## Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIRSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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OLBSON PEACOUK.

ELNEST C. WALLACE,

L. FETHERSTON,

CASPERSOUDER, Jr.

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oents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES. &c., executed in a superior manner by DREKA. 1983 CHESTNUT STREET. fe20-45

MARRIED.

BLOAN—PARVIN.—On the 18th inst. by the Rev. N-W. Conkling, of New York, Mr. Edward Sloan to Lucia W. Parvin, both of Philadelphia. DIED.

IMBEY.—On the 19th inst., Mrs. Mary Dorsey. Her friends and those of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, the 234 instant, at 3 colock P. M., from her late residence, 241 North Twelfth The relatives and make triends of the 16th inst., Napoleon A. Hipple, in the 28th year of his age.

The relatives and make triends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 1511 North Thirteenth street, on Tuesday, 21st inst , at 2 o'clock.

McCLOREX.—On the 19th instant, James McClockey,

Red Tyears. —On the Estimator, James Rectioners, Red Tyears.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his fineral, from the residence of his continuary, Deanis B. Reby, Kellyville, Delaware county, in Wednesday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Thirteenth street. Carrages leave S. Gardand's, 25 Bonth Thirteenth street. Carrages leave TRIOL—On the 18th inst., at 10 P. M., Maggie Milner, chughter of Thomas M. and Margaret M. Triol, in the 4th year of her age. year of her age.
WILTBERGER.—On the 12th inst., J. R. Wiltberger, of
tharteston, S. C., son of the late Wm. and Charlotte P.
Wiltberger, of this city,

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

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS OF PHILADEL. Course. Subject: "Bones and their Diseases;" by son Allen. M. D. TUESDAY and FEIDAY EVENINGS, At 8 o'clock, from April 21st to May 22d.

Tickets, \$5.
To be had of the Janitor at the Hall, Thirteenth and Locust effects. Locust effects.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Point Briffer Hark Associations will be held at the Park, on MOMDAY, the 27th inst., at 1-debek P M.

The election for a President and Directors of the Association will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 144 counts frourth effect, on MONDAY, May 4th next, between the hours of 19 A. M. and 2 P. M.

appendix:

NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Brockholders of the Blugham Mining and Lumbering Company will be held at the office of the Company, at the Northeast corner of Walant and Fourth afrects, on TUBDAY, May 5th, 1888, at 13 o'clock, M.

11. T. F. BAYARD, Secretary.

A COURSE OF LECTURES ON BOTANY, TO Ladice and Gentlemen, will be delivered in the Scinitific and Unselect in effects, 8. E. corner of Poplar and Seventeenth afrects, adjuining lidge avenue. Introductory Lecture (free) WEDNESDAY, April 22, at 5 o'clock. by J. E. ENNLE, Principal.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDers of the Mercantile Library Company will be
brid on TUFEDAY EVENIAG, the 28th instant, at 3
relock, for the purpose of taking lutther action on the
rending amendments to the charter.

Aptib-litret Recording Becretary. PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL—THE CON-tributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital are hereby notified that the annual election for Minagers and Trea-ines will be held at the Hospital, Eighth street, below sprices, on the 4th proxing, at 1 o'clock ". M. apli me strp. WHTAR MORKIS, Secretary, Fourth-mouth lith, 1868.

M. THOMAS & SON WILL SELL ON TUES.
DAY, April 21, 1988, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange,
- acres of vatuable Ground, on the Limekin turnpike,
work side, second for below Washington lane, one of the
handsomest sites in the Twenty-second Ward for imroverment aplication.

ON MOTION OF P. McCALL, ESQ., JOHN SWORD was admitted as, an Attorney and Counsellor at Law, in the District Court and Court of Gramon Pleas for the city and county of Philadelphia. It's HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

PHILADELPHIA ORTHEPÆDIC HOSPITAL,
No. 15 Bouth Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spipal diseases and bodily deformities treated. Apply daily
at 12 o'clock. Apply daily NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE Paper, &c., bought by E. HUNTER, mh2l-imrp. No. 613 Jayne street.

THEATRES, Etc.

The Theatres—At the Arch this evening, will be riven for the first time Falconer's comedy, Does he Low-def, after which the drama, Pauline. Mr. Edwin Booth will appear at the Walnut to night in his famous personation of "Hamlet" The Black Crook is amounced for this evening at the Cheetint. After a series of singular and unavoidable mishase the management have severed Mile Diani, the famous desisters, and she will appear to-morrow night. At the American a miscellaneous will as mounced. ill is announced.
RIGHINGS OFFERS TEOURE.—The favorite company of units will inaugurate a brief season of English Opera at the Academy of Music this evening. Marthu is announced with a cast including Miss Richings, Mrs. Arnold, Messs. Campbell, Castle, Wylle and Seguin.

cith a cast including Miss Richings, Mrs. Arnold, Messrs. Campbell, Castle, Wylle and Seguin.

Eneventh Streat Opena House—Messrs. Camposis and Direy offer a very attractive entertainment at their establishment this evening. The sensation piece entitled Life on a Mississippi Cotton, Boat will be given with all its remarkable effects, and there will be in addition a cries of new burlesques, tarces and negro comicalities. Wr. Carneroes will sing several popular ballade, and there will be instrumental and vocal music by the members of the troupe. Mr. Lew Simmone has a bensit this evening and he will appear in some of his most amusing personations. His popularity will issue a large studience.

Cam: Wollsonin's Ninth Beethoven Matines comes off on Friday afternoon at 4% eccleck, in the Poyer. Miss Ross Fraenkel will sing songs by Mendelssehn and Schubert, this being her eccond appearance this assison. The grand sonata (so designated in the original title), in Bitat, opus 22, is considered to be a masterly work, and has been warmly applesided by the many critics and analysis who have made Beethoven a study. Berliot, speaking of this consta, remarks upon Beethoven's faculty of being incaps and, without departing from the true and seguing of the land of the constant of the constant

ontal. remarks upon Section and triumphant circups are, without departing firms the trie. and Seasificate while Lenz calls it a magnificent and triumphant circ poets.

The Sonata opus 27, No. 1, in E fist major, is twin to the Moonlight Storage, which indeed overshadows it, but it is, nevertheless, a composition of superior merit. The aniants has been made in Kuric, the alliegro in the meaner of a Scherze is an easy reversent, full of expression, and very interesting, the adicio is a distant echo of the Graud Alt of Florestan in Kiddios.

Let us approach with respect the last Sonata of Beethoven, his Sonate-Urstament, the last Sonata of Beethoven, his Sonate-Urstament, the last Sonata of Beethoven, his Sonate-Urstament, the last scent of his unrivalled lyre. But there is no last Sonata of Beethoven, his Sonate-Urstament, the last scent of his unrivalled lyre. But there is no last Sonata of Beethoven, his Sonate-Urstament, the last scent of his unrivalled lyre. But there is no last Sonata of Beethoven, his suit seldom heard, is, however, strikingly beautiful. It opens by a magnificent introduction, by the side of which we know of nothing among the compositions (for solo piano) of Beethoven, yot to occupy a place. The second movement, and last, is an Artelta with variations, which offer a rhythmic study of Beethoven to those who are curious in muscla quantities. The whole Sonata is exceptional in character, form and construction, and is so unarked by induviduality as to defy classification or generalization.

Can Beetz stanounces the 25th and last but one of his Orchestra. Matiners for Thursday, 23d inst., when the issael variety will be presented. The benefit tendered to his my stanounce of Philadelphia, will take place on Thursday, afternoon. April 36th, at 4% oclook. A number of urlists baye atteady volunteered, and the orchestra will be largely increased. The Lessee of Horticultural Hall offers it free of expense, and the best feeling is shown on every algree and brillism andience, and the programme contained

-The old wooden safe used in the Bank of Ma-The old wooden safe used in the Bank of Marietta, the first bank in Ohlo, is in possession of Mr. Lammot of that place. Unlike safes of modern times, it is constructed of wood, with sldes two inches thick and strapped with hammered iron bands three inches in width, into which nails are driven every three quarters of an inch. The hands pass around the safe in both directions, and at the points of intersection are secured by nails that pass through into the wood. It was built in New York in 1807. AFTER THE BURIAL.

PAR Place Was de

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL Yes, Faith is a goodly sucher: When skies are sweet as a psalm, At the bows it lolls so stalwart In bluff broad-shouldered calm.

And when, over breakers to leeward The tattered surges are hurled, It may keep our head to the tempest, With its grip on the base of the world.

But, after the shipwreck, tell me What help in its iron thews, Still true to the broken hawser, Deep down among sea-weed and ooze?

In the breaking gulfs of sorrow,
When the helpless feet stretch out,
And find in the deeps of darkness
No footing so solid as doubt,

Then better one spar of memory.

That our human heart may cling to. Though hopeless of shore at last! To the spirit its splendid conjectures. To the flesh its sweet despair, Its tears o'er the thin-worn locket

One broken plank of the past,

With its beauty of deathless hair! Immortal? I feel it and know it;

Who doubts it of such as she? But that is the pang's very secret,— Immortal away from me! There's a narrow ridge in the graveyard Would scarce stay a child in his race; But to me and my thought it is wider

Than the star-sown vague of space. Your logic, my friend, is perfect. Your morals most drearily true, But the earth that stops my darling's ears Makes mine insensate too.

Console, if you will: I can bear it: Tis a well-meant alms of breath; But not all the preaching since Adam Has made Death other than Death.

Communion in spirit! Forgive me. But I. who am earthy and weak Would give all my incomes from dreamland For her rose-leaf palm on my cheek!

That little shoe in the corner. So worn and wrinkled and brown,— Its motionless hollow confutes you, And argues your wisdom down.
-From the "Atlantic" for May.

## THE WATER-COLORS AT THE AR TISTS' FUND ROOMS.

Not everyone, even of those who have cultivated ome taste for the arts, knows properly how a water-color should be looked at. In criticizing any artistic effect, one should be sufficiently instructed to estimate the resources and the diffi culties of the material, or he may find himself demanding organ-music from violins, or admiring the laces and veils of the second-class sculptor. One of the axioms of all good art is never to be ashamed of the means chosen; never to try to make marble statues resemble bronzes, or wood-cuts figure for etchings, or to cast iron and facades in the forms granite, or soubrette actresses in the rôles Macbeth and Medea. The Lady ancients, in their bronze busts, imitated the hair with ringlets of wire: when they were working in marble they retired from any such competition with nature, and always built up their groups with the pillars and buttresses essen tial to solidity; mistakes were made, nevertheless, especially in the latter days of Greek art and the sculptor of the Apollo is found attempt ing (probably because copying from a bronze model) to make his drapery look malleable. The best of the old painters paid the most considerate attention to their vehicle and the situation; their distempers and frescoes are clear and sunny leaving chiaroscuro effects to oil; Raphael's mu ral paintings are studiously architectural; i was none of his business to weaken by excavating it into apparen caves and abysses. Michael Angelo's "Last Judgment" is applied to the side of the Sixting like a large bass-relief. Bewick's famous "British Birds" are wood-cuts and nothing else; appreci ating the magnificent blacks and brilliant con trasts proper to wood-engraving, he worked fo those and left out the network touches of steel. Dore's illustrations, with plenty of faults, have this merit of perfect applicability: it is no part of their ambition to perplex the engraver with any but legitimate difficulties. The ragged-looking drawings which the English illustrators leave upon the blocks lose more in richness than they gain in a meretricious resemblance to etchings. The ancient decorators of the Etruscan vases denied themselves any effects but such as belong to a sharply outlined ornament laid upon a ground of a different color. Luca della Robbia, anding that the glazing of his porcelains affected their accuracy of form, came in occasionally with a touch of black paint, with which he would define a boundary or an outline. The accomplished painters of Sevres porcellin in our day are usually equally frank in accepting the individuality of the material; some of their most charming faience is painted with a happy accidental, touch made up of a line and a

There is no material so intractable but that the hand of the true artist is capable of making it his servant. But a true man is always rather proud than otherwise of the complexion and livery of his servants, and has a satisfaction in making them do duty in a manner to develop their especial eccentricities. In general terms we may accuse any art we find outside its own frontiers of some kind of weakness; it has either the weak ness of inexperience or the weakness of discontent; it is either juvenile or blase. It either comes upon the ground as an adventurer, with the audacity of inexperience, or it comes contemptuously trying tours de force into the new domain. after having lost the relish for some accustomed

one. This exhibition is hardly complete enough furnish an imposing array of instances; but pretty good examples may be picked up here and there around the walls of the water-color proper, the water-color attempting to look like distemper, the water-color too much covered with hatchings and line-work, and the water-color thickened with body-color and passing itself off for oil. Let us remember, in looking about us among these varied exemplars, that a painter is not of necessity a water-colorist simply because his material was taken out of one of Osborne's boxes, any more thon the ingenious man who can imitate birds and musical instruments with his voice is in any esthetic sense a vocalist.

In the first place, let us get our minds into some adjustment by examining the work of an artist who has made water-color his specialty, who has long studied its opportunities and capacities, and who is too knowing to seek difficult raison of tree

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, APRIL 20, 1868.

effects outside the legitimate power of his vehicle. Richardson's "Capri," No. 28, owned by Mr. Boblen, is a fair example. It is not an inspired or dazzling work, for Richardson is nothing but a plodder, but it is the work of a man who thoroughly conceives his situation, and plays in it with all the self-possession of old experience. Notice the character of his subject, such a thin, transparent atmosphere as never has been satisfactorily indicated in oilcolor-sea, cliffs and firmament all bathed in one of those effusions of light that themselves suggest to the artist's eye the rapid passage of some infinite brush charged with a diaphanous glazing or tint; the kind of effusion that Browning refers to in one of his Italian poems, "an everlasting wash of air." There is what aquarelle is fit to dd-to record a natural effect that is itself a "wash:" and the intelligent artist, wandering through nature with his eyes open, ought to know at once, when some fine combination strikes him, what material nature meant that he should copy it in.

Another artist who strikes his brush upon the sheet with an admirable trick is Mr. Paul Marny (28, 48, 49). Much more wise and self-contained in his color than Richardson, he succeeds admirably in the thick air an 'gray distances of London, whose fogs Turne, so frankly loved. Mr. Marny's blotted indications of architecture, his rainy Thames and bridges, his needled pinnacles of Westminster and the New Parliaments, that look as if they were probing the clouds to find the thinnest place; his inky splutter of a crowd in the Strand, with the dome of St. Paul's hanging over them all 'like a fool's cap on a fool's head,' are thrown off at hap-hazard with all the attractiveness of ease and accident. These studies are so broad, so flat, so effective, that they might be magnified without alteration into the most artistic of theatrical scenes.

Another well-balanced hand is that of F. Rondel, ("After the Rain," 117) who indicates the hot light of summer noons, striking square on the gray, wet, bright rocks, that have been washed by the departed storm, and then lain to rest, as it were, in the crisp meadows. The peculiar gladness of nature after a warm summer shower, a gladness that steams through the atmosphere and glimmers in the grass, has been the inspiration of this picture.

"On the Upper Little Miami" (108), by Wyant, is among the best and most elaborate landscapes on exhibition. The fine spring foliage, standing out to the eye in delicate shelves from one branch to another, is touched with the fondness and patience with which Andubon would number the scales on a lark's claw; the key of color is most felicitous: the grass is singularly deep and moist, and the water lies upon it, not clearly defined as water, but gathered into a vail of mist. like the bloom on a ripening grape. Nothing spoils this truly lovely painting but a great rock, flung in at the left like an afterthought, rudely and coarsely blotted into shape, and intruding like a discord into the harmony of pastoral герове.

"The Haunted House," by Fredericks, (71) is large and striking, but quite outside the sketchy, sudden, evanescent purpose of water-color art. It is too ponderous a thought to be committed to so exquisite a material. It is a tremendous meledrama enacted in a summer-house. We like better a little picture hanging beside it, "The Blue-Bell Bank," (W. L. Thomas, 70,) made up of sunshine and childish content, and "sheets of byacinth that seem the heavens upbreaking through the earth." Mr. Thomas's figures. spotted about over a landscape in this way, are telling and vivacious; but he lacks the cultivation ecessary for genre pictures composed of human subjects, and his "Little Dorrit". (106) is a comparative failure.

We ought not to omit to mention that, to the non-professional eye, the most beautiful pictures are sometimes those which have the least excuse for being, pictures which are completely outside the competence of the method. We can praise such pictures; but it is like praising a tenor for singing in basso.

Look, for example, at this beautiful pastoral by Bellows, soft as a barcarolle, deep as the pile of some Indian rug, warm as the September noon it represents. We mean his "Nook by the River." No. 80.) not his "Andros coggin." It is delicious: but it is a simple carrying out, in touch and manner, of the painter's accustomed methods in oil landscape: the peculiar advantages of watervolor, its tenderness combined with brilliancy, its easy breadth without epacity, never seem to have struck the artist. He has not devoted a moment to searching out a subject that nature had designed, as it were, for the material he contemplated; he has taken an oil-color subject, and rented it in an oil-color manner; accordingly his beautiful picture is thoughtless, headstrong, and what we called invenile. There is not a corner of it that he could not have painted with the same touches and with less embarrassment in oil.

Faulkner, on the contrary, in the best of his studies from the Glenislorraine River (No. 113), affords an example of the temper we called satiety; he makes no effort to introduce the felicities that have long been familiar to him in the practice of aquarelle; his picture is a kind of gymnastics with his material, a determination to wrest from water-color its transparency, and compel it to the weight and precision of oil. He had no more reason for presenting his subject as a cartoon than was possessed by Mr. Bellows in the other case; but we fear that he has been less

excusable, because less inexperienced. Now take, as a totally new and different conception of the art of squarelle, the noble French landscapes of Harpignies, (20,48.) Here is the grave, sombre, misanthropic French taste, a little cramped with ideas of unity derived from Racine's drama, and a great deal chastened by the broad, classical landscapes of Pousein. But how grandlose it is in its simplicity! Almost bereft of color, almost a grisaille, yet what possibilities of sultry splendor seem to lie perdues within these twilight heavens, these dark and tragic groves, these dreaming heavens before the dawn! Like any good national art, it requires at first an effort of sympathy from the foreigner. But, that effort made, how sage it appears, how grand,

We purposely avoid any reference to the figure pictures. We never could for the life of us conceive the significance of treating ficely with that painful, cross-hatched enamel which the British water-color school use upon their figures and no where else. All this result seems to have been very poorly borrowed from miniature painting, and to be obtainable with much more credit on ivory. To our notion, the whole society of teased, raked, harrowed, bedraggied, beings, Marguerite, Dorrit, "The Welcome," and what not lack the one imperative need of existence, the

how studiously simple, and how cultivated!

A Literary Sensation—A Volume by the Comfidential Servant of the Lincoln Family While in the White House.

(Consepondence of the Chicago Evening Journal.]

New York, April 15.—Before me are the advance sheets of "Behind the Scenes; or, Thirty. Years a Slave and Four Years in the White House." I have only time in this letter to pronounce it a shameful volume, and one which should never have been published; and to reproduce a few sample extracts. The writer is a chould never have been published; and to reproduce a few sample extracts. The writer is a good-looking mulatto woman, named Elizabeth Keckley, who, from being a slave, became apparently the confidential servant of Mrs. Lincoln, after the latter became an occupant in the White House. She describes her slave life, and then proceeds to relate various conversations and interviews which transpired in President Lincoln's family. Here is what Mrs. Lincoln thought af family. Here is what Mrs. Lincoln thought of General McClellan: "General McClellan is a humbug," remarked

Mrs. Lincoln, one day, in my presence.
"What makes you think so, mother?" goodnaturedly inquired the President.

"What makes you think so, mother?" goodnaturedly inquired the President.

"Because he talks so much and does so little.
If I had the power I would very soon take off his
head and put some energetic man in his place."

After the assasination, the writer came to
New York, and she reproduces numerous letters
which Mrs. Lincoln has since written her. The
following shows how keenly the Lincoln family
felt the publication of the "Wardrobe" letter:

Chicago, Sunday morning, October 6.—My
Dear Lizzie:—I am writing this morning with a
broken heart, after a sleepless night of great mensal suffering. R. (Robert) came up last evening
like a maniac, and almost threatening his life,
looking like death, because the letters of the
World were published in yesterday's paper. I
could not refrain from weeping when I saw him
so miserable; but yet, my dear, good Lizzie, were
it not to protect myself and help others—and
was not my motive and action of the purest kind?
Pray for me, that this cup of affiliction may pass
from me, or be sanctified to me. I weep whilst
I am writing. I pray for death this morning, only
my darling Taddie prevents my taking my life.
I shall have to endure a round of newspaper
abuse, from the Republicans, because I dared to
venture to relieve a few of my wants. Tell Mr. abuse from the Republicans, because I dared to venture to relieve a few of my wants. Tell Mr. Brady and Keyes not to have a line of mine once

more in print. I am nearly losing my reason.
Yours truly,
Two days later Mrs. Lincoln wrote "Lizzie' another letter, beginning as follows: "Bowed down with suffering and anguish, again I write you." There are several other letters in the volume of the same purport. Her coamunications to Lizzle concerning the wardrobe matter are dated anccessively: Chicago, October 6, 8, 9, 13, 24, 29, and November 2, 9 and 9—two letters in one day—15, 17, 21, 23, 21, and December 26, 27, and January 12, 15, and so on. In those letters Mrs. Lincoln completely unbosoms herself to her old servant, who was a dress-maker at Washington before being introduced into the Lincoln ton before being introduced into the Lincoln family, and made dresses for Mrs General Mc-Clellan and other prominent persons. In her preface, the author of this book says:

"I am not the special champion of the widow of our lamented President; the reader of the

pages which follow will discover that I have written with the utmost frankness in regard to her—have exposed her faults as well as giving her credit for honest motives. I wish the world to judge her as she is, free from the exaggerations of praise or scandal."

The following are the titles of the chapters of the book—"Where I am born"—"Girlhood and its covers" "How I trained my freedom"."

its sorrows"—"How I gained my freedom"—"In the family of Senator Jefferson Davis"—"My introduction to Mrs. Lincoln"—"Willie Lincoln's death bed"—"Washington in 1862-3"—"Candid opinions"—"Behind the scenes"—"The second inauguration"-"The assassination of President Lincoln"—"Mrs. Lincoln leaves the White House"—"The origin of the rivalry between Mr Douglas and Mr. Lincoln"—"Old friends"—"The secret history of Mrs. Lincoln's wardrobe in New York"—and appendix—"Letters from Mrs. Lincoln to Mrs. Keckley."

Fate of a Bank Robber --- Desperate Resistance and Death of a Criminal Some weeks ago we gave the particulars of a bold and audacious robbery of the Russelville Kentucky, Bank. From the Independence (Mo. Sentinel, we extract the following account of the

capture and death of one of the robbers:
"Many of our readers saw the account of the bold and daring robbery of the bank at Russel-ville, Ky., some two or three weeks ago. The act was committed so publicly that many of the citiwas committed so publicly that many of the citizens who witnessed it were enabled to give an accurate description of the perpetrators. On Friday, the 3d inst., Deputy Sheriff Strode received a document containing a description of one who was engaged in the robbery, which said description suited Oliver Shepherd, who had been absent from his home, in Lee's Summit, in this county, for several weeks. Mr. Strode learned that Shepherd had returneed home that day, and that Shepherd had returneed home that day, and having a writ for his arrest from Ray county, he (Strode) resolved to arrest him. He accordingly took the 8 o'clock P. M. train, and went to Lee's Summit. He there called upon some 8 or 10 men to go to Shepherd's house, surround it, and wait until daylight, when he (Strode) would inform Shepherd of his business. The party at once proceeded to Shepherd's house, but he was not there. They learned that he had left that evening in his carriage, taking with him his family. They returned and reported to Mr. Strode, who ordered them to search the neighborhood for him. Under these orders they went to the house of Shepherd's father, where they found his carriage. This was between three and live o'clock in the morning. The Captain of the party stationed the men around the house, and then called to know if Oliver Shepherd was there, and was answered by a female that he was not; but at the same time they heard him jump from the bed (that part of the house being neither lathed nor plastered, and consequently offering but little obstruction to sound or bullets). The Captain being well acquainted with him, called to him and teld him that they had been sent by the Sheriff to arrest him, and that if he would submit quietly be should not be hurt. Shepherd replied, with oaths, that he would not be arrested, and that he would give them — as soon as he got his clothes on, and at the same time fired two or three shots through the weather boarding in the direction of the party who were talking to him. Two or three shots were returned, but no one hurt. The parties with out then took their position so as to prevent his escape, and resolved to wait until daylight. At every noise from that until day, Shepherd would fire out at the windows and curse terribly. When day had fully come he rushed out at the west front door with a pistol in one hand, a shot-gun in the other, and one or two pistols in his belt around him. He made for the brush, shooting as he ran. The party fired at him, several of the balls taking party reported without delay to the Deputy Sheriff, who approved of their action under the circumstances and his orders." effect and killing him almost instantly.

The Elephant Romeo-New Display of Violence.

The following account from the Harrisburg State Guard of the violence of the elephant Romeo proves that the temper of the animal is not to be trusted, and that he should not be ex-

not to be trusted, and that he should not be exhibited in a public place:

"We have already given some particulars of the antics of this elephant, including the murder of his keeper, and we are now informed that although a part of his trip from Hatborough to Lancaster was unattended with any unwonted displays of temper, he, a short distance this side of the ward of the ward of the state of th displays of temper, he, a short distance this side of Leamen Place, again resumed his warlike disposition, and report hath it that after arriving thus far his elophantship took a fancy that he did not want to go any further, but concluded to take the back track. This, however, did not suit his proprietors, who remonstrated with him with some severity at which he became enraged and proceeded to demolish things by killing a horse, injuring several others, tearing down fonces and telegraph poise and mailly pitching a horse and courage over the fence into a field. His managers were obliged to put the chains on

him, and then put him through the customary procees of pounding, and stabling, and shooting, acc., for over five hours before the huge brute would cry for quarter. He was then brought on to Lancaster, where he arrived in time for the evening exhibition.

## **EUROPEAN AFFAIRS**

E ENGLAND.

English Opinion of the "Eric Railroad War"—Public Interests Endangered by Wealth and Ambition. (From the London Times of April 3d.)
Even the impeachment of the President is not

the most interesting of contemporary events in America. The great public trial, in which for the first time the executive and legislative powers are exhibited in opposition to each other, attracts at the present moment less attention in New York than the tremendous struggle be-tween Vanderbilt and Drew for the control of the Eric Rallway. The readers of our Ameri-can correspondence will have gained a suffi-cient general knowledge of the "Eric Rallway-War," in which the financial and legal contest. has been followed by a more primitive and material warfare. At the latest dates the office at which one of the champions, Mr. Drew. has intrenched himself was guarded by his friends and supporters, armed to the teeth, while a body of citizens was ready at call to resist any attack. The events which have led to this state of things are worthy of recapitulation, as giving a lively picture of New York life at the present day.

Whatever may be the tendency of modern Englishmen to speculation, they certainly do not go beyond their brethren of the Western Hemisphere. Nor are the sums, real or imaginary, with which our capitalists deal more colossal than those which are wielded by the magnates of New York. Up to two years ago we were almost overwhelmed by grand speculations. We were so much accustomed to hear of millions that an incoluntary feeling of contempt arose in the minds of all but the most sober at the amounts involved in ordinary business. But we never did anything on a larger scale than these New Yorkers, who are now engaged in a life-and-death struggle which will possibly terminate in the defeat and bankruptcy of one of the champions and his sup-porters. \* \* \* The American papers are full of comments upon this spirited contest, and the reports of the law proceedings are voluminous. The decisions of the judges are conflicting, and even the personal honor of an occupant of the bench has been questioned. Judge Barnard has been severely reflected on, and has felt it necessary to make an affidavit to the effect that he is not now, and never has been, engaged, directly or indirectly, either individually or in connection with others, in any speculation in Eric or other stock, and that he never has been in combination with Vanderbilt and his party.

It would seem that the opinion of the New Yorkers is not very favorable to the tribunals before which the case has come. Whatever may have been the recklessift sof railway management in England, we have had nothing less credita-ble than this contest, in which the chiefs of two parties of opposing speculators persist, totally regardless of the welfare of the concern which is made the instrument and victim of their machinations. The affair bears witness to the boldness of the New York operators, but lit also shows that in the New World, as well as here, the interests of the shareholders and the public can be set at naught by men of enormous wealth and unbounded ambition.

## ERANCE.

French Opinion of the Impeachment and its Causes. [From Galignani's Messenger of March 20th.] The conflict in the United States between the

President and the legislative power is remarked on by the Siecle, which, while regretting that any cause should have necessitated such a hostile con-test, declares that, thanks to the truly democratic habits of the American citizens, the present crisis will be brought to a termination legally and according to judicial regulations without recourse to brute force, and solely by the regular action of republican institutions. At the same time our contemporary explains in the following terms what it conceives to be the origin of the grave difference which has broken our between the executive and legislative powers in that country: The present struggle between President Johnson and the Congress is nothing else than the prolongation, or, if you will, the result of the war between the North and the South, between the partisans of slavery and its adversa-ries. When Mr. Johnson succeeded, by virtue of the law, to the illustrious and regretted President Lincoln a difficult task was imposed on the United States, victorious after four years of gigantic conflict. The former rebel States had be reorganized and the inture position fixed, not only of the whole population, but also of the four millions of blacks now liberated, but who had been slaves up to a short time before. In France, habituated to a rigorous uniformity of civil and political laws, one can with difficulty comprehend the nature of the obstacles which the victorious North had to surmount. The nine slave States which had sustained the war against the free ones possessed, previously to the rebellion, the legal right of elf-administration without any control from the central government; they regulated their civil and political code as they chose, provided they did not infringe upon certain very general and very broad rules obligatory upon the whole people of the United States. The prerogatives of ach member of the Union extended so far as to give to the local legislatures, from the tim foundation of the republic up to 1865, the right of authorizing or prohibiting slavery. The great question, therefore, before the republican liberals at the close of the civil war was this: Was it expedient to restore, with or without conditions, to the rebel States the full exercise of their constitutional rights. The Democratic party, that which had constantly been hostile to Lincoln and which sympathized with the slave South, maintained that the authority of the federal government having been re-established in the rebel states, the duty of the Congress was to hasten to restore to them, unconditionally, all the prerogatives which they were in the enjoyment of before their revolt. With respect to what should become of the enfranchised slaves who remained in some sort at the discretion of their former masters, the Democrats gave themselves little concern. The Presi-Southern States, who entered life as a Democrat, but who, when the rebellion broke out, had ranged bimself among the most ardent enemies of that party, suddenly returned to his first opinions and declared in favor of the readmission of the former rebel States without condition. Happily for the honor of the great republic the Congress did not approve of the versatile notions of the President.

Charged with the execution of the laws, he has Charged with the execution of the laws, he has determined to pervert them; he has selected as government officials men sympathizing with the late robels and adversaries of the emancipation of the slaves. And to persons of similar opinions he has confided the duty of applying the enfranchising laws voted by Congress. The latter, bound to see that the acts passed were executed, has adopted various precautionary measures against the encroachments of the President. The law recently violated by Mr. Johnson, and which prohibited him from removing his ministers prohibited him from removing his ministers without the consent of the Senate, was one of those steps taken by the legislative power in its

A New Bedford paper tells this story: "A collector of customs in this section, of the State, — A New Bedford paper tells this atory: "A collector of customs in this section of the State, who served in the volunteer army and lost a leg in the service, some months since received a circular letter from Washington, calling upon him, as a Federal office-holder, to contribute to a political fund. He replied that he had no money to give, having already paid for the place he held by the contribution of a nime in the struggle for the Union.

PACTS AND PANCIES,

-Kit Careon was ill at Denver last week. -A Paris theatre is about to produce a picca; written for a danscuse and a fountain.

The East New York Conference prohibits the use of "intoxicating wines" in the sacrament. -Maggie Mitchell owns a handsome four-story brown-stone-front house near Fifth avenue, Now

-A young man in Richmond, Me., died last, week from an inward strain, caused by gymnastic,

-A French paper announces the death of Col Jomard, the last survivor of Napoleon's battle of the Pyramids, at the age of eighty-eight years. -The first number of the Chicagoan, the row literary paper of the West, is published and favorably citicised.

—The crew of the French ship, wrecked on the passage from Calcutta to Marseilles were forced to cannibalism before relief came.

—Mr. McCormick, the "reaper man," pays the highest income tax in Chicago, his income for 1867 having reached \$232,306 84. There was no other income in the city that reached \$100,000. —A Brooklyn paper says that the popular proverb that "when regues fall out honest mean proverb that "when reques fall out honest mea get their due" is denied by the Eric and Central

—Several manuscripts, a silver chalice, and other articles of known antiquity, have already been procured in Abyssinia for the British Mu-

—A tablet has been placed in the front of the house where the great composer Bach was born, in Eisenach, on the 21st of March, 1688, com

memorating the fact. -The New York car companies propose the Berlin system of issuing numbered tickets to passengers to prevent conductors "knocking down fare," if possible.

-Earl Russell once said: "Only two men ever did understand the Schleswig-Holstein question—another gentleman and I. The other gentleman is dead. He explained it to me, but I have forgotten all about it."

—Tapper's last stanzas, on some bones found at Smithfield and supposed to be bones of martyrs, are called "ineffable rubbish," and it appears are worthy of their subject, which are found to be pigs' bones.

-A North Carolina paper says that the cetebrated kaolin clay, large quantities of which are shipped north, is not only used in the manufacture of percelain ware, but also for making

'meerschaum" pipes, adulterating flour, &c. —An English gentleman lately refused to de-liver a letter to one of his servant girls because it was directed to her as #Miss" So-and-so. He thought it was not proper that a servant girt should have "Miss" prefixed to her name.

-It is rumored in France that one of the theatres of Paris is about to import another English drama. The papers are disgusted at this, and one of them remarks that people are in the habit of going to Martinique for coffee, but not for chiccory.

—A large proportion of the lucifer matches used in this country are imported from abroad. The Match Making Company of Jonkeping, in Sweden, furnish a large quantity. In 1866 they made 45,698,2412 boxes, of which 36,000,000 were sent to this country. sent to this country.

—The schoolmasters of Germany ask for the co-operation of the press to put down the growing tendency of the stage to immorality, both with respect to the works issued and the manner in which they are exhibited on the -The Wamsutta Mills of New Bedford, Mass

which began operations in 1847 with \$160,000 capital and one mill, and had increased to \$1,000,-000 capital and three mills in 1860, now proposes to build a fourth mill, to equal in capacity the three now running. -The late Bishop Meade, of Virginia, occa-

sionally said a witty thing. He was once la-menting the neglect of education in the State, and remarked, with a significant expression: "Our girls are poorly educated, but our boys will never find it out.' -A large meeting of Episcopalians was held at

St. Paul's Chapel, Boston, on Tuesday, to take measures for an organization to maintain and educate the daughters of impoverished Episcopal clergymen. Bishop Eastburn presided, and Rev. Drs. Wharton, Huntington and others are a committee for elaborating a plan. -Mr. Johnstone, the Orangeman who was sentenced to imprisonment for violation of the processions act, has completed the term of his

senience, but does not leave Down actrick jall, preferring to remain another month rather than give bonds to keep the peace for six months. His friends propose to compensate his sufferings by sending him to parliament. -The London Spectator admires Gen. Sheridan, but it does not pay a very high compliment to the British army system when it says: "Had he been born in France ninety years ago he would have become a Marshal and a Duke; had he been born in England, his fine military gifts

would have been lost to his country, or it he had entered the army, he would have died at most a sergeant." -- An Englishman, residing in Paris, found that the Prefect had ordered his house to become No.
49; so he painted up a large "49," and put on a brass plate the words "formerly 19." "How. droll are your countrymen," said a Parlaian;
"who but you would do that?" "Do what?"
"Why, put up your age after your name." He
thought the inscription was a proper name." M.

-A livery stable keeper, named Spurr, would never let a horse go out without requesting the hirer not to drive fast. One day a young man called to get a turn-out to attend a funeral. "Certainly," said Spurr; "but," he added, forgetting the solemn purpose for which the young man-required the horse, "don't drive fast." "Why, just look ahere, old fellow," said the somewhat excited young man, "I want you to understand I shall keep up with the procession if it kills the

-The clergyman who married the Archduke-Henry to Mile. Hoffman had no discretion in the-matter. He was not even informed that any ceremony was to take place. He was simply sent for to visit the archducal palace. On arriving he was ushered into a room where were gathered the wedding couple and two gentlemen. The archduke immediately began by saying: "I declare at this moment, in the presence of the cure and two witnesses, that I take the young lady here present for my wife." Mile. Hoffman made a similar statement, and so the marriage was the saying the s duly celebrated in conformity with the canonical

> [For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] Speciality vs. Specialty.

in this age of improved ideas care should be exercised not to transgress the laws of correct spelling. Printers of the present day seem inclined to shorten some lengthy words, even at the expense of right and reason. The writer of the expense of right and reason. The writer of this article contends too speciality, as along being correct, for the following reason: When a some is the root or foundation-word, the termination alty is added, as: Mayor-alty, Sheriff-alty; but when an adjective is the foundation-word, the termination by is added, as: Formal-ity, Ingal-ity, Spiritual-ity, Peculiar-ity, Singular-ity-in happy, illustration of this principle is in the noun nation and the adjective national. If the noun were used, alty would be the termination; but as the adjective national is used, the word becomes nationality. al is used, the word becomes nationality, not nationalty.

Change of Time. The spring arrangement of the Camden and Burlington County Railroad went into effect this morning. The patrons of the road will do well to examine the advertise-