Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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THE EVENING BULLETIN
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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &c., executed in a superior manner by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. fe29-tf§

MARRIED.

REALL—COWDEN.—In Harrisburg, March 8th, by Rev. S. S. Mitchell, J. H. Reall, of Philadelphia, to Mary, daughter of J. W. Cowden, Esq.

DIED.

COOPER.—On Fifth-day evening, the 9th instant, John M. K., son of Joseph B. and Elizabeth K. Cooper, aged two years and six months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, near Camden, N. J., on First-day afternoon, the 12th inst., at three o'clock, without further notice.

MACKEY.—In Camden, on Thursday evening, after a protracted illness, in the 54th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Frances, wife of Mr. G. C. Mackey, and daughter of the late Rev. Wm. Eldred, of Muncy, Pa.

Funeral will take place on Monday afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 305 Stevens street, Camden, N. J. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited.

SHARKEY.—On the 9th instant, Mary Keating, wife of Bernard Sharkey, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1622 Green street, on Monday morning next, the 13th inst., at 8½ o'clock. Funeral services at the Cathedral.

UHLER.—On the 8th inst., Francis T. Uhler, in the 24th year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 820 North Nineteenth street, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

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

Steel Colored Poplins.
Mode Colored Poplins.
Bismarck Exact Shade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCERT HALL.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS,
THE DISTINGUISHED COLORED ORATOR,
Will deliver his Great Oration on
SELF-MADE MEN,
On Tuesday Evening, April 14.
ADMISSION.....TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS.....FIFTY CENTS.
The sale of tickets will be commenced at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, 923 Chestnut street, on Saturday, 11th instant, at 9 A. M.
Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. ap8tf

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY,
1334 Chestnut Street.
SPRING EXHIBITION.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. ap8 w f m 8trp

THE PENNSYLVANIA MILK COMPANY (Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania) announces to the citizens of Philadelphia, that the Farmers and producers of Milk, in the counties adjoining the city, have formed a corporate Company with the above title, for the purpose of supplying the citizens of Philadelphia with MILK and CREAM.

To enable them to meet the wants of this large community, in this necessary article, they have purchased the new and extensive depot of the Market Street Railroad Company, Nos. 3336, 3338, 3340, and 3342 MARKET street, to which point all the Milk will be taken and inspected, and then be distributed pure and unadulterated.

The Company has made arrangements with the Railroad Companies to bring the milk from the dairies during the night, thus enabling the Company to serve the citizens early in the morning, with the Milk drawn at the dairies the evening before. The Cream served will be taken from the previous morning's Milk. This milk will be sold as Skimmed Milk. Great complaint has been made, not only by the residents of Philadelphia, but by the farmers also, of the manner in which the business of buying and selling Milk in the city has been conducted:—by the citizens, on account of the quality of the Milk supplied to them;—by the farmers, on account of the unsatisfactory manner in which the Milk is purchased from them and sold to the citizens.

From a knowledge of these facts, and in order to serve the citizens of Philadelphia, as well as to protect the interests of the farmers, the following named persons (farmers and producers of milk) viz: J. Henry Askin, Joseph B. Baker, Abram S. Ashbridge, Wm. E. Lockwood, A. C. Hopkins, W. M. Ogilsby, Captain W. Wayne, Daniel H. Lewis, David Havard, and J. C. Sharpless, were led to apply to the Legislature for a charter (which has been granted) creating a company for the purpose of selling milk and cream. From the character and standing of the persons named, the citizens will have a sure guarantee that the article served them will be pure and unadulterated.

The price at which families will be served during the month of April will be as follows:

For Cream, 25 cents per quart. Milk, 8 cents per quart.
Skimmed Milk, 4 cents per quart.

Orders will be received at their Office, No. 3338 Market street, on and after TUESDAY, the 7th instant.

JOSEPH B. BAKER, President.
J. C. SHARPLESS, Secretary and Treasurer. ap6 6t§

TO THE PHOTOGRAPHERS OF THE UNITED STATES.

At the National Photographic Convention held at room 24, Cooper Institute Building, New York, April 7th and 8th, 1868, it was

Resolved, That in case effort be made to secure an extension or reissue of the Cutting Bromide Patent, that this Convention resist it.

Resolved, That the officers of this Convention be authorized to use the requisite ways and means to prevent such reissue or extension.

Resolved, That a National Photographic Union be formed permanently, and that the officers of this Convention be empowered to mature plans for carrying out the organization of the same.

Resolved, That the officers of this Convention appoint two parties in each State, empowering them to appoint assistants to collect funds for carrying out the purposes of this Convention and fees for membership of the permanent national organization.

It is hoped by the officers that the Photographers of the United States will liberally respond when waited upon by the persons authorized.

A. BOGARDUS, President, New York.
EDWARD L. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer, S.W. corner Seventh and Cherry streets, Philadelphia.
VICE PRESIDENTS.
J. W. BLACK, Boston, Mass.
JAMES CREMER, Philadelphia, Pa.
D. BENDANN, Baltimore, Md.
J. F. RYDER, Cleveland, Ohio.
W. E. BOWMAN, Ottawa, Ill.
S. F. WHITNEY, Norwalk, Conn. 11§

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Delaware county.
EASTER VACATION ENDS APRIL 16th.
Application for admission for the remainder of the Session should be made early.
For circulars apply to
JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., Philadelphia.
T. B. PETERSON, Esq., Philadelphia.
Or to COL. THEO. HYATT, Chester, Pa.
ap1-12trp§

MASONIC NOTICE.—THE MEMBERS OF "UNION LODGE, No. 131 A. Y. M.," are requested to meet at the Hall on FRIDAY 10th inst., at 2 o'clock P.M., to attend the funeral of our late fellow-member, BRO. ALEXANDER H. CAMPBELL.
His Masonic friends in general are invited to attend.
By order of the W. M.
ap9 2t* ALPHONSO C. IRELAND, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LECTURE BEFORE the Franklin Institute, by Dr. Boynton, SATURDAY, April 11, at 8 o'clock, on "The Curiosities of Creation," beautifully illustrated with dissolving views, &c. Tickets to all parts of the house, Fifty Cents.
For sale at the Franklin Institute, 15 South Seventh street. Seats reserved without extra charge. Members' tickets admit to the Lecture. ap6 6trp§

REV. RICHARD W. HUMPHRIES, THE newly appointed Pastor of Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Race, will commence his pulpit labors in that Church next Sunday, 12th inst., preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. A cordial invitation extended to all. ap10 2t*

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street. Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the poor.

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, mh31-1mrp No. 618 Jayne street.

SITKA.—During the quarter ending December 31st, 1867, four vessels arrived at Sitka, in Alaska. The list of importations is a curiosity. There were 179 tons bituminous coal; 600 pounds of apples; 16 bushels of cabbages; 2,175 proof gallons of spirits, cordials and brandy, value, $2,500; 20 dozen bottles of spirits, and 10 dozen bottles of champagne. Total value of imports $3,973. There is evidently no liquor law in Sitka.

THE LAST ROSE OF SUMMER.

Flotow's opera of *Martha*, although rather a sentimental than a risible comedy, will afford a good laugh to whoever is placed by his stars under the luminous glass ceiling of the Lyrique, at Paris, on some evening when the French costumers and property-men attempt to represent for Gallic eyes the England of Queen Anne. The anachronisms are probably copied by everybody who attempts to say anything in a foreign language about the opera. The last French critic whom we have read, M. Clément, candidly accepts the libretto as a description of contemporary manners. "There exists at Richmond," he tranquilly declares, "as there does in certain parts of Alsatia, a fair for servants, where the young country girls come to find persons who will hire them. Two grand ladies, incited by an inexplicable vertigo, have taken it into their heads to dress in rustic costumes and present themselves at this market," etc. "At a certain moment, touched by the sighs of Lionel, Martha is unable to deny him the rose which she carries and which he importunes her for. It is here that the composer has introduced a delicious Irish melody. The Romance of the Rose, so popular over Europe, has been taken from the 'Irish Melodies' of the poet Thomas Moore." The writer then copies the English of the song, and manages to revise his proof so as to present it in a perfect state, a condition wholly unprecedented as to English quotations introduced in French books.

We will print the German, Italian and French translations of this cosmopolitan song, sung as it is wherever pity weeps because innocence can die. Ever since Moore first touched it off upon the piano for the London ladies, with his voice of silver a-tremble and his fine eyes wet with easy sympathy, it has taken its place as the one universal song of sentiment. It is undoubtedly the inspiration of a verse by François Malherbe, often quoted as the sweetest bit of modern French:

"Elle était de ce monde, ou les plus belles choses
Ont le pire destin:
Et, rose, elle a vecu ce que vivent les roses,
L'espace d'un matin."

The German translation is very close and sympathetic:

Letzte Rose, wie magst du
So einsam hier bluh'n?
Deine freur dichen Schwestern
Sind längst schon längst dahin!
Keine Blüthe haucht Balsam
Mit labendem Duft,
Keine Blättchen mehr flattern
In stürmischer Luft.

Warum bluh'st du so traurig
Im Garten allein?
Sollst im Tod mit den Schwestern
Mit den Schwestern vereinigt sein;
D'rum pflück'ich o Rose,
Vom Stamme, dich ab,
Sollst ruh'n mir am, Herzen
Und mit mir, ja, mit mir im Grab.

The Italian commendable enough, but a little more impassioned, and a very love-song:

Qui sola, vergin rosa,
Come puoi tu fiorir?
Ancora mezzo ascosa
E presso già morir!
Non ha per te rugiade
Già colta sei dal gel!
Il capo tuo già cade,
Chino sul verde stel!

Perche sola, ignorata,
Languir nel tuo giardin?
Dal vento tormentata
In preda a un rio destin?
Sul cespite tremante
Ti colgo, giovin fior!
Su questo core amante
Così morrai d'amor.

While the French paraphrase closes with a touch of egotism and forced passion as strikingly national as it is foreign to the lonely, desolated strain in which the original concludes:

Seule ici, fraiche rose,
Comment peux-tu fleurir?
Alors qu'à peine éclose,
Tu vis tes sœurs mourir!
En ses lieux ne s'étale
Que le deuil des hivers!
Et la brise n'exhale
Nul parfum dans les airs.

Pourquoi, seule, ignorée,
Languir dans ce jardin?
L'aquilon t'a frappée,
Ne fuis plus ton destin!
Sur ta tige tremblante,
Laisse moi te cueillir,
Et, d'amour palpitante,
Sur mon cœur viens mourir!

After quoting the four versions, M. Clément comments thus: "Without the music, what would have become of the graceful poetry of Thomas Moore? It would have been just read by an occasional half-attentive reader. Thanks to the Irish melody and to its vulgarization by Flotow, thanks to its interpretation by the greatest singers of Europe for twenty years, these strophes have been applauded not alone in their original language, but again in French, in German, in Italian. We see by this example the services which musicians are able to render poets. Let the latter then show themselves less niggardly of their inspirations, less negligent in the form of the verses they intend for music, which is able to make their words fly from one end of the universe to the other, and engrave them for centuries in the memory of man."

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin]

PARIS, Friday, March 27th, 1868.—Just as I had closed my last letter, intelligence arrived of a popular outbreak at Bordeaux, of a similar character to that which had previously taken place at Toulouse. Precisely the same observations apply to the former as to the latter fact. The Army bill, that is to say, is not so much the cause of, as the occasion for these hostile demonstrations. The cause is both further off and far more deeply seated. But the promulgation of the Army bill has been taken advantage of by certain parties as affording an opportunity to try the pulse of the nation. I believe, from the local information which reaches us both from Toulouse, Bordeaux and other places, that the government and its organ, the *Moniteur*, are, for once, right when they assert that the youth of the country, who have been called upon to enroll themselves in the new national guard or militia, are not the parties who have created these disturbances. They have been chiefly fomented by men already under the surveillance of the police, by escaped convicts and other *mauvais sujets* of a similar description. But this scarcely alters the gravity of the facts or the conclusions to be legitimately deduced from them. Such stormy petrels of the political horizon as these above mentioned are always the first to "snuff trouble in the air" and their very appearance out of their hiding-places, is a proof that the body politic is not sound, and that they smell carrion afar off. None but thoroughly desperate men would attempt open revolt at this moment against the overwhelming military forces of the Imperial Government. But that even such men do attempt it at all is a strong sign of genuine and growing discontent. It is the conviction that the latter feeling is becoming predominant which tempts this refuse class of society to come out from their holes again into daylight. And they always appear in the most disaffected quarters. Why Toulouse is one of them, I have already mentioned. Bordeaux is another, and for similar reasons. Nowhere has the local press and the local administration and municipality been so bullied by the central authorities. Not long ago a popular Prefect was displaced, and an ex-Prefect of Police sent down on purpose to "superintend" the elections of the Gironde. And "superintend" them he certainly did most effectually, making universal suffrage even a greater farce at Bordeaux than it is anywhere else in France. I was in the city and neighborhood just after, and can speak from personal knowledge of the bad effects produced on the entire population by such measures. And now, of course, I hear of disturbances at Bordeaux without any surprise, though I have little doubt that their immediate origin is such as I have above intimated. But the conclusion is the same. Personal government is a failure, and if so then the Second Empire is a failure also. And if it proves a failure under such a ruler as Napoleon III., a man of undoubted ability, notwithstanding recent mistakes—what may it not prove under the poor, untried youth, who is destined to be his successor. The future of France is indeed full of peril and darkness, if the sun of the present Emperor sets, as seems too likely to be the case, amidst doubt, mistrust, discontent and loss of confidence. Ah! happy are the nations, whether republican or monarchical, who have a "real" Constitution always to fall back upon, and the office of whose rulers, under whatever title, is only to "work" that Constitution, either for life or a certain number of years, with more or less credit to themselves. The French people, with all their cleverness, seem never to be able to arrive at this result, while Italy may be almost said to have attained to it instinctively at a single bound, and even Austria bids fair soon to be in advance of France.

It is this apparent incapacity for constitutional government which must always render alliances between the French and the Anglo-Saxon races a matter of policy and convenience, rather than of real sympathy. We can understand each other and discuss each others affairs almost with as much interest and benefit as our own—witness the incessant interchange of articles in their respective countries between the English and American press, from which either people may derive such useful lessons. In the French press, on the contrary, it is not once in a twelvemonth that an article appears, either on American or English affairs, which is ever worth alluding to.

There is a talk of a dissolution. Very likely the Emperor may desire to secure a new Chamber for six years more, before matters become *worse*.

We are inundated with financial pamphlets, all written to prove the extravagance of the Empire. These writers give themselves a great deal of trouble to repeat what every budget has told the French nation for the last fifteen years. Surely there can be no doubt of the fact when, with a revenue of two milliards, and in the midst of profound peace, the Government is again a borrower to the tune of four hundred millions.

The Department of Commerce and Public Works has just published the statistics of railway traffic throughout the Empire for the year 1867. The sum total of receipts on 15,669 kilometres of rail now open to the public, including both goods and passengers, has been in round numbers six hundred and fifty-nine millions of francs. For the previous year, 1866, the produce had been six hundred and six millions for 14,530 kilometres. The Lyons railway stands first on the list, its receipts being two hundred and nine millions. Next comes the Orleans, one hundred and nine millions. Next comes the Eastern line, to Strasbourg and Malhouse, one hundred and six millions. The Northern, ninety-three millions; and the Western, to Havre, Cherbourg, Brest, &c., eighty-five millions.

The above figures, however, only give the relative importance of each of the five leading lines, considered as a whole. Their respective values can be best appreciated by the returns per kilometre, which are as follows: Lyons, 110,100 francs; Northern, 104,400 francs; Eastern, 90,000 francs; Western, 88,600 francs; Orleans, 64,800 francs. There is only one other line which presents returns superior to any of the above, and that is the circular railroad around Paris, which exhibits returns of 183,400 francs per kilometre. But then the enormous cost of the suburban lines, which run through many portions of the city, must be taken into consideration. France has added about eleven hundred kilometres to her railroads during the past year; and in about five years more will probably have completed all her lines. The work has been well and economically done, and, on the whole, perhaps, the French railroads may boast with truth of being the best constructed, the best organized, the most comfortable and safest, and the best paying lines in the world.

Nearly 1½ million cubic metres of excavation were accomplished on the Suez Canal during the month ending the 15th February last. The tunnel through Mont Cenis was advanced 96 metres in the course of last month. It is curious and interesting to watch the relative progress of these two great European works, now running neck and neck as it were to their accomplishment.

Two more French regiments are ordered home from Italy, and the transports on which they are to embark have arrived at Civita Vecchia. But the fact makes no change whatever in the standpoint of France as regards Italian politics. There are still some 4,500 French troops in the Pontifical States; and, as has been often observed, if there were only a color-sergeant and his flag, the "occupation" would be equally effective and prohibitory as far as Italy is concerned.

The Mortuary Chapel of the late Grand Duke Nicholas, of Russia, has just been inaugurated with great ceremony at Nice, in the presence of his brother, the Grand Duke Alexander, now heir to the Empire. The ceremony is said to have been deeply affecting, and was attended by the entire American colony residing at Nice.

ENGLAND.

Premier Disraeli on the Church Crisis—Odious Attempt at a "No Popery" Agitation—The Union of Church and State.

When the Australasian left Liverpool the position taken by Mr. Disraeli in regard to the Irish Church was producing a cry of "No Popery" in some quarters, and the following letter, addressed by the Premier to Lord Dartmouth, as President of the National Union of Conservatives and the Constitutional Associations, was attracting attention. He says:

10 DOWNING STREET, March 24, 1868.—*My Lord:* I have received with pride and gratitude the memorial of the Council of the National Union of the Constitutional Associations connected with that body, in which they express their confidence in me and their thorough determination to support, by all means in their power, the government I have formed by the command and with the approval of her Majesty. Such expressions of feeling on the part of influential bodies of my countrymen are encouragingly opportune. We have heard something lately of the crisis of Ireland. In my opinion the crisis of England is rather at hand; for the purpose is now avowed, and that by a powerful party, of destroying that sacred union between Church and State which has hitherto been the chief guard of our civilization and is the only security for our religious liberty.

I have the honor to remain, my lord, yours, sincerely,
B. DISRAELI.

The Right Honorable the Earl of Dartmouth.

Disraeli Endorsed by Lord Derby.

Viscount Nevill forwarded for publication the following letter, addressed by Lord Derby to the Earl of Dartmouth, in reference to a resolution passed by the National Union of Conservative and Constitutional Associations, expressive of regret at his retirement from public life:

ST. JAMES' SQUARE, March 27, 1868.—*My Lord:* I have to acknowledge with the liveliest gratitude the address which your lordship has done me the honor of transmitting to me on behalf of the National Union and the numerous constitutional associations whose names are annexed, kindly expressing their regret at my retirement from office, and their hope that I should be enabled to take a part in the political business of the country. It is not without a pang, and only under a conviction of the absolute necessity of the step, that I found myself compelled to ask permission to withdraw from the service of a Sovereign to whose gracious favor I am so deeply indebted; and to sever my official connection with a party which for so many years has honored me with its confidence, and for many members of which I entertain personal as well as political regard. It was, however, very satisfactory to me to be empowered to transfer the office which I had the honor of holding to one whose cooperation and friendship I had enjoyed for more than twenty years, and who, I am persuaded, will prove himself not unmindful of those great constitutional principles which it has been the study of my life to uphold, and to which, so far as my health will permit, I shall not cease to give my earnest though unofficial support. I have the honor to be, my lord, your obliged and faithful servant, DERBY.

The Earl of Dartmouth.

Brilliant Reception by Madame Disraeli.

On the evening of the 25th of March the Premier and Mrs. Disraeli held a grand reception in that wing of the new government offices in Downing street, London, which will in the future be devoted to the purposes of the Foreign Office. The affair was of a most brilliant description and the occasion of the gathering together of the principal notabilities of the British metropolis. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the principal foreign ambassadors, including Mr. Adams, United States Minister, were present during the evening. This was the first reception given by Mr. Disraeli since his election to the post of Premier.

The Murder of D'Arcy McGee—The Queen Condoles with Mrs. McGee—Interview with the Assassin—Previous Attempts on McGee's Life.

MRS. M'GEE'S FAMILY.

[From the Montreal Herald, of April 8th.]

A feeling of deep sympathy has been excited for Mrs. McGee and her family, deprived of husband and father by the hand of an assassin. The news was telegraphed yesterday morning to Mr. J. H. Daly, who had word sent immediately to two of Mr. McGee's most intimate friends, that means might be taken to have the distressing intelligence broken to the widow. The Rev. Mr. Dowd, who had also been apprised of the melancholy event, requested one of the Gray Nuns to go at once to the house. This they did, and on arriving found the two gentlemen at the door, who had just preceded them. On breaking the news, which was done as quietly as possible, the distress of the poor lady was uncontrollable. The nuns remained with her, endeavoring to impart such consolation as they could under the circumstances, until the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Dowd, by whose efforts she was restored to some degree of calmness, interrupted, however, by outbursts of grief as she appeared to realize the irreparable loss she had sustained. His daughter, a young lady of sixteen, who was at the Convent of Woodlands, was sent for, the only other child, a girl of about nine years old, being with her mother. The friends of the family were assiduous in their attentions, only the most intimate, however, being admitted. Several of the intimate friends of the deceased went to Ottawa by first train to receive his remains.

It will be seen by our special telegrams that the funeral service will be held this morning in the Catholic Cathedral, Ottawa, after which, accompanied by the Cabinet Ministers, the corpse will be brought to Montreal, arriving about five in the afternoon.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN.

[From the Ottawa correspondence of the Toronto Globe April 8.]

We have just had an interview with the prisoner Whelan in the cells. He is a bold, dashing, well dressed fellow, with gold watch and chain, and very darling and self possessed. He recounted readily his history, stating that he was in Captain Scott's volunteer company, in Quebec, two years ago, and that he served during the Fenian raid. Subsequently he removed to Montreal, where he followed his occupation of tailoring, working at Gibb & Co's, Montreal, and also at Vallière's establishment, Quebec. In Montreal he married, and twelve months since removed to Ottawa, and was working at Eagleson's tailoring establishment. Since the House assembled he has been, according to his own account, a frequent attendant to hear the debates, and last night went with this object, having first notified a Montreal friend, who is now a waiter in the Russell Hotel, that he intended going there. He says he went straight to the house, but a woman here says he was in her house at eleven o'clock that night drinking with a man. He says he stayed in the House till he heard them talk of adjournment, that he then left, came to Russell's, stayed at the corner talking with John Boyle, a waiter, and heard them talking about Mr. McGee being shot, but did not go to see anything about it, going directly home instead. When asked why he did not go to see about the murder he became angry, said one man's meat is another man's poison, and refused to answer any more questions. When he was arrested this evening the six-barrelled revolver was all loaded except one barrel, which was discharged. He says the revolver was loaded some time ago and that it has not been discharged for a long time, except once when a girl in the house took it from his trunk and discharged a barrel, injuring her own arm.

MR. M'GEE'S LIFE PREVIOUSLY ATTEMPTED—PROOF AGAINST ARRESTED PARTIES.

[From the Ottawa correspondence of the Toronto Globe, April 8.]

Mr. McGee was just recovering after his long and tedious illness, and it is said that in all probability his assassin hailed from this quarter.

Mr. McGee was intensely disliked by a faction of his countrymen here, as in Montreal, and there is no doubt but he anticipated this bitterness and long since.

Of late he has been most temperate and abstemious, but he always had on him the shadow of coming disaster. In Montreal he feared a violent end, and his people were very careful always about admitting persons into his house.

His doors were kept constantly locked and extra police were put on the street here. Generally some one walked home with him, as was the case last night, when he was accompanied by the Buckleys up almost to the minute of the fatal shot.

Several circumstances are mentioned which show that Mr. McGee's steps have been dogged for some time. Two parties who accompanied him to his lodgings after St. Patrick's dinner recently were to-day informed that they were followed by suspicious looking men until they had parted from Mr. McGee at his door. On Friday night Messrs. Hunter and Rose going home, as they passed near Mr. McGee's lodgings, heard a pistol shot, and immediately after met Mr. McGee, who had probably been fired at, but seemed unconscious of it. Pistol shots have been frequently heard in that neighborhood at night, as if to accustom people to the sound.

Slattery, one of the accused, is said to be a Head Centre, who has been for some time past passing his time between this city and New York. He is a very suspicious looking character. The two last named arrests are believed to be the most important made. A man who went by the name of James Sullivan, in Quebec, two years ago, and who now takes the name of James Whelan, was arrested about an hour ago at Mr. Starnes's hotel, Clarence street. When nabbed he had on him a six-shooter, fully loaded, and admitted to having been in the House of Commons up to two o'clock last night, when the debate closed, and of having been subsequently at the Russell House corner in company with another person, who has also been arrested. The Russell House is only two blocks from the scene of the murder on the same street. The pistol which Whelan had would fit a bullet exactly such as that found at Mr. Trotter's door, and, taken in conjunction with the other circumstances, this prisoner seems more likely to be the criminal than any yet arrested. It is a notable circumstance that last Friday night a pistol shot was heard in Sparks street, in the neighborhood of Trotter's, soon after the house adjourned; and subsequently a pistol bullet mark was discovered in the sill of one of Mrs. Trotter's windows. This would lead to the belief that there have been previous attempts to take away Mr. McGee's life.

A REWARD OF FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS FOR THE MURDERER—PREPARATIONS FOR THE FUNERAL—THE BODY LYING IN STATE—A MESSAGE OF SYMPATHY FROM THE QUEEN TO MRS. MCGEE.

MONTREAL, April 9, 1868.—The City Councils have to-day offered $5,000 reward for the discovery of the murderer of the late Thomas d'Arcy McGee, which makes $20,000 in all offered by the various governments, provincial and municipal, for the same object. The Council have also appropriated $1,000 to defray the expenses of Mr. McGee's funeral, which will take place Monday night. The body is lying in state to-day, and is visited by thousands of citizens. It has been determined to erect a statue to the deceased statesman in this city. The entire military forces of the city, all the national societies and the citizens generally will attend the funeral on Monday. The military will line the streets along the route of the procession, as it is expected that more than 50,000 persons will be in attendance as mourners or spectators. At every station along the railroad on the way down from Ottawa the body of Mr. McGee was received with all honor. The stations were draped in black, and the military were in attendance as a guard of honor. It is understood in private circles that a message was received to-day by cable from the Queen, extending her sympathy to the widow of Mr. McGee.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH NEW YORK. FENIANS DISCOVERED IN OTTAWA—NITRO-GLYCERINE FOUND IN MONTREAL—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

MONTREAL, April 9, 1868. The prisoner Whelan, in Ottawa, if he has been proved almost beyond doubt, was the murderer of Mr. McGee. A quantity of correspondence with New York Fenians has been unearthed, implicating a good many notables in that organization. Full details of the discovery will be given on Wednesday next on the trial. A quantity of nitro-glycerine, imported from New York, has been discovered here. It was brought in on forged orders. The discovery has caused great excitement in the city. The entire government and all the members of the House of Commons are coming here on Sunday next from Ottawa to attend Mr. McGee's funeral.

A PLOT TO BLOW UP THE HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT DISCOVERED—GREAT EXCITEMENT—MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

OTTAWA, April 8, 1868.—James Whelan, who is in custody on suspicion of being Mr. McGee's murderer, is a Fenian who belonged to a Quebec lodge and afterwards to a New York circle. There is very little doubt now but that he is the real culprit. A plot has been discovered to blow up the Houses of Parliament by means of nitro-glycerine. It produced the most intense excitement in every circle. Extreme vigilance is maintained by the military and civil authorities to prevent any outbreak. The government and the English Cabinet are constantly exchanging long cable despatches concerning the events of the past, and possible events of the future.

EXAMINATION OF WHELAN BEFORE THE POLICE COURT FOR THE MURDER OF MCGEE—THE TESTIMONY AGAINST HIM—HE IS REMANDED TO JAIL FOR EIGHT DAYS.

OTTAWA, April 8, 1868.—The assassination case was brought up before Police magistrate O'Gara this morning at 11 o'clock, in the new Police Court-house, adjoining the City Hall.

The prisoner Whelan was brought in under guard and placed in the dock on the direct charge of the murder of McGee, which was laid before the authorities last night. He appeared somewhat worn and fatigued, as if he had passed a sleepless night, but assumed an air of apparent indifference. The court-room is small, and few people, take a note in the political business of the country. It is not without a pang, and only under a conviction of the absolute necessity of the step, that I found myself compelled to ask permission to withdraw from the service of a Sovereign to whose gracious favor I am so deeply indebted; and to sever my official connection with a party which for so many years has honored me with its confidence, and for many members of which I entertain personal as well as political regard. It was, however, very satisfactory to me to be empowered to transfer the office which I had the honor of holding to one whose cooperation and friendship I had enjoyed for more than twenty years, and who, I am persuaded, will prove himself not unmindful of those great constitutional principles which it has been the study of my life to uphold, and to which, so far as my health will permit, I shall not cease to give my earnest though unofficial support. I have the honor to be, my lord, your obliged and faithful servant, DERBY.

The Earl of Dartmouth.

Brilliant Reception by Madame Disraeli.

On the evening of the 25th of March the Premier and Mrs. Disraeli held a grand reception in that wing of the new government offices in Downing street, London, which will in the future be devoted to the purposes of the Foreign Office. The affair was of a most brilliant description and the occasion of the gathering together of the principal notabilities of the British metropolis. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge and the principal foreign ambassadors, including Mr. Adams, United States Minister, were present during the evening. This was the first reception given by Mr. Disraeli since his election to the post of Premier.

The Murder of D'Arcy McGee—The Queen Condoles with Mrs. McGee—Interview with the Assassin—Previous Attempts on McGee's Life.

MRS. M'GEE'S FAMILY.

[From the Montreal Herald, of April 8th.]

A feeling of deep sympathy has been excited for Mrs. McGee and her family, deprived of husband and father by the hand of an assassin. The news was telegraphed yesterday morning to Mr. J. H. Daly, who had word sent immediately to two of Mr. McGee's most intimate friends, that means might be taken to have the distressing intelligence broken to the widow. The Rev. Mr. Dowd, who had also been apprised of the melancholy event, requested one of the Gray Nuns to go at once to the house. This they did, and on arriving found the two gentlemen at the door, who had just preceded them. On breaking the news, which was done as quietly as possible, the distress of the poor lady was uncontrollable. The nuns remained with her, endeavoring to impart such consolation as they could under the circumstances, until the arrival of the Rev. Mr. Dowd, by whose efforts she was restored to some degree of calmness, interrupted, however, by outbursts of grief as she appeared to realize the irreparable loss she had sustained. His daughter, a young lady of sixteen, who was at the Convent of Woodlands, was sent for, the only other child, a girl of about nine years old, being with her mother. The friends of the family were assiduous in their attentions, only the most intimate, however, being admitted. Several of the intimate friends of the deceased went to Ottawa by first train to receive his remains.

It will be seen by our special telegrams that the funeral service will be held this morning in the Catholic Cathedral, Ottawa, after which, accompanied by the Cabinet Ministers, the corpse will be brought to Montreal, arriving about five in the afternoon.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SUSPECTED ASSASSIN.

[From the Ottawa correspondence of the Toronto Globe April 8.]

We have just had an interview with the prisoner Whelan in the cells. He is a bold, dashing, well dressed fellow, with gold watch and chain, and very darling and self possessed. He recounted readily his history, stating that he was in Captain Scott's volunteer company, in Quebec, two years ago, and that he served during the Fenian raid. Subsequently he removed to Montreal, where he followed his occupation of tailoring, working at Gibb & Co's, Montreal, and also at Vallière's establishment, Quebec. In Montreal he married, and twelve months since removed to Ottawa, and was working at Eagleson's tailoring establishment. Since the House assembled he has been, according to his own account, a frequent attendant to hear the debates, and last night went with this object, having first notified a Montreal friend, who is now a waiter in the Russell Hotel, that he intended going there. He says he went straight to the house, but a woman here says he was in her house at eleven o'clock that night drinking with a man. He says he stayed in the House till he heard them talk of adjournment, that he then left, came to Russell's, stayed at the corner talking with John Boyle, a waiter, and heard them talking about Mr. McGee being shot, but did not go to see anything about it, going directly home instead. When asked why he did not go to see about the murder he became angry, said one man's meat is another man's poison, and refused to answer any more questions. When he was arrested this evening the six-barrelled revolver was all loaded except one barrel, which was discharged. He says the revolver was loaded some time ago and that it has not been discharged for a long time, except once when a girl in the house took it from his trunk and discharged a barrel, injuring her own arm.

MR. M'GEE'S LIFE PREVIOUSLY ATTEMPTED—PROOF AGAINST ARRESTED PARTIES.

[From the Ottawa correspondence of the Toronto Globe, April 8.]

Mr. McGee was just recovering after his long and tedious illness, and it is said that in all probability his assassin hailed from this quarter.

Mr. McGee was intensely disliked by a faction of his countrymen here, as in Montreal, and there is no doubt but he anticipated this bitterness and long since.

Of late he has been most temperate and abstemious, but he always had on him the shadow of coming disaster. In Montreal he feared a violent end, and his people were very careful always about admitting persons into his house.

His doors were kept constantly locked and extra police were put on the street here. Generally some one walked home with him, as was the case last night, when he was accompanied by the Buckleys up almost to the minute of the fatal shot.

Several circumstances are mentioned which show that Mr. McGee's steps have been dogged for some time. Two parties who accompanied him to his lodgings after St. Patrick's dinner recently were to-day informed that they were followed by suspicious looking men until they had parted from Mr. McGee at his door. On Friday night Messrs. Hunter and Rose going home, as they passed near Mr. McGee's lodgings, heard a pistol shot, and immediately after met Mr. McGee, who had probably been fired at, but seemed unconscious of it. Pistol shots have been frequently heard in that neighborhood at night, as if to accustom people to the sound.

Slattery, one of the accused, is said to be a Head Centre, who has been for some time past passing his time between this city and New York. He is a very suspicious looking character. The two last named arrests are believed to be the most important made. A man who went by the name of James Sullivan, in Quebec, two years ago, and who now takes the name of James Whelan, was arrested about an hour ago at Mr. Starnes's hotel, Clarence street. When nabbed he had on him a six-shooter, fully loaded, and admitted to having been in the House of Commons up to two o'clock last night, when the debate closed, and of having been subsequently at the Russell House corner in company with another person, who has also been arrested. The Russell House is only two blocks from the scene of the murder on the same street. The pistol which Whelan had would fit a bullet exactly such as that found at Mr. Trotter's door, and, taken in conjunction with the other circumstances, this prisoner seems more likely to be the criminal than any yet arrested. It is a notable circumstance that last Friday night a pistol shot was heard in Sparks street, in the neighborhood of Trotter's, soon after the house adjourned; and subsequently a pistol bullet mark was discovered in the sill of one of Mrs. Trotter's windows. This would lead to the belief that there have been previous attempts to take away Mr. McGee's life.

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