Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XX11.-NO. 13.

PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 1868.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETIN PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING AT THE NEW BULLETAN BUILDING, 607 Chestaut Street, Philadelphia,

EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. PROPERTORS.

*GIBSON PEACOCK, ERNEST C. WALLACE,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THO. J. WILLIAMSON,
CASPER SOUDER, Jrs., FRANCIS WELLS.

The Bulletine is served to subscribers in the city at 18
cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1083 CHES'INUT STREET. 1620-115

MARRIED.

BROWN-BARNEY.—On the 23d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. D. W. Moore. Mr. S. B. rown, of Philadelphia, to Miss Edna K. Barney, of Delaware county, COOKE—MOORHEAD.—On Thursday evening, April Edd, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by the Rev. Phil-ips Brooks, Jay Cooke, Jr., to Clara A., daughter of J. Barlow Moorhead. CKBURNE.—On the 22d inst., by the Rev. Samuel Durborow, at the residence of the bride's parents, Hampden T. Marding, of London England, to Elizabeth Georgians, cldest daughter of Thomas Black Durne, Fad., of this city. No Cards.

MEYERS—COWDEN.—On Thurday, 23d inst., by Rev. D. A. Cuoningham, J. Alfred Meyers, of Columbia, Pa., to Anna M., daughter of James Cowden, of Philadelphia. phia.

BAUNDERS—DAVIS.—On the 23d instant, by Friends ceremony, in the presence of Mayor McMichael, Charles Saunders, of Philadelphia, to Hannah P. Davis, of Horsham, Pa.

DIED.

COLLIER.—Thursday morning, April 23d, Walter G., only child of Sami. and Maria E. Collier, aged 19 months. Funeral from the residence of his grandfather, 28 North Sixth street, on Saturday morning, 25th instant, at ten o'clock.
PRIESTLEY.—On Tuesday evening flat April Caroline
D., wife of Alexander Priestley, and daughter of George D., wile of Extranger French, which is a family are invited to attend her fuseral, without further notice, from her father's residence, No. 1021 Raco street, on Saturday, 25th instant, at 10 octock A. M.
STERLING.—Suddenly, on Friday morning, 24th instant his residence, 1814 Arch street, Henry Sterling, in the this residence, 1814 Arch street, Henry of year of his age.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

EYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO DAY THE LIGHT abades of Spring Poplins for the Fachionable Walking Steel Colored Poplins. Mode Colored Poplins. Bismarck Exact Shade.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO RIGHARD PELTZ. ESQ., RECEIVER OF TAXES OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.—

Six: The undersigned residents and taxpayers of the City of Philadelphia, baving observed and appreciated the fidelity with which your duties as a public officer-have been discharged—having noticed with gratification your constant and successful efforts to serve the public, in a spirit of accommodation and courtesy too seldom found a spirit of accommodation and courtesy too seldom found in public servants—and having observed with still further gratification the generous manner in which you proposed to return to the City Treasury the commission of five per cent, upon delinquent taxes allowed by the Act of Asembly, and upon which proposition the Legislature enacted the law now goversing the case—and believing that the best interests of the city will be subserved by the continuance in office, and particularly in the office which you hold, of those who have proved themelieves at once so capable and faithful, respectfully request that they may be allowed to present your name to the Rethat they may be allowed to present your name to the Re-publican Nominating Convention of the City of Philadel publican Nominating Convention of the City of Philadel phis, as a candidate for renomination. We make this request at this carry day, not as partisans, but as those who feel that they have a right to insist upon the continued service of those who have proved themselves—as we most unbesitatingly say you have—honest, capable, and prompt in the discharge of official duties.

Respectfully, yours.

Respectfully, yours, Thomas Potter,
Thomas Craven,
R. K. McGurdy,
James J. Dovity,
B. Hammett,
(*harles Dutilh,
W. B. Hill,
(*M. Gatchell,
William C. Hemszey,
Louis Wagner,
'James C. Fisher,
'Otenan Fisher,
T. Wharton Fisher,
R. Rundle Smith,
Ellerelle Wallace, M.D.,
J. K. Stewart,
Henry M. Watts,
(*, W. Bishon,
W. H. Richardson,
John Pilley, Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., Savery & Co., Catch Cope.
Arthur & Simpson.
Henry Godley.
Thomas T. Tasker.
Stophes P. M. Tasker.
Stophes P. M. Tasker.
Stophes P. M. Tasker.
J. E. Caldwell & Co..
John E. Gore.
John Trickett.
Henry Green.
Joseph B. Myers.
Benjamin Orne.
J. G. Rosengarten.
Wm. Amer & Co..
Peter D. Myers.
David Paul Brown.
John Milnes.
Farnsworth & Lower.
Thomas W. Price.
George W. Edwards.
William Howell.
Wm. F. Hughes.
Charice Magarke.
E. A. Shalleross.
J. Sargent Frice.
Heary C. Townsend.
Henry C. Townsend.
Jesse White,
Alexander Greaves.
E. S. Worrell.
James Neill.
Henry Jones.
J. Lowndes Newbold.
Joriah L. Newbold.
Joriah L. Newbold.
Joriah L. Harvey.
Robert Clark.
I. Barolay Thorie.
William Kinsey.
Benjamin Hunter.
Robert B. Salter.
Charles B Truitt.
Jno. M. Chestnut.
J. H. Devire.
M. R. Harris.
R. W. Truitt.
David Young.
Rdward Pennington, Jr.,
William H. Myere.
John W. Hicks. G. W. Biabon,
W. H. Richardson,
John Pilloy,
H. T. Hoyt,
C. S. Williamson,
Theodore H. McCalla,
J. H. Genrif,
Jarvis Mason,
Charles S. Pancoast,
Samuel P. Carpenter,
James G. Hardie,
Ellwood Johnson,
Spencer Roberts,
Georse Perkenpine,
Charles Roberts,
Georse Perkenpine,
Charles W. Higgins,
Robert S. Bower,
Charles Miles,
Burton J. Kollock,
Fdward Karcher,
W. H. Clark,
Eurton J. Kollock,
Fdward Karcher,
W. H. Chark,
E. Cubberts,
Thomas I. Tash,
James L. Bispham,
Peter N. Cruse,
William Brooks,
James Bateman,
Samuel Brish,
James Bateman,
Samuel Miller,
William B. Heston,
John Blakely,
J. Addison Henry,
J. Addison Henry,
J. A. G. Steep,
James L. G. Steep,
J. J. G. Steep,
J. Hastings
VER OFTANER, April 22,
Steven Core, JANES E.

DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES, April 22, 1868. DEPARTMENT RECEIVER OF TAXES, April 22, 1868.

TO PETER WILLIAMSON, CALER COPE, JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., MESSES, TASKER AND OTHERS.

Gentlemen: Your communication asking me to allow my name to be presented to the Republican Convention for renomination as Receiver of Taxes, has been received. Under previous terms, while the remuneration provided by law was such as to secure to the head of this department large pecuniary profit, it would car tainly have been farthest from my thoughts; but under present circumstances, and in view of the flattering endorsement of my administration, as set forth in your com munication, I have concluded to offer myself as a candidate of my alministration, as set forth in your com munica-tion. I have concluded to offer myself as a candidate hefore the Republican Nominating Convention, and if elected, shall strive to continue to merit your approba Very truly yours, RICHARD PELTZ.

THE MILK QUESTION.

THE MILK QUESTION.

So anxiously for an editorial puff in the papers in which he has been looking anxiously for an editorial puff in the papers in which he has been so liberally advertising be pleased to take a fook at is Sunday long at the fault to tell the few independent sheets that are not arranged to tell the few independent sheets that are not arranged to tell the few independent sheets that are not arranged to tell the few independent sheets that are not arranged to tell the few independent sheets that are not arranged to the few independent by using the name of a respectable farmer in Chester Valley appreciate it, since he has result stored in the same of a respectable farmer in Chester Valley (David Hayard), who is in no way connected with the P. M. Co., who are trying to build up a reputation or themselves at the expense of a hard-working class of Nemen, who have to werk every day, wet und dry, hold if deeld, Sunday and Monday allke, and have no time in money to spare to go to Harrieburg, sit in the lobby, and bore the Legislature for a charter, as they say, to protect the citizens; but, in our opinion they will protect the citizens; but, in our opinion they will protect the citizens; but, in our opinion they will protect the citizens; but, in our opinion they will protect the citizens; but, in our opinion they will protect the citizens; but, in our opinion they will protect the citizens; but, in our opinion they will protect the citizens; but, it our opinion they will protect the citizens; but, it we have to make it appear that the hard-working Milkmen are a lot of load men, and that they are the gentlemen. But it appear that the hard-working Milkmen are a lot of load men, and that they are the gentlemen. But it appear that we have a supplied to the law of the law will have to take it as the monopoly choose to give it, and to be thankful at that.

THE ANNUAL MERTING OF THE MEMBERS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the POINT BREEZE PARK ASSOCIATION will be held at the Park, on MONDAY, the 27th inst., at 40 clock P. M.

The election for a President and Directors of the Association will be held at the Office of the Association, No. 144 fouth Fouris street, on MONDAY, May 4th next, between the hours of 10 A, M. and 3 P. M.

appo-6trps

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLD erso the Mercantile Library Company will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 28th instant, at 8 clock, for the burgoes of taking further action on the pending amendments to the charter.

ap16-13trp5 Recording Secretary. PHILADELPHIA ORTHEP EDIG HOSPITAL No. 18 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and spil and spil streets and bodily deformities treated. Apply daily at 19 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 224 South Delaware Avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24, 1888.

Notice is hereby given that the bonds of the Philadel phia-and Trenton Italiroad Company failing due on the st of May next, will then be paid on presentation of safe bonds at this office, with interest to that date. An otice is also given that the interest on all bonds so failing due will cease on the let day of May aforcand.

By order of the Board of Directors.

Ap24tmy23

J. PARKER NORRIES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AMYGDALOID MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR, No. 524 WAL PHILADELPHIA, April 23d, 1869 on that an instalment of FIFT

Notice is hereby given that an instalment of FIFTY (58) CENTS, on each and every share of the Capital Stock of the AMYGDALOID MINING COMPANY, of Lake Superior, will he due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 324 Walnut street, on or before 510N. DAY, May 4th. 1686, with interest added after that date. By order of the Board.

M. H. HOFFMAN. M. H. HOFFMAN.

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

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Paris, Friday, April 10th, 1868 .- Pious obtervances and family meetings are the order of the day. The public has fairly turned its back upon politice, and, it may almost be said, upon ousiness of all kinds, for a short interval, and our newspapers fill their columns with difficulty out of rechauffes of past events. An American journal published in London, the International, has had the honor of coming to the rescue at this moment of dearth of all interesting intelligence, and has commanded general attention by publishing a soidisant epistle of Pius IX. to Francis-Joseph of Austria, rating the latter sovereign roundly, in mediæval Latin, for suffering the Civil Marriage Law and the infringement of the Concordat to be consummated within his dominions. The letter is a curious specimen of ecclesiastical "scolding." and reads quite funny and somehow strangely out of place with the tone of everything around it in these modern times. Perhaps that ought to be a proof of its authenticity, and certainly the composition is characteristic at once of the man and of the quarter from whence it is supposed to come. Nevertheless, I understand the Papal Nuncio, Monseigneur Chigideclared two days ago at a diplomatic soirée at the French Foreign Ministry, that the epistle was wholly apocryphal. "Se non è vero, è ben trovato," as the Italians say. The first day it appeared, the government here suppressed the International, which contained the letter. But next day the paper was allowed to be distributed, as though the document it contained was recognized as genuine. The ultra-montane Univers also publishes the letter, in doubt, seemingly, as to its true characterthough applauding its sentiments, and evidently pleased to see the spiritual authority giving a lesson to the civil power once more, as in the "good old times". Yet, after all, what the Pope so strongly reprobates in Austria, is only what was long ago established in France, with the ful assent of his predecessor and namesake, Plus VII. The civil marriage in France may be said, as a general rule, never to supercede the religious ceremony and benediction, either in the Protestant or Catholic commuuion. It is regarded, in fact, not so much as being the marriage, as the registration, or proof, or legal evidence of the marriage. It is the safe-

that is, a secret legal marriage, is impossible. A priest or clergyman subject to heavy penalties if he performs the religious ceremony without first having in his hands the papers which assure him that the civil formalities have been fulfilled, and the civil authorities on their part will not conclude the latter until the names and position of the parties presenting themselves, their liberty and right to enter into the contract, or the assent of those whose permission may be necessary-until, in fact, every legal requisite has been complied with, and complete notice of and publicity been given to the whole proceeding. So strict are the regulations on this head now at the different majeries, that very often les nouveaux riches, who have lately added the aristocratic particle "de" to their name, or assumed one of those dubious titles of Comte. Viscomte or Baron, which are now so frequent and so indispensable in what is called "society." find considerable difficulty in making good their right to such appendages, or satisfying the demands of the Registrar. Were it only on this latter ground, there is much to be said in favor of the way in which they "manage these things

guard which the state imposes upon the état civil.

or civil standing of all its citizens—the indisputa-

ble evidence at once of their social and political

position, family connection and legitimacy of

birth. In France, such a thing as a secret,

Another incident occurred the other day connected with the ecclesiastical world, which is really very shocking, especially at such a season as that at which I write. A young medical man, having to write a theme for his degree of doctor, took for his subject pure materialism, and undertook to prove that he had no more soul than an oyster. His indecent essay was read before the Faculty of Medicine, in public, without one word of remark, and the degree granted. The incident came to the ears, however, of the Bishop of Orleans, who remonstrated, and finally the Minister of Public Instruction quashed the essay, and intimated that such a subject ought not to have been allowed. And now the young man writes and publishes a long letter to the Bishop, to say that he is a conscientious materialist and free thinker, and that his father was the same before him. Of course, every man has a right to hold privately what opinions he likes. But there is something neither very decent nor modest in a very young man thus publicly braving and offending the religion of all around him, and a grave Faculty not even recommending him to be

more discreet. During this holiday season vast crowds of people visit the public galleries; and it is curious to watch, in some cases, which way the current of popular favor sets. Thus, for instance, being in the Louvre the other day, I could not but be struck by the homage still paid to the memory of the First Napoleon, even in the shape of his old clothes. The hat, a "shocking" bad one, by the way, which he last wore at St. Helena, is always a great attraction. It is placed in a glass case in the Musée des Souverains, the latter being itself a creation of the Second Empire, and evidently intended to link the Bonaparte family with the Capets and others who preceded it. There, too, a short time ago, was exhibited a large collection of Napoleon's dress shoes and slippers, placed like a faiscean of arms against the wall, and looking so superlatively ridiculous that they

many of his old garments, it is singular that there should be no relic of the one by which, with the exception of the cocked hat, the figure of Napoleon I, is best known to the world. I nean the now almost historical gray overcoat. The origin of this celebrated garment is said to be as follows: Napoleon was at St. Cloud, preparing for the campaign of Austerlitz. As is well known, the Emperor paid great attention to bis own personal equipment in such matters as clothes, dressing-case, &c. He sent for

his tailor, a man of the name of Legeay, who died not long ago, at the age of a hundred, in the village of Ville d'Avray, near Paris. The tailor came dressed in a light, loose, grey frock or over coat. Napoleon, addressing him, said: "M. Legeay, I want something for horseback more convenient than a cloak, but at the same time warm; in fact, very much such a coat as you have get on yourself." "Very well, ir." the tailor replied, "I will prepare such a garment; your Majesty, I presume, will wear it of the imperial color' (which is dark green). "No," said Napoleon, that will show the dust too much; let it be gray;" and so gray it was, and the Emperor wore it at Austerlitz, and at almost every subsequent battle down to Waterloe. The one worn on that ast occasion is, I believe, in the possession of the Murat family, and is undoubtedly a relic on

presence of old shoes and slippers. I have but space left to add that I attach not the smallest importance to the rumors of war which may have reached you, and have perfect confidence in the tranquillity of Europe for some time to come.

which it would be difficult to look without emo-

tion. At least, one would be more willing to

confess such emotion when gazing on it than in

ABYSSINIA.

General Napier's Advance Nearing the Front of Theodorus's Camp—A Native Chief Breaks Fath With the English —he-perates in the Bear and Seeks to Cut off Napier's Supplies.

[From the New York Herald of to-day.] QUEEN'S HOTEL, LONDON, April 20, 1868.—The special correspondent of the Herald attached to the British army expedition in Abyssinia forwards tel grams dated with the advance brigade under General Napier—the place is not named—on the energy reports that the troops would move next day along the bank of the Bashilo river till nearer in front of King Theodorus's camp. The native chief ruling in the mountianous and difficult districts of Wojjerat, through which the almy has passed, had broken the peace arrangement, or treaty, which he concluded with Gen. Napler when advancing. This chief, who is now in the rear of the English army, refuses to permit the transit of army supplies from the base at Annealcy Bay through his territory; in fact, seeks to cut off the communication of the General with he shore. Gen. Napler has resolved to punish him for his violation of faith on his return after cealing with Theodorus. Abyssinian war news has been received in this city to-day from other sources, but the advices are not so late as the last despatch of General Napier, dated at Abdicom on the 1st instant, the contents of which were transmitted by cable telegram last Tuesday evening. [Mr. Pearce passed through the Wolferst country during his journey from Antalo to Lake Ashangi in the year 1807, and also on his return to Antalo. In his diary he says: "September 28, 1807, having crossed the narrow and mountainous district of Wojjerat, I arrived in eight hours at an extensive and uncultivated plain inhabited by tribes of negroes called Joba, which are interspersed through all the regions of Africa."]

Marshal Narvaez, Duke of Valencia.

The Cable informed us last night of the death of Narvaez, Dike of Valencia. Don Romon Maria Narvaez was born at Loja, in Andalusia, a Province of Spain, on August 4, 1809. He entered the army while yet young, first serving as a cadet in the Walloon Guards. He greatly distinguished himself in the war between Spain and tinguianed nimed! in the war between Spain and France in the early part of the present century, and was promoted rapidly. Having rendered himself obnoxious to the Government of Ferdinand VII., in 1822, he retired to Loja, and took no part in public affairs until the death of Ferdinand in 1832. In 1834 he rejoined the service as Colonel of the Chasseurs, and in the following year repressed the insurrec and in the Basque Provinces with such ardor and ability that he was made a brigadier. During the Carlist war he made himself famous by the celebrated pursuit of Gomez, the Carlist General, whom he finally defeated at Majaceite, in Nowhom he many desired at Majacette, in rember, 1836. This was the turning point in his career, his popularity being such that he became the rival of his former leader, Espartero. At the close of the war in 1840, an open rupture having occurred between Espartero and the party of the Queen-Mother Navage suppused the cause of the latter. ther, Narvacz espoused the cause of the latter. In 1843, Narvaez, by his efforts, overthrew the In 1843, Narvaez, by his efforts, overthrew the dictatorship of Espartero, and for his success was rewarded with the title, Duke of Valencia. He was the Prime Minister of Spain until the defeat of his ministry in 1846. In 1847 he became the leader of 12.2 plots designed against Queen Isabella by the Queen-Mother. In October of that year he became President of the Council, an office which be resided until the breaking up of the Ministry he retained until the breaking up of the Ministry subsequently rein 1851. He accepted, but subsequently signed, a seat in the Armero-Mon Cablnet. signed, a seat in the Armero-Mon Cabinet. In 1864 he succeeded the Marquis de Miraflores as Chief of the Cabinet, and rendered himself again popular by the repression of the insurrectionary movement in St. Domingo in January, 1865. General O'Donnell came into power shortly after this coup, but remained in office for a short time, the Duke of Valencia again taking the reins of government in 1866, which he retained until the time of his death.

Sample Selling in Pittsburgh—Arrest of a Philadelphian. [From the Pittsburgh Post of the 23d.]

On yesterday H. W. Colesbury, a sample dealer, representing the firm of Dawson, Judd & Co., of Philadelphia, wholesale dealers in dry goods, had a hearing before Alderman Humbert on a charge a hearing before Alderman Humbert on a charge of selling goods by sample in this city without a proper license, in violation of the provisions of an act of Assembly passed in April, 1849.

The case against the defendant was established by proof, when his counsel submitted a license granted by Mr. Allison, City Treasurer, for which defendant kad paid one hundred dollars.

It was contended on the part of the Commonwealth that this license was not sufficient to avert the penalty—fine of fifty dollars—inasmuch as all the requirements of the law in question were not

the penalty—fine of fifty dollars—inasmuch as all the requirements of the law in question were not complied with. The twenty-second section of the act requires that an applicant for license who shall not have been a resident within Allegheny county for a period of six months before making application to the Treasurer, shall at the time of said application file an affidavit setting forth that it is the bona fide intention of the applicant to reside within the said county, and to be engaged in selling by wholesale, retail or otherwise, goods, wares, &c., for at least one year.

It was not shown by the defence that such an affidavit had been filed.

The twenty-fourth section of the same act pro-

The twenty-fourth section of the same act pro-vides that if any person who has not been a resi-dent of the county six months shall sell goods dent of the county six months shall sell goods by sample or otherwise, without having made and filed an affidavitas required by the twenty-second, section, and obtained a license, he shall be subject to a penalty of fifty dollars, one-half of said penalty to go to the informer.

Alderman Humbert gave judgment against the defendant, upon which his counsel announced that he would procure a writ of certiorari, a pro-

ceeding that will carry the case into the courts for adjudication.

bave since been removed. But among NEWS BY THE CUBA CABLE self embarrassed. The story is a mere rumor, but it is enough that Mr. Fowler's vote is MEXICO.

Governor Ancoma Numbereds the Ambesty Decree in Favor of a Free Election—Arrest of Foreigners Alatorre to beave.

HAVANA, April 25, 1868.—We have advices from Sissi to the 16th inst. Governor Ancoma arrived at that port in the steamer Tabasco when the elections commenced. He supended as his the elections commenced. He suspended, as his first act, the dictatorial clauses of the amnesty as inconsistent with a free election. Nine foreigners had been imprisoned for com-plicity in late disturbances. Another revolution

vas imminent. General Alatorre was to leave the peninsula.

ST. DOMINGO.

Imprisonments and Exiles—A Jew Banker Makes a Loan to Govern-ment—The t nited States Humored to be Security—Anti-Bacz Revelt. HAVANA, April 23, 1868.—General Baez was expected at the capital on the 26th inst. Eighty imprisonments and innumerable exiles have been

The sale of Samana will fail of accomplish-The Jew banker Jesurum, of Curacoa, has loaned to Baez's government \$600,000, guaranteed by the United States [?]. Colonel Fabens has been commissioned to go to Washington for that pur-

An anti-Baez revolution has broken out in the north under the lead of Generals Luperon and

PRUSSIA.

Plan of an Army Reduction with France. Berlin, April 23, 1868.—Rumors are very prevalent on the Bourse here to-day to the effect that the governments of France, Prussia and Austria have agreed to reduce the French, North German and Austrian armies by the granting of furloughs on an extensive scale in both coun-

SPAIN.

Denth of Narvaez. Duke of Valencia.

MADRID. April 23, 1868.—General Narvaez,
Duke of Valencia and Prime Minister of Spain, died in this city at eight o'clock this morning, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

DISASTERS.

Frightful Accident in Pittsburgh. (From the Pittsburgh Post, April 23d.)
Yesterday morning, at about seven o'clock,

Yesterday morning, at about seven o'clock, a most frightful accident occurred at the job printing establishment of W. B. Haven, on Third street. A boy aged nineteen years, named Henry Bollman, was engaged in adjusting a belt on some of the lower shafting, when his left hand was caught by the belt and he was drawn up to the ceiling. There his arm was twisted around the upper shafting, crushing the bones of the hand, the wrist, the forearm, and the arm to a point half way between the elbow and the shoulder. At that place the muscles were torn asunder, and the unfortunate young man dropped to the floor, leaving his mangled limb still whirling around the shaft. So sudden and swift was the whole occurrence, that, although the engine was almost instantly stopped, it was too late. The left ear of the sufferer was also torn almost entirely off, and the face considerably lacerated. He was immediately siderably lacerated. He was immediately removed to a suitable locality, and surgeons summoned. They arrived in a very sew minutes, and proceeded immediately to arrest the bleeding from the injuries. After

they had sufficiently revived the patient by the administering of stimulants, they proceeded a once to amputate what remained of the arm a the shoulder joint. The young man bore the operation very well, and, after a short rest, he was conveyed to his home in Birmingham. where, at last accounts, he was doing well. The torn ear was secured by stitching. It is thought that he patient will recover.

Mining Accident Near Pittsburgh.

[Prom the Pittsburgh Post of the 23d inst.] At about eight o'clock yesterday morning a coal-miner named John Michael, employed in the coal pit of Keeling & Co., in St. Clair township, above Birmingham, was killed by the fall of a mass of slate or "horseback." He was the first man in the pit, and went into a "room" worked by another man, his own not being ready to work. Shortly after he went in the man whose "room" it was went in, and found Michael lying on the ground under a heavy mass of slate which had fallen from the roof. The slate was taken off as soon as possible, but the unfortunate man was found to be quite dead. The mass had struck him on the back of the head, crushing his skull. Coroner Clawson was summoned and held as inquest. The testimony proved the accident to have been unavoldable, and a verdict of accidental death was rendered. Deceased was thirty-two years of age and was born in Prussia. He leaves a secondary to years. had been in this country ten years. He leaves wife and five children.

Probabilities of Conviction.

"Agate," the Cincinnati Gazette's lively Washington gossiper, sums up thus:
"Mr. Grimes is probably doubtful. His term is about to expire; he is not a candidate for reelection; he dislikes very much the idea of Mr. Wade's succession to the Presidency; he is somewhat soured by the disappointment of some hopes of his own, and he has never, as it is understood, thought impeachment wise.

Mr. Fessenden, like Mr. Grimes, feels very bit

terly opposed to the succession of Mr. Wade he was chagrined at the defeat of his own hope he was enagrined at the detect of his own hopes of election to the presidency of the Senate; he has taken a dyspeptic hostility to almost every-thing which Mr. Sumner favors; and his natu-rally conservative habit of mind has led him like-wise to regard impeachment as a remedy of doubtful wisdom. Still there is less doubt as to his vote. Consciously or unconsciously, he cannot well help being swayed by the knowledge of
the damage to his own future which a vote in
favor of Mr. Johnson would work.
Mr. Trumbull has been understood to take, in

some respects, views similar to those of Mr. Fes senden. He is perhaps more likely to be con trolled by purely legal considerations, questions of a technical nature, and the like; and his conservative tendencies likewise shrink from a measure inherently revolutionary in its nature. Still, those who know those Senators best feel consident that both Fessenden and Trumbull regard Mr. Johnson as guilty on at least some o

the articles. Mr. Sprague has been thought to be doubtful mainly because of the foolish stories concerning his father-in-law, the Chief Justice, with whom he has been supposed to be in full sympathy. Ir-respective, however, of any consideration of what respective, nowever, of any consideration of what may or may not be the views of the Chief Justice, those who know Governor Sprague best know very well that he is a man accustomed to do his own thinking, and to reach his own conclusions, to a much larger extent than he has generally received credit for. And it may be added that the same persons feel little or no doubt as to his vote for the conviction of Mr. Johnson, unless the trial should develop some

new and now unlooked for features.

Mr. Sherman declared substantially, when re-Mr. Sherman declared substantially, when reporting the action of the Conference Committee on the Tenure-of-office bill, that Mr. Stanton was not included within its provisions. It is very difficult to see how he can now vote to convict and depose Mr. Johnson for acting on that in-terpretation. But on the other articles he has no such trouble, and it is believed that on those he

will vote guilty.

It is one of the carious bits of gossip now floating about the capital, that Senator Fowler has been paying his attentions to one of the President's daughters; and that he thus finds him-

Mr. Ross has been much talked of as doubtful

without any very apparent reason. He comes from the State of Kansas, which might be coneldered prima facie evidence of the way he is likely to vote.

Mr. Van Winkle may be doubtful. He has never been considered, for any considerable length of time, in any other light.

Giving the President, however, the benefit of these doubtful votes, he still falls short of the

required number.

CRIME.

Suicide of a Wilmingtonian.

The Wilmington Commercial of yesterday con-The Wilmington Commercial of yesterday contains the following:
Brevet Major Henry C. Robineft, of this city, committed suicide at New Orleans yesterday. The bare announcement of the sad fact is all the news we have. He was a Captain in the First Infantry, on duty at New Orleans at the time of his death. He has been suffering much recently from the severe wound in the head he received during the war, and it seems probable that this together with the death, a few months ago, of a together with the death, a few months ago, of a beautiful young lady in this city, to whom he was engaged, had overthrown his reason.

He was a gallant soldier in the war, and won distinction as an artillery commander. His bat-tery achieved a national reputation, and at Corinth covered its commander and itself with un-dying fame. Major Robinett won the distin-guished regard of the General-in-Chief, and for some time served on General Grant's staff. He leaves an aged father and mother and many relatives and friends in the city, who will sincerely mourn his tragic death. His remains will proba-bly be brought home for interment.

THEATRES, Etc.

THE THEATRES. -At the Chestnut, this evening, the spectacle of the Black Crook will be presented. Mlle. Diani, with a number of other eminent artists, will appear. Mr. Edwin Booth will have a benefit this evening at the Walnut, in Romeo and Juliet. At the Arch, to-night, Mr. Owen Marlowe will have a complimentary benefit. Mr. Marlowe will give a number of amusing personations; Crafg will appear in his unequalled imitations, and the whole company at the Arch will contribute their services to make this a worthy testimonial to a very deserving artist. At the American, this evening, a varied performance will be critical. ance will be given.

RICHINGS OPERA TROUPE.-This evening Balfe's opera, The Bohemian Giri, will be presented at the Academy of Music, by the English opera troupe, upon the occasion of Mr. A. S. Pennoyer's benefit. The opera is so popular that the mere announcement of its performance will be sufficient to attract a large audience; but Mr. Pennoyer, acting in the capacity of business manager, has made himself so popular personally, and has managed the affairs of his company in a manner so acceptable to those with whom he has come in contact, that there is something due to him. A few seats can still be had at Trumpler's. CARL SENTZ'S ORCHESTRA.-On the afternoon of Thursday the 30th instant, this organization will

have a complimentary benefit at Hortcultural Hall, when an attractive programme will be pre-sented. Tickets are for sale at W. H. Boner & Co.'s, No 1102 Chestnut street. ELEVENTH STREET OFRIA HOUSE.—Messis.
Caracross and Dixey 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 series of new burlesque, farces and negro comicalities. Mr. Carnerosa will sing appearance.

Mr. Carneross will sing several popular ballads, and there will be instrumental and vocal music by the members of the troupe. Miss Fanny B. Price.—On Monday evening next this young lady will make her first appearance in this city in the character of "Leah." Miss Price is a Philadelphian by birth, and she has acquired some celebrity in other cities as a tragic actress. She comes here warmly recommended, and we feel sure our own public will be glad to recognize whatever talent she possesses, and to extend to her a hearty welcome

Grand Concert.— The Amplion Amateur Musical Association desire to remind the subscribers that the Concert will take place to-morrow evening at 8 o'clock.

Permit me to call attention, very emphatically,

A Blockade. To the Editors of the Bulletin .- DEAR SIRS

through your columns, to the blockade that the citizens of Germantown suffer from. There is now no practicable entrance to the city between Seventh street on the east and the Township line road on Twenty-second street to the west. The entire interval is closed up. Tenth street and Broad are the only two streets that have been opened through to the Germantown pike. Tenth is impassable and is now fenced across. Broad Street was graded two years ago, and as it was intended to macadamize it, no pains were taken to put it in order; there are now such deep sloughs near Rising Sun Lane that I fancy those who have tried it once, will not attempt it again before next Summer. The macadamizing was carried to the Germantown Railroad intersection, and then stopped because the water pipes could not be had to lay. Is it not incredible that the whole community North must be cut off from the city for years because no water pipes can be had? And why cannot they be had? I will answer for it that if I wanted to buy pipe I would have it without difficulty. entire interval is closed up. Tenth street and

without difficulty.

Broad street has been further graded for about two miles beyond the Germantown turnpike, but the we le of this two miles is useless for want of a brid, over the Reading Railroad, respecting which there is some dispute. The rights of the question ought to be settled at once, and the bridge built. But the main point is that other streets ought

to be opened forthwith. Either Thirteenth street or Park avenue ought at once to be thrown open to the Germantown turnpike, and either Seventeenth or Eighteenth ought to be opened from Turner's lane to the Township line. No good reason can be assigned why the present blockade should continue. We citizens of Germantown are assessed high and are taxed for highways, whilst our roads are left in shocking condition. We are taxed for are left in shocking condition. We are taxed for police, of which we get next to no advantage, as the robberies constantly going on are never detected and punished. So for what we pay, we are at least entitled to get an access to the city. I trust the members of Councils from Twentyecond Ward will take this matter up in earnest. I am glad to see that one has made a beginning. Yours truly,

To the Editor of the Evening Bulletin:—We were pleased to notice in the BULLETIN, of yesterday, a correspondence relating to the action of a number of influential citizens in behalf of the number of influential citizens in behalf of the renomination of Richard Peltz, Esq., as Receiver of Taxes. We fully approve of all that is said regarding Mr. Peltz, but would suggest the prompt attendance at the primary elections of all good citizens favoring this end. With the proper delegates secured, the end is accomplished. We, as Mr. Peltz's supporters, can do very little by morety selving his name for nomination. We, as Mr. Peitz's supporters, can do very little by merely asking his name for nomination, without selecting good and honorable men to represent our views in the Convention. New rules have lately been adopted by the Republican party in order that honorable means may be used in nominating the ticket in future. Rotation in office is very well in its place: but we cannot see why citizens should part with the services of a faithful public officer merely as a sacrifice to this doctrine. Let us, as good citizens, endeavor to secure this nomination, and also strive to fill all others with as good and responsible men.

Republican Voters. FACTS AND PANCIES.

A Story of Science. A philosopher sat in his easy chair, Looking as grave as Milton; He wore a solemn and mystic sir As he Canada balsam spilt on A strip of glass, as a slide to prepare For a mite taken out of his Stilton

He took his microscope out of his case, And settled the focus rightly; The light thrown back from the mirror's face, Came glimmering upward brightly; He put the slide with the mite in place, And fixed on the cover tightly:

He turned the instrument up and down, Till getting a proper sight, he
Exclaimed, as he gazed with a puzzled frewn,
"Good gracious!" and "Highty tightyt"
The sight's enough to alarm the towa—

From t'other end of the tube, the mite Regarded our scientific.
To his naked eye, as you'll guess, the sight
Of a man was most terrific,
But reversing the microscope, made him quite
The opposite of magnific.

"One sees the truth through this tube so tall," Said the mite as it squinted through it, "Man is not so wondrously big after all, If the mite-world only knew it!"

Whether a thing is large or small, Depends on the way you view it! -London is renaming her streets. -Seven million Hebrews in the world.

-Toledo is to have a large opera-house. -It is proposed to establish a public art insti tution in Dublin.

-Minnesota is expensively lighted at night by —A great many young men are shooting them-selves for love in Cincinnati.

—George Peabody, they say, gave the Pope \$1,000,000. Doubtful, however. -Wales is to pay the Sultan a summer visit. He is now insultin' Ireland.

.—San Francisco is thinking of a suspension bridge over the Golden Gate a mile long. -Frank Blair is to inaugurate the statue of Benton, in St. Louis, next month.

—The play-bills used at Ford's Theatre on the night of Mr. Lincoln's assassination are selling for \$10 each to relic hunters. -Florence Nightingale has joined the female suffragists. She has long been a votar-y of

charity. -Queen Victoria is looking thinner than of old, has a somewhat red face, and dresses in plain black. -A traveling quack doctor pald \$1,155 in ad-

vertising during a two months' stay in Desmoines, and made \$4,000 clear profit. —One of the Memphis papers heads a column of short paragraphs about distinguished ladies "femininical."

-A man has been fined in Herkimer County. New York, for selling to a cheese factory milk with a fish in it.

—A large and elegant hotel is to be opened on the Canada side of the Niagara Falls on June

—We have heard people object to the scene on board the "Russia," where "Boz" klased his ancient and venerable friend fields. But it was a fitting farewell-"In Russia, do as the Russia -The idea that Charles Dickens is an Irish-

man and that his real name is O'Dickens probably arose from the familiarity of the public mind with the initials "C. O. D." on express freight. —The story that Mr. Osgood of the firm of Ticknor, Fields & Co., means to have his name changed to Bozgood is without foundation.

—Massachusetts has effected a loan with Baring Brothers for £610,000. The State gives scrip running twenty-three years, bearing interest

at four per cent. -Stout Cook (with conscious blushes)-As to the perliceman and no followers allowed, mum, you might recollect as you've been single yourself; and a girl as is tolerably showy in figger, can't well 'elp 'em coming about.—Judy.

—Where but in a Southern paper could be found an editorial apology for "a cursed chirography, as undecipherable as the hierographics found upon the sarcophagus of a mummy of antepyramidal sepulture"? -Arkansas can beat the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. A subterranean recess near Benton-ville has already been explored to a distance of nine miles, and it is not known how much far-ther it extends.

Some of the English papers are commenting on experiments with "a new anesthetic agent" now making there, meaning nitrous oxide gas, has been in use in dentistry and surgery for which

several years in this country. -Eugenie was so pleased with M'lle Nilson's "Ophelia," that she sent her the bouquet of vio-lets which she carried, and Napoleon expressed his admiration in a more substantial manner by a set of jewels in pearls, emeralds and diamonds —In Louisville, Kentucky, two hundred and eighty-four persons own property worth upwards of \$20,000. James Guthrie is the richest man, having a fortune of \$500,000; and John C. Breckenridge has an estate valued at \$22,262.

lions of the threads of young spiders to equal in size a hair of a man's beard. He might have desize a hair of a man's beard. He might have de-voted a calculation involving such terrible minutiæ to a more useful subject and purpose. —A widow lady in Virginia buried all her family jewelry and gold during the war, forgot the place, and was unable to find it until a terrier dog dug it up a few days ago. The dog's pro-clivity for buried things induces the belief that he was a ceme-terrier.

-Lewenhoeck computes that it takes four mil-

—At a recent meeting of rural deanery of Leek, England, the Rev. A. F. Boucher stated that he could remember the time, about twenty-five years ago, when in that place the celling of a church was papered with Punch and the Illustrated London

The French training ship Jean Bart is at the Cape of Good Hope. She had on board minety-six midshipmen, who, after their two years' stay at the naval school at Brest, are embarked to complete their nautical education by practical experience.

-In England, says the Pall Mall Gazette, the rights of women are fully recognized in parc-chial if not in parliamentary affairs. Mrs. Sarah Wooster has just been appointed by the Aylesbury magistrates to the offices of overseer to the poor and surveyor of highways for the perish of Illmire, and last year four woman filled similar offices in the Aylesbury district.

offices in the Aylesbury district.

The new Chassepot rifle has cost the French army twenty million dollars thus far. Russia, for the Remington rifle, has paid twenty-two million dollars, and Austria sixteen million. Great Britain has paid thirteen million dollars for the new Snider rifle. Its first cost is less than that of the Chassepot, but it is ultimately dearer, owing to the crypense of its cartridges. to the expense of its cartridges.

of the Chassepot, but it is tridges.

— Chambers' Journal relates an anecdote of an application received by a lady who had advertised for a parlor maid. The person who applied in answer to the advertisement appeared to be quite satisfactory, but the lady wishing to say something kind at parting, remarked: "I am sorry to see by your black dress that you have been in trouble lately." "O no, mum, thank you, not at all," replied the young woman; "Its only for my late missus. I have been particular festinate in service, mum, "My three last missuses have all, died while I was with thom; so I get mourning given me every time." It is hardly necessary to say that the young woman was not engaged.