GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher,

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 255.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

AGENTS AND SOLICITORS FOR LIFE INSURANCE and all persons contemplating insurance,

WILL DO WELL TO SEE MR. H. G. WILSON. AT THE OFFICE OF THE

Penn Mutual Life Insurance Co..

921 CHESTRUT STREET. WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR
ties, &c. New styles, MASON & CO.,
au25415 907 Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1923 Chestnut street. [cb 90.47]

MARRIED. CHURCH—RANDOLPH, February 3, 1860, in Balti-more, by the Rev. Alexander E Gilson, Rev. Francis E. Church, or rhiladelphia, and Miss Annie Randolph, of Baitimora.

MoR'IN-SOUTH.—On the 4th instant, at St. Andrew's Church by the Rev. W. F. Paddock, Mr. Robert T. Martin to Miss Careline H. South, both of Philadelphia.

ADLER.—This morning. Mary Frances, youngest daughter of Dr. John M. and Harrict B. Adler.
ESWORTHY.—On the 5th instant, Joseph Esworthy, in the 8th year of his *go.

LENTZ.—Suddenly, on the 3d instant, Jacob Lentz, in the 6th syear of his *go.

The relatives and frends of the family, also Kennington Lodge, No. 211. A. Y. M., and Northern Idberty Lodge, No. 17. L. O. of P. sad Eim Tree Youncil, United American Mechanics, the Philadelphia Hide and Tailow, and the Philadelphia Bheep Butchers Associations are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence No. 1548 Montgomery avenue, east of Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon next, at 20 clock. Interment at Paimer breet ground.

STUDDART.—On the evening of the 5th inst. Mn Rebecca bloddart, elict of the late John bloddart, in the 20d year of her age. 22d year of her age.

Puneral from her late residence, 129 North Seventh street, Tuerdey, 10 A. M., to which the male fri and of the family age invited.

"AVIOR—On the evening of the 5th instant, Cornella. TAYLOR—On the evening of the 5th instant, Cornella, daughter of John M, and Elizabeth M, Taylor, aged 3 years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the years and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her luneral, from her parents' residence, 414 Queen effect, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

MAGNIFICENT BLACK DRESS SILKA
BATIN FACED GEOGRAINS
HEAVIEST CORDED SILKS
WIDHWS SILKS, NEW LAT,
BLACK SILKS WHOLESALE,
EVARE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch Streets.

TRINITY M. E. CHURCH, EIGHTH STREET above Race.—Rev James Nel 1 at 10%, and Rev. R. W. Bun phries, Fastor, at 7%. Etrangers invited. 1t* w. Hun paries, Fastor, 247%. Etrangers invited. It*

THIRD REPORMED CHURCH. TENTH ANDwick, will prach to norrow. Bervice at 10% o'clock
morning and 7% evening.

BY BYRING GARDEN BAITIST CHURCH, THIR
teenthetrect above Wallace, Rev. L. P. Hornber
ger. Pastor. Praching to morrow at 10% A. M. and 7%
P. M. Sabbath school at 2 P. M.

P. M. Sabbath echool at 2 P. M.

WEST ARCH. CORNER EIGHTEENTH.

Preaching by Dr. Willits -10% and 13%. A course of ax Lectures will be commended in this church, Fobratry 15. First Lecture by Dr. Willits

BEV. E. E. ADAMS, D. D. WILL PREACH Sabbath norming and flow J. S. Diehi will lecture on Bible Lands, 2% P. M. in Western Prosbyterian Church, Seventeenth and Filbert streets.

FIEST REFORMED CHURCH-SEVENTH and spring Garden streets. hev. George F. Calo. FIRST REFORMED CHURCH—SEVENTH and Spring Garden streets.—Rev. George F. Caio, of Erie, Pa., will breach in this Church Sunday Morning at 10% and Evening at 7% o'clock.

WEST SCRUCE STREET CHURCH, BEVEN, teenth and Spring streets.—Rev. W. P. Breed, D. D., will preach the night of the series of discourses on the Book of Keiber, to morrow at 10% A. M. Subject—The Enlargement" Decreed.

The "Enlargement" Decreed.

ARIDELBERG REFORMED CHURCH—
Mclon street, above Twelfth—termon Te morrow,
at 10% A. bl. and 7% P. bl. Pre-ching by Rov. Wm. B.
Gulliss, Subject in the morning—The Baptism of Fire "
In the overning—The Noble Resolution," Services each
evening during next week. All are welcome. Tinkt'n Equate. Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D. Pastor, will preach to morrow at 10% A. M. and 7% P. M. The The of the eeries of sermons on the Significant Questions of Scripture to morrow evening. Subject—" Why will be die?" All see welcome.

ye die?" All are welcome.

"FHE DOUBLE SAVEGUARD."—PREACHING at Logan Square Unorch, Twentieth and Vine streets, by Pastor, kev. Thos. J. Brown, at log o'clock. Monthly Meeting of Children's Aid society in the Evening at 7% o'clock. Addresses by James H. Coyls and James T. Loran, Esqa, and Pastor.

ELINTON STREET CHURCH. Tenter street, below Spruce. Ordination of Elders to-morrow, Sunday morning at 10% o'clock. Sermon by the Pastor, Charge to Elders by Rev. Aibert Barnes. Charge to Popile by Rev. Dr. Mears. Sermon in the evening by Rev. Dr. March. Bublect—"The Power of an Endless Life." All invited.

SERMON TO YOUNG MEN.
UNDER THE AUBP, CES OF THE.
TOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
Rev. THRO. STEVENS will preach a sermon especially to young men TO.MORROW (Sachath)
EVENING, at the Central M. E. Church, Vine street, below Thirteenth, ATM o'clock.

Bedical students and strangers in the city are cordially invited to attend. SPECIAL NOTICES.

American Academy of Music. JAMES E. MURDOCH Will Bead, under the auspices of

The Mercantile Library Company,

MONDAY EVENING, February 8, 1869, at 8 o'clock. Tickets For Sale at TRUMPLER'S Music Store, No. 926

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

406 Chestnut Street, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1656, and doing a Fire Insurance business exclusively, to enable it to accept a large amount of business constantly declined for want of adequate capital, will, in accordance with a supplement to its charter, increase its

CAPITAL STOCK FROM \$100,000, ITS PRESENT AMOUNT, To \$200,000.

IN SHARES OF FIFTY DOLLARS E ICH. and for which Subscription Books are now open at this

By order of the Board of Directors. CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT.

WILLIAM H. BHAWN. VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

Proposals will be received at MAUCH CHUNK, Pa. until February the 17th. 1869, for the GRADUATION and MABONRY of the NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAIL. ROAD, including the approaches of NESQUEHONING Specifications and information as to the work in detail

may be obtained on application at the Engineer's Office

J. B. MOORHEAD, President.

CONCERT HALL. DE CORDOVA'S ON THURBDAY EVENING, Feb. 11, MRS. GRUNDY.

the masses of the population are left stupid in ON THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 18.

Admission (with Reserved Seat): SAT SARATOGA.

Admission (with Reserved Seat): SAT SARATOGA.

Tickets to be obtained at GOULD'S 923 UHESTNUT.

Street. Also at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.

Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8. feb t(rp. ignorance and bigotry? You will hear of the serious outbreaks and disturbauces which have taken place in the French colony of the Isle de la Reanion. The circumtsances of

the case and the conduct of the authorities are much criticised, and are about to be made the subject of intermellations in the Chamber. Meantime

in great haste, and something like two thousand infantry are being embarked at Toulon. The cause of the disturbances seems to have been chicily religious excitement created by the Jesuits and ultra-montane press; but the fact of the riot having occurred on the 2d of December has served to impart a political color to the event. The weather has suddenly changed in Paris from long continued warmth and moisture to bright clear frost, and for the first time we have a conviction that it is really winter. Every one seems to enjoy this seasonable cold and the sunshine which accompanies it. The public drives are thronged with open carriages, filled with fur-clad occupants, among which the Emperor and Empress seldom fail to appear. His Majesty.indeed, as I recently mentioned, is indefatigable in his bodily exercises; and one rarely takes up the official journal without finding it notified that the Emperor has been enjoying a day's shooting at some one or other of his numerous properties. Then the theatre takes up a considerable portion of the imperial time, and not a new piece comes out but en evening is devoted to see it. Court dinners and balls fill up the intervals, and prevent royalty, I suppose, from being ennuyé. Altogether, with the aid of a small income of thirtythree millions a year as pocket money, imperial-

ject of interpellations in the Chamber. Meantime

the government is despatching re-inforcements

ism is pretty well off in France, and there ought to be no deficit in its budget, whatever may be the case with that of the nation. Nor does Napoleon forget to put his own house in order amidst the general embellishment of the capital After having had the Palace of the Elysée rebuilt (of course at the national expense-for that does not come out of his private income), he is now gradually rebuildng the Tuilleries in the most sumptuous style, The portion called the Pavillon Marson, adjoinng the river and the quays, is just finished. I have rarely seen so rich a piece of architecture. The entire façade is literally encrusted with the nost elaborate carved stone work; which, joined with the richly gilded balconies, and the frame work of the window-sashes, (for that is the last emællishment), also gilded externally—forms an en-

semble of really dazzling magnificence. The

bouses below; while an immense circular Hall. with twelve gigantic marble columns, serves for

an imperial promenade between the acts. Verily,

THESPANISH REVOLUTION.

Abolition of Slavery Resolved Upon

[Special Despatch to the N. Y. Tribune.]

MADRID, Feb. 5.—As the time for the meeting of the Constituent Cortes—the 11th of February—is near at hand, the Provisional Government are busy completing the draft of the new Constitution with the constitution of the new Constitution of the new

or adoption. Little is yet known of the articles of their draft, but the Abolitionists, who embrace

men of all political parties, have at length succeeded in obtaining from the Government the

fficial assurance that their draft will contain

a clause prohibiting slavery in all the Spanish possessions. The best method of freeing the slaves is to be left altogether to the decision of the Cortes. As it is known that the Liberal Unionists, the Progressists, and the Republicans

re generally in favor of the immediate abolition

avor such a measure, it is expected that the Con-

tituent Cortes will adopt this article of the new Constitution by an overwhelming majority. —Commenting on the above the Tribune says:

"The Provisional Government of Spain has in many things disappointed the just expectations of that nation and of Christendom. Men whose

mission was to be the apostles of republicanism and who started fairly upon that shining road

have preferred to turn back and become the champions of reaction. But at last we have one

vidence that the expulsion of the Bourbons

has not been in vain;—one illustrious proof that Prim and Serrano comprehend the logic of their

insurrection. A cable despatch, forwarded yesterday afternoon from Madrid, by the special correspondent of the *Tribune*, conveys the authon-

respondent of the Tribune, conveys the authentic intelligence that the Provisional Government will, on the assembly of the Constituent Cortes, submit to it a Constitution of which the great feature will be the abolition of Slarery throughout the Spanish dominion! Thus do the nations reap the golden fruits of our coloudy sowing! Whether Cuban revolt succeed or fail, Cuban slavery is ended. The Brazilian and Portuguese governments must speedily followed.

and Portuguese governments must speedily for low the beneficent example; and within ten years from the emancipation of American slaves it may

et come about that rot a single slave shal

The Spanish Elections.—The Grand Re

The Spanish Elections—The Grand Re-sult—The Modurchists Ahead—The Vote of Madrid. [Madrid (January 19) Correspondence of London Herald.] As I have all along predicted, the Monarchists have carried the majorities throughout Spain. In Madrid the Republicans have not succeeded in winning one seat. The following is the "final close of the poll," after the three days' voting: MONADORISTS.

 Seriano
 31,727
 Figueras

 Hecerra
 31,673
 Castelar

 Rivero
 84,279
 García Lopez

 Zorilla
 39,765
 Pi Margali

 Topete
 81,885
 Garrido

 Sagasta
 29,430
 Pierrad

MONABORISTS. EEPUBLICANS. 23,187 Oronse. 14,619

The seven Monarchical candidates have thus caded the poll, and will sit in the Cortes Con-

stituents as the deputies for the capital. It will be noticed that dagasta, the lowest of the Mon-archical list, had double the number of votes of

Figueras, the highest on the Republican one. The total of electors who voted in the three days was

54,517, being two-thirds of the entire register.

do not give you the list of other persons for whom votes were tendered from two up to 1,300, as they were about fifty or sixty in number. The highest were—Aguirre, 1,302: Martos 728.

All Quiet at the Polls--Spanish Boasts

(From the Madrid Imparcial.)
The French have a saying "That Africa begins at the Pyrenees." What shall we now say of

larken the light of Christendom

Prim.

f slavery, and that even some of the Absolutista

one is not the élu du peuple for nothing.

ution, which they will recommend to the

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—CHESTNUT AND TENTH STREETS.

ON "HITENSAY EVENING, PEBRUARY HITH.
THE YOUNG AND CIFTED LECTURESS,
MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SWYTHE.
WILL DELIVER HER THRILLING AND POPULAR
LECTURE—"AN APPEAL TO W. MAN."
TICKETS 25 CTS. RESERVED SEATS 50 CTS.
Obtained at GOULD'S, 923 Chostnut; THUMPLER'S,
925 Chee'nut, and at the Door. DUORS OPEN AT 7.
LECTURE AT 8 O'CLOCK.

1668 The 21 Try. WILLS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
RACE ABOVE EIGHTEENTH STREET.
Open daily at 11 A. M., for treatment of diseases o Prince Imperial has been installed with his "household" in these new apartments, which have been sumptuously fitted up for himself and eye.

VISITING MANAGERS,
EZRA DYER, M. D., 1422 Walnut street.
AMOS HILLBORN, 4 North Tenth street.
ELMORE C. HINE, M. D. 1834 Green street.
LELMORE C. HINE, M. D. 1834 Green street.
ATTENDING BURGEON,
Dr. Thos. Geo. Morton, 1421 Chestnut street. his suite. I went over them the other day, and. the view from the windows over the Seine and environs is delicious. The young gentleman is certainly well lodged. I was amazed, too, to see THIRD ANNIVERBARY OF THE "HOME FUR Little Wanderers," at the Academy of Music, on FRIDAY EVENING, February 12, 1899. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Willitzs, hewton and others. Singing by the Little Wanderers, under the direction of J. E. Gould, he other day, at the new Grand Opera now in rogress, the immense extent of accommodation reserved to the imperial family. They will 1. Itile Wanderers, under the alrection of J. E. Goung, Eq. Doors open at half-past 6. Exercises commence at half-past 7. 'ickets, 50 cepts; to be had at the door and at the Home, 223 Bhippen street.

BISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANA L.—HORATIO GATES JONES Eq. will task a paper before the Society on MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 8, at 8 o'clock. Subject Andrew Bradford, the founder of the first newspaper in Philadelphia.

JAMES SHRIGLEY,

11*

Libratian. ecopy nearly an entire wing of the building. The imperial carriages are to drive in and up to he first tier of boxes, which are provided with rivate saloons behind, besides waiting-rooms for uite, guard, servants, &c., with stables and coach-

PHILADELPHIA ORTHOP ADIC HOSPITAL.
No. 15 South Ninth street.—Club fool, Hip and
yeiral Disease, and Bodily Deformities treated Apply
isily at 12 o'clock. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 15E AND 15E Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

THE PENNSYLVANIA SOCIETY

THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

ROOMS, NO. 1322 CHESTRUT STREET.

The Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Grucity to Animals, No. 1322 Chestrut stret, acknowledge the receipt of the following sums since August 3th, 1839:
Mrs. V m. Wister.

Miss E. P. Smith.

200

Miss W.

300

Alexander Benson.

300

Alexander Benson.

300

M. A. Longstreth.

500

Thomas S. Newlin.

300

Thomas S. Newlin.

300

Thomas Sparks.

500

Thomas C.

Thomas C.

Thomas C.

Thomas Sparks.

500

Thomas C.

Thomas Sparks.

500

Thomas C.

Total 8419 30

Donations in aid of the objects of the Society and subscriptions for membership (25 per year), are earneastly solicited. ROBERT R. CORSON.

It Tressurer.

PHILADEDPHIA ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTION. 1230 WALNUT street.

DRS. GAI LOWAY and BOLLES, the teachers of the great discovery in the application of Electricity for the speedy and permanent cure of acute and chronic discates, will instruct another class in this science and gractice. The course will commence on MONDAY EVEN.

ING, FEBRUARY 8.

Students of either sex can become members of the class.

Students of either sex can become members of the class by making application at the institution during the day

N. E.—We still guarantee to WELL QUALIFIED Medical Plectricians lucrative positions. Prof. C. IL BOLLES, the Discoverer, will locate them. We are constantly receiving calls for our students from various parts of the country.

ASSEMBLY BULLDINGS (WESTING AND)

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philada, Evening Bulletin.) Paris, Friday, Jan. 22, 1869.—We seem at last to have arrived very close upon the conclusion of that extremely dull and uninteresting affair called the Conference of Paris. I have always thought and maintained from the first that the matter would end as it has now all but done, because it seemed to me to be evident that there was "no fight" in the powers who might be supposed interested in giving the quarrel larger dimensions. And as soon as it was known, or rather felt, that this was the case, there was an end either to serious anxiety or serious results. There is a great fuss made here in Europe about having established in some sort the "principle of arbitration;" and it is represented as a great fact that a question of international law has been submitted to a kind of Court of Appeal to decide upon it, instead of as formerly being decided by the sword. But I should like to know what great advantage such arbitration is to Europe so long as every nation, or rather every government, deems it necessary to stand armed to the teeth, and crush the people under a load of taxation to maintain what Napoleon III. facetiously terms a "peace establishment." Here we have had the Emperor in his speech especially congratulating his subjects upon the gratifying facts that their armaments are brought to the highest state of perfection, that their arsenals and powder magazines are full, their reserves trained and disciplined, the national guard organized, their fleet transformed, and their fortresses all in tighting order. And all this, he informs them with a gravity that is really serio-comic, and enough, as they say, to make a cat laugh—all this is merely "putting things on a peace-footing," and in order to be able to say that "we desire peace!" If we turn from the Emperor's language to that of his Ministers, we have something more about what this said "peacefooting" means in imperial and European estimation. In the Report on the State of the Empire just laid before the Chambers by imperial command, there is, of course, a chapter devoted to the army. From this I take the following figures as a specimen of what is deemed necessary under the Empire to keep the peace: The effective force of the French regular army is set down at this moment at 448,711, or little short of half a million of men actually engaged as soldiers, and therefore withdrawn from agriculture and commerce and industry, at a time when the demand for labor is universal and the supply everywhere short of it. The grand total of the active army and the reserve is stated at 647,257 men, and when to these are added the mobilized national guard, all armed, trained and exercised, as observed by Napoleon, the "sum total of our disposable forces," says the report, with evident satisfaction and pride, "amounts to 1,028,900 men." And this is a peace establishment; and this is what the imperial government of France considers necessary

to keep up, in order to eay without humiliation

that it desires peace, and is not afraid of war!

Can one wonder, on reading this, that public in-

struction in France is stinted and starved, or that

at the Pyrenees." What shall we now say of Spain after the magnificent spectacle our people have given in the elections. From all parts of the Peninsula we hear of the great order which provalled in the act, unknown before in Spain, or even in the rest of Europe, of the exercise of universal suffrage. Republicans, Unionistas, Progresistas., Absolutistas, all parties have gone peacefully to the urns. In England, the first time, they made use not of universal suffrage. gone peacefully to the urus. An transition of united first time they made use, not of universal suffrage, but of a mere amplification of the versal suffrage, but of a mere disorders in many suffrage, there were grave disorders in many places. When in that country so accustomed to

the practices of liberty, a mere amplification of the suffrage produced serious conflicts, it was no

practices in electoral movements, we should have bad perturbations, disorders and bloodshed. But none of these have happened. In two or three places there have been slight disturbances, but they were quickly suppressed, and they count for nothing in the general picture of order the country has presented. Our people have given a lesson to Europe entire. We have spoken of England, what shall we say of France? There they have universal suffrage, but what need of they make of it? To establish and sustain Casarism, to throw down the statue of Liberty, and to raise up a personal power incompatible with the liberties of the people. If the self-love of Spain has hitherto been wounded by the saying, "Africa begins at the Pyrenees," can we not now retort, "Yes, but in the Pyrenees of the North, and not in the Pyrenees of the A Bourbon Festival.

On the 18th of January, the birthday of Francis II., King of Naples, was duly commemorated at the Fernese Palace. In the morning the King received a deputation of Neapolitans and Stellians, who presented him with addresses from the principal cities of his old kingdom, bearing altogother 200,000 signatures. The deputation, feer reading the addresses, expressed a hope that the present year would terminate the usurpapation which separated the King from his faithful subjects, and restore him to the throne of his ancestors. Francis II., in his reply, said that God permitted disasters to occur for the good of man, so the past would be instructive both to his beloved subjects and himself, and he should return to them to form ties which the whole world could not break. He added that he shared their hope that the present year would bring about this result, for which he prayed nuceasingly to God; and he should look for it with more confidence after receiving these addresses. A Bourbon Festival.

practices in electoral movements, we should have

dence after receiving these addresses. An English Story About Lee. The Pall Mall Gazette contains this:
In a discriminating notice of General Grant in the Edinburgh Review a fact is mentioned connected with the fall of Richmond which is, we believe, quite new to this country, and but little known even in the States. It is that when Richmeld was abandoned by Lee there were stored up not far off on the North Carolina Railways our months provisions for such an army as his, which with a little exertion might have been forwarded long before to relieve those dire necessities which contributed so much to the downfull of the chief Confederate position. The breakdown of Lee's commissariat system was, of course, known before in a general way; but such a circumstance as this throws tresh light on the difficulties with which he had to contend and the mismangement for which tresh light on the difficulties with which he had to contend, and the mismanagement for which he was himself partially responsible. The writer of the article ease he derived his information on this point privately from a "very distinguished ex-Confederate general, who held the highest command until the close of the war, and left it with an untarnished name"—General Joseph Lohnston we presume shape thus indicated.

Johnston, we presume, being thus indicated. A Belligerent American.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: An amusing incident occurred at the opening of the French Chambers. A newly appointed attaché at the American embassy came to witness the eeremony, but, being unknown to the police, was stopped by the two officials at the door, who asked him his name. The attaché answered some thing in English, and attempted to pass on, but the officials refused to admit him. This so enraged the American that he selzed the two efficials by the collar and knocked their heads are the tracked the two collections of the collections of against each other two or three times. An officer now came up and saked the attacht for his card, which was immediately produced, and had a remarkable effect on the conduct of the policemen, notwithstanding the hard usage they had received. They bowed profoundly, and with much empressement showed the attaché eat.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Progress of the National Lincoln Monument-Models of the Colossal Statues of Secretary Stanton and Bishop Simpson Completed. The Tar. iff Bill Dead for this Bession...The Air Line Project ... The Exposure of Aileged Corruption in Passing the Alaska Appropriation Bill.

correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.] WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .- Notwithstanding very little is said about the National Lincoln Monument in the public papers, the work upon it is steadily progressing. Clark Mills, the sculptor, has already finished the models for the colossal statues of ex-Secretary Stanton and Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia and is now waiting for further orders from the committee to commence other models, which orders will be given in a few days. The figure of Mr. Stanton is nine feet three inches in height, and that of Bishop Simpson is nearly ten feet, he being a taller man than Mr. Stanton. These will be placed on the monument fifty feet above the ground, and in that position will appear about life-size to spectators on terra firma. The likenesses are pronounced by those who have seen the models to be perfect, and have received the unqualified approval of the committee having of the work.

SECRETARY M'CULLOCH'S REPLY TO MR. SCC-FIRLD'S BESOLUTION. It was expected that the reply of Secretary McCulloch to the resolution introduced by Mr. Scofield on Tuesday last, requesting copies of the correspondence on the subject of the discharge of the twelve inspectors in the Philadelphia Custom House, would have been submitted to-day, but it did not make its appearance. It is understood that it will be sent to the House

THE TARIFF BILL From present appearances it does not seem probable that the Tariff bill will be passed during the present session, as there are so many measures pressing for consideration, and the time is now so short. It is due to General Moorhead nowever, to say that he has labored unceasingly and perseveringly to get the matter before the House, and if he has not been successful the fault as not with him. He is a faithful representative of the interests of Pennsylvania.

THE ARE-LINE RAILEGAD BILL.

There is no probability of this bill being passed this session, if ever. It is supported by parties hostile to the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad Company, but not to the other railroad lines between pany, but not to the other railroad lines between here and New York city. The opponents of this bill have sufficient strength to keep it from passing at this session, and at the Spring session there will be much more important measures to engage the attention of Congress. The railroad interest of the country, too, is almost unanimously opposed to it, as they regard the incorporation of this company as the entering wedge to Congress chartering railroad companies all to Congress chartering railroad companies all over the country, which is a necessary consequence. When the Baltimore and Potomac Railroad, between here and Baltimore, is completed during the present year, there will be little heard about an air-line from here to New York, as this will give the advocates of competition all the competition they want.

THE ALLEGED EXPOSURES IN THE ALASKA APPAIR. The Alberto Exposures in the Alberta Appare.
The Committee investigating the alleged corrupt use of money to secure the passage of the appropriation bill to pay for Alaska have made no report yet, not having concluded their investigations. The reports sent from here as to the character of the testimony should be received with great allowance, as no reporters are edwith great allowance, as no reportors are admitted, and the alleged facts are gathered in fragmentary pieces from the witnesses themselves, who sometimes tell a very different story afterwards to what they tell in the Committee room, and some-times the reports are gathered from outside parties, who know nothing except the surroutped thousand young men in Boston under marriage phrase, "they say so and so." Mr. U. H. engagements, waiting for better times.

Painter, the correspondent who is alleged to be criminated by the evidence of one of the parties who received money for his services, denies point-blank the assertions made by Mr. F. P. Stanton, and appeared before the committee to-day and requested to make the contradiction un-der oath, but a quorum of the committee not being present, the further examination was post-poned till to-morrow. Mr. Painter is well known poned till to-morrow. Mr. Painter is well known here, and very few of the newpaper profession believe that he did anything that was either discreditable or diereputable.

Susquehanna.

The Charges against mr. Painter.

In addition to the foregoing from a Washington correspondent, we have the following destants from Mr. Painter.

patch from Mr. Painter:
Washington, Feb. 5, 1869.—The statement of Washington, Feb. 5, 1869.—The statement of your correspondent as to the testimony of Mr. Waiker and Mr. Frederick P. Stanton, and my action in relation thereto, is false. Mr. Walker swore that I had never spoken to him on any subject in my life, and Mr. Frederick P. Stanton's allegation that I had applied to him for money for myself or any one else is contradicted point blank by me, under oath, and by his cross-examination. He admitted that he (Frederick P. Stanton) had always denied ever having any connection with the matter until it came out on the investigation. the matter until it came out on the investigation. I never saw or heard of Martin, except through newspaper statements, and I have never heard any one but your correspondent, who has a per-conal quarrel with me, allege that I had. Neither Walker nor Stanton has so testified. U. H. PAINTER.

NEW JEBSEY MATTERS.

RAILROAD LEGISLATION.—A memorial has been submitted to the New Jersey Legislature, signed by Hon. Ashbel Welch, General President of the united railroad companies of New Jersey, asking the bada to research. that body to pass an act equalizing the tax upon freight, so that agricultural products and coarse freights can be carried. The immediate ten-dency of this measure is to reduce the rates of reightage upon all kinds of merchandise carried between any points on the roads within the State, a measure which is entirely just, and cannot fall to be healthful to all parties concerned; because it will be the fairest mode of taxation, and the most beneficial to the State, the Companies and the community at large. It would be beneficial to the State, because at the present moment it is estimated that more than one-half of all the goods carried between New York and Philadelphia (including probably three-quarters of all the fourth class goods) go by sea, and pay the State nothing. To take them by rall would require such reduction that the profit, after paying transit duty, would be reduced far below what it is now on the smaller amount carried. But with a transit duty of five cents per ton on heavy groceries and goods of like class, the quantity carried would be quadrupled, and also the revenue of the State increased. Very low rates between these great cities would increase quantities indefinitely. A large railroad tonnage of medium and low-priced articles is now carried which was not contemplated by the original law, and on which the law never intended to levy a transit duty of fifteen cents per ton. Upon these grounds the companies ask for a modification of these rates, and it will only be an act of justice to the State and the business community at large, if the Legisla ture grant the prayer of the memorialists.

AFTER THE JUSTICES.—At the recent session of the Grand Jury of Camden County, resolutions were passed condemnatory of the practice of instices of the peace issuing warrants with the words: "And bring him or her forthwith before me, or any other Justice of the peace of said county," stricken out, and asking the court to take cognizance of the practice. The practical operation of issuing warrants with the above sentence crased is that a justice in Camden can command a citizen residing at the farthest ex-cremity of the county to be dragged from home and friends, where he could easily obtain ball, to Camden among strangers, where most likely could not get ball and would have to be locked

Exciting Rack.—Yesterday the citizens of Camden were attracted to a laughable extent by a race between Henry Hires and the officers of the Court, down Federal street. It appears that Hires had been placed on trial for some offence in the prisoner's dock in the court-room, when he dexterously effected his escape and ran for liberty lowards the ferry. The race was exciting, but the poor man was re-captured just as he was goon board the ferry boat.

Boys Held to Answer.—Mayor Cox yester-terday held four boys to answer at Court the charge of breaking into school houses and abstracting therefrom books and other articles. They were also charged with other misdemean-

The Fame Insurance Company.

From the American Exchange and Review of February The Fame Insurance Company of Philadelphia, ow in its thirteenth year, will double its present cash capital preparatory to extending its lines of risk and its business generally. Books of sub-scription to the capital stock have been opened at the present office of the company, 400 Chestnut street, in order to afford facilities for all so desiring to subscribe and to secure the advantage of widest distribution of the stock crease of the cash capital is, however, a fixed fact. In order to attain the requisite accommodations for enlarged operations the company will remove to the building of the National Bank of the Republic, 809 Chestnut stree. The new office is commodious and elegant in all its appointments,

and the location a very desirable one.

Increase of local Philadelphia fire insurance capital has been much talked of, but the pronises of such increase have not amounted to much, yet its necessity is admitted on all sides. We have now, however, something definite in this connection, and the new capital is placed most acceptably. It is not entrusted to mere adventurers in the business, but a solid, durable basis has been laid, through years of experience, for its proper and successful employment. The Fame began business Sept. 1, 1856, and this period was the beginning of a series of eventual and disastrous years in the history of

Philadelphia insurance. It passed through the ordeal with credit; it proved its reliability at every trial, never contested a loss, and never had a lawsuit of any kind Originally \$50,000 of the capital was paid up; subsequently the cash capital was increased to nearly \$100,000, and the present addition will give the Fame a full paid-up capital of \$200,000. This president and secretary of the Fame have been connected with the company from the start. Charles Richardson, Esq. now president, was originally a director, and subsequently spellied the position of vice-president. His accession to the president dency gives good promise for the new era upon-which the Fame is enteriog. Mr. Richardson is a gentleman of rare business qualifications. As manager of the Philadelphia branch of the great ouse of J. C. Howe & Co., he has evidenced the possession of capacities of no common order. Wm. H. Khawn, Esq., vice-president, has a first-class finnicial and administrative record as president of the National Bank of the Republic Williams I. Blanchard, Esq., secretery, the Fame has had a faithful and laborious executive officer from the first day of its carrer. The reputation of the office is largely the result of his manage ment; as a fire underwriter, he knows

"The guiled shere To a most dangerous sea;" and disciplined by the experience and observation of the past, he is peculiarly qualified to conduct the company on its new career. That the Fame will receive its full here of the mercantile patronage of the city admits of scarcely a doubt. This is due to it by the commercial interest; or such is but the sustainng of a necessary and worthy agency of the city'

-It is estimated that there are rearly thirty

FIFTH EDITION 4:00 0/0100k.

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT BY CABLE The New Greek Ministry a Failure NEW CONSTITUTION FOR SPAIN

Slavery to be Abolished in Her Dominions.

CLARENDON-JOHNSON TREATY

THE "TIMES" DENOUNCES IT

By the Atlantic Cable. ATHENS, Feb. 6.—The new Ministry is a fallure. and Bulgaris, the former Prime Minister, has been

recalled. The King is firm for adherence to, the protocol. MADRID, Feb. 6.—The draft of a now constitution, to be presented to the Cortes, abolishes slavery everywhere in the Spanish dominions.

London, Feb. 6.—The Government has resolved. on the abolition of university tests. The full text of the Clarendon-Johnson treaty, has been, received by mail in the New York papers. The Times of to-day denounces the treaty, and says it is incomprehensible and without order. Unless there was a secret stipulation somewhere to the contrary, the consideration of the question of recognition of the Southern States as belligerents was plainly provided for in this treaty." Nothing indeed was excluded. The defects of the treaty have grown out of and are owing to the semipublic fashion in which the negotiations, were conducted.

If the United States Senate hesitates to. ratify the project, England will not quate. It is. desirable that the whole treaty be revised and recast. As it is now, practically every claim may go to the foreign umpire for final decision. If this be a settlement, the Times asks for a new definition of the word.

Fortieth Congress.-Third Session,

House—Continued from the Fourth Edition.

Adverse reports were made from the Military
Committee on claims of officers for three months
pay proper, under the act of March 3d, 1865, beyond the limits fixed by the law, and on the memorial of the Common Council of Pittsburgh for the removal of the Allegheny Arsenal beyond the city limits.

Mr. Garfield, from the same committee, reported a bill for the relief of Jno. E. Reeside and

ported a bill for the relief of Jno. E. Reeside and his sub-contractor, which was passed.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Hooper, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to prevent the further increase of the public debt, and for other purposes, and asked that it be printed and committed, he string notice that he would call it no nort week. giving notice that he would call it up next week.

A Bogus Detective.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 6.—The public are cautioned against a swindler named James D. Lewis, who is procuring money from sundry persons under the false pretence that he holds a commission from the Governor of Pennsylvania as a pe detective. Several checks on the State Treasurer from him were presented here to-day.

From Maine. HALLOWELL, Maine, February 6.—Ex-Gover-nor Hubbard died in his office to-day, of heart

Eare in New York.

New York, Feb. 6.—Steinmetz's picture frame factory, in Mulberry street, and the New York frame manufactory were burned to-day. The

FIRE IN M'KEESPART A Hotel Burned.

The Pittsburgh Chronicle of yesterday says:
Between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning a free broke out in M'Keesport, which resulted in the total destruction of the Hiawatha House, at the corner of Fifth and Market streets, and a small frame building immediately adjoining on Market street. The fire it appears, originated in the frame buildings on Market street, and when dissovered had gained considerable headway. The citizens responded promotive to the alarm given. covered had gained considerable headway. The citizens responded promptly to the alarm given, but being without engines, ladders, buckets, or other necessary apparatus for use of fires, were unable to render any effective service. There was a strong wind blowing at the time and the flames were carried up from the burning building to a heavy cornice projecting from the Hiawatha House, to which they communicated. In a short time the entire roof was enveloped in flames, and the citizens directed their efforts towards saying the furniture in the house. efforts towards saving the furniture in the house, and to prevent the spread of the fire to the adjacent buildings. The fire vaged with great flerceness, and for a time it was feared that the entire block would be destroyed. The outbuildings of the contraction logs in the rear of the Hiawatha House were torn down, and by this precaution, together with the protection afforded by the snow to the roofs of the buildings adjoining, the fire was confined to the buildings named. The Hiawatha building was owned and occu-

pied by Wm. McMillin, as a hotel. It was three stories in height, and was the best-hotel in the borough. The principal part of the furniture was removed, although in a damaged condition. Mr. McMillin's loss will not fall far short of \$25,-000, and he has no insurance whatever.

English Opinion of Minister Johnson and His Treaty.

The Pall Mall Gazette, commenting on the chances that the Clarendon-Johnson treaty will be related by the chances that the Clarendon or the chances that the Clarendon or treaty will be related by the control of the chance of the

be rejected by our Senate, says:
"With the best intentions, Mr. Reverdy Johnson has evidently overstated the affection of the

American people for England, and his country-men are naturally inclined to disprove his words as soon as may be by some exceptionally hostil act. The opportunity they are in want of is afforded by the right reserved to more than onethird of the Senate to reject any treaty concluded by the Executive."

—The Gardener's Monthly says: "Should any of our fair readers find her plants, by some unlucky calculation, frozen in the morning, do not re-move them at once to a warm place, but dip them in cold water and set them in a dark spot where they will barely escape freezing. Sun-light will only help the frost's destructive

-A boy in Michigan recently had his leg amputated, and a few days afterward said that the great toe of the amputated limb was cramped, and that it pained him, and insisted that his father should disinter the amountated limb and straighten the toe. To quiet him, his wishes were compiled with, and he said he was relieved from

-Last week an employe at the Meriden (Conn.) Manufacturing Company, wanting to cool a solding iron, thrust it, as he thought, into a pall of water, but which turned out to be a pall of naphtha. There was a flash and a blaze, and a way it all went-man as well. Fortunately ne escaped without much injury.

—Grant is the subject of an article in the last number of the Edinburgh Review.