, &c. ISRAEL H. JOHNSON, my25-2trp* Secretary of Trustees.

TO YOUNG LADIES' TRACT ANNIVERSARY o'clock, in the Church Thirteenth below Vine. Addresses by Revs. Dr. Bardne, J. Walker Jackson, and A. Manship. Public invited.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Until further notice the Newspaper Reading Room will be opened at 7% o'clock each morning.

my28 m.w s.wst? J. MORRIS PEROT, President. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously

A CROOKED RIVER.—Speaking of the Rice Grande, a recent writer says—"Imagine four of the crookedst things in the world, imagine four more twice as crooked, and fancy to yourself a large river three times as crooked as all these put together, and you have a faint idea of the crooked disposition of this crooked river. There is no drift in it, from the fact that it is so crooked that timber can't find its way far enough down to lodge two sticks together; but few snakes, because it is not straight enough to swim in, and the fish are all in the whirlpools in the bends, because they can't find their way out. Birds frequently attempt to fly across the river, and light on the same side they start from, being de-ceived by the different crooks! Indeed, you may be deceived when you think you are across it; and some of the b'hoys say it is so twisting there is but one side to it.

MORAL DARKNESS.—At the anniversary of the Home Missionary Society in London Mr. Scott, chamberlain of London, said that he had formerly spent twenty years of his life in London, and since twenty years in the country, and he must say there was more darkness, ignorance, degradation, heathenism, in the rural districts, so far as he had seen, than existed in London and the larger towns, there being many agencies at work in the latter which were not to be found in the villages.

A STRANGE FUNERAL.—Thos. B. Leigh ton, a man of wealth, who died at the Isle of Shoals, near Portsmouth, N. H., a few days ago, desired to have no religious rites performed at his funeral, and was buried, according to his request, on Appledore Island, between two granite rocks, on one of which he wanted his initials cut. He was formerly a prominent Democratic poli-tician in New Hampshire, but had lived for many years on a small island, in the Shoal group, refusing even to visit the main land, lest the boat might sink in the passage.

STRANGE SUICIDE. - John P. Gray, a lad about twelve years of age, residing with his parents in Providence, R. I., was so much excited by the passing of the menageric and circus a day or two since, that he went up into the attic and hanged himself. He was dead when discovered.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In addition to the June magazines heretofore mentioned, we have received "Hours at Home," "The Galaxy," and "The Catholic World." "Hours at Home," is a capital number, containing a great variety of interesting matter. "The Patriotic Record of Yale College," and the sketches of John Jay and General Grant, are particularly good. The agent for "Hours at Home" is Mr. T. Proceedings in the British Par-B. Pugh. "The Catholic World" is a monthly devoted to general literature and science, and is now in its third volume. Most of its matter is original, interspersed with good selections from various sources. The agent in Philadelphia is Mr. J. R. Downing, 139 South Eighth street. "The Galaxy" continues "The Claverings" and 'Archie Lovell," and Professor Blot's essay on the Art of Dining. There are several other excellent articles in this number of this capital magazine.

"A Thousand a Year" is a very pretty story, published in beautiful style by Lee & Shepard, Boston. It gives the experiences of a New England clergyman and his family in their efforts to "make both ends meet," in the midst of a fashionable and exacting congregation, on "a thousand a year." The story is cleverly told, although the authoress. Mrs. E. M. Bruce, is evidently unconscious that she is making her hero and heroine exhibit a great deal too much of moral weakness, in their easy compliance with the requirements of their inconsiderate people The book contains many wholesome hints both for pastor and flock, in more parts of the world than one. For sale by G. W.

The sixth volume of Little, Brown & Co.'s elegant revised edition of "The Works of Edmund Burke" has been received from the Philadelphia agent, Jas. K. Simon, 33 South Sixth street. It includes some of the most important and famous of the political letters on affairs in France, America, Ireland and England. Nothing can surpass the elegance and correctness of the typography of this edition, and the paper and binding are in keeping.

Murray's "History of Usury," recently published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., is an interesting résumé of the laws and practices of usury both in ancient and modern times The object of the author is to show the fallacy of all usury laws, and to urge the "freerade" principle in lending and borrowing money. The work displays much research and is a valuable treatise on this important subject.

The reprints of the English reviews, by Leonard Scott & Co., deserve the most lineral support. We have received through W. B. Zeiber the Westminster and the London Quarterly for April. Both are excellent, and the Westminster is especially interesting.

"The Gospel of Health." This is the title of a new monthly, edited by Dr. R. T. Trall, of New York, and for sale in this city by Professor J. L. Capen, No. 25 South Tenth street. It is full of valuable Hygienic information for home use.

Gustave Dore's Bible. The English edition of the Bible illustrated by Gustave Doré is published by Messrs. Cassel, Petter & Galpin, of London, in monthly parts. It is furnished to Philadelphia subscribers by Mr. C. J. Price, No. 21 South Sixth street. There are to be fiftyfive numbers, sold separately at one dollar each, or to subscribers at ten dollars a year, giving twelve numbers. The first three numbers are received, and the illustrations are marked with all the great artist's finest characteristics; imagination, power, originality and a knowledge of effect in drawing that has rarely been equaled. Doré is fortunate in his engravers, several of those in the numbers now out, by Pisa, Laplante and others, being remarkable for wood-cuts. Those wishing to secure this grand edition of the Bible should subscribe promptly at Mr. Price's, for the early impressions from the plates will of course be the best. The text is of course the received Oxford edition of the Bible, and the letter press is very handsome.

A one-armed beggar, who has been working on the sympathies of the Worcester public for several days, has just been discovered to have an arm, hidden close to his oody, under his clothing. He was fined for carrying concealed arms.

The pop-corn man, says the Springfield Republican, is a good Methodist, as every one knows; but he got business sadly mingled with things spiritual at a late prayer meeting, where, when he attempted to join in the hearty responses of "Amen," he cried out instead, "Pop-corn!" His sense of dignity led him to apologize in open meeting for his lapsus lingue.

Saulsbury took Mrs. Jeff. to church yesterday, in Washington. That is a positive fact. The fancy is easily accounted for. They have been trying a new flying machine in New York. It was a perfect success except in one particular. It wouldn't go anywhere that the inventor wanted it to. The story that mad dogs are on the increase grew out of the fact that when they

are chased they are apt to double on you. During a storm on the 8th ult., lightning struck a train which was traveling on the Orsay railway in France, and traversing one of the carriages, shivered into fragments one of the doors and broke the glass of the other, passing out without further damage, which shows the advantage of having a good conductor to a train.

At the South the chivalry tilt with muffinrings. At the North the Queens of Love and Beauty tilt with hoops.

Soft-shell crabs are uncommonly backward this season. Scovel and Semmes had an interview with the President on Saturday. One represented the Probates, and the other the

Reprobates. CONFEDERATE PRIVATEERS.—The number of Confederate privateers during the late war was twenty-five. These captured two hundred and eighty-three American vessels and destroying two hundred and thirty-five. The captured vessels were valued at \$25,-000,000, and those destroyed at \$20,000,000.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF VAL-PARAISO.

RODGERS.

THE CONDUCT OF COMMODORE Further Foreign News.

liament.

In the House of Lords, Lord Houghton, referring to the intelligence recently received of the bombardment of Valparsias by the Spanish fleet, asked what instruct tions had been given to Admiral Denman, whose conduct in not actively intervening to prevent the attack had been severely con-demned by the British residents whose pro-

perty had been destroyed.
The Duke of Somerset, in reply read the instructions given to Commodore Harvey and to Admiral Denman, his slicessof life command of the Pacific squadron, which were in effect to use all friendly efforts to mitigate the horrors of war, but not in any way, to depart from the observance of the strict est neutrality. As full notice was given by the Spanish Admiral of the intended homes bardment, there was no tround for any that the Spanish Admiral of the intended bombardment, there was no ground for any interference with an undoubted beilingerent
right, and Admiral Denham therefore, only;
obeyed his instructions by not resisting the
action of the Spanish fleet. The loss of lifehad happily been small, but the destruction
of property had been great, chiefly at the
cost of the foreign merchants, but notice
had been given them some time, previously
to remove their property, which they had
omitted to do, pelicying possibly, that no to remove their property, which they had omitted to do, believing, possibly, that no attack would be made upon an unarmed and unoffending town.

Lord Dunsany thought Admiral Denman had been unjustly attacked, and remarked that he had only a wooden ship while the Spaniards had iron-clads. The Duke of Somerset replied that an iron-clad would have been of no use to

Admiral Denman, who only obeyed his instructions by remaining neutral.

In the House of Commons, Sir L. Palk took occasion of the annual motion to adjourn over the Derby day to ask for informa-tion as to the recent bombardment of Valparaiso, and particularly for an explanation of

Admiral Denman's conduct.

Admiral Walcott defended Admiral Dennan with great warmth, and Sir J. Hay and Admiral Seymour in the same tone exacted in conformity with his orders.

Mr. Liddell condemned in strong language the bombardment of an unarmed

ity, and asked whether the Chilean Governnent had requested the withdrawal of our Charge d'Alfaires, and, if so, on what ground. Colonel Edwards read some extracts from resolutions passed by the British merchants

at Valparaiso, tending to show that it was owing to the assurances of the British Admiral and the British Minister that the city ad been left undefended. Mr. Graves pressed on the House the serious injury inflicted on British interests by

the conduct of our Admiral and Minister and asked whether instructions would be sent out to prevent the repetition of such a barbarous outrage.

Mr. Layard narrated in detail the various

steps which had been taken by the British government in concert with France and the United States to restore a good understand-ing between Spain and Chile, and avert the bombardment, charging the Spanish government with something like equivocation and misleading us as to their intentions to bombard Valparaiso, but at the same time asserting that the British merchants had ample notice of it, and might have removed their property in time had they chosen to accept the fair and moderate conditions of the Chilean government. The statement contained in the resolutions of the British merchants, that the American commander had offered, if the British commander would join him, to stop the bombardment was untrue. No such offer was ever made. [Hear, hear.] On the contrary, the American Minister admitted the right of the Spanish commander to bombard Valparaiso: he himself had come down from Santiago to prevent the bombardment by remonstrance of possible, but it does not appear that either the or Commander Rodgers had the slightest intention of otherwise interfering for the purpose of stopping it, [Hear, hear.] Nor is there any truth in the statement that Admiral Denman ever advanced the plea that he had not a sufficient force to protect the British interests; for Admiral Denman had stated that had his force been ten times greater than that of the Spanish Admiral, he could not have interfered. Moreover, I was informed to-day by the Spanish minister that when the American commander went on board the Spanish flagship and remonstrated with the Spanish Com-mander, he said—I believe more by way of joke than otherwise—"Supposing I were to put my ships between you and the town, what would happen?" The reply was: "You are a sailor and I am a sailor; you know what your duty would be under the circumstances, and you know, therefore, how I should fulfill mine. If you put your ships between me and the town, it will be my duty to sink them." Upon this the American commander shook the Spanish commander warmly by the hand, and said: "I perfectly understand you; I should do the

same were I in a similar position. Much as we may condemn the acts of the Spanish commander, we must remember at they were performed in fulfillment of his duty as an officer, and that he was bound to obey the orders of his govern-ment. The Spanish admiral took the greatest possible care not to injure private property in Valparaiso; the fire was wholly directed against two or three buildings and the railway station. It is true that one of the principal buildings was the Custom House, and that that contained a large amount of British property; but the Spanish admiral carefully avoided firing a single shot into the town.exceptasagainst public buildings. The inhabitants had ample time to leave the place; there were only two persons acci-dentally killed by the bombardment, and they were a woman and child; and there were some other persons killed by a wall falling on them whilst attempting to put out a fire; but, with these exceptions, lives were lost. Therefore, the Spanish commander appears to have carried out his instructions with as much humanity as possible; but I will not conceal from the house that the bombardment has made a very painful impression upon the minds of her Majesty's government, [Cheers.]
We had hoped that the time had gone by for such acts of—I may almost

say—barbarity—acts which seem to be altool gether inconsistent with the position. Occaring pied by a great civilized nation of the present day, although they might, have been to be sent day, although they might, have been the present day, although they might, have been the present day, although they might, heart I deeply sympathize without their their services that they were themselves entirely no blame for the losses they sussained as they might, had they chosen, have removed their promited the withdrawal of Mr. Thomson, I can only the withdrawal of Mr. Thomson, I can only the withdrawal of Mr. Thomson, I can only received no sent of the communication.

received no saddi communication and hear, he discussion was continued by Mr. Whitestes, Mr. B. Cochrane, try Mr. Barring who asked what Admiral Demman had to do at Valparatse, if not no protect pricialistic treats; by Mr. Demeant who addreshed the treats; by Mr. Demeant who addreshed by the statements of Mr. Layand and by the statement of Mr. Layand and by the statement of Mr. T. G. Barring who stated that Admiral, bening it at a treat in sariet conformity, with this instructions to observe a policy of nonlis instructions to abserves policy of non-intervestions to essent as beauty asset and and we intervest the company to appare a suit of the first world-be assessed of about as the count. Bis-

interventional enabled to boom deed and and the would be Assasin of Count Rise at Tall H marked 28 Livid 2 22 A correspondent in Berlin writes that interestingly, before attempting the life-off Count Bismarck young Blind twhose fealuriane, was Cohen, better the son of Mrs. Blind by her first hushand, posted a letter to his step-lither. This letter that been sized by the police. It contains the personal and political festiment of the decased. He communicates his resolve to shoot Count Bismarck, the worstenemy of German liberty, as he conceives and by this deed rouse the ferman potentates to a sense of their duty. As Orsini's attempt led to the liberation of Ttaly, he hopes that his self-sacrifice will promote the welfare of Germany; He denies having any accomplices, but acts entirely as his own heart prompts. The tone of the letter breathes the cool determination of a man who has done with life. Young Rlind, who possessed independent property, and was a young man of condense and the Agricultural Academy at Honenheim, in Wurtemburg. He was buried decorously, at the expense of his stepfather, whose other wishes, as communicated through a Berlin lawyer, were also courteously attended to by the authorities. I regret to have to add that Cound Bismarck daily receives letters advising him of his imminent assassination.

imminent assassination. Asarm for the Life of the King of Prussia. A correspondent of the Times, writing from Berlin on the 13th, says that on the previous evening, as the King was leaving the Opera House a fusee exploded in the square in front. No one was hurt; but, as the report was very loud, a crowd assembled and some excitement prevailed. In a quarter of an hour everything again was quiet. The day before, at Hanover, a young gentleman was arrested, having a loaded revolver fastened between his shoulders, under his shirt. He came from Altona, and had taken a ticket to Berlin. It seems sus-picion had been awakened at the former place, and a telegram sent to the Hanover

daily receives letters advising him of his

Suicide af a Supposed Son of Napoleon I. A few days ago one Ernest Gra de place, drowned himself at Dresden. He was supposed to have been a son of Napo-leon I, and the late beautiful and famous Countess Kielmansegge. His claims to ilustrious parentage were at one time strong ly supported by the Saxon Court, but never recognized by Napoleon III. In features and person he was the exact image of his

FORTRESS MONROE.

Jeff. Davis' Bill of Fare—The Freedom of the Fortress Extended to the Prisoner —Arrival of Mr. O'Connor and Mr.Shea.

Fortress Monroe, Friday, May 25.— The following is a schedule of meals furnished Jeff. Davis for a long time past. The most incredulous, in reading it over, will see that he has been well cared for, and that it furnishes a palpable controversion of the repeated false assertions of ill-treatment orly-cooked meals, and their inequality in point of delicacy and sustenance.
SUNDAY.—Breakfast—Veal cutlets, poach-

ed eggs (two), wheat and corn bread, butter, sugar, milk and coffee.

Dinner—Broiled chicken, stewed oysters,

potatoes, enions, bread, butter, coffee, sugar Monday. - Breakfast-Mutton chops (two), eggs boiled (two), bread (corn and wheat), butter, sugar, milk, coffee.

Dinner—Beefsteak, panned oysters, pota-

toes, onions, bread, butter, coffee, sugar and TUESDAY.—Breakfast — Beefsteak, eggs boiled), bread (corn and wheat), coffee, butter, sugar and milk.

Dinner-Veal cutlets, fresh or salt fish, potatoes, onions, bread, butter and coffee.
WENESDAY.—Breakfasl—Hum and eggs. corn and wheat bread, butter, sugar, coffee,

Dinner-Mutton chops, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, apples, bread, butter, and coffee. THURSDAY.—Breakfast—Beefsteak, boiled

eggs (two), bread (corn or wheat), butter, sugar, milk, and coffee.

Dinner—Veal cutlets, panned oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, coffee, &c., and butter FRIDAY. — Breakfast — Stewed oysters mackerel or fresh fish, bread (corn or wheat),, coffee, sugar, milk, and butter.

Dinner-Pork steak, poached eggs, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, and coffee SATURDAY. - Breakfast-Mutton chops, boiled eggs, bread, butter, milk, sugar, and coffee. Dinner-Beef steak, stewed oysters, potatoes, onions, bread, butter, and coffee.

A Corps of workmen are preparing a portion of the Seven Pines battle field with a view to its conversion into a National Cemetery for the reception of the Federal dead who fell on the fields of Seven Pines, Savage Station, Frazers' Farm and Malvern Hill. The cemetery contains two or more acres, but has not yet been enclosed. About eleven hundred bodies have been disin terred, placed in neat coffins and given decent Christian burial. Very few of the bodies disinterred were recognized, and they were buried, the headstones of their graves proclaiming them "unknown." The disinterments and reinterments were being made at the rate of about fifty per day. The Cold Harbor National Cemetery has been completed and dedicated. It contains upward of two thousand dead, eight hun-dred of whom are known.

THE LUMBER TRADE OF THE EAST.—The lumbering business on the St. Croix gives employment to about five hundred teams and two thousand men. There are on the river thirty-one gangs and nine single saws. Seventy-three million feet of logs were driven last year, and during the last few years Calais, Me., and St. Stephen's have averaged sixty-two millions of feet of the lumber that has been shipped.

A desiral Assembly on an Excursion.

- Criston the stroom separation over two the stroom separation over two hundred of the two thindred and twenty idelegates, composing the present General Assembly of the Presenterial (N. S.) Church, responded to the invitation of the Hour Meintain Railrond Company, tendered through their President S. D. Barlow, Hear, to make an excursion to Presentent.

These, tegether while hundred of four citizens, interested in the Church, accompanied by their wives and a hundred of specially invited guests—antony whom was the Rev. invited guests—among whom whathe Rev.
James McCosh, DeDa and Professor of
Hozic in the University of Belfast, frekand
— made a Company of about three hundledpersons, huming a sapple of 21 TeV to 28-

Six of the finest of the company's passener coaches were appropriated to the use of heexcursionists, their train leaving the depot at about a quarter before seven and depot at about a quarter before seven and arrising without say haddents worthy of dot at Rilot Knob about half past tentum as a blocompany were out of the care. In a Nelson's late was alwated on an umbrella, as an indication of headquarters; around which: the company ralled and proceeded to organize by the election of Dr. Neidon as President, Mr. Barlow as Vice resident, cand Mr. James Richardson (as Jarahalp suco al segoo recomboy o no Marshal;

Asmali national flag was handed to Mr. ichardson as his badge of office, and he was requested to lead the company wither speyer he would four many being it says being

The first place to which the company were nvited was the Pilot Kneb furnace, where they witnessed the casting of about 150 pigs of iron at one tapping of the furnace, the whole company standing around the moulds until they were filled with the molten metal. and the greater portion of the earthen floor of the building was glowing like Stillaw-rence's gridiron, and until the "blowing out" process nearly filled the building with sparks, and caused the unitiated to back out sparss, and caused the unitated to sack out in some alarm. The marshal's flag then signalled the company up the long inclined plane toward the rummit of Pilot Knob.

A witty Frenchman once said of English

men, in their recreations, "that they amused themselves dolefully, according to the cus-tom of their country," and there is a not uncommon idea that clergymen do likewise, "according to the custom of their profession," but there was certainly nothing very doleful in the quips and laughter during the knee-trying experiment of climbing Pilot Knob. One Reverend gentleman muttered something about its taking "lean iron will to something about its taking "an iron will to get up an Iron Mountain." Marshal Richardson stopped, and to encourage those who were getting weak in the knees, waved his flag; another shouted that "nothing but unflagging efforts would ever get one to the top." One gentleman said it was quite a feat: another retorted that he "was told it was 581;" another one added that it gave rise to a good deal of blowing; people's faces got red from the exertion; Miss Budd was got red from the exertion; Miss Budd was was jocosely reminded that she looked more like a blossom," and so at last the whole company got to the summit with breath enough left to sing the old fashioned hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee," at Dr. Nelson's suggestion, as they clustered around the pinnacles of rock—or iron, rather—and looked around at the magnificent prospect.

Rev. Mr. Starr, of this city, in a few brief remarks, welcomed the delegates to Pilot Knob, a point not d in geography, geology, and the history of the war; and to free Missouri.

Rev. Mr. Hopkins, Moderator, responded briefly, and closed by saying, that though the Church's mottowas "Excelsior! Higher! Higher!" he had never expected to get quite so high on any one occasion as the

Dr. Nelson then addressed the company, saying that he supposed they were some-what in the same fix as a surveyor once among the hills of Vermont, who had been commissioned to define a long disputed boundary line between two land owners. and who, after running a great many and who, after running a great many zigzags, at last sat down upon a log, completely tangled as to his whereabouts, until a farmer came along, and he asked him to tell him where he was; this being him to tell him where he was; this being done after a good deal explanation. "Now sir," said the confused surveyor, "you have told me where I am, please tell me who I am." Dr. Nelson said he would tell them where they were, and he would leave it to Mr. Knox, of Utica, New York, to tell them who they were. He then proceeded to give some statistics in regard to the various mountains of iron, and to point out the most interesting objects in view. "Pilo inob," on which the company then stood was five hundred and eighty-one feet above the bloomery at its base, covered an area of three hundred and sixty acres, and was estimated to contain 13,972,773 tons of pure

iron, (the ore yielding, as it was now smelted, about 60 per cent., but really containing 75 per cent.) It was just eighty-six miles south of St. Louis.

"Shepherd Mountain," one mile and a third to the southward, is six hundred and sixty feet high, covers eight hundred acres and its ore yields 68 83-100 per cent. of iron.
"Iron Mountain," distant six miles from Pilot Knob, was 228 feet high, covers an area of 500 acres, and estimated to contain,

of pure iron, 230,187,375 tons.
"The Artesian Well," near Iron Mountain-the Doctor said-had been sunk to only a depth of 152 feet; penetrating first various strata of rock to the depth of 90 feet; then passes through a vein of iron ore five feet thick; next through porphyritic rock seven feet; next through iron ore 50 feet. Dr. Nelson then pointed out a little earth-work fort in the valley below and gave an interesting sketch of General Ewing's heroic defence of it with his force, about 800 men, against Mr. Sterling Price and his

After the close of Dr. Nelson's address here was a resolution to present the thanks of the General Assembly to Mr. S. D. Barlow for his courtesy in inviting them to make he present excursion. The Rev. James McCosh was then called upon for a prayer, and the exercises on the mountain were closed by the whole company singing Old Hundred.

By one o'clock the company had all come down from the mountain and were scattered about in grassy, shady places, making a vigorous attack on their lunch baskets, and so, what with strolling about the hills and the battle ground, the time passed until about two o'clock, when the excursion train started on its return to the city. . The Assembly will meet again, according to adjournment, this morning, at the First Presbyterian Church, and will probably

close its present session on Monday, the 28th DEATH OF DR. HODGKIN.—The English panianthropist, Dr. Hougkin, well known to many in this country for his interest in our affairs, and especially for his active co-operation in all efforts for the welfare of the African race, died on the 5th of April, of dysentery, at Jaffa, on his way to Jerusa-lem, in company with Sir Moses Monte-fiore, engaged on a philanthropic mission.

THREE CENTS.

The Bourganani-Eaton Case. Italian adventurer (who seven years ago wedded the widow of Gen. Eaton) with the wedded the widow of Gen. Raton) with the grand-daughter of his wife, has created a sensation in political and fashionable circles, both in this city and in Washington. It has also revived the public interest in the unfortunate wife, who at one time may have been said to have controlled the fate of the country or at least to have been the of the country, or at least to have been the chief cause of a change in some of its most important political relations. She was originally a Mrs. Trowberlake and subsequently married General Eaton, who was so intimately connected with General Jackson during his Presidency. The political jeomplications with which General and Mrs. jeomplications with which General and Mrs. Eaton were mingled are well remembered.

Gen. Eaton died, and his widow became the possessor of his large estate. She also assumed the guardianship of four or five grandchildren, who were, by intermarriage, closely connected with the Randolph family of Virginia. One of these grandchildren occupies a post in the marine service of the United States. Another and the yourgest

United States. Another, and the youngest, is a clerk in the retail establishment of A. T. Stewart in this city. Another has married a colonel in the army, while the fourth is one of the unfortunate victims of the arts of be Italian Bourganani.

This Italian adventurer came to this country destitute of friends or means country destitute of friends or means— earned a scanty livelihood as a vender of images—then became, in conjunction with alman named Marini, a dancing master; removed to Washington, became profes-sionally acquainted with two of the grand— children of Mr. Eaton's who attended his children of Mr. Eaton's who attended his dancing school; by their instrumentality formed the acquaintance of Mrs. Eaton (she being 60 years of age and he 20), ascertained her wealth, married her for her money in spite of social and public opposition, obtained the sole possession and control of her estate, betrayed her grandchild (his own granddaughter hy adoption), sold secretly by means of a general power of attorney and his wife's unlimited trust and love, all the property of his wife' pocketed the proceed, sold out privately his nominal business (straw goods, etc.), and leaving behind him a cold and cruel letter, departed last Wednesday in the steamer to Europe, accompanied by his granddaughter, who by his means has been rendered but too well skilled in sin and deceit. skilled in sin and deceit.

A more heartless, dastardly case of com-plicated crime has seldom been recorded. Since the departure of the chief actor in this strange tragedy, various new facts have been brought to light. It has been ascertained that Bourganani, though according to his statement, "alone in the world," has two brothers residing in this city or vicinity, one of whom is a man of some means. The existence of these relatives has been successfully connected from his crifexistence of these relatives has been suc-cessfully concealed from his wife and adopted family for a period of seven years, and has only been discovered by accident. It has also been ascertained that although

in his farewell letter to his benefactress and wife, he states that he has made provision for her maintenance, such provision is of the most dubious character, the \$20 per week promised being altogether in the power of some mysterious confederate, who can, at any time, refuse to advance the mo-The letter also states that \$1,000 due from the sale of a cottage belonging to his wife, will shortly be placed in her hands, but for this statement also there is no evidence save his own word, under the circumstances no very trustworthy security. It also seems that the Italian has not only robbed his wife of her all; but has also collected some \$2,000 belonging to the grand-daughter, his victim, so that in reality the villain has absolutely deprived the two villain has absolutely deprived the two wo-men wholly dependent upon him of every dollar that they possess in the world. The amount of money with which he has decamped will exceed, it is ascertained,

\$40,000 in gold.

In brief, a case exemplifying more love, more scoundrelism, more generosity and more baseness, more blind trust and more utter profligacy, ingratitude and worthless-ness has seldom or never been made public. Skillful lawyers have been engaged by the friends of the deserted wife to ascertain if the law can have any hold upon the fugitive, but we fear that he has escaped all chance of

iustice. In its moral aspect alike, and its social, whether we consider the crimes themselves, or the historical status of some of the parties, the Bourganani-Eaton case seems desined to rank among the "causes celebres."— N. Y. Tribune.

Since the union, in 1860, of the provinces of the new kingdom of Italy, considerable attention has been paid to the collection of government statistics—a department being attached to the Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce, aided by Councils, in all the British and Commerce, aided by Councils, in all the British and Commerce, aided by Councils, in all the British and Commerce, aided by Councils, in all the British and Commerce, aided by Councils, in all the British and Commerce, aided by Councils, in all the British and Commerce, aided by Councils, and in all the Prefectures of the kingdom. The last census was taken on the night of the 31st of December, 1861, when the population was found to be 21,704,000. At the rate of progress since observed, on the 1st of January in this year it is estimated to be about 22,300,000. The population is mostly agricultural, the largest cities being very inferior in number of inhabitants to the cities and commercial towns in England. Florence will, no doubt, rapidly increase, as the seat of government; but at the date of the census it had only 114,000 inhabitants; Naples, 417,000; Turin, 180,000; Milan, 219,— 000, and Palermo, 186,000. Great activity prevails in extending the lines of railway to attract the traffic of the East to the Italian coasts of the Adriatic. The completion of the Mount Cenis tunnel and a projected Alpine railway over the St. Gothard, are expected by the Italians to give them a large share in the transit of light goods and passengers when the Suez Canal is opened.

The products of the soil of Italy wine

rice, cotton, silk—its vast tracts of unex-plored mineral grounds, and thousands of square miles of land which only require cientific irrigation to render them the most fertile in Europe—open up a great future for her commercial enterprise, to which, under the new Government, the greatest attention is being given. The most difficult problem, at present, is the financial condition of at present, is the financial condition of Italy. Wishing to, and, perhaps, partly under the necessity of maintaining a large army at heavy cost relative to the present revenue of the country, Italians yet object to the corresponding sacrifices, though at present but lightly taxed as compared with other countries. The public debt is already £176,000,000, and it is advancing at the rate of £8,000,000, to £10,000,000 and The other countries. of £8,000,000 to £10,000,000 a year. The only remedy is a large reduction of the army, or a much heavier taxation. It appears probable the Italians will choose the latter, which the increasing wealth of the country and development of its resources will render easierr to bear.

The products of the soil of Italy-oil, wine,

PAPER FOR SCHOOL BOOKS.—The paper on which the books are printed that are used in the primary schools of Austria is made from the leaves of Indian corn, and has a yellowish tint which is said to be less fatiguing to the eye than the white or ordinary