

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1868.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING

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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

BIBSON PEACOCK. FINEST C. WALLACE. F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPERSOUDER, JR., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIM is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES. 44., executed in a superior manner by 2 DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. feather

MARRIED.

CLEMENTS-HENDERSON.-In Washington, D. C., pril \$th, by the Rev. J. N. Coombs. Mr. Louis F. Clem-its, of Washington, ito Miss M. J. Henderson, formerly

of Philadelphia, Fa. HanCOUK SEAMEN.-In Treston, N. J., April oth, by Rev. T. B. Griffith, Joshus Foster Haucock, of Phila-delphia, and Smma Foster deamen. of Trenton. MiCHELL-HUBBARD.-On the 9th Instant, in Balti-more, by Rev. Watton Case, Joseph C. Michell to Miss Mary E. Hubbard, all of Baltimore city.

DIED.

CRESWELL-On Sunday morning, the 12th instant, corge W., eldest son of Samuel J, and Catharine A.

George W., eldest son or pamore o, and Creawell. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 825 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 15th inst.,

invited to attend the funeral, from the resultate of un-parents, No, 825 Vine street, on Wednesday, the 15th inst., at 3 o'clock. DEALE --Buddenly, on Friday evening, 10th instant in Baltimore, Wm. G. Deale, formerly o: Washington city, LUMMB.--Fell saleep in Jesus, April 6th. at Sodus Point, Georgiana, wife of Benj R. Lummis, and daughter of the late George and Maria C. Willie. LUTW YCKE.-On Sunday, the 13th instant, Betsy W. Lutwycke, in the 74th year of her acc. Informent at Christ Church Horpital, to-morrow (Tnes-day) alternoon, at 45 o'clock.

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT

s. Steel Colored Poplins. Mode Colored Poplins. Bismarck Exact Shade. BLACK DOUBLE-WARP ALKACAB. A new make, and in all qualities. Black Alpacas, all qualities. Black Bombazine-indati Alpacas. Black Glory Alpacas, or Mohair Lustres. Black 44, and 64, wide Alpacas Poplins. Black English Gronadines, 31 cents, BEBBON & SON, Mourning Bry Goods, and fit apli Sti

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONCERT HALL.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS. THE DISTINGUISHED COLORED ORATOR,

Will deliver his Great Oration on

SELF-MADE MEN,

On Tuesday Evening, April 14. TWENTY FIVE CENTS. ADMISSION. RESERVED SEATS......FIFTY CENTS. The sale of tickets will be commenced at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, 223 Chestnut street, on Saturday. 11th instant, at 9 A. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. apelf

BO ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY. 1334 Ohestnut Street. SPRING EXHIBITION.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M. ap8 w f m 3trp The Sea Bird Calamity-A Thrilling Story-Statement of Schurvivor. [From the Chicago Journal.] At 1 o'clock this morning, Mr. E. Adams, pro-prietor of the Evanston House, at Evanston, was aroused by an applicant for admission. Upon opening the door he beheld a man incased with ice forgen fast to bis clothing and presenting a

DISASTERS.

ice frozen fast to his clothing, and presenting a truly pitiable condition. The man stated that he was a survivor of the ill-fated steamer Sea Bird,

was a survivor of the ill-fated steamer Sea Bird, which was enough to insure a hospitable recep-tion at the hands of Mr. Adams. That gentleman immediately ordered supper for his guest, who demurred, when he heard the order given. "But you must be hungry," suggested Mr. A. "I certainly am," was the reply; "having had nothing to eat since Wednesday night. But I have no money, sir; I had some, but it was in the keeping of my wife, and ahe has gone—all lost;" and tears rolled down the cheeks of the sufferer. Mr. Adams kindly cared for him, pro-vidinghim with food, lodging and a suit of clothes.

This morning, the writer of this drove to Evanston and had an interview with the man Evansion and had an interview with the man who so miraculously escaped from an appalling death. His name is James H. Leonard, and he hails from Manitowoc, Wisconsin, where he was until recently engaged as a salesman in a store. Mr. Leonard was one of the first to leave the boat, and consequently is less famillar with the thrilling scenes that were enacted thereon than were the other survivors whose statements are given above. The substance of his statement is s follows:

Mr. Leonard got on the steamer at Manitowoc,

Wednesday morning, accompanied by his wife, bound for Chicago. At about 7 o'clock yester-day morning, Mr. Leonard went upon deck and conversed with the first mate of the steamer in regard to the distance to Chicago. The mate said they were twenty miles from Chicago, and opposite Lake Forest. Mr. Leonard then went to his wife's state-room, and soon after heard the alarm of fire. He went out to ascertain the cause of the alarm, and found the boat on fire, and the tames bursting out near the stern, and close to the state-room that he had just left. He immediately rushed in to rescue his wife, but was pre-vented by the flames, which cut off communication with the state-room. He did not see or hear his wife after he left the state-room when the alarm was given, and she undoubtedly per-

Mr. Leonard agrees with the statement of Mr. Chamberlain as to the general description of the catastrophe, but thinks that there were not more than thirty passengers on board. A large num-ber got off at Milwaukce-much larger, he thinks, than the number that embarked at that

port. Mr. Leonard, finding it too hot to stay on the boat, and realizing the fact that her destruction was inevitable, sprang into the water, and, being a vigorous swimmer, soon got hold of a board, and soon sfter clambered upon a piece of the paddle-box floating near. He clung to this and drifted with the wayes to the southwest, landing three miles north of Evanston, between 7 and 8 o'clock last night, after being upon the fragment of the wreck twelve hours, drenched to the skin, his clothing frozen and himself more dead than alive after his perilous ride of not far from fifteen

miles. Mr. Leonard saw about twenty passengers. jump into the water. Some swam around for some time, and others seemed to sink almost immediately. He saw no women jump overboard, and did not see any women in the water. He beleves that there were about ten women on bourd all of whom must have perished in the flames. Mr. Leonard states that an attempt was made to launch the steamer's boats, but the rapidity with which the flames spread rendered it impos-sible to accomplish that object. Mr. Leonard says that the sea was not very high, and that the boats could have easily weathered it if they could have been launched. CAUSE OF THE FIRE There can scarcely be a doubt that this melanof the calamity was caused by the carelessness of the cabin boy, in attempting to throw over-board, from the afterguards, a collection of ashee and live coals taken from the stove i he ladies's cabin. This done in the toeth of the h wind caused a portion of the contents of U to be driven inboard among the pile of free picion of its seriousness, for it was among the iraight that the flames a little later broke out, and from this highly combustible material spread rapidly to involve the entire boat. But more than this, deserves to be impressed the warning derived from the strict instructions of Capt. Goodrich, enforced by all the terrible experiences of fire at sea. When the fire breaks out the boat should be stopped instantly. A craft under headway destroys all possibility of lower-ing her small boats, while the headway fans the fletceness of the devouring element. The en-gines stopped, the boat becomes a merc float from which hurried debarcation is possible. The attempt "to reach the shore" has cost multitudes of lives, with advantages realized only in the rarest instances. The Sea Bird was perfectly equipped and appointed. The casualty that over-took her was from no defect in her outfit, but the unfortunate error in her management after the fire, allowing her passengers to make use of floats and life preservers. These careful instructions of Capt. Goodrich seem to have been ni-terly neglected in this instance, but which en-forced in this disaster should help form the rule of action on all similar occasions of peril.

deed. Three women were killed outright, their out the resolutions. lives crushed out by the heels Gladstone repudiated lives crushed out by the heels of men; another so seriously injured that her life is despaired of, while five women and one man were more or less bruised. The dead and wounded were at once removed into the convent adjoining the church. A large number of physi-clans were at once on the spot, and rendered most efficient assistance to the sufferers, whose friends, agonized with grief and fear, hastened in to learn of their condition. There was intense excitement in the streets,

and numbers of men, who were aware that their wives, daughters, sons, brothers or friends had attended the evening services at St. Mary's, hur-ried anxiously thither to learn their fate:

The bodies of those killed outright in the panic were removed to the basement of the church, there to remain until identified by their friends. The sppearance of the corpses of the three women denoted that death had ensued both from the trampling upon their bedies, and from suf-iocation, as the features of each were swollen iscation, as the features of each were swollen and distorted as though from a struggle for breath. Two of the bodies were soon iden-tified as being those of Jane and Mary McNulty, the former the wife and the latter the daughter of Patrick McNulty, a laborer, residing at No. 53 Fourth avenue. Mo-ther and daughter, aged respectively 50 and 17 years, both had left home early in the evening to attend the Geod Evidey services and had taken

seats in the good Friday services, and had taken seats in the gallery. When the panle aross they clasped each other's hands, and together sank to the floer and died. This morning the body of the third victim was identified as that of Margaret Glancy, a girl about neteen years of age, who lived with the family of Mr. Allen, on Indiana avenue.

Another Sad Accident in Chicago.

[From the Chicago Journal of April 14.] The truth of the well-known saying that "mis

fortunes never come singly" is being fearfally illustrated in this city and vicinity. We are called upon to-day to chronicle two disasters that have occurred in our midst within the past fow hours. one of which, however, though of a frightful character, did not result in any loss of

life. At a quarter before ten o'clock this morning an alarm was sounded from box No. 28, situate corner Twelfth and Clark streets. The Fire De-partment turned out and hastened to the locality. They found, instead of fire having destroyed a building, that the wind had levelled a large frame tructure on Clark, between Taylor and Twelfth streets. Their services were called into requisition to remove the debris and search for the bodies of fifty persons who were reported to have been buried in the ruins. In a short time thousands of of people had gathered on the spot, having been of people had gathered on the spot, having occur attracted by reports of another awful disaster, news thereof having spread like lightning. Hap-pily that portion of the intelligence regard-ing loss of life proved unfounded, and be-yond the injury of a few of the workmen, no serious results followed the falling of the structure

no serious results followed the falling of the structure. The building which fell stood on the west side of Clark street, between Taylor and Twelfth. It was forty-four feet deep, one hundred and ninety-cight feet front, comprising three stories and a brick cellarage. It was divided on the first floor into ten stores, while the upper two flats were set apart as dwellings. It was owned by Mr. C. P. Mackay, who was also the constructor. Its cost of erection is claimed at \$20,000. A very sudder cust of wind sprang up in the

A very sudden guat of wind sprang up in the southwest and struck the unboarded part of the block. The wind rashed into the building with

out the resolutions. On this point Mr. Gladstone repudiated in the strongest lan-guage the intention of merely projecting into air an "abstract resolution,'--- a mode of pro-cedure which, he said, 'had always been mischlevous, and for which he never had and never wil-lingly would be responsible. Criticising Lord Stanley's amendment, he argued that it would convey no consolation to the Irish population, that it indicated a desire to agitate the question (which he himself had carefully eschewed, having patiently waited until the hour had come), and that it showed very little respect for the new Par-liament, insemuch as it declined to remove out of its way considerations which must embarrases it in dealing practically with the question. Dealing next with the argument that this concession would not pacify the Roman Catholics. Mr. Gladstone entered into an historical retro-spect to show that all our concessions to Ircland had been the effect of apprehensions; and after examining the character, the circumstances, and causes of the present crisis, he concluded in an elegent percent properties the United In a eloquent peroration by exhorting the House to assist in building up, "by the cement of human concord, the noise fairle of the British Empire."

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH. MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH. Mr. Bright commenced by remarking on the considerable change, if not of view, at least of ex-pression, which had characterized the debate. even Lord Cranborne had seemed to admit that the time was near at hand for surrendering his cheriched principle of an Establishment, while the halo was had it hald to surrendering his cheriched principle of an Establishment, while the Government spoke with a different voice from night to night. Mr. Hardy—in a speech which Mr. Bright complimented highly—had answered Lord Stanley, and on Thursday, probably, Mr. Disraeli would answer Mr. Hardy. This was the result of government by a minority, on the inconveniences of which Mr. Bright dwelt with great felicity. The result was con-fusion and chaos; there was really neither Govern-ment nor Opposition—the Ministerialists could neither support their own views nor adopt those of the Opposition. Passing to the main ques-tion, Mr. Bright pointed out that the disestab-lishment, which had been described as a "revolu-tion," only affected 700,000 people, or 100,000 families, about the population of Liverpool or Manchester, and if this change were effected the Irish Protestants would only be left in the same Irish Protestants would only be left in the same Irish Protestants would only be left in the same position as the majority of the Scotch people, nearly all the Welsh people, half of the English people, and the whole of our colonists. There were only two pretences on which a State Church could be justified—religious and political. As a religious institution for the conversion of Roman Catholics, the Irish Church had been a deploymble follow. deplorable failure. Indeed it had made the Irish Catholics of Ireland more intensely Roman than in any other country, and the political influence of Rome Mr. Bright held to be a great calamity. As a political institution, it had been equally a failure; for though the State for years had defended it by the sword, the present condition of Ireland was anarchy subdued by force. This change, Mr. Bright asserted (met with a few faint denials), was desired by an inincertial and wise minority of Irish Protestants; From peer to peasant the Roman Catholics were unanimous in its favor, and the people of Eng-land and Scotland would eagerly welcome this great act of atonement for past errors. If such great act of atonement for past errors. If such evils had been produced in any of our colonies by a State Church, Parliament would have abol-ished it at once. As to any danger to the Church of England, her greatest enemy was not the Lib-eration Seciety, but zeal, the chief peril of all establishments, whether developed in Ritualism or Evangellcahism. As long as she preserved internal harmony, the boldest pro-phet would not predict the day of her downfall. Reasoning gently with the Ministerialists. Mr. Bright endeavord to

of her downfall. Reasoning gently with the Ministerialists. Mr. Bright endeavored to persuade them that this disestablishment was not more serious than Free Trade, Reform and other changes which they had once resisted and had since found to be mere hobgoblins, and, after an emphatic and significant disclaimer of party and personal motives, he concluded with an eloquent exhortation to them not to close their ears to moderate coursels, and not to increase the dis-content of Ireland and play the game of the Fenians by refusing this great act of justice. The debate was then adjourned until Thurs-dor April 2 day, April 2.

CRIME.

Henvy Embezzlement in Chicage-A Clerk Abscends with \$10,000. [From the Chicage Republican of April 10th.] One of the boldest and, for the criminal; mos successful cases of peculation, whereby a well-known business firm was swindled out of a large

known business firm was swindled out of a large sum of money, has just come to light. Morris Fergel, for six years past has been in the employ of Mesars. I. Waixel & Bro., cattle dealers. Fie was trusted with the greater part of their money matters; collecting bills which had become due and frequently having checks signed in blank, left at his command, with which to draw funds from the bank, and pay of the debts of the firm. This latter circumstance was especially the case This latter circumstance was especially the case a few weeks since, when the senior member of the firm went east on business. Before leaving the city he signed, in blank, several checks, and left them to be used, if necessary.

Last week Foegez who had probably waited for such a favorable opportunity, filled several of these checks out at different times, and sent them to the bank, drawing in all the sum of \$6,800 from the banking house, where Measrs. Waixel deposited their money. Not satisfied with this large sum, and determined to swindle the firm as much as possible, he collected bills which had become due, to the amount of \$3,400 more, and with the entire amount, \$10,200, left for parts unknown. Not alone, however, for with him went a woman, mamed Katy Newton, but whose real name is Catharine Reynolds. The two left this city on last Sunday afternoon, at half-past 4 o'clock, via the Michigan Central Railroad.

Railroad. When Mr. M. Waixel, the junior partner, went to the office Monday forenoon, he was unable to effect an entrance. Making inquiries as to the whereabouts of his clerk, he was told to his aston-ishment that Foegel had left the city the day be-fore. Instantly his suspicions were aroused, and an examination of the affair revealed the above forts. The add of Pinkerton's Detective Voltee facts. The aid of Pinkerton's Detective Police was called into service, and it is quite likely that the absconding swindler will soon be brought back to this city.

A Very Strange Story. "Agate," the Washington corre "Agate," the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette, in a recent letter says that a South Carolinian, of unques-tionable personal honor and of the best standing at home, has been telling one of the Managers of impeachment a curious story. It seems scarcely credible, and yet witnesses are named and dates given with a minuteness that at least warrants its repetition. In the winter of 1860-61, before Major Anderson had left Fort Moultrie for Sumter -the story runs-a small boat one night approached the landing before the gate of Moultrie, and was hailed by the sentry. The gentleman in the boat sent word to the commander of the fort that he was the bearer of a message from the President of the United States. It was after midnight, and Major Anderson, on being aroused to receive the message, sent word that he would see the gentlemen in the morning. In a few moments the puzzled sentry returned. The gentleman said that he was instructed by the President of the United States to deliver a certain message; that his instruc-tions required him to deliver it forthwith; that he had used all possible d senting himself, and that he must insist on being received without delay. Thereupon, Major Anderson hastily dressed himself, and ordered his untimely and pertinacious visitor to be admitted. The gentleman proved to be an officer holding a responsible position in the civil service of the Government in South Carolina. He presented a communication addressed to the commanding officer in Charleston harbor, and signed "James Buchanan, President of the United States." It required him to deliver, on receipt of the order, fifty cases of rifled arms, then in his possession, to the civil authorities of the State of South Carolina. Major Anderson remonstrated. The bearer of the order persisted. "There is the hand-writing," he said, "of your Commander-in-Chief; I insist upon an obedience to its rèquirements." Or, if the Major were un-willing to obey, he insisted upon an explicit statement to that effect. Thus pressed the statement to that effect. Thus pressed, the well-intentioned officer. the story goes on.saw no escape from obedience, and an order for the delivery of the guns was signed. These were the guns, the South Carolinian who makes these statements adds, with which sharpshooters afterward picked off our soldiers at the embrasures of Sumter, while the insurgents reduced the fort. "The question arises," said the Manager who told me the story, "whether the order thus presented was a forgery. If not, then I hold that we ought yet to try and hang James Buchanan." For myself, I confess the whole thing wears a mythical look, but the people who tell it are men whose words cannot be questioned, and it can do no harm to ask whether anybody else knows anything about the sending or delivery of such an extraordinary order, shortly before the transfer of Anderson's garrison from Moultrie to Sumter?

PRICE THREE CENTS. FACTS AND PANOLES

Easter Begs Trinity bells with their hollow lungs And their vibrant lips and their brazen form Over the roofs of the city pour Their Easter music with joyous roar, Till the soaring notes to the sum are rolled. As he swings along in his path of gold.

"Dearest papa," says my boy to me, As he merrily climbs on his mother's knee, "Why are these eggs that you see me hold," Colored so finely with blue and gold? And what is the wonderful bird that isys Such beautiful eggs on Easter days?"

Tenderly shine the April skies, Like laughter and tears in my child's blue open, And every face in the street is gay, Why cloud this youngater's by saying may? So I endgel my brains for the tale he begs, And tell him this story of Easter eggs:

You have heard, my boy, of the man who dist. Crowned with keen thorns and crucified; And how Joseph the wealthy whom God re-

ward 1. Cared for the corpse of his mariyred Lerd, And plously tombed it within the rock. And closed the gate with a mighty block.

Now close by the tomb a fair tree grew, With pendulous leaves and blossoms of blud; And deep in the green tree's shadowy breast A beautiful singing bird sat on her nest. Which was berdered with mosses like malachize; And held four eggs of an ivory white.

Now when the bird from her dim recess Beheld the Lord in his burial dress, And looked on the heavenly face so pale, And the dear feet pierced with the cruel nail, Her heart nigh broke with a sudden pang, And out of the depths of her sorrow she sang.

All night long, till the moon was up, She sat and sang in moss-wreathed cup, A song of sorrow as wild and shrill As the homeless wind when it roams the hill, So full of tears-so loud and long, That the grief of the world seemed turned to

song.

But soon there came through the weeping night, A glittering angel clothed in white; And he rolled the stone from the tomb away, Where the Lord of the Earth and Heavens lay. And Christ arose in the cavern's gloom And in living lustre came from the tomb !

Now the bird that sat in the heart of the tree Beheld this celestial mystery, And its heart was filled with a sweet delight, And it poured a song on the throbbing night-Notes climbing notes, till higher, higher, They shot to Heaven like sparks of fire.

When the glittering white-robed angel heard The sorrowing song of the grieving bird, And heard the following chant of mirth That hailed Christ risen again on earth, the said, "Sweet bird, be forever blest-Thyself, thy eggs, and moss-wreathed nest!"

And ever, my child, since that blessed night. When Death bowed down to the Lord of Light, The eggs of that sweet bird change their hue, And burn with red and gold and blue. Reminding mankind in their simple way, Of the holy marvel of Easter Day.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY. Chester, Delaware county. EASTER VACATION ENDS APRIL 16th. Application for admission for the remainder of the Sension should be made carly. For circulars apply to LAVES II ORNE Fro.

JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., T. B. PETEBSON, Esq., Philadelphia. Or to COL. THEO. HYATT, Chester, Pa.

ap1-12trp5 api-Intrps VILUAN MINING COMPANY (OF MICHI-GAN).-The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gompany, No. 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on THURBDAY, the 14th day of May, 1953, at 13 o'clock M., for the election of Directors, and transaction of other business. PHILADELPHIA, April 13th, 1863. apl3thy145 VARDELPHIA, April 13th, 1869.

FHILADELPHIA. April 13th, 1668. apitimyldy PENNBYLVANIA HOSPITAL-THE CON-tributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital are hereby motified that the annual election for Managers and Trea-rurer will be held at the Hospital, Eighth street, below Spruce, on the 6th proximo.at 4 o'clock r. M. apigm s 7tp Fourth-moght 13th, 1868.

Apils ms * 7trp WISTAN MORRIS, Secretary. Fourth-moguth 13th, 1863. THE: ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PHILA-tion of the Poor will be held at the Morameneing House of Industry. No. 718 Catharine street, en TritkD DAY, the Poor will be held at the Morameneing House of Industry. No. 718 Catharine street, en TritkD DAY, the Poor will be held at the Morameneing House of Industry. No. 718 Catharine street, en TritkD DAY, the Jith inst., at 43 o'clock. PHILADELPHIA, 4th Month, 11th, 1863. PHILADELPHIA, 4th Month, 11th, 1863. NOTICE -AN EXAMINATION OF COLORED Applicants for the position of Teachers in the Colored Schools of this District will be held at the Schoo-House, Sixth street, above Lombard, on FHIDAY and SATURDAY, 17th and 18th inst, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. on Friday. By order of Committee on Qualification of Teachers. By order of Committee of USEFUL AND FANCY striles for the benefit of the Church of the Cove-nant will be held on Monday, Tueeday, and Wedneday of this week, at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets. Entrance on Twelfth street. POFFICE OF THE AMERICAN FIRE INSUR-

The Directors have the share on Arean Birds of Arean Area and Arean Arean Area and Arean A Soven Dollars and Filey and to the Stockholders and the months, which will be paid to the Stockholders and the international state of the 23d instant, clear least of the stockholders and after the 23d instant, clear and the stockholders and after the stockholders

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1530 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,-Medi-tal treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

poor. NEWSPAPEES, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE paper, Sc., bought by mhgl.hmrp No. 612 Jayno street.

MUSICAL.

MUSICAL: Mr. Asros R. Tartow's Granp Confirmentary Con-CENT. --No forenof fine music should begiest the many entertaining features of could be a concernance at Concert Hall, while the numerous friends who have watched Mr. Tarjor's career as a singer and instructor for some years, should evines their type could be untiring efforts for the improvement of seared and secular music, by per-sonal cofferation in the success of this inandomos affair. His assistants the Missee Louise solliday and Emily Young, terking with Messer. Graf, Wolfson, Btoil and Wood, comprise a maritorious display of home talent. Time was when so suck artistic programme could have been essayed without the expensive ald of foreign musical stars, but at this day each recurring winter acaso domon-strates the feasibility of first class entertainments where-in native talent, four of the thousands who seek recreation in the concertronms of our city. Mr. Taylor himself will sing the famous "Wanderer" of Schubert, as also Donizetits "La Min Vonderta," in which latter place the carting formate of the whole solution attars the sease of the status of the concert. Torfact, during the lamented Perell's last season of Parlor typess. Among other striking features of the well-artanged programme, the lowerly Quartetto from *Modella*. Mr. Wolfsoln's prince the scattling the based of the outleast worked it has also bonize the scattling the season of Parlor typess. Among other striking features of the well-artanged programme, the lowerly Quartetto from *Modella*. Mr. Wolfsoln's piano solos, as well as Mr. Wm. Stoll's mitielito performance of De Berlots beautiful and diffi-cuit Tremolo, the the endition of these whole affair promise to be as enjoyable as the is rocherche and de-zervedly complimentary to Mr. Tuylor.

THEATRES, Etc.

THE THEATERS.—The spectacle of the Black Crook will be presented at the Chestant t' is evening; with all the su-perb scenie effects, transformations and several new dancers. This attempon at the Walnut Mr. Edwin Booth will appear in the Lady of Lyons. To night he assumes his great charaster "Isso." The concety Play will be repeated at the Arch this evening. At the American the Hanlond will appear, and a misselianeous entertainment will te given.

sude of other good things. Richings' Opera Thours.-On the 3ch isst, the favorite Bichings' Opera Thouse will begin a brief season at the Academy of Music, with the opera of Morrias. The sale of sickets will begin on Wednesday, the lith, at Trampler's binsic Store, No. 525 Chostant street.

John Brougham is said to be editing his eld letters for posthumous publication.

The Church Accident in Chicago-La-ter Particulars. [From the Chicago Journal, of April 10th.]

One of those unlooked for, mysterious, and unaccountable accidents which occasionally burst upon the public like the flash of a meteor, oc-curred last evening at half-past 8 o'clock in St. Mary's Catholic Church, located on the south-west corner of Walnut avenue and Madison street. The particulars of this sad affair are as

The house was filled with people of either sex, all the seats in the galleries as well as those in the body of the house being occupied. At the hour above mentioned, as the solemn service was being intoned, a crash near the centre of the building was heard. An abutment which supbuilding was heard. An abutment which sup-ported the floor had settled a few inches, pro-ducing, a sound that seemed to portand the destruction of the entire building. Immediately following the crashing noise came the cry of fire, uttered it is thought, by some person or persons in the gallery. These sounds and cries were sufficient to produce a complete panic, and then owhered a scene of confusion and thereor which ensued a scene of confusion and terror which a rush for the doors. Most of those on the main a rush for the doors. Most of those on the main floor succeeded in effecting an exit from the building without much difficulty; but those in the galleries did not fare so well. Notwithstanding the loud protestations of several persons near the altar that there was no danger, the crowd in the galleries surged toward the stairways, which were immediately blecked up with strong dangering terron-grinden human with struggling, suffering, terror stricken human beings, and all thought of anything but self-preservation seemed to vanish from the mind of every one. Nor were any scrupuleus as to the means of sccuring their own personal safety. means or scennig their own personal safety. While the most unmerciful jamming and crush-ing were going on in the stairways, and helploss women and children were being trampled down-like insects, strong, heavy men leaped over the railing of the galleries and dropped upon the heads of the masses below.

women and children were being trampled down like insects, strong, heavy men leaped over the railing of the galleries and dropped upon the heads of the masses below. Finally, and before the building was emptied, the panic partly subsided, and it became evident to all that there was really no occasion for such a demonstration. Meanwhile an alarm of fire had been rang from box No. 12; which had the effect to bring to the scene a large number of policemen, as well as private citizens, who, with the ald of the Catholic clergymen present, suc-ceeded in quieting the throng. But the results of the stampede were found to be terrible, in-

boarded end, and the result was a crash. The building fell toward the northeast, showing that the wind had mainly caused the disaster. Mr. McKay claims that the building could not have fallen from any other cause, as it was well and substantially studded. Ten of the men engaged upon the edifice were burt, some of them seriously.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

the Irish Church Question-Debate in the House of Commons, In the course of the recent debate in the Eng In the course of the recent debate in the by

reveral eminent men on both sides. We abstracts of those of Mr. Gladstone and Mr Bright: MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH Mr. Gladstone rose, loudly cheered by the Op-position, to move that the House now resolve it-

self into Committee to consider these acts. He be-gan by a happy reference to the motions just and a coopting than as a sign that some members at least would meet his motion by a proposition equally broad and intelligible as his own, and the solemn controversy on which the House was en-tering would be conducted without "trick or contrivance." This phrase elleited loud cheers and counter-cheers from both sides, but Mr. Gladstone made haste to except Lord Stanley's amend-ment from this category, by admitting that it was an amendment entirely within his discretion, and fairly raising the merits of the case. His general object, Mr. Gladstone went on to explain, was to commit the House to the opinion that the Irish Church as an establishment should cease to exist, and though he did not hold it to be his exist, and though he did not hold it to be his duty to undertake responsibility for the details of gay plan, he did not object to indicate the general bases of a settlement. The cessation of the Irish Church as an establishment must be accompanied by the condition that every proprietary right and every vested interest should receive the amplest consideration and satisfaction; and more than that avacuation interest should receive the amplest consideration and satisfaction; and, more than that, everything which could be considered a matter of feeling must be treated with conciliation, and every doubtful claim even must be handled in a spirit of equity. The chief thing to be remounced was the maintenance in Ireland of a clergy salaried by the State. Among the claimants for compen-sation he enumerated not only the holders of henefices, but those who had devoid themesives benefices, but those who had devoted themselves to the clerical profession in expectation of snc to the clerical profession in expectation of suc-ceeding to those benfices; the private holders of advowsens (who owned about one-sixth of the Church patronage of Ireland), and he added that recent endowments must also be respected. The result of all these excep-tions, Mr. Gladstone calculated, would be that what he described as the "Anglican commu-lity" would remain in possession of from threethat which he described as the "Anglean commu-nity" would remain in possession of from three-fifths to two-thirds of the present meney value of the Church endowments, and the residue, he insisted, must be treated as an Irish fund, to be used solely for the benefit of the Irish people. The other religious bodies who are subsidized by the State must be treated on exactly the same principles, so as to put an end to all graphs from the state must be treated on exactly the same orinciples, so as to put an end to all grants from the Consolidated Fund for the support of any religions denomination in Ireland. Mr. Glad-stone next defended the Liberal party and him-self from the charge of not having dealt with this question before; and, in answer to the sarcasm of hundles another and at himself he more "sudden apostacy" almost at himself, he men-tioned that 25 years ago, in a letter relating to an electioneering contest, he had declined to pledge bimself to maintain the Tish Church on prinel-ple, and he attributed his defeat at Oxford to the views he had expressed in 1865. Dealing with the arguments against the abolition of the Irish Church, he dilated at great length on the objection that it would endanger the Established Church in England, and insisted that she would, on the contrary, be greatly strengthened by being relieved of this political and social injustice. Hashowed, too, in an elaborate, historical and statistical ar-

MALTA.

Admiral Farragut at the Island.

MALTA, April 12, 1868.-Admiral Farragut, of the United States Navy, arrived here, on board the fagship Franklin, accompanied by the Ame-rican war ship Ticonderoga. The Admiral was received with all the national honors and marked attention and courtesy by the authorities and inhabitants. He is to visit Lisbon. The United States naval transport Guard, forming part of the Mediterranean squadren under command of Admiral Farragut, is in this port.

MANIN'S FUNERAL.

Solemn Ceremonies at Venice.

The Italian and French papers contain long accounts of the funeral of Daniel Manin, which has just taken place in Venice. The ceremonies extended over three days. On the first day the coffin, placed upon a gondela hung with black and illuminated with torches, left Mestre and entered Venice towards evening, followed cy the coffins of Manin's wife and daughter, and by hundreds of other gon-dolas, also hung with black and lighted up. This strangely picturesque funeral procession was four hours in reaching its destination, the Church of San Zaccaria, where the coffins were deposited for the night. The next day Manin's remains were placed upon the Piazza of St. Mark, and ad-dresses were delivered there by French and Italian speakers. The coffin was afterward removed to the Church of St. Mark, and all the rest of the day, and during the whole of the night, the people passed in one continuous stream through the building to look upon the funeral display. The following day the coffins of Manin's wife and daughter were also placed in St. Mark's, and the religious ceremony then took place. M. Tenier, of the Siecle, says it was so impressive that the old friends of the dictator who were gathered round his tomb wept as though death had occurred only the day before. George Manin, the son of Daniel Manin, was conspicuous

among the mourners. The coftin was borne by sailors of the Italian fleet, and being carried up the steps was deposited in the centre of the galley. Four captains with drawn swords stood at each corner of the catalque, while soldiers of the National Guard stationed on the lower steps presented arms. The funeral galley then went majestically forward, being pro-pelled by sixty rowers. Notwithstanding the sounds of solemn music the general appearance was that of a fairy scene elaborately got up on the trafalquil lake. Three or four hun-dred gondolas, radiant with various colored lights, accompanied the new Bucentaur, an when the squadron entered the Rialto and then the Grand Canal, the brilliant illumination of the palace, mingling with the reflec-tion on the waters; occasioned by the numerous gondolas, presented a spectacle which it is impossible to describe. Along the quays, the bridges, the promenades and at the win-dows of the palaces, were immense crowds of observers. At the festooned balconies were of observers. At the restooned balconies were groups of women, who appeared to have started from the canvas of Paul Veronsse. The crowning display took place in the Flazzs, the noblest square in the world. As the comin appeared a great roas of applanes want up from the vast multitude-strange concomitant to a funeral procession.

Londeners Smella Rat.

If the London newspapers can be trusted. the community whose mental food they are must be "hard up" for a sensation. This last attempt is the apprehension of S. Humm, rat-catcher, on a charge of catching rats in the city without a license from the Commissioners of Sewers. Unless the whole affair be a Humm, and nothing more, this Humm caught thirty-five rats in the public sewers. The commissioners claim these rats and their pasture grounds as private property, and had Mr. Humm seized and tried before Alderman Hale for the trespass.

The speculations of the press on the incident naturally run upon the possible object of the rat-catcher, and the value of the game, so carefully preserved, to the officers. Some regard him as a philosopher, who extirpates vermin for the love of his own kind, or the hatred of theirs; some as a naturalist or comparative anatomist after subjects; others would explain all by allusions to the present state of the kid glove manufacture, or the desire of the boys for a rat-fight in a Lambeth pit. The fact, however, probably is, that all these are feeble attempts to keep out of view the real explanation, which must cause a shudder to every Londoner, that the Pekin markets now have a disguised parallel in those of London, and that the hippophagists, defeated on their first ground of horse, have chosen a new method of attacking social pre-judices on the subject of flesh—one more easy to carry on, and more in harmony with British tastes.

-Two gentlemen had a smoking match in New York the other evening., One concumed twelve cigars and a quarter from 8 to 12 P. M. The less enterprising only got through ten and a half.

half. —One of the Charleston papers predicts that the consequence of impeachment will be "to raise up Johnson all over the land," a result that we run no risk in saying would be universally deployed. deplored.

--- FITZ JAMES O'BRINN. "Jeems Pipes" and a female violinist are

giving entertainments at Shanghae. -A whale 33 feet long has been taken in San Francisco bay.

-Miss Maggie Mitchell has appeared in Washington in a really new play, entitled "Lorlle." -It was proper we should have an Easterly storm vesterday.

-The Montreal papers dressed their columns n mourning for the death of Mr. McGee.

-The proprietor of a well-advertised hair oil, in New Hampshire, returns an income of \$57,000. -The Republicans of Trenton, N. J., are run-

ning an undertaker for Mayor. A proper man to funeralize the Democratic party. —Deseret papers urge the further cultivation

of cotton and wool, and suggest that of flax and

-A common clam of an uncommon size was dug up at the Pool, in Saco, Maine, last week. It weighed a pound and five ownces.

-The saie of the Adams Express Company, lost at the time of the Magnolia disaster, has been found near the shore of the river, at Califernia, Ohio.

-Colonel Chivington is commander of the post of the Grand Army lately organized in Nebraski City. He is the Methodist minister who butchered 500 Indians in cold blood. No decent organism-tion should encourage him.

-It is proposed in the South to utilize the abundant but hitherto useless crop of sour oranges. They are found to yield citric acid, extensively used in medicine and the arts, and now obtained from lemons and limes.

—It is not strange that Democrats rejoice over the English victory in Connecticut. They im-plored English intervention in the civil war, hopng it would benefit the South and slavery .----Boston Traveller.

-In New Bedford, while repairing the bottom of the bark Napoleon, a plank was removed in which was found the sword of a bill-fish, which had been thrust through the plank three inches and three and a half inches into the timber.

-The secret diplomatic history of the Conof the wealthlest baronets of England, con-tributed in all £200,000 to the Confederate cause, and that he held at the close not far from one-tenth of the whole Confederate cotton loan.

-Mr. Schaffer, the Austrian Commissioner to -Mr. Schaller, the Austrian Commissioner to-the Paris Exposition of 1867, recently made a scientific tour in Abyssinia, and having ventured too near the territories of King Theodore, was "gobbled up" by that feroclous monarch, who, according to the German papers, has made him trumpeter in a regiment of dragoons!

-An edition of Walt Whitman's peems is to be published in England. The editor, William. Michael Rossetti, believes that "Whitman is one Michael Rossetti, believes that "Whitman is one-of the huge as yet mainly unrecognized forces of our time, privileged to evoke in a country hith-erto still asking for its poet a fresh, athletic, and American poetry, and predestined to be traced up by generation after generation of believing and ardent—let us hope not servile—disciples." The example of Midman Midma Huge Mat

and ardent-let us hope not service-disciples. —The example of Madame Victor Hugo, who some time since published a highly successful novel which was understood to be the history of her husband, is about to be followed by the wife of another illustricus exile, Madame Edgar Quinet. A work which she has now in the press will contain, not only memoirs of her own and * her husband's life in banishment, but many de-tails of the prosciption of 1851. tails of the proscription of 1851.

-An amusing incident, illustrative of the in--An anualing incident, illustrative, of the in-tense interest folt in Connecticut to get every-voter to the polls, at the last election, occurred in Hartford. Just before the polls closed, a hack, was driven to one of the ward-reoms; a woman, got out, took her invalid husband on her back, carried him to the voting boxes, and when he had deposited his ballot, back to the carriage, amidst the cheers and shouts and laughter, of the essembled crowd. assembled crowd.

Miss Harriet Martinean has been devoting -Miss Harrier Marillean has been devoling: her lelsure hours to working an exquisite piece of Berlin wool embrokery - a marvel it is said, of taste and skill-as a protent to Mr. Thomas Walker, editor of the London Dails Noos. This is intended to testify her appreciation of the fidelity, energy and ability displayed by the editor of the journal, to which she has for many years' contributed, in defauling the cause of the North from the first in the last of the American refrom the first to the last of the American re-