Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN

(Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION,

EVENING BUILDERN

PROPERTORS
FILTERSTON, THOS. J. WALLAGE,
The BULLETIM is served to subscribers in the city at is cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. TNUTTATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES. &c., executed in a superior manner by DREKA, 1620 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-tf3

MARRIED.

PATTON-GRAHAM.—April 24, 1865, at the West Spruce Street Presbyterian Church, by the Kev. Wm. P. Breed, Mr. Thomas K. Patton, of Philadelphia, to Mizs Eilen H. Graham, of Tazewell, East Tennessee. DIED.

BARNES.—On Thursday evening, April 2d, Mr. R. L. Baines, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, in the Gentral Presbyterian Church, Eighth and Cherry streets, on Monday afternoon, 6th inst., at 30 clock precisely.

CROMBARGAR.—On the afternoon of the 2d, John S. Crombargar, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Philadelphia Hose Company, are invited to attend his inneral, on Monday, April 6th, at 30 clock, from his late residence, No. 656 Bankson street, 672. EVANS.—On the let instant, Eusana Evans, of West Chester, Pa., in the 85th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on High street, on Saturday, the 4th inst., at 20 clock P. M.

GREGG.—On the 26 inst., Cordelia, wife of A. P. Gregs, in the 47th year of her sge.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully Invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her hurband, 2637 Locust street, on Saturday next, at two o'clock P. M.

HEWS.—On the 3d inst., after a painful lilness, Amanda Verified General W. there and second daughter of the

Pelock F. M.
Peloc treet.

ENO.—On Friesy morning, 2d instant, Mary Jane,
Andrew Hobeno. Iv.

relatives and triends are invited to attend her

l, on Thesday morning, 7th inst., at 9 o'clock, from

fer residence, 1017 Race street. Services at 8t.

orge's M. E. Church. NOWDEN.—On the 21st ult., Mary B., wife of George owden, and daughter of W. Fisher Mitchell, in the 31st if her nge.
relatives and friends of the family—are respectfully
d to attend her tuneral, from the residence of her
nd, 1612Wallace street, (this) Friday, 3d instant, at 3

TYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT E chades of Spring Poplins for the Fashionable Walking Steel Colored Poplina, Mode Colored Poplina, Blamarck Exact Shade

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HORACE GREELEY WILL DELIVER HIS NEW LECTURE

ABRAHAM LINCOLN Next Tuesday Evening, April 7th,

BETHANY MISSION HALL,

Twenty-Second and Shippen Streets. This Hall accommodates 1,700 people, and is convemiently reached by Passenger Cars.

street; 8. M. Clement's, 1516 Market street; McCarraher's, lixi-enth and Pipe streets, and O'Neill's, Twent Tickets limited to the capacity of the Hall. PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY.

Chester, Delaware county.

Chester, Delaware county.

EASTER VACATION ENDS APRIL 16th.

Application for admission for the remainder of the cession should be made early.

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JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., T. B. PETERSON, Esq., Philadelphia. Or to COL. THEO. HYATT, Chestor, Pa. ap1-12trp5

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THURBDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY AFTERN. UNS, April 2d, 2d and 4th, and a matinee on Saturday
siterneon at 3 o'clock. ONS, April 20, 30 and 30 clock.
Admission 25 cents; Children 25 cents. Reserved Seats
Admission 25 cents; Children 25 cents.

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306 Chestnut St. Philadelphia, Pa.

THEATRES, Etc.

THE THEATRES.—Mile. Fanny Janauschek will nppear in the drama of Deberah at the Academy of Music this evening. At the Walnut to-night Mr. Edwin Booth will have a benefit in The Merchant of Venice, and The Taming of the Shrew. At the Arch Mrs. Creese will have a benefit in a fine bill, including the comedy of The Poor Noble-man, and The Hidden Hand. Mrs. Creese is a first the American a miscellaneous performance will be given to-night. The Black Crook will be produced at the Chestnut on Monday night in spiendid style.

GERMANIA REHERSAL.—The regular public re-Gremania Rehersal.—The regular public rehersal of the Germania Orchestra will be given to morrow afternoon at 3½ o'clock, with the following programme: 1. Overture, "La Part du Diable," Auber. 2. Song, "Am Meer," F. Schubert. 3. "Invitation to the dance," Weber. 4. Concerto for piano, Op. 25 (G Minor). Mendelssohn, performed by Miss E. Goltermann. 5. "Overture, "Larelei," Wallace. 6. Third Finale, from "The Bohemian Girl," Balfe. The last concert of the season will be given on the 18th of cert of the sesson will be given on the 18th of

OLD FOLKS .- Father Baldwin's Old Folks" troupe will give a cenert at Concert Hall this evening. The artists of this company are exceptionally excellent, each in his or her peculiar way, and as the programme is a very attractive one, comprising selections from famous composers, a first rate entertainment may be expected.

ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE .- This even-ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE.—This evening the sensational burlesque Anything You Like will be given with all the fine scenery, sharp local hits, amusing situations and great cast. A new farce, Trix on Travelers, is also announced, together with ballad singing by Carncross, negro personations, instrumental music, dancing, and the multitude of good things which make up a first rate minsivel entertainment.

BLITZ.—Signor Blitz will give one of his unique exhibitions of magic in Friendship Hall, corner of Sepviya and Norris streets, Kenaington,

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 31 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS and the fact of his being at once a Reman Cardi-

of its details and the conclusiveness of its deductions. Well, the pamphlet in question has

come forth, bearing the designation which I

had already given to it, of Les Titres de la dynastie Napoléonienne. And what has been

the consequence? Certainly the sky has not

fallen as yet; nor at this birth has the "Heaven been full of flery shapes," as was the case at that

of Shakespeare's celebrated Welshman, Glendower. I question, indeed, whether anything else can be said of this production, be who may

the author of it, than that there is one more pamphlet in the world; just as Louis XVIII said there was another Frenchman in France when

he landed in that country on his return

from England. We had been nursed into the Wilef that the Emperor, feeling the necessity

of doing something startling, had really put his

pen to paper in earnest to tell us something we

did not know before, and give us at least a glimpse

into that gloom of the future of which he keeps

the secret locked in his own bosom. But all who

gave in to these hallucinations are doomed to be

disappointed. The pamphlet does not tell us any-

thing we were not before acquainted with, and deals

a great deal more with things past than things fu-

ture. It is the work of the sciesors far more than

of the pen. A few official documents of the reign

of Napoleon I., carefully avoiding all reference

to that acte additionnel which was the only really

liberal measure ever promulgated by the great

Constitution of 1852, make up this precious "im-

perial" pamphlet about which so much previous

fuss had been made. I do not pretend to say what the precise origin of the publication is; but of

the Emperor's own peculiar "style" I think it may be asserted there is no trace, while of

the reactionary feelings which animate the ultraimperialist party, and the majority of the Cham-

ter, there is abundant evidence. For instance, the writer tells us, amongst the few original lines

contained in his compliation, that he reproduces

the Constitution of 1852, because this "funda-

mental compact" between the Emperor and the

people "is now made openly the point of at-

tack by the combined forces of all parties of the

opposition." He insists that the basis of that

Constitution is unalterable and can only be

pamphlet was about to propose a new appeal to

the nation, either to reconstitute or reform its de-

cisious. And some such idea it was which gave

importance to the expected publication and

made people look forward to it with so much

curiosity. But there is nothing of the kind even

intimated. What the writer intends to make his

strong points are the plebiscites which have

already taken place. In 1848, he says, the op-

position votes (given to Cavalgnac) amounted to

nearly two millions; in 1851 they were only 600,000, and against the empire only

250,000. These votes, he argues, correspond

to those given to the First Napoleon for the tem-

perary Consulship, the Consulship for life, and

the First Empire. Napoleon I. had his titles

consecrated by the votes of ten millions of Frenchmen, and Napoleon III. has had his con-

firmed by twenty millions. Est-ce clair? And

can any reasonable man dispute a dynastic right.

at once elective and hereditary, supported by the suffrages of thirty millions of citizens? No doubt

the argument is strong, and perhaps in the main

true. In both cases the French people did throw themselves, their lives, laws and liberties

into the arms of the "strong

man," whom they besought to save them from the perils of the moment. But it must be remem-

bered that in none of the above cases, save one,

was any competition or opposition permitted, or

any opportunity given of informing or enlightening the people upon what they were about to do. Only in the case of Cavaignac was there a

real opponent, and freedom of opposition; and in

that very case the opposition vote was by far the largest (two millions), though the reactionary eeling and the terror of anarchy which prevailed sufficed to turn the scale against the Republican candidate. Still, as I have said, the figures and

the facts tell, and to place before the French

strongly how eften and in what numbers they have voted for their present ruler and form of government, is not a bad way of reminding them

not to stultify themselves by repudiating their

Public opinion in this country seems to divide

itself more and more clearly upon the American

question into the two currents which I have be-

fore intimated. The Imperialist party, and their

organs of different shades of color, lean rather to

the side of the President, while the Liberals and

their journals support Congress; both, however,

as I long ago remarked, rather with a view of seeking arguments and deductions in favor of

their own action and policy at home, than from

any real appreciation or understanding

United States. The Debats and the Siicle

publish what profess to be "republican" articles;

but which are really intended as side hits against

the violence by which legislative authority was

crushed in this country in the struggle of 1851.

The Constitutionnel, on the other hand, replies by

defences of President Johnson, which apply far

better and more strongly to President Louis

Napoleon. But what the latter journal and its

party will have far more difficulty in replying to,

and will be very chary of making any application

of, is the spectacle of a Legislature vindicating

its supremacy over the Executive without any

shock to the Constitution, to which, as proceeding

The Moniteur announces, with evident satis-

faction, the elevation of a Bonaparte to the rank

of a Roman (not French, be it observed,) Cardinal; as well as the further nomination of the new prelate to be a member of the Congregations

of Bishops and Regular Clergy and of Rites and

slastical corporations, and his reception into them marks the new cardinal as

essentially a religious and not political member of the highest Roman Council. It is impossible to overlook the significance

of the new appointment itself and the attendant circumstances. Cardinal Bonaparte is evidently

not intended merely as a political successor to Cardinal Antonelli. He looks higher than that;

Indulgences. Both these latter are purely eccle-

from the people, both alike owe allegiance.

the points at issue in the

own decisions.

nal, a religious Cardinal, and a Cardinal Bonaparte, affords him great chances of arriving at LETTER FROM PARIS. the still leftler eminence at which he himself [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Paris, Friday, March 20th, 1868 .- Great, I

aims, or others for him. In the Roman Conclave. when next it meets for election, it cannot be doubted that the devoted protection of the think it may be said, is at this moment the dis-French imperial dynasty to a pope of its own appoinment of the news-mongers. We have name and family will, in these times, he well heard for some weeks past of the wonderful pamphlet which was to appear and electrify the worth purchasing. public by the authority of its voice, the clearness

FOREIGN.

The care which the Emperor Napoleon takes of his person extends to his equipage. M. Victor Noir relates, in the Journal de Paris, that "two agents—the word is not, perhaps, very respectful; let us say police functionaries—accompany the Emperor when he gees out. They are generally the same persons; they follow or precede his majesty at a distance; they are not armed with pistols, as it might be thought, but with life preservers. "Cerf, the ordinary coachman of the Emperor, has been in the Imperial service twenty years; he served formerly in the family of Louis Philippe. The Emperor has great confidence in him. "Cerf is fanatic for his master. He has invented a coup by which he can smeach a horse's jaws should the animal get unmanageable. He has also invented another method, by which, in case of the horses taking fright, the shafts and traces, by one stroke, are detached from the carriage, and no danger can consequently ensue to the occupants."

Another pamphlet, a tract of 76 pages, has

Another pamphlet, a tract of 76 pages, has been issued from the Imperial printing office, attributed either to Napeleon III. or to an alter attributed either to Napsicon III. Or to an atterego. Its tenor can be gathered from the terms
in which it is handled by the journalist de
Girardin. The editor of the Liberte quotes for
his text a phrase used last month in the Corps
Législatif by M. Pelletan, "Ars we's dynasty or
are we a nation?" and then tramples in this
fashlon over his imperial opponent; first for his
absurd evapuration of the importance of the absurd exaggeration of the importance of the rovincial vote.
"Is the pamphlet opportune?
"We do not know; but what we know is that it

is royally imprudent; for it is a haughty defiance threwn down to history, to discussion, to the conqueror-these, with a large selection from the edicts of the present Emperor, supposed to be

faculty of comparison.
What is it to us in 1868 that General Bouscompleted by the publication of the text of the parte was constituted, in 1799, first consul for ten years by four millions of suffrages, and, in 1804, Emperor by 3,321,675 acceptants! Did these two votes, forming a total of seven millions of suffrages, hinder the Empire from being crushed twice, in 1814 and 1815, and the Emperor Napoleon I from slying as Louis XVI had fied before him and as Charles IX and Louis Phillippe fied after him?

"Let history answer!
"In territory and in influence, did the Empire and the Emperor leave France greater than they received her at the hands of the Republic, and than the latter had received her from monarchy? "To this second question as to the first, let

"To this second question as to the first, let bistory respond!
"What did the nation gain in changing to a dynasty?—1814 and 1815, answer! Let us see what the nation was like before becoming dynasty." [M. de Girardin then quotes from the historian Lavallé, a magnificent picture of the France of the First Republic, extending to the Rbine, the Alps and the Pyrenees.]
"Even the natural limits of France were therefore about to be extended. Yes, extended. only changed by a new plebiscite,—hence, per-haps, the rumor that the forthcoming

fore about to be extended. Yes, extended, only to be reduced and to become narrower still, and more exposed than under the Monarchy. "How shall we reconcile the Imperial pamphlet of 1868 with the Imperial words of 1814? read those words:

those words:
"'France without frontiers, when she had such
fine ones! There is what is most polgnant in the
accumulations which are heaped upon my head—
to leave France so little after having received her so large! "The territorial belittlement of France twice

invaded, twice occupied by the foreign coalition, in the name of the liberty of nations, is that a title on which to found the glory of the Napoleonic dynasty?"

GERHANY.

The Emigrant Naturalization Treaty Passed by the regislature—Count Bis-marck's Remarks. Berlin, April 2.—The North German Parlia-ment discussed and passed by a final reading today the emigrant naturalization treaty lately con-cluded with the United States of America, the

provisions of which have been published.

The Polish members in the Legislature, who make a strong element of the opposition, voted in dissent.
Count Bismarck delivered a speech in which he said that the measure would be carried out on the part of North Germany and the Prassian government in a kindly and liberal spirit.

THE FRENCH PAMPHLET.

Public Opinion of the Imperial Manifesto.

[From Galignani's Messenger, March 21.]

Several of the Paris journals, which had at first abstained from mere than a mere mention of the imperial pamphlet, now remark on its contents at greater or less leagth, and in every case rather unfavorably.

From the Paris Sicele of March 21.]

So much noise had been made by anticipation about the new publication that it disappoints many persons who expected to find in it revelations of the past or bold projects for the future. Great omissions may be pointed out; the facts are presented in an unconnected manner; insportant documents are passed over, and the conclusions drawn seem confused and enigmatical. The semi-official journals stand alone in praising unreservedly this work, which its supposed origin naturally recommended to their homage.

[From the Avenir National of March 31.]

seem confused and enigmatical. The semi-official journals stand slone in praising unreservedly this work, which its supposed origin naturally recommended to their homage.

[From the Avenir National of March 31.]
In the first places the author, in his summary of the history of Napoleon I., forgets the Additional act, which was in a great measure the retraction of the imperial regime, and in the second he declares that the Emperor, after having proclaimed on the Sits of December, 1851, that he intended to lead the country to a prudent exercise of liberty, has "millilled that promise by the decree of the Sith of November, 1863, and the letter of the 12th of January, 1877." We are consequently forced to infer from this statement that the edifice has been crowned and that we have nething more to expect.

[From the Journal de Paris, March 21.]

All sorts of reflections and commentaries are mixed up with the official documents. The principul page appears to he that in which the remark is made that, six times within half a century, the Napoleonic dynasty has received the consecration of universal suffrage, and that thirty millions of vetes of the French people have ratified the choice. What is piquant in the document is that the authority of M. Thiers is very strongly appealed to. We shall simply observe that the honorable deputy is more frequently right than he is said to be in the samplist.

[From the Paris Temps, March 21.]

The work is anosymous, but public rumor attributes it to the Emporer. We are not in a position to confirm this report but we must state that no dennal of the fact has been given. The motto is the old mystical adage, Vox populi, vox Dic. This axiom, let us say, does not appear to us as respectable as it is ancient. It has the devile wrong to be an affirmation without any possible proof, and to have served as the justification of the mest opposing causes, Resides, it introduces Right Divine into universal suffrage.

[From the Villes et Campages of March 21.]

The Faris Union cannot comprehend the

nothing new, and its object is inexplicable if the collection of figures it contains is not the presude to a planticity.

RNGLIER EFFERT OF THE FEHLING IN PARIS.

[Paris (March 30) Correspondence London Globe.]

The pamphlet of the Emperor, "Titres de la Dynastie Napa écnicane," is decidedly afiasco, It contains nothing that was not known to eyerybody, and not a word of what anybody would have liked to hear—mannely, what his Majecty thinks of the wants of the day and what are his projects for the future. I have heard say that the brockers as originally written contained about wenty pages that have been suppressed, and that they were full of interesting matter. This seems likely enough, for it is hard to exaceive that such a sagacious stateaman as the Franch Emperor wend have made an insipid, incomplete and incoherent collection of State historical facts merely to set the public wendering.

Some of the newspapers have taken advantage of the publication to all to mind that it was in consequence of professions of republicans that Luis Napoleon. was elected to the Presidency of the republic by seme of the millions of the votes of which he brag; and one of them takes the rather held step of reproducing from the Monitury the official record of his assimisation to the office of President. In that document it is said that "citizen Charles Louis Napoleon Banaparts" swore with outstructhed hand, "in presence of God and before the French people, is re mois faithful to the democratic republic, one, and individually accounty "took God and men to witness the coath that had been taken", after which citizen Ropaparte made a speech, in which he said the Presidence for the glory of the republic, and that the President of the Rational Assembly accounts.

THE COURTS.

THE SUPREME COURT. An Important Decision.

WHAT IS A NUISANCEP

FAMOUS DECISION REVERSED

rendered by the Supreme Court in the case of Rhonds et al. versus Dunbar:

William A. Rhodes, et. al. vs. Eton Dunbar, et. al. In equity. Appeal from Nisi Prius. Opinion of the Ceurt by Thompson, C. J.

The plaintiff, by their bill, seek to enjoin the defendants from re-trecting or reconstructing a planing mill, late the property of John D. Jones, situated on the east side of Twenty-first street, between Chestant and Market stracts, which was destroyed by fire in the month of May, 1867. It claimed that if re-creeted, it will be a nuisance to the property and wellings of the complainants impairing their value, and rendering the snjoymens of them uscomfortable and uneads; and this, it is allesed, will thow from three causes, incidents to the structure and its intended use, if the permitted is go into operation, viz. ist. Smoke, soot and dust. 2d. Noise. And 2d Danger from fire. The very general averment in the bill—that the mode in which such a factory or mill is worked renders it unsuited to a neighborhood closely built up, and especially to one occupied by handsome buildings used as residence, and will be calculated to prevent the use of the neighboring ground "fer such buildings as would in the ordinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary course of sfiairs, and the extension of the endinary co Rhoads et al. versus Dunbar:

and set us. That concerns aleas the public and not wirvate parties. With people's right's we deal in cases like the present, and not with questions of mere pelicy, local or general.

No one will, for a moment doubt that we are invested with single powers to restrain the erection of any building or structure intended for a purpose which will be a nul-since, per set such as bene boiling, horse beiling establishments. These not only interfere with the health, but if they do not reach to that, they do to the usual and ordinary enjoyment of the residences of inhabitants coming within the circle of aimosphere tainted by them, and both property and percoss may be prejudiced or injured thereby. The right to claim that such establishments shall be prevented in the right that every citizen has to pure and whelecome air, at least as pure as it may be consistent with the compact nature of the community in which he lives. The rule is the same is regard to neises which disturb rest and prevent sleep. There are innumerable cases of injunction for such sinkances. But does the case in hand come within the classes to which reference has been made in either of the specifications mentloned?

First—The smoke and soot complained of I do not think have been ahown to have been a nuisance in the old raill for which damages at law might have been recovered; and I know of no other criterion where the complaint is for injury to property and its enjoyment. Irreparable of compensation in damages—Hilllardes in 10, 270. 271 and 272;37 N. H., Rep 254. There must be injury and damage both, to justify the remedy by injunction. Campbell ve. Scott, 11 nim., 39. The complaint of the old mill, in this particular, was on account mainly of the fuel, chipp, sharings and saw-dust used; and that is the foundation of the complaint against the contemplate re-erection. If no other species of fuel would answer the purpose, or sould be used, a grant there might be more in the point, but is in out pretended. If, therefore, when the mill she is not pretended. I

setting at the top, that snightlight five annoyance amounting to "smallbeing," to property, a was seld to be esectial to enjoining in Tipping vs. Ef. Heleas Smott Control of the learnest matter semend in doubt whether the element of smoke, soot and cinderr, indeed of by the old mills preved or would prove a material injury to preparty. Altinding to these agencies, he says they "perhaps cames, in the appeals of these agencies, he says they "perhaps cames, in the appeals of the says and the says they prepare annotation that it is eccasioned annoyance, and "sloom that it is eccasioned annoyance, and "sloom that it is eccasioned annoyance, and "sloom to the says and the says are soon to show that it is eccasioned annoyance, and sloom to the says and the says are soon and the says and the say

The following is the decision rencently

found by the master, it would not have established the point of nuisance. It is well known that existence of extra hazardous property in a neighborhood, while it draws upon itself a heavier burden or rate of insurance, does, not usually constitute special rates in regard to the first of the control of the

CRIME.

The Coal Miners' Riot... More Trouble at M'Keesport, Pa... Arrest of Rioters. It MYNCES port, File—Arrest of Biotors,

(From the Pittburgh Post, April 2.]

In our last account of the ceal miners' riet at O'Neill's works we started that the rioters had returned to their homes, and that it was preliable that no further unlawful demonetration on their part would be made. Nor has there been ann up to this writing, that we have learned of. But, yes creaky, certain manifestations by the friends of the man who had been slain gayer lies to serious fears among citizens residing in the vicinity of O Neill's coal works that the rioters would repeat the outrages of Menday.

It appears that on vesterday the funcrai of Jesub Rel.

Menday.

It appears that on yesterday the feneral of Joseph Rel, ger took pisce. His remains were followed to the grave by several hundred cost in incre. Latthe head of the new. ger took place. His remains were followed to the grave by several hurdred coal n iners. Lat the head of the precession was before a flag, and the party marching immadiately behind the banner appeared to be in a highly excited state, some of them talking loudly, and making threats which led many timid persons to believe that an attack upon O'Neill's party would be made last night. The slarm became general in the neighborhood, ameunting almost to a panic. About noon a telegram was sent to the Sheriff, tating the fears of the people, and begging that an armed force be sent forthwith for their protection. Accordingly a force was raised by the Mayor, consisting of thirty men armed with revolvers, who proceeded to the 'seat of war," by the way of the Connellayillo Railroad at three P. M. At this time (nine P. M., they have not returned, and we are without tidings.

The pelice streated six men last evening at a drinking house on Water street, and placed them in the lock-up, on suspicion that they were a portion of the risters. Their names are Units, Stokes, Wm. Carter, Thomas Rose, Isaac Andres, Feter West, and Con. Brady. They state that they were remployes of Mr. Blackburn, who operates the weeks adjoining O'Neille. Some of these mea admit that they were present during the disturbance on Mongday, but did not participate in it. They attonded the funeral yesterday, and afterwards came to the city and got on a spree. In a drinking house a discussion arose in regard to the rice, in which Stokes was heard to say that 'the hilling of Belger was a deliberate murdet." The police greating in substance the words above quoted. He hilling of helper was a deliberate murdet." The police growing in substance the words above quoted. He added that they had attended the funeral of their deceased friend, and had carried a size on the occasion its had fellowed that sing, and he thought there was no harm in go doing. One of the other said, "it was an American fiag, and he thought they had a tended the funeral of the other had a right to

An examination of this case will probably take place to day.

Last night, eighteen more coal miners were arrested in this city and confined in the watch house, making twenty-four in all who are now secured. These latter arrests were made at the "Old House at Home," a drinking establishment near the Monengahela river.

Sinoular Spicide in Cincinnati [From the Cincinnati Chronicle, March 31st.]

Frem the Cincinnati Chrenicle, March 31st.]

This merning about at o'clock Mr. Peter Spineweber had occasion to what the back yard of the residence of Mrs. Mary Neismiller, No. 183 Charlette street, botween Baymiller and Libr, when, to his surprise and horror, he discovered that hady in the act of jumping into the clieters. Mr. Spineweber at once called assistance, and hastening to the distern endeavored to resone the rash woman from the tenible death of the suicide, but in vair. The fall had broken her sack, and death must have ensued almost instantly. The lady was brought to the surface and a micrearger immediately despatched for Coroner Emmert, who sarrived about 10 o'clock, and held an inquest, resulting in a verdict of "death from suicide while in a state of sherration of mind, caused, apparently, by the death of her husbund." The deceased had been a widow about seven years, sud had during that time frequently been heard to express a weariness of life and longing for death. Mrs. Neismiller was forty-seven years of age. She was very comfortably situated, owning the property when san lived and considerable money besides, and the rash act seems to have been more the result of a melanchely temperament than anything else.

NEW JERSEY MATTERS.

Campen Horse Cae Railgoad.—The Camden Horse Car kailroad Company have asked the Legislature to pass a supplement to their charter, authorizing the laying of the reils on Delaware and Market streets, so that their cars may reach all the ferries instead of ene, as would be the case if laid under authority of their original charter. A WARNING.—The practice of loading about the corners of the streets by crowds of half-grown boys, and those who consider themselves young men, has become such a nuisance that Major Cox has directed the police to arrest them.

them.

Broke His Neck.—A man named Josiah Hisgenbottom, while in a state of intexication, fell down stairs at the house of Thomas Vickers, in Centreville, en Tuerday night, and was so badly injured that when found he was dead. found he was dead.

HOME FOR FRIRNDLESS CHILDREN.—On the 8th and 9th of the present month a fair will be held at the West, Jersey Hetel, the proceeds of which are to be appropriated for the benefit of the Canden Home for Friendless Children. It is to be very attractive. THEFTS.—There have been several attempts to steal various articles from dwelling houses in Camden during the past day or two. Three arrests have been made.

Longres.—During the past week sixty-six lodgers wer urnished accommodations in the Camden Station-house

Fatal Accident near Lewistown, Pa. Two Children Drowned.
[From the Lewistown Democrat.]

(From the Lewistown Democrat.)

About five a clock Sunday evening, Mrs. David Riden, residing on the McAttee farm, near Reedsville, in a wagon was driving on the road along stratford's quarries, beyond Mt. Rock Mills, having with her three or four of her own children and a young boy driver. The road between the Kishacoquillas creek and the steep rocks is vary another the horse frightened at a large reck lying in the way, and backed the wagon into the stream, which is some six feet deep at that point. The mother and the boys with her saved themselves by jumping, but two littlegities, one three years eld and the other but one year, fell into the water, and were both drowned. One of the bodies was seen recovered, but the fabry was not found for about two hours. Mrs. Riden has been one a visit to her mether, Mrs. Alyers, on the verge of the form, and was on her way home at the time of the court with the seeing her two children perials, without the power to prevent, can be imagined by all mothers. Many persons, including a number of ladies, gathered to the spot from town and the neighborhood, and the scene was very affecting. When the holy of the pringer was recovered there were few dry eyes among the ladies. filting opinions, whether the injury will, in fact, be ever realized.

If it be true that the act complained of must be a nustance at law, as held in 64 Ath. 750, 8vg., and an entire in the set at law, as held in 64 Ath. 750, 8vg., and an entire in the set at law, as held in 64 Ath. 750, 8vg., and an entire in the real part of the set would settle the controversy in this case at once. Monaction can be found, I think, in which mere apprehension from the user of property by one able to be no held a ground the received damages by another on the property of the lattet.

But it is said that the rate of insurance upon the plaintiffs property will be increased at a consequence of the re-erections of this mill. If this fact had been

The British army advances upon Theodore at

FIFTH EDITION 4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM WASHINGTON. THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL

Further Examination of Witnesses. LATEST CABLE NEWS.

The Irish Question.

LIBERALS CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

The Impeachment Trial. [Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 1
WASHINGTON, April 3.—Colonel Moore was then called and examined as to his corrections of the manuscript which was shown him. He tostified that he made the corrections on his own responsibility, with the view to improve the phraseology, and not to change or substitute. He did not think he changed the substance of

the speech. The examination was conducted by Mr. Butler in a manner which he evidently intended to be severely witty, but he failed to create a favorable impression, as the counsel for the President uniformly pursued a different policy of treating the witness with courtesy. On the conclusion of Col. Moore's testimony, at 2.25 P. M., the Court took's recess for ten minutes.

Contrary to the usual custom, several colored men appeared among the spectators in the gallery to-day.

Immediately after the recess Mr. Grimes moved that when the court adjourn to-day, it adjourns until Monday next, at 12 o'clock. The yeas and nays being required, the motion was lost by a yote of 19 yeas to 28 nays. The President's speech was then read from the manuscript identical in the property of the property of

tined by the phonographers.

Mr. Hudson, editor of the Cleveland Leader was then examined regarding the President's Cleveland speech. Mr. Evarts conducted the cross-examination.

The asked if the paper was of the same or of op-

posite politics with the President, and questioned the witness at considerable length as to the accu-racy of his report which was taken in long-hand,

and was only in part'verbatim. By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, March 3d .- A division will take place in the House of Commons to-night, on the frish-Church question, the result of which is looked for with great interest. The Liberals are san-guine that the Government will be beaten and that a Liberal Cabinet is certain.

The course of the ministry, however, is uncer-tain; as they have the option of resigning or sp-pesling to the country by a dissolution of Parliation which will be assumed by the new ministry, should one come into power.

Lisson, April 3.—The regular mail steamship from Brazil, bringing advices from Rio Janoito to the 11th, arrived here late yesterday. The

news from the contending armies on the Parana is important and thrilling. The Allied army stormed a redoubt at Humaita and, after a desperate fight, succeeded in carrying the works, capturing fifteen large guns, and a large quantity of stores and ammuguns, and a large quantity or stores and ammu-nition. All accounts agree that the garrison fought desperately. At the time the land forces were so engaged, the Brazilian fleet, taking ad-vantage of the moment, successfully forced a passage past the land batteries and reached Ascension. The city, however, had been Ascension. The city, however, had been evacuated by the Paraguayan troops, and deserted by its citizens.

XLth Congress-Second Sessions

Quesion—Who corrected them? Answer Colonel Moore had stated he wished to revise them but not to make any substantial changes—only to revise the phracelegy.

Witness eslected from the copy sent by telegraph the actions written by humail portions written by himself.

Cross examined by Mr. Evarts—The transcript was
correctly made, but he had corrected some ungrammatical expressors.

Mr. Clephane was recalled and recognized the manglephane was recalled and recognized the manuscript of his report.

Cross examined—in his variations from exact accuracy he made the meaning clearer and corrected seme grammade the meaning clearer and corrected seme grammade the meaning clearer and corrected seme grammade in the contract of the con Cross examined—In his variations from exact accuracy he made the meaning clearer and corrected seme grammatical errors.

Cel. W. G. Moore, private Secretary of the President, testified that he was appointed paymuster with the rank of Major, in November, 1863; in 1865 he was made private secretary to the Fresident; before, that time he had been Assistant Adjutant-Geneval; heard the speech of August 18th and made some corrections in the roport written out by the stenographers, doing so without the sasistance of memoranda; did not change the substance in any case, but altered the language; examining the manuscripts, finds no page in which his writing predominates; made the changes without the direction or authority of the President; the manuscript as revised was handed to the agent of the Associated Free; the President never said to witness that he had done wrong in making these corrections.

Mr. Butler then prapoved to read all the various reports of the speech, and put them in evidence.

Mr. Events objected to the report of the Chronicle as anthentic evidence. anthentic evidence.
At this point, at 225 P. M., the Court took a recess of fifteen minutes.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Standing order with beggars-present alms. -Mrs. Burdell Cunningham is a clairvoyant physician at Mazatlan. -The sweetest girls in the West-The Mo.

—Miss Janauschek is learning English, and in-tends to play Shakespeare in the original. -The London Times cleared \$3,009,000 last vear. -A box for the season at either of the London

opera houses costs only a little over \$1,250. -The mythical "seventeen year locasta" are nnounced for their yearly appearance. —Mr. Gough has delivered, mainly on temperance, 54,000 lectures, to audiences averaging one

thousand persons. -Kingeley has preached before the Queen. Charles having abandoned his early Republican-ism, becomes more of a flunkey daily. -Miss Hosmer receives \$10,000 in gold for her

tatue of Benton. The statue is in brenze. weight three and a half tons and is ten feet high. -Mr. Butler, in his speech, attributed the words "Father, forgive them, for they know not what they do," to "Stephen the marryr." Some literary mouser has discovered that the "Editor's Drawer" in Harper's Monthly is made up by a woman. So are all editors' drawers.—Ex. -Celia Logan, the actress, was the model of the female agure in Constant Meyer's "Love's

-Mile. Ravel is playing in St. Paul in the classic drama of "The Angel of Midnight; or the Footsteps of Death." cotsteps of Death."

—The mysterious cave under New York is twenty feet beneath the surface and of unex-plored extent.

plored extent.

—A box recently received at a frontier custom house was invoiced as consuming "a corpse of no commercial value."

—Mr. Lougfellow is reported to be esgaged upon a poem of considerable length, to be published early next year.

—Five Ex-Chancellors of England have a life pension of \$25,000 a year. Lord Brougham is the oldest of the five.