Daily Evening Bulletin.

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VOLUME XXII.—NO. 204. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1868. PRICE THREE CENTS.

INSURE AGAINST ACCIDENT
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TRAVELERS' INSURANCE CO.,
OF HARTFORD, CONN.

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DIED.

ATWOOD.—Suddenly, on the 4th inst., at his late residence in Camden, Daniel V., youngest son of Rev. Anthony Atwood, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, No. 623 Catharine street, on Tuesday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Vault. 5t

AUNER.—On the 5th inst., Mary Ann Auner, relict of the late Joseph G. Auner, in the 70th year of her age. *

COON.—On the 4th inst., Minnie May, daughter of Ephraim and Mary Anna Coon, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1718 Girard avenue, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

FAHNESTOCK.—On Wednesday evening, December 2d, 1868, in New York City, Mrs. Sarah Ann Fahnestock, widow of the late Wm. M. Fahnestock, of Bordentown, N. J., in the 64th year of her age.

HAINES.—On the 5th inst., Lindley Haines, aged 53 years.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LEVY.—On the 4th inst., Edmond H., the only son of E. L. and Ellen L. Levy, aged 15 months.

MINICH.—Suddenly, on the 1st inst., George Minich, in the 67th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 628 North Twelfth street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill. 1t

MITCHELL.—On Wednesday, the 2d instant, at the residence of her son-in-law, Henry Austie, Mrs. Maria Mitchell, relict of the late Thomas Mitchell, in the 82d year of her age.

GOOD BLACK AND COLORED SILKS.
$1 OUT BLK. CORDED SATIN FACE GRO GRAIN.
PURPLE AND GILT EDGE.
BROWNS AND BLUE GRO GRAIN.
MODE COL'D PLAIN SILKS.
au12tf EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

See Sixth Page for Additional Notices.

NOW OPEN
AT
HORTICULTURAL HALL,
(Broad, below Locust.)
A GRAND METHODIST FAIR,
IN AID OF
The Home for the Aged and Infirm of the M. E. Church,
CONTINUING TWO WEEKS.

A grand display of useful and fancy articles, giving a good opportunity to choose from the almost endless variety on exhibition of things suitable for HOLIDAY GIFTS, and to aid a good work. Come and bring all your friends with you.

Season Tickets, $1 00. Single, 25 cents.

A splendid Gallery of Paintings, Beautiful Fountain, Fine Music. Come.
de4 3trp

American Academy of Music
JOHN B. GOUGH
Will deliver his new Lecture,
"CIRCUMSTANCES,"
Under the auspices of the
Young Men's Christian Association,
Monday Evening, December 14th.
Particulars in future advertisements. 1t§

MR. C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Fine Arts,
No. 1125 Chestnut Street,

Are now permanently opened to the public, and during this week day and evening, in order that all may have an opportunity to see the rare and elegant pictures on exhibition. The MEISSONIER and ROSA BONHEUR cannot be seen after Saturday night.
de4 2trp*

The Fifty-third Anniversary
OF THE BIBLE SCHOOL
of the Fifth Baptist Church will be held at the Academy of Music on
THURSDAY EVENING, 17th instant.
Interesting exercises by the School, and an address by Rev. H. M. GALLAHER, the eminent orator of Brooklyn. 1t*

HOME FOR LITTLE WANDERERS.—A meeting in aid of this institution will be held in the First Baptist Church, West Philadelphia, Chestnut and Thirty-sixth streets, To-morrow, December 6th, at 7½ P. M. To be addressed by the Rev. B. T. Phillips, Superintendent, and singing by a company of Little Wanderers. 1t*

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WASHington Square.—Rev. Albert Barnes will preach to-morrow at 10½ A. M. Subject—Life at "Three Score and Ten." Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., at 7½ P. M. 1t*

MISCELLANEOUS.

PURE OLD MADERIA, PORT, SHERRY AND CHAMpagne Wines of a superior quality, for sale by
E. P. MIDDLETON,
de3-6trp§ No. 5 North Front street.

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XYLOPLASTIQUE INKSTANDS, TRAYS, PAPER WEIGHT, and MATCH BOXES, SCOTCH GOODS—A large assortment. MASON & CO., 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, ELEGANTLY engraved. N. B.—Our patrons will oblige us by giving their orders for engraving intended for Holiday Presents, at an early date.
MASON & CO.,
de2-20t 4p 907 Chestnut street.

GENTS' HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.
Medium, fine and extra fine qualities at low prices.
Gents' double-stitched Kid Gloves, all the new colors.
Cadets (Young Gents' sizes 7¼ to 8) double-stitched Kid Gloves.
Gents' and Cadets' sizes Dog Skin and Beaver Gloves of the best qualities, imported direct and for sale at retail by
GEORGE W. VOGEL,
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SYNOPTICAL NEEDLE CASES, CONTAINING FOUR sizes of extra Quality Needles, each in its proper partition, are a neat, useful and not expensive gift for a lady. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

WATCHES AND MUSICAL BOXES REpaired by skillful workmen.
FARR & BROTHER,
Importers of Watches, etc.,
oc16-tf Chestnut street, below Fourth.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
ISAAC K. STAUFFER, No. 148 North Second street, corner of Quarry, has an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATED AND SILVERWARE, suitable for Holiday Presents, which will be sold low for cash. de2-1mrp§

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Fuss over the President's Forthcoming Message, and the Other Documents—Nobody Interested Except the Newspaper Men—A Salutary Order from Secretary Schofield—Army Officers Entrusted with Government Property to be Held Accountable—Assessorship Second District Pennsylvania—Mail Irregularities—Who is to Blame?—Let Postmaster Bingham Investigate.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1868.—The premature publication of some of the annual reports of several heads of bureaus in different departments here, has caused the most stringent regulations to be adopted to prevent "newspaper people" from getting hold of any more such documents in advance. It is understood to-day that the President will not consent to his message being sent to the newspapers in advance, as has been the custom heretofore, but intends to hold it under lock and key till he sends it to Congress. Some people are ill-natured enough to say they can't see why there should be so much anxiety to know what Johnson has to say, as his former productions in that line give a strong indication of what the forthcoming message will be, and as he is almost practically *functus officio*, there is no use in making such a fuss over his opinions. There are really few people who care much about these documents, but the rivalry existing between the newspaper men as to who shall first spread them before the public is the only reason why there has been so much talk about the matter.

A WARNING TO CARELESS ARMY OFFICERS.

Secretary Schofield, lately, has done an excellent thing in holding army officers responsible for public stores entrusted to their charge, and which have been damaged or lost through carelessness or inattention. By a recent order, the pay proper of Lieut. W. S. Johnson, Regimental Quartermaster 43d Infantry, Veteran Reserve Corps, will be stopped until the United States shall be reimbursed in the amount of $2,419 68, value of quartermaster stores stolen from Government warehouses at Fort Wayne and Detroit, Michigan, and for which he is responsible.

By the same order, the pay of Capt. W. H. Mills, 32d Infantry, is stopped till the United States shall be reimbursed in $6,000 in money, value of hay damaged at Camp McDowell, Alaska Territory, while he was commanding officer at that post. By the same order, the pay of First Lieutenant D. Pope, 37th Infantry, will be stopped till the United States shall be reimbursed in the amount of $12,024 47 for subsistence stores, found deficient while he was Acting Commissary of Subsistence, at Fort Marcy, Santa Fé.

ASSESSORSHIP SECOND DISTRICT.

There will be a sharp struggle for the Assessorship Second District, made vacant by the death of Assessor Clifford S. Phillips. A number of candidates have been mentioned, but up to to-day no application had been filed in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Phillips only died yesterday, so it is hardly time yet for the applicants to get their documents in proper form. Next week the contest will wax warm.

MAIL IRREGULARITIES.

Complaint is made that letters mailed here in the postal car, at 8.40 P. M., which arrive in Philadelphia at 3 A. M., are not delivered in Philadelphia till late the next afternoon. Who is to blame? Postmaster Bingham should look to it. SUSQUEHANNA.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Religious Liberty in Spain.

A letter from Madrid says:

"The decree on liberty of worship is not yet issued, but at last the requisite formal authorization for the purchase of land and the erection thereon of a Protestant Church in Madrid has been given by the Ministry. It is addressed to Colonel Fitch, the English resident here, who has so long tried in vain to get it. It is worthy of record as being the permission for the building of the first Protestant church in Spain. It emanates from the Minister of Grace and Justice, and runs as follows:

"'The Minister of Grace and Justice has duly considered your petition for permission to erect a Protestant temple in this capital, and he has seen fit to authorize it. You can now proceed with its construction, in such manner as shall conform to the municipal ordinances.—Madrid, November 9, 1868.—To Colonel G. Fitch.'

"The pro-Catholic papers are frantic at this concession. The *Regeneracion* says: 'No man ever committed such an outrage on the Spanish people as Romero Ortiz, the Minister who granted it. Since Spain existed such a disgraceful and suicidal act never was committed.' And it adds: 'We say it but not hypocritically, we shall make special prayer to God for the salvation of the soul of this degenerate man.' It concludes by calling in question his right to grant it, seeing that the Cortes alone ought to decide such a grave point. The *Universal*, and many of the other papers, praise the act, and urge the ministry to continue in the same path, and to develop more clearly the doctrine of freedom of worship."

General Prim and Isabella.

A Paris correspondent sends the following unlikely story: "The Carlist party here insist that the Queen of Spain is in communication with Prim, to whom she has made proposals which have been accepted by the Marshal. Prim is said to have sent his adhesion first by telegraph, then by an aide-de-camp; the combination agreed on is the Prince of Asturia for the throne with Prim for Regent!"

Story of the Duke of Montpensier.

Among the stories now rife at Madrid there is one which, if true, would give the Duke of Montpensier a kind of "preux chevalier" stamp, and is perhaps intended to serve as a counterpoise to his rather equivocal flight, without his wife, from the Tuileries in 1848. It is said that when Queen Isabella all of a sudden sent the Duke and Duchess into exile on board the Villa de Madrid, one of the finest frigates in Spain, the Captain General of Andalusia was attached to them, ostensibly as guard of honor, in reality as detective. At the moment when this officer gave his hand to the Infanta Luisa to lead her into the cabin, the ship's captain approached the Duke, and whispered in his ear, "One word from you, and the Captain-General remains a prisoner on board while we sail to the Canaries to fetch the banished generals?" The Duke, who might by this one word have acquired both liberty and the crown of Spain, waived the proposal without a moment's hesitation. The Captain-General was allowed to return safely on shore, while the frigate steered for Lisbon. "Si non è vero," it will not diminish the candidate's chances for all that.

FRANCE.

The French Press Prosecutions.

The *Journal de Paris*, on the 17th ultimo, published its last list of subscriptions to the Baudin monument, and prefaced it with the following announcement:

"As we announced yesterday, we publish our last list to-day. We do so without any idea of bravado—we do so in full exercise of a right which we consider incontestable as regards the limit and the sense in which we have used it, and in order to remain faithful to the engagements which we have made to the public not to close until to-day the subscription which we opened on the 8th of November. It is possible that our paper may be seized and we prosecuted; but in that case it will be the subscription alone that can be prosecuted. In the position in which we are placed, and in which we have been careful to remain, nothing can give rise against us to the accusation of 'manœuvres' and 'intelligences'—nothing, absolutely nothing, unless the subscription in itself, according to the public prosecutor, constitute the offence of 'manœuvres of intelligences.' We still hope that the public prosecutor will not adopt that thesis, which would be of exceptional gravity and full of dangers for every one. We hope so for the Government, for the country, for the magistrature itself, and, we may add, without any weakness on our part, we hope so also for ourselves; we neither like nor desire disputes with the authorities, imprisonment or fines. If, however, we should be mistaken, and if the Government resolve to prosecute us, we shall be obliged, without losing the respect which we entertain for the public prosecutor and the magistracy, and in spite of our almost invincible aversion to disputes which may at any moment recall the saddest souvenirs of our troubles—we shall be obliged to make use of every means which the law and free discussion places at our disposition to defend, in addition to the right of the *Journal de Paris* and our right as citizens, the very rights of history."

In spite of this explanation the *Journal de Paris* was seized; the *Phare de la Loire*, the *Progres du Nord*, the *Ouest*, of Angers, the *Independant du Centre*, and the *Progres Liberal*, of Toulouse, have also been seized. In addition, the last named paper publishes the following extraordinary letter:

"TOULOUSE, Nov. 16, 1868.—*M. le Rédacteur en Chef.*—In consequence of the instructions which I have just received from the Minister of Justice and the Procureur General, I have the honor to inform you that I am compelled to prosecute, before the Correctional Court, for manœuvres at home of a nature to trouble the public peace' (Article 2 of the Laws of the 24th February, 1858), those papers which from to-morrow publish lists of subscriptions to erect a monument to the memory of M. the Representative Baudin.

"I think it my duty also to inform you that it is in conformity with the instructions of the Procureur General that I have the honor to address this communication to you.

"Receive, M. le Rédacteur en Chef, the assurance of my most distinguished consideration.
"SEGUIER, Procureur Impérial."

Imperial Discourtesy.

A Paris correspondent writes as follows:

The Emperor and Empress are at Compiegne, where a succession of splendid festivities are in progress—*mutatis mutandis*—simple Eugenie Montijo, now greater than the royal Isabel of Bourbon. The Empress rejoices that being absent from Paris, she is not called upon to give another affectionate greeting to her former sovereign. At Biarritz took place a little incident which must have been of serpent's tooth sharpness to the fallen Queen. When she met her Imperial sister, as is the custom in the united family of royalty, the Queen presented her cheek to be kissed, and then turned to give the other cheek, but to her surprise the Empress seemed to have forgotten the double tenderness required of her, and was speaking rapidly to the King. The Empress, who is not the angelic creature she looks in Wurterhaller's seraphic portrait of her, preferred running the risk of offending a queen without a throne, to that of catching an unpleasant eruption with which the broad cheeks of the coarse Isabel are disfigured. It was almost excusable, but proves that vanity is a deeper feeling than mere respect for misfortune or even for appearances in the breast of the lovely Eugénie.

THE TREASURY.

Annual Report of Secretary McCulloch.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary McCulloch's report is in the printer's hands. The Secretary congratulates the country that the national finances are in a good condition, and that the nation has not suffered from an expansive credit system, based on a too redundant currency. Economy in public and private business interests has diverted industry into healthy channels, and he believes that with proper financial legislation, in the revision of the tariff and the modification of certain portions of the Internal Revenue laws, the path to specie payments may be reached, though he is opposed to naming by legislation any time for resuming, and declares that nothing can be gained by a forced resumption. The funding of the public debt he regards as one step toward resumption. The report shows that up to date, of the seven-thirty bonds $827,629,350 have been funded into five-twenty six per cent. bonds; of the first series, $299,565,750; second series, $330,488,200; third series, $197,875,450. This leaves, on the 1st of December, of the outstanding 7.30 notes but $2,363,150. The floating indebtedness in the shape of Compound Interest notes which became due between the 10th of June, 1867, and the 16th of October, 1868, have not all been redeemed; but many have been received in exchange for the three per cent. certificates, leaving a few millions outstanding. This policy of funding—so carefully and steadily pursued by converting the temporary loans, interest-bearing notes, etc., into a 6 per cent. gold bond—is regarded as having a most important bearing on the question of resumption. The report next discusses the contraction of the paper circulation by the redemption of United States notes. Mr. McCulloch's well known views remain unchanged. The Secretary estimates the expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, to be $250,000,000 in round numbers, though the War Department, in the event of an Indian war, will add many millions to this estimate. Last year the War Department asked for $25,000,000 for bounties, but its estimate this year is less than that amount, as no more appropriations for bounties are required. The report further shows that the annual interest on the public debt is, in round numbers, $140,000,000, and the estimate for the next fiscal year is but little in excess of that amount. The estimates of the Navy Department are some $15,000,000 less than last year, and the Secretary calls again upon Congress to continue its work of reducing the expenditure in all branches of the service. The receipts show that the Internal Revenue for the present fiscal year will amount to about $120,000,000, which, deducting the amount of revenue cut off by the act of March last, will prove the Secretary's estimates made last November to be correct. The estimated revenue for the next fiscal year from customs, internal revenue, lands and miscellaneous sources, is many millions in excess of the expenditures. This year the estimated excess was but $9,000,000. Of course these estimates do not include the contingency of an Indian war. The Secretary's report will show that the public debt has been reduced during the year from Nov. 1, 1867, to Nov. 1, 1868—the dates at which the comparison is made—$35,524,102 82. If the month of November be added to the year, the debt from November 1, 1867, to December 1, 1868, has been reduced but about $27,000,000. These figures show the amount of debt less the cash in the Treasury. The report will show an expenditure on account of the public debt of about $880,500,000, which includes redemptions, conversions, interest on the public debt, &c. The Secretary also renews the recommendation contained in his last annual report of a reorganization of the Bureaux of the Department, and most respectfully and earnestly solicits for it the favorable action of Congress. He also alludes to the taxation of Government bonds by the States, and adheres to his views on that subject.—*Telegram to Boston Herald.*

CRIME.

Another Shocking Murder in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 4, 1868.—In the neighboring city of Charleston this morning, a man's head was cut off with a cleaver, under the following circumstances: Two men, brothers-in-law, were quietly at work together in Fairbush's court; one went out but returned in a few minutes with a cleaver, and deliberately cut off the head of his unsuspecting fellow-workman, who was at work, singularly to say, directly over a chopping block. The murderer instantly dropped the cleaver, darted into the street and suddenly disappeared.

An investigation into the circumstances developed the fact that the murdered man, whose name is Dennis Cronan, was to testify against the other in a suit of some kind, hence the cause of the shocking act. The murderer's name is Dennis C. Reene.

An officer was soon informed that a murder had occurred at Fairbush's factory. Officer Brower hastened to the place, and found the man lying on his shovel, his head being severed from his body, with the exception that a small piece of the skin on the throat was not cut. The men at work in the adjoining room did not know that the murder had occurred, and the body may have lain there for an hour before it was discovered. A Coroner was summoned, and immediately took charge of the body and summoned a jury of inquest.

An immediate search was made for the murderer, but it has thus far been unsuccessful. His house was visited, but his wife said that her husband had not been at home since breakfast. The house of his brother was also visited and searched, but he was not found. Other places which he was known to frequent were visited with the same result, and it is probable that the murderer left the city immediately after the murder, and had a start of an hour of the officers.

Subsequent facts showed that the two men had had a dispute about a sum of money, and the case had been in court a few months ago. As soon as the news of the murder had gained publicity there was great excitement in Charlestown. Reene will probably be secured. The murdered man has left a widow and two children. Reene also has a family.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Whipping Post in Delaware.

[From the Wilmington Commercial of Dec. 4th.]

We recently published an article from the Boston *Post*, the leading Democratic paper of New England, commenting severely, but dispassionately, on the mode of punishing criminals in this State. As showing that this sentiment is not the result of "Yankeeism," in the sense in which that word is used by the advocates of the lash, we clip the following from that conservative Southern paper, the Norfolk *Journal*:

We see in most of the Northern papers a description of the whipping of seven men, both white and colored, in New Castle, Delaware, on the 21st inst. The culprits were of all ages from fourteen to seventy. To the honor of the sheriff be it said that he performed his disgusting duty in the mildest manner possible.

We dare say that some of these criminals deserved a severe punishment, but we totally object to the mode. The tortures of the whipping-post and the pillory belong to the past, and we regret that they should be retained among the punishments recognized by the laws of any civilized people, save for refractory criminals already in penitentiaries.

We trust that Delaware will speedily abolish this kind of punishment, and adopt some mode less barbarous, and at the same time, more effective for the purposes of justice.

SINGULAR AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

The Cashier of the Bank of Fishkill Jumps from a Railway Train Through Mistake—His Injuries and Death.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 4.—A despatch in the newspapers tells of a fatal accident to J. E. Van Steenburgh, who for eighteen years has been connected with the bank at Fishkill. The real facts of the occurrence are very sad and somewhat different from those already published. Mr. Van Steenburgh left New York on the five o'clock Poughkeepsie special train last evening, having taken a seat in the last car on the train. Before reaching Peekskill he fell asleep, not being aroused till after the train had left the station and was going northward. Near the drawbridge he opened his eyes and conceived the idea that the train had just left Fishkill station, where he was to get off, and was carrying him by. Without saying a word he stepped to the platform and got down on the lower step, when he seized the rail and jumped. The train was going faster than he expected, and his legs were thrown under the wheels, both being crushed at the knees in a terrible manner. No one on the train missed him. The signalman at the drawbridge discovered him first, and procuring a hand car conveyed him to Roe's Hotel, Peekskill, where every attention was given him. Superintendent Toucey having sent Dr. Lent from Cold Spring to administer to his wants, the Peekskill physicians also being in attendance. As soon as possible, at the urgent request of Dr. Lent, Mr. Van Steenburgh made his will and settled up a few other affairs of life, and a few minutes after ten o'clock this morning, died, surrounded by his wife and family. The Coroner held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the facts. His funeral will take place on Monday, at two P. M.—*N. Y. Herald.*

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL.

—This evening Max Maretzek's German artists will produce the opera *Faust* at the Academy of Music. The cast includes Mad. Rotter, Mad. Cellini, Mr. Habelman, Mr. Formes and Mr. Jos. Hermanns as "Mephistopheles."

—At the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening the admirable circus company will give a performance. Mr. James Robinson and other acrobatic artists will exert themselves violently.

—Mrs. D. P. Bowers will appear at the Walnut street theatre this evening in *The Stranger*, and in *Lucretia Borgia*. On Monday night *Camille*.

—Mr. Craig has a benefit at the Arch street theatre to night. On Monday a drama entitled *Wolves at Bay*.

—The American theatre will give an olio entertainment to-night.

—At the Theatre Comique this evening a miscellaneous performance of unusual excellence will be given.

—Mr. Carl Wolfsohn is busily preparing for the second matinée of his series. The programme is of the best character, nearly all of the music being entirely new. The piece of greatest promise is a trio of Bargiel's, which is a fair representative of the modern romantic school, and is one of the best of its class. Judging of its qualities from a single hearing at rehearsal, we think this composition will create a deep impression, and become more popular than any trio of the kind with which the public are now familiar. It is much to Mr. Wolfsohn's credit that he has undertaken to make the expressive music of the so-called romantic school, familiar to the people of this city. His first presentation of it, at his initiatory matinée, made a very favorable impression, and it is safe to say that it will become the musical sensation of the season. It is asserted that in the course of the series Mr. Wolfsohn will introduce to Philadelphia Mr. Candidus, the solo tenor of the New York Arion, who created such a furore by his singing of an aria from Wagner's *Rienzi*, at the Chicago festival last summer. Mr. Candidus has a heroic, robust tenor voice, of the best quality. Mr. Wolfsohn also promises to employ the services of his brother, who is a pupil of Signor Albites, of New York, and a baritone of rare excellence and talent.

—A grand organ and vocal concert will be given at the First Independent Church, Broad and Sansom, on Monday evening, December 7th, in aid of the National Printing Association for the Blind. The following distinguished performers have volunteered their services: Mr. D. D. Wood, organist of St. Stephen's Church; Mr. H. G. Thunder, organist of St. Augustine's Church; Mr. James Pearce, organist of St. Mark's Church, and the Abt Singing Society under the direction of Mr. A. R. Taylor. A very excellent programme has been arranged for the occasion, comprising selections from the works of the great composers. Those who are fond of good music, and desirous of aiding in this work, should secure tickets as soon as possible.

—Mr. Rufus Adams will give select reading at Concert Hall on Tuesday evening, December 8th, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Adams is a reader of undoubted ability, and he has chosen a number of popular pieces as subjects in which to display his powers as an elocutionist.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Mr. James Fisk, Jr., has commenced an action against the *Tribune* Association for an alleged libel. The damages are laid at $100,000. The matter complained of was published in the *Tribune* of the 1st inst.

Hugh Campbell, James Berrigan, and Ann Hines, who stand charged with the murder of Felix Larkin on the morning of the 25th of November last, were brought from the Tombs yesterday before Judge Sutherland, and admitted to bail. Campbell was held in $7,000, Berrigan in $5,000, and Ann Hines in $1,000.

The Paymaster's clerk who is supposed to have absconded from the Navy Yard at Brooklyn with government funds, is named R. D. Bogert. He is believed to have gone to Cuba.

—The Rev. John Chambers announces that he will preach to-morrow on "The Only *Preventative Against* Murder and all other Crimes." Can anybody tell us what a "Preventative" is? And if it is an original substitute for "Preventive," can anybody tell us what a "Preventive *against* Murder" is? There is evidently one crime of which a preventive is much needed, in the reverend gentleman's case, to wit: Murdering the President's English.

The Boston *Herald* has the following affecting narrative:

"Captain Grant he came to town To place his son in college; For Boston, Sir, just set it down, Is noted for its knowledge.

"Now all the patriotic hacks Who hope to save the nation, Contrived a plan, as neat as wax, To make a demonstration.

"They made a programme, very nice, With every Boston notion, Including drives upon the land, And sails upon the ocean;

"With Bunker Hill and Chestnut Hill, And banquets in profusion, And eke the School-Ship, will he nill—A Boston "institution."

"When everything had been arranged As slick as a tea-party, They thought they'd send to Captain Grant A salutation hearty.

"They told him what they meant to do And how they came to do so, Because he 'fit into the war,' And put the Rebels through so.

"But Captain Grant he smelt a mice, And said he couldn't see it; He had no doubt 'twas very nice, But didn't want to spree it.

"Now all the patriots are sore, And make loud lamentation, For Captain Grant they cannot bore With any demonstration."

FOURTH EDITION.

3:15 O'Clock.

FROM WASHINGTON

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS

Terrible Accident on the Ohio

TWO STEAMERS BURNED

OVER SEVENTY LIVES LOST

Improbable Rumor from New York

Riot in Paris and Death of the Emperor

Preparing for the Meeting of Congress.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—Up to this afternoon thirty-two Senators and forty members of the House have been registered at the Capitol, and a few others are in the city. A large number on the way are due to-night and to-morrow morning.

Nearly all the members of the Ways and Means Committee are here. Several of them met informally at their committee-room this morning. It was arranged that the first regular meeting should be held on Monday morning. Several members have already expressed themselves in favor of a long holiday recess.

E. B. Washburne, who is as able as any one to tell what indulgence the condition of business is likely to warrant, says he shall favor long recess.

Terrible Accident on the Ohio River.

MADISON, Ind., Dec. 5.—The Madison *Courier* says a terrible accident occurred on the Ohio river last night, at 11.30. The steamer United States, which was descending, and the America, ascending, collided at Rall's Landing, about two miles above Warsaw, on the Indiana side.

The United States had a quantity of petroleum on her guards. The America struck her on the starboard side forward of the steps, cutting into her a considerable distance and sinking her to about the main deck. In ten minutes fire was communicated in some way to the petroleum, and both boats were seen in flames.

It is said that some mistake was made in her signals. The America blew her whistle twice, which the pilot on the United States apparently did not hear.

The America again signalled two blasts of her whistle, and then the States answered, but it was too late, as both steamers were on the point of colliding. It is believed that seventy-five to eighty persons have been lost, including 38 women. Messrs. Steele who were on the States. W. C. Taylor, clerk of the America, after securing the books, register and valuables, went through the cabin kicking in the doors of state-rooms. Through his intrepidity no lives were lost on his boat.

Mr. Jusken and lady jumped to the deck of the America, a distance of 15 feet, and were saved. The survivors of this terrible accident unite in praise of the management of the America after the collision.

Not thirty seconds after the boats collided before the States was a mass of flame from stem to stern. The America might have been saved had she not attempted to save the passengers on the States.

Reported Death of Napoleon.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5, 2 P. M.—There is much excitement in Wall street, caused by rumors of a riot in Paris, and that Napoleon has been killed. Gold, 136⅝.

The Union Pacific Railway.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—It is understood that there is every prospect that the Union Pacific Railway will succeed in arranging its matters with the Government satisfactorily to both parties. The President to-day ordered the issue of one million two hundred and eighty thousand dollars of bonds for another section of the road completed.

From New Castle—The Whippings Continued.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

NEW CASTLE, Dec. 5.—The two men who had been pilloried this morning, were whipped just before two o'clock this afternoon. George Harris, colored, convicted of larceny, was also whipped. The weather was so cold and inclement that the crowd was not as large as usual. There were a number of little children present.

Hard Fate of a Louisiana Member.

[Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—There is consternation among the Democratic members of the House, occasioned by the fact that Menard, negro member-elect from Louisiana, will be compelled to select a seat on their side soon, none being vacant on the Republican side.

From Canada.

TORONTO, Dec. 5.—The argument on the assignment of errors, in the case of the crown against Whelan, was heard before the Court of Queen's Bench, in Osgoode's Hall, yesterday. Judges Richardson, Morrison and Adam Wilson presided.

Hon. J. H. Cameron, counsel for the prisoner, contended there was no commission for a general session of Oyer and Terminer to be held by Chief Justice Richards; that no jury process was awarded, or could be awarded, and that the challenge of Jonathan Sparks was improperly allowed.

Counsel for the crown replied that Whelan was not entitled to a challenge, and further, that his challenge was exhausted. Judgment will be delivered on the 21st instant.

About a foot of snow fell last night, and it is still snowing.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 5.—The Secretary of the Treasury this morning issued bonds to the Central Pacific Railroad, amounting to $640,000, for the section commencing at the three hundred and ninetieth mile post, and terminating at the four hundred and tenth, east from Sacramento. The bonds dated December 5 will consequently bear interest from that date.

Railroad Collision.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—Last night the Fitchburg freight train, when near that place, became disconnected and the engine stopped. The detached cars collided with two of those ahead, smashing a tank car filled with petroleum. The shock broke a lantern in the hands of the conductor, Joseph Hobbs, covering him with oil, which ignited, and he was burned to death. The tank exploded with a terrific concussion, throwing the debris of the car all around. No other person was hurt.

General Grant at Providence.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Dec. 5.—General Grant arrived here from Boston at 10.30 this morning. Although a severe snow storm prevailed, he rode in an open carriage through several of the principal streets, which were crowded with people, to Burnside's residence, where many persons had an opportunity of personally saluting him. He will probably visit some of the manufacturing establishments this afternoon, and will leave for Hartford this evening.

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 5.—Charles Phelps, of Oneida county, and captain of a canal boat, was arrested here last evening for alleged highway robbery. He is charged with knocking down and robbing John Moise, of Onondaga county, of sixty-two dollars. The sleighing is very fine this morning.

THE HESTER VAUGHAN CASE

THE FIRST SLANDER REFUTED

Governor Geary and the Gothamites

Pennsylvania's Women Defended

THE SECOND SLANDER REFUTED

Mr. Goforth's Vindication

THE THIRD SLANDER REFUTED

HESTER VAUGHAN'S AFFIDAVIT

We stated yesterday that the New York "strong-minded women and weak-minded men" had made three charges, in the Hester Vaughan case, which we believed to be false. All of them are already stamped with the brand of falsehood, by the evidence given below, to which we invite the careful attention of our readers. The speakers at this Cooper Institute meeting who made these charges were Mrs. Kirk, Mrs. Lozier, Mrs. Stanton, and Mrs. Rose.

THE FIRST SLANDER.

Yesterday a committee of women from the Cooper Institute meeting waited on Governor Geary, and were received by him in a way that does great credit to the Executive of Pennsylvania. While their reception was marked with every personal courtesy and hospitality, their interference with the administration of justice and the exercise of mercy in this State, was plainly and pointedly rebuked as it deserved. The Governor's admirable reply to the appeals of the New York committee was substantially as follows:

Ladies, I am very happy to receive you, but the purpose of our meeting and your visit here has been anticipated by thousands of philanthropic and humane people of Pennsylvania, who have quietly but earnestly acted in the matter, having spoken in behalf of this very unfortunate woman a long time ago. He had received many appeals from Pennsylvania ladies. Believing that the ladies of New York were actuated by a true feeling of humanity, he hoped there would be no further proceedings on their part, as he believed he thoroughly understood the case of Hester Vaughan, and had accordingly already made up his mind, and the fact of his having so long withheld the death warrant should certainly have satisfied those whose sympathies had been excited that sufficient reasons had been presented to him to prevent the execution of the sentence of the court.

The Governor added that he had taken great pains to ascertain all the circumstances connected with the case. He feared the people of New York were not so well informed of all the facts. The first week after sentence had been passed upon Hester Vaughan he sent a special messenger to her cell, *when she frankly confessed her guilt.* All she has asked for was a reprieve, and that she might not be questioned in regard to the author of her shame. No persuasion would induce her to tell who it was. There was no necessity for further agitation of this question; it might only injure the cause of the unfortunate prisoner. The people of this State had taken the matter in hand and would see that all would be right.

The Governor assured his visitors that he would never sign Hester Vaughan's death warrant. He hoped no more money would be solicited in New York to defray her expenses, as such contributions were entirely unnecessary. Two philanthropic gentlemen in this State had assured him that they would gladly pay the expenses of a voyage to her friends in England, in the event of her pardon.

Among other foolish things done at the Cooper Institute was the levying of a contribution on the audience, for the purpose of sending Hester Vaughan back to her home if her release was procured. Mr. Waters and Miss Dickinson were announced as giving $100 each. It is to be hoped that these handsome donations will be returned to their givers, now that is known that the necessary funds have already been secured in this State.

Governor Geary has precisely represented the feeling of the community by this prompt reply to the injudicious action of these New York agitators, and is entitled to the thanks of our people for the way in which he has vindicated the humanity of the women of Pennsylvania, and the administration of justice in this State.

THE SECOND SLANDER.

The imputation upon the conduct of Hester Vaughan's case by her counsel receives an equally satisfactory reply, in the correspondence published below. The judges, the prosecuting-attorney and the prisoner, herself, unite in the most emphatic contradiction of the scandalous story so recklessly set afloat from the platform of the Cooper Institute:

LETTER FROM JUDGE ALLISON.

JOHN GOFORTH, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have, with sincere regret, seen the very unjust censure cast upon you in the *Tribune* and *World* in connection with the case of Hester Vaughan.

I sat with the rest of my brethren in the argument upon the motions for a new trial and in arrest of judgment, and it affords me pleasure to bear willing testimony to the zeal and ability with which you supported the motions above-named.

I was not present at the trial, but I feel certain that my brethren who held the court will not only join me in doing you justice as to your argument on the final motions, but also testify of your fidelity in this case and all other cases in which you are professionally engaged.

I am, very truly, yours, &c.,
[Signed] JOSEPH ALLISON.
Dec. 4, 1868.

LETTER FROM JUDGE LUDLOW.

COUNTY COURT HOUSE.—*My Dear Sir:* Your note of the 3d inst. has been received. It gives me pleasure to say that in your management of Hester Vaughan's case before the Court you did all in your power for her. During the trial you cross-examined the witnesses, made objections to evidence and offered testimony; you addressed the jury on behalf of the prisoner, and said all that could be said for her. After her conviction you moved for a new trial, and argued the motions at length and with ability.

Truly, yours,
JAMES R. LUDLOW.
John Goforth, Esq. Dec. 3, 1868.

LETTER FROM JUDGE PEIRCE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1868.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note of this date, relative to the case of Hester Vaughan, as one of the Judges who sat *in banc* to hear the motions for a new trial, and in arrest of judgment, I have no hesitation in saying that at the argument of those motions you discharged your duty to your client ably and with entire fidelity to her interests. I know of no point omitted at the argument which in any manner tended to the protection of your client.

I did not, as you are aware, sit at the trial before the jury.

Yours, very truly,
WM. J. PEIRCE.
Jno. Goforth, Esq.

LETTER FROM JUDGE BREWSTER.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1868.—*John Goforth, Esq.*—DEAR SIR: I have received your favor of this morning, addressed to Judge Ludlow and myself, enclosing a copy of the *Tribune* and