Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING (Sandays excepted),
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ETIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, GASPER SOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS.

The Bulletin is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES. &c.,
executed in a superior manner by
DREKA, 1633 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-453

MARRIED.

-WATSON.—On the 9th instant, at All Saints h, Kensington, London, by the Rev. W. Walter rds, M. A., Charles Temple Dix, youngest son of History the Luited States Minister to France, and the titlde, widow of Androw Watson, Esq., of surgh, and niece of the late Mrs. Anna Jameson.

Edinburgh, and niece of the late Mrs. Anna Jameson.

ANDERSON.—On the 28th inst., William J. Anderson, son of alexander and the late Ann Anderson.
The relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his inther. 604 Bouth Third street, without further notice, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 elock.

GUMMING.—On subbath afternoon, March 22, Marsaret, wife of James P. Cumming, of New York, and daughter of the jate Clement McCone, of Philadelphia. EARP.—On the morning of the 25th instant, Thomas Basp, in the 82d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence. No. 1010 liace aftered on Saturday afternoon, 23th insta. at 3 o'clock.

GABAUDAN.—In New York, March 25th, Lieutenant Edward C. Gabaudan, of the U. S. Marine Corps, aged 25 years. HARTLEY.—On the morning of the 27th inst. Thomas Goodwin, infant son of Charles A. and Annie C. Hartley, aged 6 months.

MARTIN.-Early this moraing, Thomas Martin, in the Sth year of his age.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PATTERSON.—On Wednesday, March 25th, Joseph atterson. Esq., formerly of Pittsburgh, in the 85th year in the age.

This age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at his late residence, No. 28 Byrace street this (Friday) alternoon at 4 o'clock. The emains to be taken to Pittsburgh. [Pittsburgh papers lease copy.]

REMINGTON.-On Wednesday, 25th instant, Sarah REMINGTON.—On Wednerday, 25th instant, Sarah Remington.
Functal from No. 1521 Chestnut street, on Saturday streetment at 20'clock.
SIMT-90N.—On the 25th ingr., Henry Simpson.
His male friends and those of the family are respectively invited to attend his fine sal, from his late revidence, 1224 Green street, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.
Interment at St. Paul's, South Third street.
STEPHENS.—On Threaday evening, 24th instant, Mary Sophia Stephens, widow of the late william Stephens, in the 72d year of her age.
The relatives and f. lends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her daughter, Mr. E. R. Hutton, No. 1037 Walnut atreet, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Ascension. Loudrard street, above Eleventh atreet. To proceed to konsidering Genetery.
WOOD.—On the evening of the 26th instant, Thomas Wood, in the 8th year of his age.
His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Second day morning, the 20th instant, at 16 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 610 Spruco street.

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT shades of Spring Poplins for the Fashionable Walking

SPECIAL NOTICES. American Academy of Music MISS ANNA E DICKINSON. The First and Only Lecture of the fleason, Thursday Evening, April 2.

Subject --- The Duty of the Hour. ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock. The Sale of Tickets will commence on MONDAY

MCRNING. March 30, at 9 o'clock, at GOULE'S Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESTNUT Street. mh27 tf JOHN B. GOUGH

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY EVENING, March 80, Subject-ELOQUENCE AND ORATORS. TUESDAY EVENING, March 31, Subject-TEMPERANCE. FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. Admission to Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 50 cents. No eatra charge for Reserved Soats. Family Circle, Recerved, 50 cents. Lineaerved, 25 cents. Tickets for sale at J. E. Gould's New Pisno Store, 923 Chestnut street.

Rev. R. H. ALLEN, D. D.,

of "Old I'me Street Church," will deliver a
LECTURE
AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.
TUEDAY EVENING, March 31st.
Subject—Observations and Experiences in the Southwest.
Tickets can be obtained at Presbyterian Book Store, 1234 Chestnut street, Ashmend's, 734 Chestnut street, and at the Door the pight of the Lecture.

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POST-OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA. VANIA. MAROH 26, 1862.

Mails for Havans, persteamer Star of the Dailon, will close at this office at 7 A. M., SATURDAY March 28.

II. H. BINGHAM, Postmaster.

SPECIAL RELIGIOUS SERVICES OF AN interesting character will be held in the CENTRAL PRESHYTERIAN CHURCH, corner of highlin and Cherry streets, Tills EVENING, at 7% o'cock. Addresses by Judgo Smith, of Boston, and others. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE E. HUNTER, whell imp. No. 613 Jayne street.

The Life of Gen. Grant. In reference to the biography of Gen. Grant, written by his father, and published in the N. Y.

Ledger, the Washington correspondent of the Cincincati Gazette says:
"The intense silliness of some things in the accounts of Gen. Grant's early life, communicated by his father to the New York Ledger, has pro-voked general displeasure. Justice to the General requires the statement that he made every proper effort to prevent their publication. It is now understood that he has quite recently made such peremptory representations as will be apt to stop their appearance."

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT-Justices Strong, Read, Agnew and Sharswood.—The following judgments were entered this morning: Dutch's Appeal, Orphans' Court of Northamp-

ton Co. Decree affirmed.

Neumeyer & Seem vs. Andrews. C. P. Lehigh County. Judgment affirmed.

Longswamp Township vs. Trexler. Common Pleas, Berks county. Judgment reversed.

Dech's Appeal. C. P. Northampton county.

Lewis vs. Brewster. C. P. Bradford county. Judgment affirmed.

Myon vs. The Commonwealth. Writ quashed.

Appeal of the Commissioners of Northampton county. Order of February 11, 1868, reversed

and the record remitted.
Conyngham's appeal. Decree reversed.
QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The case of William Naylor, charged with committing an

outrage upon a female, was concluded this morn-ing. Verdict not guilty.

A larceny case was tried in which a German was charged with stealing an accordeon. The testimony developed the fact that there had been a raille for the accordeon, the understanding being that the winner should buy a barrel of beer.
The prosecutor won, but refused to buy the beer, whereupen the accordeon was detained. The Commonwealth abandoned the case when these facts were stated.

LETTER FROM PARIS. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

Paris, Friday, March 13, 1868 .- While your constitutional conflict is going on in America, we are treated here to a new batch of rumors about the further tinkering up or "crowning the edifice" of what passes for a "Constitution" in France. You will observe that whenever peace seems to be consolidated abroad, as it certainly does at this moment, then the excitable French mind throws itself upon domestic arrangements, and requires something to be provided for it then, to supply the stimulant which it no longer finds in complications with foreign countries. In other words, as soon as ever Frenchmen cease to meddle with other people's affairs, they begin to concern themselves about their own; and hence, often create considerable embarras to the existing government, whatever it may be. Moreover, the latter feels compelled to provide some sort of pabulum for this craving of the national appetite. And so just now there seems to be some reason for supposing that the imperial brain is hatching one of those coups de théâtre which are incessantly called for in order to maintain its prestige in the eyes of its restless subjects. There has been a growing feeling of late that the Second Empire has no longer been going ahead; that whenever it has attempted to do so, it has only stumbled and groped about in the dark and made all sorts of mistakes, and that the country is consequently becoming "tired" of it (ennuyé, a dangerous word in France), and desirous of a change. To counteract this perilous tendency of the national thought, it is now said that the Emperor is about to "come out with something strong: something which as a semi-official journal expresses it, shall "electrify public opinion" and let people see that the Second Empire and its Head are still strong on their legs. There has been a talk even of a new plebiscite and an appeal to the nation to "reconsecrate the Government and dynasty which it has given itself." But secondthought seems to have shown that such a proceeding would intimate weakness and a consciousness of having lost ground. It is therefore said that we are shortly to have an Imperial manifesto, retracing the policy of the last fifteen years, showing its consistency and progressive character, and pointing to the "liberties of the press and right of public meeting, which have been accorded, as new developements, all in the direction promised, and of a nature of which it is impossible to estimate as yet the future consequences. In short, it is thought that the Government feels the necessity of defence, and is about to defend itself accordingly. But, qui s'excuse s'accuse. The proverb is French, and nowhere better understood than in France. Such a course of proceeding betrays restlesness and want of confidence in its own position. These coups de théâtre surprise for a time, and therefore succeed; but like other spec-

their effect, and so far from being applanded, end by being first laughed at and then hissed. here have been some very serious disturbances in the South, consequent upon carrying out the regulations of the new army bill. The streets of Toulouse seem to have been the scene of a regularly organized emeute, and the Hotel do Ville and House of the Mayor to have been attacked, and to have suffered severely. Large masses of troops of the line and cavalry were necessary to restore order, and these bivouacked all night in the principal quarter of the town. The Moniteur itself is compelled to allow these incidents, but consoles itself with the reflection that everywhere else the measure in question has proveked no opposition, and asserts that in very many districts the young men have "come for ward with enthusiasm" to be enrolled. But the official journal generally shakes our faith in its

tacles, if too often repeated, they fall to produce

assertions by displaying too much zeal. Public opinion here has suddenly become far more confident as to the aspect of American affairs, and the journals have ceased to express their daily expectation of hearing of a coup d'état from Washington. This change is very much to be ascribed, I think, to the partly ridicule, partly indignation with which the idea of any such project being seriously contemplated is treated and spoken of by the resident American population. Not only are such notions strongly repudiated on his behalf by all of Mr. Johnson's friends, but the French people see by the firm and confident attitude with which Americans regard the crisis through which their government is passing, that they have perfect faith in the capacity of their institutions to meet successfully the presentor even greater perils.

In Europe, peace is still the order of the day, or rather makes every day new progress in public opinion. The Moniteur du Soir reiterates the language of M. Rouher; and Prince Napoleon's visit to Berlin assumes more and more the aspect of a public and avowed reconciliation with united Germany.

I am very often asked the question by visitors to Paris, with reference to the great increase of house rent, what interest house property pays in this city. It is not very easy to determine this inquiry with accuracy; but I lately received some information on the subject, which enables me to arrive at an approximate estimation. It appears that there are between 500 and 600 "houses" sold every year by public auction in Paris, and of which the selling price and revenue can therefore be accurately ascertained. A "house," it must be remembered, in Paris represents five, seven or more "apartments," each which answers to the term "house" with us. The produce of these sales is generally between eighty and one hundred millions of francs. Last year an accurate appreciation was made of the results of the sales of two hundred of

such houses in different parts of the town; when it was found that, dividing them into three categories, twenty-one of these houses so disposed of would pay 51/2 per cent.; seventy, 8 per cent., and one hundred and nine from 6 to 716 per cent., from which it would seem a fair deduction that the latter is the most ordinary return of house property in Paris, and that the general average is somewhere about 7 per cent. It appears also that house property is more productive in the new quarter of Paris-that is, the quarter newly included in the fortifications—than in the old. For of sixty houses out of the above 200, situated in the new quarter, the average return is found to be 81/4 per cent. and over. The explanation of this fact undoubtedly is to be found in the enormous price paid for building ground in contral positions, and which is not compensated for even by the great increase of rent; at least, is not compensated for so as to make the investment ultimately as advantageous as in localities where

land is very much cheaper and rents not comparatively lower. The Imperial Commission for the Universal Exhibition has issued a notice to the subscribers

to the guarantee fund, announcing to them that the amounts respectively deposited will be returned to them with interest at the rate of five per cent. from the 20th July, 1865, when the lists were closed. The Commission also announces that it has now completed the sale of the main building (by piecemeal), and of all the other materials; and will, therefore, soon be in a position to make a definite statement as to what share of profits will be divisible under the terms of the law of July 8th, 1866. The outside skeleton of the great "gasometer" still stands entire, looking ugly to the last; but the whole of the interior has been long since completely gutted. It seems a dream now to look at the

Champ de Mars and think what it was on the 1st of April only last year. I am glad to say that the prospects of the harvest already pronounce themselves to be very good in the South. Wheat, olives, grass and vegctables have all benefited by the late rains, and the hopes of agriculturists are reviving.

CRIME.

Prightful Tragedy in Cincinnati—A
Prominent Merchant Committe Suicide.

[From the Cincinnati Commercial, March 25.]
Yeaterday morning, about 10 o'clock, Mr. A.
M. Bennett, a prominent Fourth street hatter, under pegularly and circumatances, committed anider peculiarly sad circumstances committed suicide. Known as a man possessed of strong mind, and one not readily surrendering to trifles, considered to be in no financial embarrassment supposed to have had no depressing disasters to tob him of reason, and esteemed as a gentleman living happily with his family and with all mon, none of his acquaintances could account for his reckless abandonment of life, and all were shocked beyond measure by hearing the startling

ntelligence. The history of the troubles which are commonly accepted as the cause of his rash act, and the facts of the suicide itself, as we have been able months ago, Mr. Bennett disposed of his old tore on Fourth street, near Walnut, to Messrs.

B. F. Coan & Co., and entered into an informat covenant with them not to open a similar establishment in the disposed of his old to open a similar establishment in the disposed in the immediate lishment in the city, or at least in the immediate vicinity, to compete with them. Desiring relax-ation from close attention to his interests, he had no intention of resuming business, and departed no intention of resuming business, and departed for Europe. A month or two elapsed, and on the point of returning to this country after an exten-sive four through France and Italy, he determined to sgain engage in this traffic. Taking advantage of an opportunity to do so in superior style, he collected in Paris a large stock of goods essential a his department of trade, embarked, and in due o his department of trade, embarked, and in due time was again in Cincinnati. Unheeding Coan & Co.'s threat that they would institute legal proceedings to compel him to abide by his con tract with them, he opened, with many attracract with them, he opened, with many attractions, one of the large stores in the Opera House block as soon as circumstances would admit. Coan & Co. commenced a suit against him in the courts, and there being, also, unpleasant mancial relations between the two houses, continuated as the courts of siderable actimony was aroused in the course of the litigation. The case occasioned Mr. Bennett great annoyance, and, as he was very anxious to have it decided, he addressed to Judge Storer, on the 19th of the present month, a letter, in which he asked for a final adjustment of the matter, and in making allusion to some extraneous circum-stances of the confested claim, probably ventured com beyond the province of a private clusen in communicating with a Judge of the Superior Court. The Judge reprimanded Mr. Bennett for addressing him in that manner. He said he considered the cetter highly improper; but as that was the first time he had ever been approached from that direction, and although Bennett rendered himself in to be punished, he would neither fine nor imprison him, but would have the offence entered upon the minutes of the court as an ex-

ample and warning to others.

Mr. Bennett was a nervous man, of a very ensitive nature, and was cut to the heart. left the court room shortly after his rebuke, with a vastly magnified conception of his offence, and with a fear that disgrace and contumely would with a fear that eigrace and continuely would be brought upon him as soon as the defeat of his cause in the court and the contents of his letter to the Judge, should be made public. Gloomily tousing over all this, his fortitude forsook him as inusing over all this, his fortunds forsook all as he walked down the street, and suicide presented itself to his feverish brain. In his sad strait the idea gained on his mind and influenced him to procure a weapon. On the road to the store he bought a small Derringer pistol. He streed the store lightly, shook his head half mournfully as he passed one of his clerks, and went to the office in the rear. Here he got a went to the office in the rear. Here he got piece of letter paper and wrote upon it in large disjointed, straggling characters:

"Judge Gholson-Take care of my precious wife and property. Yours in death, "A. M. BENNETT." He then, unnoticed by the clerks, laid down

He then, unnoticed by the cierks, into down upon a lounge which stood in one corner, placed the pistol to his right temple, pressed the trigger, and in an instant was writhing insensible with a rightful wound in his torehead. The report brought those who were in the store running to brought those who were in the store running to rim in great alarm, but when they reached him he was unable to speak, nor did he ever fiter open his lips. The shocking intelligence, by transmission from mouth to mouth, created great excitement in he business portion of the city, and soon orought throngs of anxious, curious persons to the doors. Two physicians were immediately

the doors. Two physicians were immediately ent for, and on arriving did all in their power to alleviate his sufferings, but the wound was necessarily fatal, and he died very quietly at about one

The Coroner held an inquest an hour or so later, and the jury impanneled returned a verdict of death by suicide, caused by embarrassments in business.

The following is an account of the proceedings in court referred to above.

THE DEFENDANT'S LETTER TO THE JUDGE.

After announcing the opinion the Judge said.

"Is Mr. Bennett in Court?"

Mr. Bennett—"Yes, sir."

Court—"Stand up." [Mr. B. rose up.] "Didyou write this letter to me?" Mr. Bennett-"I did write a letter to your

Court—"I shall read the letter. I wish the bar to know that this is the first time the Court has ever been approached in this way by a member

ever been approached in this way by a member of the profession."

"CINCINNATI, March 19, 1883.—"To the Honorable Belling Storer, Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnatis Daka Sie: I am sorry you find vourself unable to decide the matter of County on you fight, as it is a matter of most vital importance to me to know, whether I am to be forced into signing a contract of which I never heard until I had gone to an outlay, in rent, fixtures, &c., which the enforcement of plaintiffs claim would reader a total loss to me, and be of no advantage to them. As Shakepeare has it, 'It doth not enrich them, but makes me poor indeed."

speare has it, 'it doth not enter them, but make poor indeed,'
"Although they may close me up and force me into bankruptey by the meager and circums autial testimany of a German lawyor, whose knowledge in the prunises was all derived from his ellents and not from me-some one else may purchase my stock and fixtures, at such a reduction as will entable them to offer a stronger competition than I could, and as the plaintiffs made \$7,000 last year out of this unprofitable purchase. I think they are in a "Hoping you will pardou me for addressing you otherwise than through my counsel.
"I am, very respectfully."

(i) Lee way heye asked the Court to ignore the

"Here you have asked the Court to ignore the testimony on which they had to decide the case; and you take occasion to reflect on an honorable young man belonging to the bar, imputing to him the crime of perjury. The sending of such a letter as this to the Court might subject you to fine and imprisonment; but the Court, in this instance, supposing it sufficient to prevent the recurrence of such an act on the part of others, order the paper to be filed and made a record of order the paper to be filed and made a record of the Court, that others may see in what manner the Court treats parties who interfere in the administration of justice."
Mr. Bennett—"Will the Court allow me one

Court—"No; you are not entitled to sny explanation. The case does not admit of it."

Mr. Bennett—"I can give an explanation."

Court—"Well, what is it?"

Mr. Bennett—"On arriving at home last Mon-

day week I was told the case was to be immediately decided. I found it was not decided, and as I had a proposition pending from a party to toke my stock, I was induced to write to your Court-"Would that authorize you to write uch a letter?"

Mr. Bennett-"My attorney, Judge Gholson, was absent."
Court—"Yes, and the case was laid over to

oblige him. And you profess to be a member of the bar—if you had been practicing at this bar, and had written such a letter, you would not long have remained so. We wilk not hear any more. There are whispars about officers of the Court interfering with the administration of justice, bu when the Court can discover on the part of the officers or others, any act having such a purpose, it is their duty to deal with them in such a manner as will prevent the repetition of the of-

PROBABLE MURDER IN TRENTON.

Desperate Stabbing Affray Between Negroes-One of them Severely In-jured-The Perpetrator in Custody. Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednes-Between eleven and twelve o'clock on Wednesday night two negroes were drinking in a lager beer saloon in that portion of Trenton known as the "swamps," which is inhabited almost exclusively by colored people, when a conflict occurred which is likely to result fatally. The two individuals alluded to were Henry Johnson and a man named Anderson. It appears that while sitting together a third party, known as "Buck" Hoagland, came in and endeavored, as alleged, to snatch Anderson's glass, who, on resisting, received a blow from glass, who, on resisting, received a blow from Hoagland. Johnson espoused the cause of his friend, and a quarrel immediately arose between him and Heagland. The lights were extinguished and the antigonists clutched, and Hoagland received five dangerous wounds in the back received five dangerous wounds in the back and in the region of the spine. The disabled man was conveyed to his home and the alleged perpetrator left the scene of the continct. Officer Combs, with two of his associates, hastened in pursuit of the fugitive. After a diligent search they found him in his house, and conveyed him to the City Hall, where he was securely confined till three o'clock yesterhe was securely confined till three o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was removed to the county jail, pending trial. The unfortunate victim was in such a state of physical exhaustion yesterday that he was unable to give any deposition. Meanwhile the injured man is receiving medical attendance, but no hope is entertained of his recovery. The accused is a robust, large-sized man, with a sullen and repulsive expression. He has a wife and family. Hongland is married, but it is said he has not lived with his wife.

Arrest of an Alleged Forger in New York.

Some time ago a man by the name of Thomas Cassidy, it is alleged, sold a diamond ring to Mr. Hooley, the proprietor of Hooley's Minstrel House in Brooklyn, for which Mr. Hooley paid the seller \$1,000, tendering in payment a check for that amount. Cassidy, it is alleged, after receiving the check changed the \$1,000 to \$2,000 and had the check certified at the bank on which it had been drawn and then went to another bank to procure the money. The paying teller sent the check to the first bank to ascertain whether or not the certification was correct. It was, of course, pronounced correct but the teller then objected to paying the money but the teller then objected to paying the money on the ground that he did not know whether or not the man who was presenting the check was not the man who was presenting the check was the Cassidy referred to on its face. Cassidy, however, soon satisfied him on this point and succeeded in obtaining the money. Mr. Mooley some time afterwards, on ascertaining that the figures on his check had been changed, placed the case in the hands of a detective in Brooklyn, who was unable to find Cassidy in his search attempts he assidyously endeavored lyn, who was unable to find Cassidy in his searching travels, although he assiduously endeavored to get hold of his man. Yesterday afternoon a gentleman who was cognizant of the forgery met in Broadway a man whom he contends is the Thomas Cassidy who forged the check, and at once called upon Officer Ludgate, of the Fifteenth precinct, to arrest him. After being arrested, Cassidy was taken to Police Headquarters, where the wentleman who procured his arrest where the gentleman who procured his arrest made a charge against him, and Inspector Leonard had him locked up. The plaintiff al-leges that the prisoner some time ago obtained \$2,000 worth of United States bonds from two maiden ladies at whose house he was boarding, which he sold in his own name to a broker. The prisoner did not deny his name when requested to give it by Inspector Leonard, but refused to make any statement concerning the charge preferred against him, contending that when he would be brought before a magistrate "the matter would be disposed of."—N. Y. Herald, to-day.

Abduction of Freedmen—They Sail from Key West for the Florida Coast, but are Carried to Matanzas, to be Sold into Slavery. [From the New Orleans Republican, March 21.]

About twenty freedmen, who engaged at Key West to go down the Florida coast to cut timber there, sailed fast week on the brig Pat Cleburge and the small schooner Lost Cause, but their preended employers, instead of proceeding to the Florida coast, ran the vessels into Matanzas, where it is presumed the intention of the kidnap-

pers was to sell them into slavery.

The names of the parties engaged in the nefarlous transaction are B. Preston, of South Carolina, C. Ellet, of Charleston, S. C., J. A. or J. H. Smith, of Natchez, or Vicksburg, Miss., John Colman, of Mississippl, and William Allen, of lichmond, Va.

After the arrival of the vessel at Matanzas, the

United States Consul directed his efforts to cap-ture the kidnappers and protect their victims. Smith and Colman escaped. Preston, Ellet and Allen were captured, and sent to Key West in irons. It was expected that Smith and Colman

irons. It was expected that Smith and Colman would also be captured, as it would be almost impossible for them to get off the island. The freedmen were sent back to Key West. We learn these particulars from Mr. J. C. Wilcox, who has just arrived from Key West.

There have been strong suspicions for a long time that parties were engaged in kidnapping freedmen on the Florida coast and running them over to Cuba. It is hoped that the captured persons will be punished to the fullest extent of the law.

The names of the vessels which they employed to pursue their wicked occupation of slave-trading, and converting free American citizens into bondsmen, were most appropriate—"Pat Cleburne," one of the Confederate chieftains, and the "Lost Cause." What will not bad men do to avenge themselves on the race they despise because it is are now free?

-Henry Clay Dean, in a letter to the Eastern Argus, says "long experience has demonstrated the fact that no dog law can be made sufficiently stringent to prevent pupples from barking at gentlemen." He knows. -A loving wife in Chile threw her husband

over a precipice. When he selzed a shrub to save bimself she cut the tendons of his fore-arm and down he went to his death. She is in jail for fif-teen years, and the monotony of her imprison-mentic varied by 100 lashes administered mouthly. -The Wir ona Democrat, speaking of the blography of General Grant, by his father, now being published in the New York Ledger, says: "Since the days of Abraham and Isaac, there has the father was the not been a worse attempt by a father upon the

A minister traveling in Louisiana discovered a colored church remarkably supplied with officers. It had five ministers, four leaders, five shepherds, five shepherdesses, four church mothers, one mother of the watch and a leading agents for life of his offspring."

4:00 O'Clock.

*BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Riot Among Coal Miners in Belgium

FENIAN DEASY STILL AT LARGE

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON. The Veto Vetoed.

The Pacific Railroad Bill.

By the Atlantic Cable. London, March 27 .- Despatches have been received here stating that a strike occurred among the operatives of the coal mines at Charleroi, in Belgium. The discontented workmen assembled in a body and soon became riotous, and the authorities found it necessary to call out the troops to repress the disorder. After the rioters had been warned to desist and disperse, they were at last fired upon by the soldiers and many of them killed and wounded. The latest telegrams announce that the riot had been suppressed and that the town was tranquil.

FLORENCE, March 29.—The Government is aking active measures to repress the system of brigandage now prevailing in various parts of the kingdom. A large body of troops is to be immediately put in roadiness, under General Palla Vocinito, to operate against the outlaws in the province of Naples.

LONDON, March 27 .- There is no doubt that the officers who made the arrest at Salford the other day were imposed upon. It now appears that the person arrested is not the Fenian Captain Deasy, as at first supposed, although the prisoner closely resembled Deasy. The authorities are now fully satisfied that Deasy successfully escaped to the United States.

MANCHESTER, March 27 .- The Fenians Thompson and Mullady, who were tried for the murder of Police Sergeant Brett, and convicted, and afterwards reprieved, have been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for life.

The Veto Vetoed.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.] WASHINGTON, March 27 .- At three o'clock, in the House, Mr. Wilson called the previous question on the passage of the Habeas Corpus bill bill over the President's veto. The Democrats succeeded in getting the yeas and nays on ordering the main question. It was ordered by a strictly party vote, and the bill was then passed over the veto by a vote of 112 years to 84 nays. The bill is now a law, notwithstanding the President's veto.

The Pacific Bailroad. (Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin.) WASHINGTON, March 27 .- Two persistent but ineffecual attempts were made to get up Mr. Ward's bill allowing the Central branch of the Union Pacific Railroad to extend its line so as to connect with the main stem at the 100th meridian, or with the Omaha branch at any point east of said meridian, with the same subsidy allowed the Union Pacific Ballroad, for a distance not to ex-

ceed one hundred and fifty miles. The Naval Appropriation bill obtained the preference, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the amendment thereto reported by

the Committee.

The Naval Appropriation Bill. (Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.) WASHINGTON, March 27.—The Senate has adopted an amendment to the Naval Appropriation Bill, offered by Mr. Wilson, that employes in navy yards, with the exception of civil engineer and naval storekeeper, shall be appointed from dvil life. The discussion of the bill still continues.

THE WEST.

The Powder River Country—Abandon-ing Military Forts. From the Chevenne Argus.]

The rumored intention of the War Department to abandon Forts Phil. Kearney and Reno has been received with feelings of disgust and anger by the people of this portion of Dakota. The ostensible reason assigned for this course is that the road to Montana, through what is known as the Powder River country, is no longer traveled by emigrants, and that, therefore, there is no neby emigrants, and that, therefore, there is no ne-cessity for keeping garrisons at these points. This, we say, is the ostensible reason. The real cause for this backward movement lies deeper, and affects the most vital interests of the inhabitants not only of Cheyenne, but of the molecontry between this city and the mountains. Indeed, it affects indirectly all the inhabitants of

Indeed, it affects indirectly all the inhabitants of the Northwestern frontier, and the reaction will also make itself felt in the East.

We take it, then, that the real reason for this movement is simply that the Sloux Indians have "bluffed" Uncle Samuel. They refuse to part with their hunting grounds and to go on reservations, and after an ineffectual attempt to subdue them, the government of the United States is them, the government of the United States is willing to confess itself vanquished, and retire from the disputed territory. Anything more humiliating than this virtual defeat at the hand numinating than this virtual deteat at the hands of a crowd of painted savages is difficult to imagine. After a large expenditure of blood and treasure, for who can forget the massacre at Fort Phil. Kearney last year, the forces of the government creep quietly back again to their base. Talk about the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, if there is any one in the Boundle

Talk about the impeacement of Andrew Johnson, if there is any one in the Republic who deserves impeacement it is those traitors to the people who have advised the Government to take this disastrous step. Against these vipers who have wounded the honor of this nation the righteous indignation of thousands of head marking settlers who will suffer by the crime hard working settlers who will suffer by the crim will be directed. That we shall suffer from it there is little room to doubt, for who can believe that the abandonment of the Powder River counthat the abandonment of the Powder River country will stop the murdering and thieving propensities of the Sloux. Already they have commenced their spring career around Laramie, where they are waiting until the Indian agents can deal them out provisions and presents at the public expense, and when the grass has grown a little we shall have flerce bands hovering around the frontier, and now and then sweeping in and scalping the defenceless.

rontier, and now and then sweeping in and scalping the defencless.
One thing is to be learned by this dismantling of forts and withdrawal of troops. It teaches us not to expect any protection from the Indians but what we can ourselves provide. Lucktly there are likely to be thousands of men used to Indian warfare in this Territory, and who are heart on prespecting and hunting in this very bent on prospecting and hunting in this very country that the Government would keep as a game preserve for the red men. To stop this ploneer column will be as impossible as to stay he march of civilization, and troops the march of civinzation, and troops of no troops. forts or no forts, the war will be carried into Africa. To meet the Sioux, some organiza-tion will be necessary, and we are quite pre-pared to advocate the raising of scalp money by

eutreription to assist the cause. A good premium on fresh scalps, with what plunder can be obtained in horses, fars and buffalo robes, will soon place enough of the right sort of men in the field and send the Indians to other hunting

Coldness Between want and Hancock [Washington Correspondence of the N. Y. Horald.] Some little significance is given here to the fact

that during his stay in this city General Han-cock did not call on General Grant, as is said to be customary among prominent officers visiting the seat of Government. Upon in-quiry it is ascertained that General Hancock did not visit General Grant for the purpose of having a conversation with him, but that on the first day of his arrival here he did call at General Grant's headquarters, and recorded his name as present in Washington, in compliance with an order of losg standing. At that time it is said that one of General Grant's staff officers asked Hancock if he wished to see Gon. officers asked Hancock if he wished to see Gen.
Grant, to which Hancock answered "No; I have no business to lay before the General now, I am stopping at the Metropolitan, if the General should wish to see me." On the next day Gen.
Grant and Hancock met in the street, exchanged greetings and shook hands, but had no conversation. The significance attached to the failure of Hancock to pay the customary visit to the General-in-Chief is pointed at to prove that an unfriendly feeling exists between them. This understanding of the omission, however, is not warranted by the facts, and there is good reason for saying it is entirely and there is good reason for saying it is entirely erroneous. There may not be that degree of friendliness between Grant and Hancock that subsists between the former and other generals of the army, but there has been no serious falling:

Judge Black's Retirement as Counsel.

out between them.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser. I We learn that Judge Black represents two quite formidable, but very fishy claims; that one was pressed upon the Postmaster-General, and the other upon the Secretary of State; that both, after full and fair consideration, were rejected: that Judge Black appealed to the President, who wrote letters to both Departments, intimating his wish, in proper terms, that Judge Black appealed to the President, who consideration; that the Postmaster-General and Secretary of State; the Postmaster-General and Secretary of State went personally and frankly to the President with all the papers in each case; and that the President, after a careful examination, came to the conclusion that Judge Black's clients would not be wronged either by the Post Office or State Department.

La Belle Helene.

Offenbach's opera Lu Belle Helene was produced at the French Theatre, in New York, last evening, In the course of a criticism upon it, and the performance, the N. Y. Tribune says:

"The performance belongs to a class which we cannot but regret to see coming into vogue. Sentent was difficult presion are not under granter. duction and illicit passion are not made respect-able by the countenance of the Homeric Greeks, and an adulterer is just as wicked in tunic and buskins as in a dress-coat and calf-skin boots. The portion of the legend of Helen which has been selected for the plot of this opera is intrinsically unit for the agence. The language does not improve the stage. for the plot of this opera is intrinsically unit for the stage. The language does not improve it. The gross points are made more gross; the text is loaded with indecent innuendoes, the action in several places is simply vile; and the costumes of certain characters are more lascivious than anything we have yet seen in a respectable theatre. Two or three years ago "La Belle Helene" would not have been tolerated in New York. If it become popular now we apply given for the degeneracy of our popular shall grieve for the degeneracy of our people. Let it be remembered that this play is not a satre. It contains no bitterness, and save an oc-casional iling at little fashions of the day, it con-veys no reproof. Vice here is triumphant, and virtue is represented only by a red-haired idiot. Moral filth is exposed, not that it may be a target for the snafts of sarcasm and ridicule, but merely

MUSICAL.

ORGAN CONCERT.—The "Organ Concert" which took place last night, at Concert Hall, was attended by quite a large audience. The stage presented somewhat of the appearance of the Senate Chamber at Washington, the organs representing the desks of the Senators, with a back ground of four instruments with gittents. The design of the concert was to adback ground of four instruments with gate fronts. The design of the concert was to advertise a particular make of these instruments, and a number of well known musicians officiated on the occasion. The effects musicians officiated on the occasion. The effects produced by playing a fugue by Bach on a small cottage organ, or the Filgrim chorus from Tannhauser on twenty-four of these instruments, or the Inflammatus of Rossini on sixteen of them, may possibly be imagined, but cannot be described. The spirits of Bach and Besthoven with the dross the formied to have felt some felts. scribed. The spirits of Bach and Beethoven might almost be funcied to have felt some faint

twing of agony over the performance.

The organic part of the concert was varied by vocal music by Mrs. Behrens and Mrs. Schimpf, and Messrs. Bradshaw and Louis. Mr. Benkers and Messrs. Bradshaw and Louis. Mr. Benkert added the effect of the plano, while other artists assisted with horn, violin and violoncello. We were glad to miss most of the best organists of the city from the list of performers. There was no fault to be found with the quality of the international and a malls or this line. no fault to be found with the quality of the instruments used, and a public exhibition of them is a perfectly legitimate method of advertising. What we find fault with is that there is not a higher tone pervading the noble profession of music than can tolerate a descent from what alone deserves to be called "organ playing," to the comparative insignificance of little lustruments which are "well enough in their own sphere," but which are no more adapted to interpret a fugue of Bach's, an andante of Becthoven's, or a chorus of Rossini's or Wagner's, than ven's, or a chorus of Rossini's or Wagner's, than a penny-whistle is to imitate the thunders of Niagara.

Young Marnnerchor.—The vocal and instrumental concert, complimentary to Wilhelm Hartman, Musical Director of the society, drew a large and appreciative audience to Musical Fund Hall last evening. The Y. M., which ranks among the best musical societies in the country, was out in full strength, and the chorusos "Fruehlingslied." "Der Gang am Mitternacht" and "Reiterlied." and the songs "Erfrorne Liebe" and "Nur die allein" were given with great spirit, and were enthusiastically applauded. Carl Wolfsohn, the well-known planist, performed "Au Bord du lac" and "Redowa de Concert"—his own composition. He was encored. The singing of Messrs. Hartman and Graf, and the instrumental performance of Messrs. Stoll, Greim. Hosfeld and Engelke were excellent, and with the exception of the disappointment at the absence of Mr. Habelmann, who was detained in New York, the concert passed off very successfully: Young MARNNERCHOR .- The vocal and instru-

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The regular public rehearsal of the Germania Orchestra will be given at the Musical Fund Hall to-morrow (Saturday) afternoon, at 3½ P. M., when the following pro-

afternoon, at 31/4 P. M., when the following programme will be offered:

1. Overture, "Sulmona" Lindpaintner.

2. Shadow Dance, from "Dinorah" Meyerboor.

3. Waltz, "Witches Dance" Lanner.

4. Andante con moto, from C major

Symphony F. Schubert.

5. Overture, "The four Ages of Man" Lachnor.

6. Terzet and Chor, from "Freischütz" Weber.

7. "The Surprise" (first time) dedicated to the Germania Orchestra C. F. Rudolph.

OLD FOLKS.—"Father Baldwin's" Old Folkswill appear at Concert Hall, on the evening of

will appear at Concert Hall, on the evening of Monday the 50th inst.

Monday the 50th inst.

C. H. JARVIS'S CLASSICAL SOIRERS.—On Saturday eyening, the 28th inst., the fifth soirce of this series will be given at Natatorium Hall, Broad street, below Walnut.

In the Dead Letter Office at Washington are now arranged in show cases, for public exhibition, upwards of a thousand articles of value and interest, which have from time to time been received and yet remain unclaimed.