Daily Evening Balletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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VOLUME XXII.-NO. 34.

THE EVENING BULLETIN

ATTHE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOUS, PEOPRISTORS, ERNEST O. WALLAGE, F. I. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum. INVITATIONS FOR WEDDINGS, PARTIES, &C., executed in a superior manner, by DREKA, 1033 CHESTNUT STREET. 1620-115

CRAVEN.—Suddenly, on the 18th inst., Joshua Cousty freven, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, Girard Mark odge No. 214. Bolomen's Lodge No. 114, A. Y. M., and the brider in general, are invited to attend the tuneral, from his late residence. No. 1869 Girard avenue, on Thursday, it also be a support of the country is in general, and a second second are the last residence. No. 1809 Girard avenue, on a second is 21st, at 3 o'clock.

10 21st, at 3 o'clock.

10 21st at 3 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES. # HENRY VINCENT WILL LECTURE

MUSICAL PUND HALL. Home Life: Its Duties and Pleasures Tickets for sale at J. E. GOULD'd Piano Warerooms, "EXChestnut street, and at the Hall this evening.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lexture at 8. 1ts

This (Tuesday) Evening

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM. OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAHLROAD COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, May 13th, 1968.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—In pursaance of resolutions adopted by the Board of Directors at a Stated Meeting held this day, notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of this Company that they will have the privilege of subscribing, either directly or by substitution, under such rules as may be prescribed therefor, for Twenty-five Per Cent. of additional Stock at Par, in proportion to their respective interests as they stand registered on the books of the Company, May 20th, 1868.

Holders of less than four Shares will be entitled to subscribe for a full share, and those holding more Shares than a multiple of four Shares will be entitled to an additional Share.

Subscriptious to the new Stock will be received on and after May 10th, 1883, and the privilege of subscribing will cease on the 30th day of July, 1882.

The instalments on account of the new Shares shall be paid in cash, as follows:

1st. Twenty-five Per Cent. at the time of subscription, on or before the 80th day of July, 1883.

2d. Twenty-five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1883.

Ed. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of

3d. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of June, 1869.

4th. Twenty five Per Cent. on or before the 15th day of December, 1862, or if Stockholders should prefer, the whole smount may be paid up at once. or any remaining instatments may be paid up in full at the time of the payment of the second or third instalment, and each instalment paid ap shall be entitled to a pro rata dividend that may be declared on full shares.

THOMAS T. FIRTH. THOMAS T. FIRTH, Tressurer.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE. PHILADELPHIA, May 13th, 1888.
A Special Meeting of the UNION LEAGUE OF PHILADELPHIA will be held at the League House on Th-URBDAY EVENING, May 21st, at 8 of clock, to consider the propriety of taking measures to secure the nomination and election of good men to the local offices in the city of Philadelphia, and to take such action in regard to national affairs as in the judgment of the meeting may be necessary.

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary. FRANKLIN INSTITUTE—LECTURE AT THE Academy of Music, on Sunlight, with Brilliant Experiments, by Professor Henry Morton, SATURDAY EVENING, May 38d, at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents, to all parts of the House, for raise at the Franklin Institute, No. 15 South Seventh street. Scats reserved without extra charge, Members' tickets admit to the Lecture, but do not secure reserved seats.

myl676

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—DEPARTS

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA—DEPARTS
Senior Class for Degrees will be held from May 8th to May
23d. beginning each day at a o'clock, P. M.; and also on
Tuesday, at like o'clock, A. M.

My8.1954

Tuesdays, at 11% o'clock, A. M. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, my8-12t5 Secretary of the Faculty.

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIC HOSPITAL, No. 16 South Ninth street. Club-foot, hip and splinal diseases and bodily deformities treated. Apply daily at 19 o'clock. at 19 o'clock.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520

Lombard street, Dispensary Department,—Medicaltreatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the

NEWSPAPERS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, WASTE E. HUNTER, ap28-tf rp No. 613 Jayne street

The Abolition of Capital Punishment.

Capital punishment has just been abolished in Saxony. It is noted as a remarkable fact that the principal defender of the bill in the Chamber of Deputies was the Procureur-General, who in the course of the discussion gave the following details of the result of similar measures in other countries:
"In the Duchies of Oldenburg, Anhalt and Nas-

sau the penalty of death was suppressed in 1849, and there has never been felt any necessity for re-establishing it. The first named of these States in afterwards adopting the Pressian code penal, did away with that punishment. In Tuscany it was revived in 1849, but no capital execution has taken place in that country since 1981; in Austria, also, it was restored, but at the same time the admission was made that during its abrogation the number of capital cases had not increased. In Wurtemberg, on the other hand, where the punshment of death had been abolished from 1851 to 1853, crimes were said to have increased during that period; but the assertion is open to contestation.

The newspapers have been asking why the new style of prayer-books have looking-glasses on the inside of the cover. The Toronto Leader says they are aids to reflection.

GIRARD COLLEGE CASE.

THE COURTS.

Important Decision by Justice Read THE CASE OF MAJOR SMITH

The Board of Trustees Censured.

This morning Justice John M. Read, sitting at Nisi Prius, made his decision in the case of John A. Barclay, et. al., vs. The City of Philadelphia. The suit, it will be remembered, grew out of the removal of President Smith from Girard College, and other instances of alleged mismanagement of the Girard Trust by the city.

May 1814, at a octobe.

Mill. Elf. 19 Coppes M. E. Chure. Fourthisteel. above in the firends are respectfully invited to attend the functia, site J. Coppes M. E. Chure. Fourthisteel. above in the control of the coppes M. E. Chure. Fourthisteel. above in the control of the coppes M. E. Chure. Fourthisteel. above in the control of the firends and the coppes M. E. Chure. Fourthisteel. Above in the coppes of the firends and the coppes of the coppes of the firends and the coppes of the coppes

whether in caucus or not is entirely immaterial.

The natural result of this extraordinary mode of proceeding in changing the head of the College was the appointment by Councits of a joint Special Committee of inquiry relative to the management of Girard College, and I have read the printed testimony taken by that Committee, a copy of which was furnished me by that plaintiffs. From a careful perusal of it, I am convinced if this invastigation had pleceded the heady and inquident action of the Hoard of Major Smith would not have been removed from the office of President, but would, at this moment, have been the head of the Institution.

The action of the Hoard of Directors and the official is removed the filling of the Hill in Fugity in the present case, and which I shall now proceed to consider.

The hill is filled by the surviving Executor of the will of Stephin Girard, and eight citizens residing within the limits of the old city, and by three orphane expelled from the Girard College, as plaintiff against the city of Philadelphia, the members of the Select and Common Councils, and the Directors of the College.

The bill alleges that under the act of the 24 February, 1834, extending the boundaries of the city of Philadelphia, the Councils have neutred and assumed the management and control of the persons of the orphans, their maintenance and education at the Girard College, and their lights of property under the will of the testators, and all and singular the rights of the fellow citizens of the said testator, composing the community had no special rights, interest of duties in the premise, othey or greater than all the citizens of the present city.

The foundation, therefore, on which the present bill stands, is that the present city and its Councils, elected by its citizens, cannot act as the Trustees of Mr. Girard's will, and that all actaparticularly in regard to the Girard College, its maintenance, and the admission and education of the present of instructors, teachers, assistants and other necessary agen

vestment of principal and application of income has been initifully appropriated to the designated objects within the limits of the old city, and no complaint has been made of usurpation against the authorities of the pentaged overed to charitable purposes, vested in the old city and district, and ether corporations, have, by the act of 1884, passed into the hands of the present corporation, known as the City off Philadelphia, and are managed by their authorities for the benefit of the cestur over trues in the same manner as the three corporations, but the same manner as the complete of the same manner as the corporation, to the same manner as the corporation, to the bequest of Thomas D. Grover unto the Commissioners and inhabitants of the District of Southwark of his real and personal orate for certain charitable purposes, the benefits of which are stated for certain charitable purposes, the benefits of which are stated for certain charitable purposes, the benefits of which are stated for certain charitable purposes, the benefits of which are stated for certain charitable purposes, both the city of the complete of the city of the city of the city of thindelphia, representing the civil municipal corporations now no longer in citizens.

The Girard College is a great public charity, extending the truets are of an eleemosynary nature, but I am not aware that any neurration of power or any violation of the work of the will be the civil municipal corporation, and the truets are of an elemosynary nature, but I am not aware that any neurration of power or any violation of the work o

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 19, 1868.

the President of the College, he helding his office during their pleasure, the mode and manner of doing it, with the reasons assigned for the set, cannot fall to suggest that there should be some radical change in the selection of persons to control the operations of this great and magnificent charity.

There are eighteen Directors, and it is provided by ordinance, "That no member of Council shall be a member of said Board of 1 irectors," and "That no member of the Board of Lirectors, nor any naember of the Select and Common Councils, shall be directly or indirectly concerted in any contract, engagement, or arrangement for iminishing any supplies, whereby any profit or advantage may accure to him in the management of said College."

Both these prohibitions should be extended to all the officers and departments of the City Governments, and to all persons employed in any manner or form under the legislative or Executive branches of the City Gorporation.

The constitution of 1700 exhibited a strong icalousy of

onlicers and departments of the Cary constant of all tersons employed in any manner or form under the Legislative or Executive branches of the City Corporation.

The constitution of 1790 exhibited a strong jealousy of the appointing power in the 18th, now the 18th section of the first article of the amended constitution of 1838, in this direct language: "No member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives shall be appointed by the Governor to any office during the term for which he shall have been elected."

In the act of 1854, which is the city charter, the 48th section provides that no person shall be a member of more than one of the bodies enumerated in it, and in the 4th section is a provise, "That no member of the State Legislature, nor any one holding office or employment under the State at the time of said election, shall be eligible as a member of said Councils, four shall any member or said Councils, during the term for which he shall be elected hold suy office or employment herein created or provided for ef a municipal character."

The first clause of this proviso has been extended by the act of 18th March, 1833, and the second clause clearly excludes any member of Councils from the offices of City Treasurer, Receiver of Taxes, City Controller, City Commissioner, Alderman or Mayor during the term for which he is elected, being a copy from the prohibition in the Constitution.

By adopting the spirit of these enactments, the Di-

Treasurer, Receiver of Taxes, City Controller, City Commissioner, Alderman or Mayor during the term for which he is cleeted, being a copy from the prohibition in the Constitution.

By adopting the spirit of these enactments, the Directors of the Girard College would be made a body of independent citizens, freed, as far as possible, from political influences. That there should be an influence of practical businers men among them is evidents from the College details, but there certainly should be a large proportion of prominent citizens who take a deep interest in education, and in the management of this noble charity. Is it not possible, out of a population of 500,000 souls, to find eighteen Directors of the College, amply quasified to discharge, to the entire satisfaction of the community, all the durice imposed upon them as the managers of this great institution?

I believe the College has been generally well managed, as the testimony proves, and that one of the error committed was the endeavor to maintain and educate too many orphans within its walls. Bix hundred was clearly too many, and I think five hundred is more than its funds can emploit, for it is evident that many repairs and improvements have not been made, owing entirely to the want of the necessary means. I take a deep interest in this charity, and have therefore perhaps made a more extended examination of the subject than was called for by the question before the Court. The rule is refused.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud—Isaac Wilson vs. John Flood. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for \$738-25.

Holt & Burkhead vs. Milton Fredericks. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$538-25.

Honna D. Preaties vs. Soibert & Co. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$538-25.

Honna D. Preaties vs. Soibert & Co. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$5441-25.

District Occur—Judge Hing.—Stephen Fanagan vs. Disnict Maguire. An action of ejectment. On trial. Quaette States and this bail a

Peter Cartwright-The Adventures of a Pioncer Methodist Preacher.

The Chicago Tribune says: "The Chicago I ritual says:
"The Rev. Peter Cartwright delivered a lecture on Tuesday evening in the Park Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church. He spoke as follows:
"I have but poor command of my voice, and since coming to your city I have taken a very deep-reated cold. I would rather preach three times than lecture once. The state of the country and of the church in my cally days are peeced. and of the church in my early days are neces-sarily connected with myself, therefore you will sarily connected with myself, therefore you will excuse any egotism which may appear. I am a Virginian by birth, and the son of a revolutionary soldier. In my sixth year my parents emigrated to Kentucky, and I spent the greater part of my life in that State when it was a wilderness. Young America has outstripped me; I cannot possibly identify myself with the present generation; the young people of to-day seem to pass me with an air that I do not undertake. I have been a citizen of the West seventy-seven years. I did not see of the West seventy-seven years. I did not see a newspaper, religious or secular, for twelve years of my life. We never heard of a steamboat or a rail-car, and if I had seen a locomotive on the prairie I would have thought the devil was after me. Our little cabin, about fourteen by sixteen, was in the wilderness. Bishop Asbury, hearing that my mother was a professor, called and preached there, and it was from that time

that I date my conversion.

"Just about that time a gentleman from Georgia called at our cabin who possessed a deck of cards, a fiddle and a racehorse. I was an apt scholar, and soon won the cards, the fiddle and the racehorse. There was a good deal of whisky that the country at that time, and one evening the racehorse. There was a good deal of whisky about the country at that time, and one evening I took too much, and that was the first and last time I was drunk. We had an old Scotch doctor in the settlement who was an indical. He heard from my friends that I was minch troubled in mind, so he called, examined my tongue, felt my pulse, &c., and finally determined that I had a mach of bleed to the head and advised that my

rush of blood to the head, and advised that my head be shaved and a blister applied. "Blortly after this, I became so impressed "'Shortly after this, I became so impressed with the truth of religion that I used to go from mouse to house, exhorting all to turn from the errors of their way and embrace the Gospel. One evening I invited the old doctor to attend. That evening a young lady swooned away. She happened to sit near the old doctor, who attempted to revive her by the usual means, when she, coning to, threw her arms about his neck and cried: 'Glory to God,' which very much discomposed the old doctor.' the old doctor.'

"It is a question to me to this day how managed with my first sermon, but at the close o managed with my first sermon, but at the close of the there came an old gentleman to me and handed me six dollars—quarterage. There was a young capegrace in the village whom I frequently enticed into the woods to pray; I usually pray with my eyes shut, and when I opened my eyes he was generally absent, which mode of procedure was generally absent. very annoying to my religious flesh. My experience at this time was very varied, and I soon found the avocation I had selected no sinecure. found the avecation I had selected no sinecure. I have rode eleven or twelve circuits, and I presume I am the oldest travelling preacher in the United States. If there is an older preacher I should like to see and know who he is. When I joined the Methodist Church, sixty-seven years ugo, there was only one conference west of the Alleghanies; there were only twenty-five ministers to cover the whole Northwest and Southwest, and I am the only survivor of them. I have no father, mother, sister or brother, and

west, and I am the only survivor of them. I have no father, mother, sister or brother, and sometimes I feel lonely. But though I have traveled thousands of miles, and brought hundreds into the Methodist Church, and suffered many hardships, yet I say to you, that if I had my life to live over again, I should choose to be a Methodist traveling preacher.

* * * "As a politician I am a Jackson man, and not ashamed of it. Once when preaching at Nashville, General Jackson came in and there was no room for him. Some one pulled my coat and said, "General Jackson has come." "General Jackson," said I, "who is Gen. Jackson? If he is not converted God will damn him as soon as he would a nailer." Next morning I walked down the street and met Gen. Jackson. He shook hands with me, and did not seem to be in the least the street and met Gen. Jackson. He shook hands with me, and did not seem to be in the least angry with my freedom of the day before. He said that McMahon had called on him and apologized for me, and that he had never felt so inclined to kick anybody in his life. "Why," said the general, "if I had a thousand men such as you, with so much moral courage, I could easily conquer all England." When I told McMahon the result of this conversation, he was the most shamed man I ever saw."

-Victor Hugo's only grandchild, aged twelve months, is just dead, and the poet is said to be POLITICAL.

THE IMPEACEMENT FAILURE. Opinions of the Loyal Press.

[From the Boston Advertiser]
If the vote to-day should be for acquittal, he (Fessenden) could not escape the burden of responsibility it would place upon him. It is un-necessary now to repeat opinions on the topics wherein he differs from his associates, and it is too late for argument. We may regret the ten-dency of his mind to construc the law so rigidly as to appear to exclude the consideration of its as to appear to exclude the consideration of its intent and purpose. But with his view of the law and of his obligation, he could not do otherwise. We are bound to concede his right to judge for himself, and to respect his exercise of the right

the right. If rom the Albany Journal.

Mr. Henderson added to the suspicious circumstances of his position by voting with the minority, though he had permitted it to be understood that he considered the article proven, and Mr. Ross of Kansas—the intimate friend of Vinnie Ream—went over to the anti-impeachers, civing them they are research to save the pre-Vinnie Keam—went over to the anti-impeachers, giving them the vote necessary to save the perpured President from removal. To-day's work opens a new chapter in the history of the Republic. And when it is written up, the recusant senators will have no reason to feel proud of their attitude. The loyal men of Kansas and Tennessee will know how to deal with their servants, who have violated the confidence reposed in them—who shall say under what influences?

in them—who shall say under what influences?

[From the New Bedford Standard.]

It is pitiable to see a man of Mr. Fessenden's reputation paying himself with such paltry exreputation paying himself with such pairry excuses for voting against impeachment as are contained in his speech in secret session. We shall not dispute the honesty of his motives, but we believe that he is deeply influenced by the prejudices of which perhaps he is not himself aware, and he has at any rate shown a narrowness of vision, and has viewed this whole subject through such a colored medium as greatly to diminish the oppulon of his ability and candor which we had opinion of his ability and candor which we had

previously entertained.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette.]

The Senators need not shake their trial-oaths at us, and pretend that they alone act upon this matter under any solemn responsibility, and that this makes their act sacred and infallible, and disables all public opinion to the contrary. These Senators cannot dodge this responsibility by setting mathematics are the contrary. ting up the cover of a special oath, and the pre-tence of special sanctity and infallibility which has been taken on for the occasion. His acquittal will be their condemnation.
[From the Cleveland Leader.]

Already have three Senators set an indelible stigma upon their names and fame for all future time in the annals of the American Republic, by declaring that they stand ready to acquit Andrew Johnson of the crimes charged against him, and Johnson of the crimes charged against him, and to continue him in the power and prerogatives of the Presidential office. Mr. Fessenden has fallen, like the angels who followed Lucifer, from the temptation of disappointed ambition. James W. Grimes is another name which will go into history in something the same standing as that of the Tories of the Revolution. Lyman Trimbull of Illinois is the third man who has betrayed his State, his constituents, his party, and the whole State, his constituents, his party, and the whole country, by declaring for the acquittal of Andrew Johnson. In this vote he contradicts his whole past record, and gives the lie to all his past utterances and votes. God forgive him!

The country cannot.

[From the Toledo Blade.]

The meanest of these men are not those who accepted so many of the whisky-ring dollars for their votes. Meaner and more despicable than these are the cold-blooded, calculating men who, before committing themselves eslenlated whether or not, under Wade, they could keep as many of their brothers, cousins, and nephews in place as under Johnson; their calculations extending into the future as far as the Chicago Convention.

[From the Detroit Post.]

The "conscientious" men, the men with "judi-

cial minds," the men whose souls are elevated above personal and partisan considerations, cannot find anything in the impeachment articles which forbid Mr. Wade from being President. Andrew Johnson is innocent because Benjamin

Andrew Johnson is innocent because Benjamin Wade is guilty of being his successor.

[From the Illinois Staats Zeitung.]

If a judicial conscience may stamp the conscience of the statesman and the popular representative as a lie, and the Senatorial oath of office a perjury; if that same conscience may counsel Mr. Trumbull to go back upon the vote which he, on the 21st of February, cast, under his oath as a Senator—then it is a most shabby and despicable conscience, which would rather all for expression of contempt than of admi-

[From the Belvidere (III.) Northwestern.] The course of Senator Trumbull of this State upon impeachment has produced a feeling of inlignation that has assumed proportions of such magnitude as to overwhelm with shame any man who respects the wishes and sentiments of his constituents. He has sounded his own death-knell in Illinois, and must abide the consequences f his bad faith.

Banquet to Mr. Burlingame in San

A grand banquet was given to Mr. Burlingame the ambassador from China, in San Francisco, on the 28th of last month, upon the occasion of his departure, with his Asiatic suite, for the Atlantic States and Europe. The guests numbered two hundred and twenty-five, and included all the leading public men of the country, and the repesentatives of the various governments residing

here. Specches were made by General Halleck, Gov. Haight, Mr. Burlingame, Chih Tajen, the hinese minister, Admiral Thatcher, and others. Mr. Burlingame's speech was too long to be quoted in full here, but some of his remarks are worthy of special notice. For instance, after re-ferring to the nevel situation in which he stood,

ferring to the nevel situation in which he stood, between the two great empires, he said:

"This mission is not the result of any accident, or of any special design; it is the result, the legitimate consequence, of events which have recently occurred at Pekin, the capital of China. It was not until recently that the West was brought into proper relations with that Empire. Previously, affairs went on upon a system of misunderstandings, resulting in mutual misfortune. It was not until the year 1860 that the representatives of the Treaty Powers met the great men who carry on the affairs of the Chinese Empire, and coming into personal relations with them, they had occasion to modify their views as to the capacity and as to the intentions of those men. And they were led straightway to consider how they should substitute for the old false system of force one of fair diplomatic action. sider how they should substitute for the old false system of force one of fair diplomatic action. They addressed themselves resolutely to the discussion of that question, and that discussion resulted in the adoption of what is called the cooperative policy, which is briefly this: An agreement on the part of the Treaty Powers to act together upon all material questions: to stand together upon all material questions; to stand to-gether in defence of their treaty rights; and the determination, at the same time, to give to these treaties a generous construction; a determinatreaties a generous construction; a determination to maintain the foreign system of customs,
and to support it by a pure administration, and
upon a cosmopolitan basis; an agreement to take
no concessions of territory to the Treaty Powers,
and never to menace the territorial integrity of
China. [Applause.] These agreements are at
the foundation of the co-operative policy.

* * * "This mission means that China desires to come into warmer and more intimate relations with the West. It means that she desires

lations with the West. It means that she desires lations with the West. It means that she desires to come under the obligations of that international law of which you, sir (General Halleck), are one of the ablest exponents, to the end that she may enjoy the advantages of that law. It means that China, conscious of her own integrity, wishes to have her questions stated—that she is willing to submit her questions to the general judgment of mankind. It means that she intends to come into the brotherhood of nations. It means commerce: it means beace: it means a

unification in its own interest of the whole human

Mr. Burlingame was frequently and enthusias-tically applauded, and at the conclusion of his speech the half fairly trembled with the prolonged cheers of his hearers.

The banquet was in every sense a remarkable

one, and will long be remembered as an epoch in the Golden City.

DISASTERS.

Frightful Accident in Pittsburgh—A Young Girl. in an Epileptic Fit, Falls Over a Precipice Nearly Two Hun-dred Feel High.

At about half-past five o'clock last evening, an accident of a most frightful character occurred at Gazzam's Hill, in the Eighth Ward, which resulted in the dezth of a young girl under singularly sad and painful circumstances. It seems that Miss Maggle McGinniss, aged about sixteen, who resided with her parents in the locality mentioned, was sitting at the brink of the precipice overlooking Everson, Preston & Co.'s fron Milis, in company with two other girls, both of whom were several years younger than herself. The hill at this point rises to an altitude of nearlyltwo bundred feet, and for fully half the distance to the bottom it is almost perpendicular; then a narrow shelf or table intervenes, passing over which the descent is again perpendicular to the railroad track below. While Miss McGinniss was chattering gayly with her companions, she was suddenly seized with epilepsy, and in her first struggles fell over the precipice. A few feet from the summit her clothing caught on a projecting rock, and for a minute the contract was all the present and of the precipited of the projecting rock, and for a minute the professions of the programment of the between the structure of the professions of the programment of the professions of cipies. A few feet from the summit her clothing, caught on a projecting rock, and for a minute the unfortunate girl hung suspended between heaven and earth. It was only a minute, however, for her little companions had scarcely uttered their first piercing screams for assistance, when the clothing became detached from the rock and the body made its fearful, fatal descent. Full one hundred feet did it fall, striking as it went, rocks and bushes, leaving here and there fragments of clothing and tresses of hair, until it reached, with a crash, the shelf or table mentioned, whence, with a bound, the now lifeless, mangled corpse was precipitated to the side of railroad track at the bottom of the hill.

In a few minutes a large crowd had collected about the dead remains, which were removed to a

about the dead remains, which were removed to a shed close at hand. The Coroner was hastly summoned, and upon his arrival at the scene he

MUSIC IN NEW YORK.

The Festival at Steinway Hall—Han-del's "Messiab."

The second of the annual musical festivals at Steinway Hall opened last night with "The Messiah." The solo parts in the oratorio were taken by Madame Rosa, Mrs. Kempton, Mr. Stmpson, and Mr. J. R. Thomas. The New-York Harmonic Society mustered a chorus of about 200, the orchestra numbered 35 or 40, and Mr. F. L. Eliter was the corductor. The best thing of the Ritter was the conductor. The best thing of the evening, beyond all comparison, was Madame Rosa's "Come unto Him." It was sung with unusual feeling, and the most exquisite neatness, and we are confident could not have been surand we are confident could not have been sur-passed by any artist in the world. Next in excellence we must place the delicious air "How beautiful are the Feet," and "I know that my Re-deemer Liveth," by the same lady. Her famous recitatives, "There were Shepherds," "And the Angel said unto them," and the rest of that mar-veious scries of narratives, were superbly develous series of narratives, were superbly de-claimed; indeed, to say all that she did well, we should have to quote everything that fell to her share, for in oratorio she never disappoints us, never fails to interpret the composer's finest beauties. We would gladly praise Mrs. Kempton if we could; but she has very little conception of the spirit of Handel, and did much violence to the three famous alto solos, "O Thou that Tellest," "He shall feed flis Flock," and "He was Des-pised," especially to the first. Mr. Simpson sang "Comfort ye my People" well, and was generally acceptable. Mr. Thomas was not in voice, and his part was freely cut. The choruses were not acceptable. Mr. Thomas was not in voice, and his part was freely cut. The choruses were not good as usual, though several of them deserved dwarm commendation. "Behold the Lamb of God" opened in excellent time and was throughout solid, spirited and correct. "All we like Sheep" was likewise a careful and coverte performance though colorless. and accurate performance, though colorless. "Lift up your Heads" was excellent, and the "Hallelujah" too, was entirely satisfactory; but most

lelujah" too, was entirely satisfactory; but most of the other choruses were tame; several of them dragged unaccountably; and one, "And He shall purity," was a perfect chaos. Mr. Ritter, as issual, followed the orchestra and singers, instead of leading them. Upon the whole the performance was decidedly inferior to the last representation of the same work on Christmas night.

To-night there will be an especially interesting concert. Mendelssohn's recently recovered "Reformation Symphony," which has created such a lively sensation in England, and was produced at the Boston Festival a few days ago for the first time in America, will be played, together with Bache's Suite No. 3 in D, the "Romeo and Juliet" Symphony by Berlioz, and Beethoven's "Leonora" Overture (we believe the third). The orchestra will be under the direction of Theodore Thomas, who is a decided improvement upon Thomas, who is a decided improvement upon Mr. Ritter .- N. Y. Tribune of to-day.

Candid Confession. The Pall Mall Gazette tells some dreadful stories about the cruelty of the British to their Turkish and Egyptian mule-drivers in Abyssinia.

For example:
"One day about one hundred and fifty of these poor devils came up jabbering to an officer, who could not understand them, and reported it as a case of mutiny. Forthwith two companies of infantry were sent down, and sixty of the Turks were tied up to the triangles and got fifty lashes each. It then leaked out that the poor wretches had been three days without rations, and were

only complaining."

Whereupon Mr. Punch says of the tale:

"Comment on its monstrous combination of stupidity and brutality would only weaken the force of the facts, if tacts they be. If they are not facts, the sooner they are denied the better "Compare reputation." for our reputation.
"The truth is, that for all the pluck and 'prac

hical good sense over which he is so ready to hug himself, John Bull is too often the most offensive of snobs—brutal, pig-headed and blundering—as odious a creature, altogether, as any that lives: a being to blush over, and to repent in sackcloth

odious a creature, altogether, as any that lives: a being to blush over, and to repent in sackcloth and ashes for.

"Here—assuming this story to be true—the 'nigger-driving' element, which is one of the odious ingredients in John Bull's character, is in the ascendant; and the worst of the thing is, that nobody hesitates about believing such a story. It is in fact only a reproduction, on a large scale, of the blundering cruelty and overbearing stupidity which mark the dealing of your English snobwith 'niggers,' wherever he has authority over them. Only of your English gentleman to trim the scales. But then your 'snob' is so frightfully frequent in this blessed country. Is there any other country under the sun so overrun with snobs—any other where the snob is to be found, rampant, in all ranks, classes, callings, and in such force that he often determines their tone and establishes their laws? We doubt it. The snob is the British Philistine, and not a corner in our island but boasts its Gollath. Punch once tried his hand at a "Book of Snobs." Alse! the subject is too big for a book! It affords matter for a library."

—Samuel McNiece, in Ray county, Missouri, the other day, wanted to know whether his gan was loaded or not. He placed the breech of the gun on the ground, the muzzle of the barrel to his mouth, and, at the same time, put his foot upon the hammer and pushed it back, with the intention of blowing in the barrel. His foot slipped from the hammer and the later. His foot slipped from the hammer and it fall. He fall also with a tends to come into the brotherhood of nations. I from the hammer and it fell. He fell also—with a It means commerce; it means peace; it means a bullet through his head.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Victor Hugo has illustrated a book of sounets. -Strauss, of dance music fame, is paralyzed.

-Fits that are not fatal to actors-benefits. -Swinburne and Dumas have jointly produced

a new play for the Menken.

—The original "Old Sexton" of the ballad has just died in New York.

-The despoiled ex-king of Hanover has yet \$10,000,000 to starve on. —Beecher has given Anna Dickinson a letter of introduction to John Bright.

—The actual sum that Mr. Peabody gave the Pope was \$10,000.

-Chinese edible bird's nests are a new feature in Paris restaurants.

—Large flights of wild pigeons are arriving in Canada. Acres of ground are blue with them.

-Trees 50 feet high are called saplings in Brignon has rented his cottage at Long Branch.

-The widow of John Leech died recently at Kensington. —Heller is in London with a new trick, in which he throws a young woman, aged sixteen, out of

-The father of Robert Bonner was an innkeeper at Raymelton, Ireland. He also had a

—A tipsy Connecticut man tried to "lick" s-locomotive. He won't try it again, for he was switched off into eternity.

—The approach of the Queen's birthday excites some attention in Canada, and a number of public celebrations are proposed. public celebrations are proposed. -Speaker Colfax has another lecture, which he calls "Fourteen Years in Congress." His

"Across the Continent" has netted him \$10,000. —The New Orleans Times says "Pig-headed men are always bores." Can the editor have been indulging in self-examination? -Clara Louisa Kellogg is at Nice, France, and

lately refused an offer of \$400 a night to sing at Madrid. Even we would have sung for that money.

—It is proposed to take down the sign-boards. "Look out for the Engine," on the Eric Railroad, and substitute for them, "Prepare to meet your -A man in Lebanon, Indiana, was killed by

lightning on the 7th instant. He was chopping wood, and the lightning struck his axe and passed into his side. -At a recent memorial dinner in England, the

health of the memorialized deceased was drank in ale 101 years old. Queer notion, to drink the health of a dead man! -The Brooklyn City Railway Company discharges on an average 1,000 conductors per annum. If it keeps on it will soon be a non-

conductor. -The daughter of an English toll-gate keeper' has got herself into trouble for "dead-heading" her lover through the gate. She never tolled her

-The City Council of Bangor has passed an order for the Mayor to take measures to prevent the train from passing through Front street at a speed faster than a walk—which is not very definite as applied to a railroad train.

—"How many feet long was the snake?" asked a person of a traveler who had just related a story of his encounter with a boa killed by him.
"192 inches," was the reply; "snakes have no feet." feet.

stroyed by a conflagration. The fire was the work of incendiaries. Only three houses remains standing. Evidently it is-a-bad place to build houses. -Just as an offshoot of the Queen of Sheba blows out his brains at Magdala, a descendant of Medea is led to the altar in Parls. The intended bride of Prince Achille Murat traces back her

lineage to that stormy female. —A correspondent of the Loaden Athenœum-has heard a party of brothers whistle music in parts, and was so pleased with the effect that he closes his letter by saying, "Surely the scraphim must have whistled, not sung."

—A recently married couple belonging in St. Joseph, Missouri, being too poor to make a long wedding tour, have started on a flat boat for Idaho. They intend to return.—Ex. Are we to understand from this that they are going to scow-er the country. -There is a stratum full of carburetted hydrogen gas below New Orleans, about forty feet

from the surface. It is thought there is enough-to light the city for years. It comes from the, decomposition of vegetable matter, formerly de-posited there by the Mississippi. —Rossini has received the Grand Cordon of the new Order of the Crown of Italy. Chevaller Nigra waited upon the maestro at his house to present him with the insignia. Verdi and Mercedante have hear needs commended of the new hear needs commended of the new hear needs commended of the new hear needs of the new heart needs needs of the new heart needs nee

adante have been made commanders of the new order. -Conductor Parker, of Springfield, has recently gained possession of a pair of lasts upon which the boots of John Hancock were made for twenty years preceding his death. Upon the bottom of each is the original signature of Mr. Hancock. We have all seen the last of that great patriot.

—A London letter says: "The name of Samuel Carter Hall, or 'S. C. Hall,' as he is chiefly known, appeared very prominently in the proceedings against Mr. Home, and certainly not to his credit. Mr. Hall is said to have been the original of Puckarief." Peckeniff." -Mrs. Gage, one of the writers on Mrs. Stan-

ton's Revolution, insists that the wife of General Greene, of Rhode Island, and not Eli Whitney, of New Haven, invented the cotton gin. Mr. Whitney, she says, was only the mechanic who worked out Mrs. Greene's ideas. Rather a green Gage, we should say. -Providence, R. I., cannot understand why

the whisky recently seized for violation of the revenue laws should be released on orders from Washington. The proof of guilt is said to be unquestionable, but the case is surrendered without even a trial.—Ex. The money expended to acquit A. J. accounts for it. —The following rather hard story is told by a Troy paper: "The other morning a gentleman found in a trap he had set a complete rat skin and—nothing more! The snap had caught the animal by the nose, and in struggling to escape he walked entirely out his skin. Attached to the skin were portions of the bones of the head, the hind feet and the whole tail. Leading from

hind feet, and the whole tail. Leading from the trap to a hole near by were tracks of blood." —"One of the female attaches of Yankee Robinson's circus," says the Quincey Herald, "who now appears in 'Undine' on the glided throne, is the daughter of a Philadelphia banker, and a graduate of a first-class fashionable boarding-school. She lately visited Decatur to see some relatives, and made the acquaintance of a roving, rakish young man, with whom she cloped to Clinton, Iowa. She now wears as short dresses, as neat tights, and displays her ankles as liberally as her more experienced sisters. A company of ladles tried to reform her, but she said she had an invincible hankering after sawdust and spangles." -"One of the female attaches of Yankee Robin-

spangles."

—Mr. Thomas Bailey Aldrich, editor of Every Saturday, receives a salary of \$2,500 per annum. When the magazine was started, his salary was \$1,500; it was soon raised to \$2,000, and a suggestion of his, in pursuance of which Ticknor & Fields obtained and published, in advance of all competition, Dickens's last Christmas story. "No Thoroughfare," was rewarded by the addition of \$500 to the last named figures. Aldrich's lucky idea came to him after he had retired, and with very creditable enterprise, he arose, resumed his day-garb, and made a midnight call on a member of the firm. The result of the interview was the despatch of a letter to England by the next morning's mail, and, more remoteiv, the profitable publication of "No Thorough-fare." spangles.'