Daily Evening Bulletin.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN.
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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.
PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

466 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 18, 1869.

This Company, incorporated in 1856, 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 EACH,

and for which Subscription Books are now open at this office.

By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, VICE PRESIDENT.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, SECRETARY.
ja20 tfrp§

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 CHESTNUT STREET.

ja16 s tu th tf rp§

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., au25tf§ 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. feb 20, tf

MARRIED.

LEFEVRE—BLACKBURN.—Thursday evening, February 4, 1869, at the residence of the bride's parents, Churchville, Harford county, Md., by the Rev. P. F. Conner, Mr. Edward C. Lefevre, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss Anna M. Blackburn, late of Philadelphia, Pa. ***

DIED.

AVERY.—On the 8th instant, George W. Avery, in the 45th yea. of his age.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

DELCHER.—On the 6th instant, in Baltimore, after a lingering illness, William G. Lelcher, in his 56th year.

LATTA.—In this city, on the 9th instant, Mrs. Mary J. Latta, wife of the Rev. W. W. Latta, and daughter of the late Hon. Robert Jenkins, of Windsor, Lancaster county. Interment at Windsor on Thursday, the 11th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M.

PLATT.—On February 7th, 1869, Fannie D., wife of W. Harry Platt, and daughter of Joseph D. and Cornelia Murphy, aged 24 years.
Funeral from the residence of her parents, on Wednesday, February 10th, 1869, at 10 A. M. Interment at Woodlands. It

STOUT.—On the 8th instant, Charles A. Stout, youngest son of Julia and the late Charles Stout, in the 33d year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family, also members of Apollo Lodge, No. 1, I. O. of O. F., and Washington Lodge, No. 6, of the Order of Good Fellows, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law, Wm. J. Thomson, No. 1025 Coates street, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mount Peace.

MAGNIFICENT BLACK DRESS SILKS.
SATIN FACED GROGRAINS.
HEAVIEST CORDED SILKS.
WIDOWS' SILKS, NEW LOT.
BLACK SILKS WHOLESALE.
EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS

Proposals will be received at MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., until February the 17th, 1869, for the GRADUATION and MASONRY of the NESQUEHONING VALLEY RAILROAD, including the approaches of NESQUEHONING TUNNEL.

Specifications and information as to the work in detail may be obtained on application at the Engineer's Office, Mauch Chunk.

J. B. MOORHEAD, President.

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PILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS, INternal or external—blind, bleeding and itching—positively, perfectly and permanently cured, without pain danger, instruments or caustics, by W. A. McCANDLESS, M. D., 1926 Spring Garden street. References to over one thousand of the best citizens of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Dr. McCANDLESS gives her attention to all female patients.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY.—At the annual meeting of the Stockholders and Loanholders held THIS DAY, the following gentlemen were elected Officers for the ensuing year:

PRESIDENT.
FREDERICK FRALEY.
MANAGERS.
Joseph B. Townsend, | Charles W. Wharton,
John N. Hutchinson, | Thomas T. Lea,
George Brooke, | Charles Baber, of Pottsville.
TREASURER.
CHARLES W. BACON.
SECRETARY.
WILLIAM M. TILGHMAN. 1t§

A TRIP TO CALIFORNIA.
A Lecture will be delivered on the above subject by the
REV. GEO. J. MINGINS, of New York,
in the Spring Garden Presbyterian Church, Eleventh street, above Spring Garden, on
FRIDAY EVENING, February 12th.
Tickets can be had at Trumpler's and at the office of the *Sunday School Times* 608 Arch street. fe9 3trp§

THE EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE Philadelphia Branch of the Women's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Women, will be held in the First Baptist Church, N. W. corner of Broad and Arch streets, THURSDAY EVENING, February 11, at 7½ o'clock. Eminent clergymen of different denominations are expected to conduct the meeting. All are earnestly invited to attend. fe9 3t rp*

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIX DIRECTors of the Mercantile Library Company to serve for three years, in accordance with the amended charter, will be held at the Library Room on TUESDAY, the 16th inst., between the hours of four and eight P. M.
JOHN LARDNER,
fe9-6t§ Recording Secretary.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—CHESTNUT AND TENTH STREETS.
ON THURSDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 11th,
THE YOUNG AND GIFTED LECTURESS,
MISS PAULINE BREWSTER SMYTHE,
WILL DELIVER HER THRILLING AND POPULAR LECTURE—"AN APPEAL TO W. MAN."
TICKETS 25 CTS. RESERVED SEATS, 50 CTS.
Obtained at GOULD'S, 923 Chestnut; TRUMPLER'S, 926 Chestnut, and at the Door. DOORS OPEN AT 7. LECTURE AT 8 O'CLOCK. fe6 s tu 3t rp§

THIRD ANNIVERSARY OF THE "HOME FOR Little Wanderers," at the Academy of Music, on FRIDAY EVENING, February 12, 1869. Addresses by Rev. Drs. Willitts, Newton and others. Singing by the Little Wanderers, under the direction of J. E. Gould, Esq.
Doors open at half-past 6. Exercises commence at half-past 7. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the door and at the Home, 823 Shippen street. fe6 6trp§

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, TWENtieth and Race streets. Exhibition every Wednesday at 3½ P. M.
On and after the 17th instant, the price of admission will be 15 cents. This advance is necessary to avoid overcrowding the room. 1t§

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

CANE CHAIRS REPAIRED AT THE INSTITUTION for the Blind, Twentieth and Race streets. Store, No. 11 S. EIGHTH street. fe9-tu th s 9t*

—The American announces novelties for this evening. A miscellaneous performance will be given.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 19th, 1869.—The great event of the French Legislative year took place yesterday, when the Emperor delivered the speech which he facetiously calls the "sincere expression of the views which direct his conduct." Considering that no one yet has ever been able to make out precisely what Napoleon meant on any one occasion on which he has opened his mouth, the above definition respecting the extreme "sincerity" of his oracular utterances is rather amusing. Perhaps, however, it may be said with more truth than usual that the Emperor has never been clearer on one point of his policy than he was yesterday. And that point is, that the power he holds he intends to keep. In no former speech that he has delivered does his own personality stand forward more prominently. The great monarchical principle, *L'Etat, c'est moi*, is written in every line of what he said, as plainly as though Louis XIV. were still reigning. It is "my" conduct which is the rule of the State. It is on "my" firmness that the country relies for keeping order. It is "I" who of my own free will "augmented the powers of the deliberate assemblies"; it is "I" who declare that the "fundamental bases of the Constitution," which "I" originally laid down, shall "not only not be changed," but "shall not even be discussed." So fixed and immutable is the imperial decree, that the great French nation shall not even be allowed to deliberate whether its present form of government is exactly what suits it or not. And these are the conditions under which Napoleon calls himself the "responsible chief of a free country," and this is the "basis" on which he considers that an alliance between "liberty and authority" (the old stereotyped phrase) is to be built. But the intelligence of the country has learnt by fatal experience—by Mexican expeditions abroad, and by loan upon loan at home—that such "responsibility" is a mockery, and that anything like real liberty must be claimed and won as a right—not conferred and accepted as a favor. It is useless, however, to expatiate on such matters, which are as clear as day, notwithstanding the "sincerity" with which they are glossed over and dressed in colors not their own by the oratorical dexterity of the Imperial style.

It is accounted strange at the moment at which I now write, that the Emperor has not been more outspoken on the matter of the Conference. It was fully expected that he would have made this subject the cream of his speech, and indulged in some self-congratulations upon the successful issue of the deliberations which have just terminated. But he has chosen to be either designedly reserved, or modestly reticent on this topic, and simply announces that the Conference "approaches its conclusion", and that "all the Powers are agreed in principle". It would have been more satisfactory had he told us plainly that the matter was at an end, and that those concerned had agreed how to act, as well as how to think about it. But, as you may have gathered from my previous letters, I have always been of opinion that there has been far more fuss made about this trumpery Turco-Greek affair than it was worth. From the moment it became apparent, as I think it did long ago, that not one of the greater powers was either prepared or desirous to foment the quarrel, the altercation assumed the proportions of a squabble. And in those proportions it will doubtless remain—for the present—and until some one or other is ready to take it up again at a more convenient opportunity. What the Conference has really done now, has been to admonish that troublesome little kingdom of Greece to be "quiet," and not trouble the peace of Europe, just now with its pretensions. With this "admonition" the Greeks will sulkily profess to comply, for the time being, and the Turks will also profess to be satisfied; and so the parties will be left in *statu quo* as to real feelings, only morally bound to keep the peace. This is just the conclusion which I always anticipated for the Conference, but certainly nothing more final or definite.

There was a grand wedding at Court the other day, the names of both parties being closely allied with imperial traditions of a very marked character. The bridegroom was the Prince of Moskowa, the lineal representative of Marshal Ney; the bride was the widow of Count de Labédoyère, son of that Colonel de Labédoyère who was the first to induce his regiment to revolt and join Napoleon I. on his way from Elba. One of the earliest acts of Napoleon III. was to draw the father from obscurity, and make him a Count; but even imperial favor could not wipe out the stain upon military honor. But Napoleon is always staunch to his friends; and Madame Labédoyère is now Lady of the Palace, and her marriage was celebrated with great state in the chapel of the Tuileries, and she and her husband loaded with imperial presents.

The Brussels papers give an account, which has been re-copied into all the French journals, of a grand dinner, or rather banquet, given by Mr. Sandford, United States Minister at that city, to twenty-four guests at the American Legation, in the Avenue de la Toison d'Or. The remarkable part of this banquet—which, with the "*memoir*" of it (to repeat Rothschild's well-known pun), will doubtless long remain with the munificent donor and those fortunate enough to partake of it with him—was the fact that it was composed entirely of American productions, and comprised the most delicate and *recherché* specimens that could be procured of oysters, meats, game, poultry, forced fruit and early vegetables, cheese, preserved meats, &c., all of which had been expressly sent from the United States for this unique occasion. Even the French wines which were introduced had been in a manner "nationalized." For they had been made to perform a voyage across the Atlantic, and had returned in company with their "fellow-citizens," American champagne and other products of trans-Atlantic vineyards. The *gourmets* of the little Belgian capital are notorious for good taste and good cheer of their own. But I understand that on this occasion they were compelled to avow themselves fairly beaten in the superiority of the viands supplied to them from across the ocean.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis, who recently arrived in this city with her husband, has been seriously ill. She is attended by Dr. Christopher Smith, who, however, I understand, gives hope of her ultimate recovery. Prince Napoleon is better, and once more at the Palais Royal, where, it has been remarked, one of his first acts was to receive to a long interview, M. Rangabé, the Greek Minister, who has so bothered the Conference. As to the Emperor, he seems never tired of impressing upon his subjects the fact that he is in the highest state of health, and has not the least intention as yet of following the many other actors in the *coup d'état* who have taken their departure. I saw him the other day leave his carriage at the entrance of the Bois, and with the Empress on his arm, walk at a stout pace the whole of the way back to Paris, through the dense crowds of idlers which never fail to line the sidewalk of the Avenue de l' Imperatrice at that hour of the day.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russian Sympathy for Greece.

The Russians in St. Petersburg are showing their sympathy for the Greeks by sending large sums to the Hellene committees at Athens. On the 12th of January, at a ball given by one of the principal bankers of the town, two collections were made among the guests; one for the poor, and the other for the Hellenes. The first produced 950 roubles, the second 3,580, and the latter sum was at once despatched to Athens, the police making no objection. Five young Greeks employed in merchants' offices at St. Petersburg, having declared their intention of returning to their country to serve as volunteers in the Greek army, a subscription was opened to provide them with the necessary outfit, and 4,500 roubles were collected in a few days.

Grecian Submission.

A gentleman calling himself the head of the Provisional Government of Crete, but who is now in Paris, M. Constantin Voloudaki, has written a letter to the *Siècle*, in which he says:—"Many persons sympathizing with the sufferings of my country have asked me if we could, on condition of obtaining reforms and concessions, again submit to the Sultan. In the name of all my countrymen, of whom I only express here the inflexible determination, I reply: No, never; even should Greece, constrained by diplomacy, abandon us, never shall we again fall under the yoke. Can we ever forget the massacres of our children, wives, and old people, accomplished in cold blood by the Turkish troops under the orders of Mustapha Pasha and Omar Pasha? We might forgive these crimes; but on every road in Candia the bones of our fathers, scattered about by the Ottomans, torn from the tomb after one or two centuries of repose, do not permit us to either forget or pardon. We shall all know how to fulfil our duty as we have hitherto done—namely, to be killed to the last man or obtain union with Greece, our country, from which no human force will ever be able to separate us." M. Voloudaki adds that he is on his way to the United States to communicate this resolution of his countrymen to the American people.

ROME.

The Roman police pretend to have discovered a deposit of arms and a secret press used for printing inflammatory proclamations. Prince Troubetskoi, coming from Florence, was stopped by the police at the gates of Rome, and sent under escort to the frontier. This proceeding is wholly unconnected with politics, and is due to the intervention of the Cardinal-Vicar. The guardian of public morals is also busy among the choristers of the Vatican, and measures are being taken to put an end to notorious scandals. The police seem to have been precipitate in the affair of the Wurtemberg sculptor Kopf, arrested on a charge of tampering with Pontifical soldiers. Through the intervention of Baron d'Arnim the sculptor had been released on parole, though he has by no means established his innocence. The case was much debated at the German club in the Fontana di Trevi, where one party acquits while the other condemns the accused. The majority drove the minority out of the door, and, as these are Prussians, they threaten to complain to the King of Prussia of Baron d'Arnim, Count Trauttmansdorff, and the Minister of Bavaria, who side with the majority.

A correspondent in Rome writes as follows: A great deal has been said here of an autograph letter to the Pope from the Emperor Napoleon, explaining the omission of all reference to the Roman question in the Imperial speech on the opening of the Legislative Corps. An Italian journal, the *Corriere della Marche* has even published the letter in full, though, being a complete forgery, this publication can have no object but to excite the Italians against the Emperor. Nevertheless, I am told that a letter from the Emperor has really been received by the Pope, but that it simply confirms the assurances of the Marquis de Banneville, adding only that the corps of occupation will furnish a guard for the Œcumenical Council. There are whispers that a guard will be required to preserve order within the assembly, as well as without, and certainly the Pope is evincing uneasiness as to the unanimity of the numerous bishops on some of the questions for debate. I have already informed you of the arrival of Cardinal Mathieu, Archbishop of Besançon, and it appears that he has come to announce an intention on the part of some of the French bishops to bring the question of Gallicanism before the Council. The Pope is so alarmed at this threatened interpellation that he has despatched a brief to several of the malcontents, giving them good advice, and trying to bring them to reason, which, in this case, means silence. The Holy Father has also spoken severely of the movement in France for a monument to Voltaire.

The *Osservatore Romano* of this evening contains an article on the Pontifical army, which it states to be 16,334 strong: The authorities are expecting from France several transports with improved arms, and the Labrador has arrived at Civita Vecchia with munitions for the corps of occupation. Horses are being purchased through all the Pontifical territory, and even in the annexed provinces, and the troops are constantly exercised in the operation of defending Rome against a foreign army. This has lately been done at night, under the eye of Gen. Kanzler and his staff, and a day or two ago the Minister of War commanded in a sham fight at St. Paul alle Tre Fontane. A commission of French officers appointed by Gen. Dumont has inspected the fortifications of Rome, which they pronounce very defective, and they recommend great alterations. Gen. Kanzler disagreed with the report, and showed the officers that the works were a faithful embodiment of the plans of the French General Prudhon, as sanctioned by the Minister of War in Paris. This induced the commission to reconsider its conclusions, which are now very favorable to the fortifications, but the incident has not raised the prestige of the French service with the Pontifical authorities.

FRANCE.

The Burlingame Mission in Paris—Official Reception at the Tuileries.

[From the Paris Galignani, Jan. 25]

His Excellency Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Ambassador, and his two colleagues, were officially received yesterday, at two o'clock, by the Emperor. His Majesty was attended by the Marquis de la Valette, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the officers on service and several dignitaries of the court. Mr. Burlingame delivered the following address:

SIRE—On behalf of myself and my associates I have the honor to present our letter of credence to your Majesty from the Emperor of China, and in his name to express good wishes for the health and happiness of your Majesty, the Empress, the Prince Imperial and the great people over whom you preside.

The mission is a novel one. It is the first that has ever been sent by China to the nations of the West. It is the expression of a sincere desire on her part to enter into the family of nations, to submit her questions, as you submit your questions, to the enlightened judgment of mankind, and to avail herself of the privileges, while she is called upon to accept the obligations of international law. This desire was the outgrowth of a better appreciation of the civilization of the West, resulting from a considerate policy established and maintained by the representatives of the treaty Powers on coming into more immediate relations with the great men of the empire at Pekin. That policy was the substitution of fair diplomatic action for the caprice of interest and the rude energy of force.

Among the ministers at Pekin none contributed more to promote that policy than the enlightened representative of your Majesty, M. Berthemy, and it was a great consolation to us all in that distant land to know that our views were warmly supported by your Majesty's government; and may not China hope that the same sense of justice that appreciated and sustained those views in the beginning will attend them as they are carried forward into more enduring forms?

The Emperor was pleased to make a most gracious reply. Mr. Burlingame then made a sign to Mr. Brown, his secretary, and the latter advanced, holding a perfumed case of yellow satin tied with ribbon of the same color, and which had figures of the dragon with five claws, the imperial arms of China, worked into the texture. From this receptacle the functionary proceeded to draw out the credentials of the embassy, a document nearly 6 feet long. It was written on thick yellow paper, with a wide edging of emblematic dragons. The text was in double column—one Chinese and the other Mantchou—the characters in both running from right to left. In the middle was the imperial seal, a square of about four inches, signifying "the imperial jewel," in ancient, that is, Mantchou lettering. This curious manuscript of the Celestial Empire was handed over to the Marquis de la Valette.

After the audience the ambassadors had the honor of being received by the Empress, surrounded by the ladies of her household. Court carriages conveyed the Eastern envoys to and from the palace with all the ceremonies employed on such occasions.

BELGIUM.

Funeral of the Prince Royal.

The funeral ceremonies of the Prince Royal of Belgium took place at Lacken, near Brussels on the 25th of January. The body was entombed in the presence of the King and Queen. The mournful ceremony so much affected the royal parents that there was great difficulty in getting them away from the bier. The Church at Lacken, where the service took place, has been erected especially to provide a vault for the interment of the Kings of Belgium. All traffic within a distance of two kilometres of the church was stopped during the day. The decoration of the church was simple in the extreme. In the midst was a catafalque for the reception of the coffin, canopied with black drapery fringed with gold, and ornamented with black feathers. The aisles and the choir were hung with black. The two sides of the choir were adorned with back and gold hangings, and were set apart for the royal family and the high dignitaries of the state. After a portion of the funeral office had been said by the priests, the coffin was raised on the shoulders of twelve officers belonging principally to the Civic Guard and to the army. Immediately behind the coffin came the King and the Count of Flanders, both of whom appeared in the uniform of a lieutenant-general of the Belgian army, the insignia of the Order of Leopold being covered with crape. It was difficult to see the King's countenance, but his appearance—which was that of a man bowed down with grief—and his fixed look, struck deeply into the heart of the immense crowd who thronged the streets through which the procession slowly wended its way. After the *Agnus Dei*, the coffin was carried to the vault, the king and his brother accompanying it as far as the threshold, and the child was laid beside the remains of his grandfather, Leopold I.

THE STEAMSHIP PEREIRE DISASTER.

Further Particulars of the Accident and Testimony of the Passengers.

The following extracts from the *Courier au Havre* of January 26 will tend to elucidate the disaster on board of the Pereire, the particulars of which have been so mysteriously withheld:

The steamer Pereire left Havre on the 15th and Brest on the 16th ult., under command of the able seaman, Captain Duchesne. She experienced fearful weather, and on the 21st the wind calmed, but the sea was tremendously agitated. At about half-past two P. M. an extraordinary volume of water struck the forepart of the vessel, destroying the saloons, the cabins, and all the forward fixings, sweeping off the boats and causing the fall of one of the yards. This occurred at about 1,300 miles from Brest, and the vessel was fully four minutes in righting herself. Six persons were killed, three of whom were passengers. More than half of the fires were extinguished. If the sea had caught the vessel sideways, instead of forward, she must inevitably have gone down.

The list of killed is as follows:

Deisour, sailor, and Jean Cahaguet, employe, were swept off by the sea.

Jean Jonan, sailor; skull fractured by the falling yard.

Miss Finkelberg, a passenger, had her neck broken.

Mr. O'Callaghan, a priest, killed by the yard falling on his chest.

Mr. Foulquier, passenger, died from concussion of the brain.

Twenty of the passengers, officers and crew were injured, but are progressing favorably, with the exception of a missionary, who had one foot badly crushed, and gangrene is setting in the leg.

The city authorities have spared no efforts in alleviating the sufferings of the injured persons to the utmost in their power.

EXTRACT OF THE TESTIMONY GIVEN BY THE PASSENGERS.

We, the undersigned, passengers on board of the French steamship Pereire during her voyage from Havre and Brest, bound for New York; having left Brest on the 16th and returned to port under damage, desire hereby to testify to the noble and solid qualities of the vessel, and especially to the admirable *sang froid*, the aptitude and the intrepidity of our brave Captain Duchesne, during the fearful trials we just experienced.

We dare to affirm that if, by the infinite grace of our Almighty Father, we are permitted once more to see those dear to us, we owe such favor, after God, to the quick decision, knowledge and consummate talent of Captain Duchesne, admirably seconded by his officers and crew, because their activity and zeal caused the adopted measures to be crowned with success at the moment of the catastrophe.

Four days after leaving Brest, on the afternoon of Wednesday, January 21, a heavy gale gave way to a tempest and afterwards to a terrible hurricane. The vessel being brought to at two o'clock, was struck, or rather was buried under the most huge wave that any of us remember to have witnessed, although several of our party have crossed the Atlantic many times during the last twenty years. The bulk of water, estimated at from 600 to 700 tons, broke on the bows, destroying the saloon and carrying all before it, killing and wounding some of the passengers and crew, and leaving the fore part of the vessel open and exposed, so that the continuation of the voyage was rendered impossible in the face of rough weather.

Notwithstanding the inconvenience arising from our return to France, we consider the prompt action taken by the captain to have been the only means of saving the vessel and the passengers. We wish to prove that in our opinion the crew gave convincing evidence of order; discipline and capacity during the sad and terrible circumstances through which we passed, and that our confidence in the solidity and the nautical qualifications of the Pereire, the consummate ability and intrepid courage of her valiant commander, only increased on seeing them put to the test during such a catastrophe.

On board of the Pereire, at sea, January 24, 1869.

Here follow the signatures of the passengers.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

How Internal Revenue Affairs are Conducted in New Orleans—A Collector and Deputy Collector Suspended for Alleged Malfeasance in Office—Gen. Frank Blair and the Colored Member on the Floor of the House—Washington Firemen in Trouble—The Last Receptions at the White House During Johnson's Term.

[Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1869.—Supervisor C. E. Creecy, for the District of Louisiana, is stirring up the revenue officers in his district, in a quarter where it seems the services of an active, honest and determined officer were sadly needed. Some time in December he suspended Collector Tisdalé, of the Third Collection District of Louisiana, for alleged malfeasance in office, in collecting moneys for the government and not depositing the same, as required by law. It is charged that Tisdale collected sums amounting to $150,000, which he failed to deposit, and that his sureties are only responsible for $50,000. Learning these facts, Supervisor Creecy suspended him in December last, and the name of a new nominee was sent to the Senate by the President for confirmation.

The suspension of Tisdale caused a vacancy in the office, and the oldest deputy took charge under the law, and made collections. This deputy was named W. H. H. Mullen, and it is charged against him that he never deposited any of the money received for taxes, which continued until the Supervisor suspended the Deputy Collector on the same charge as the Collector. This deputy, it seems, had given no security whatever, and the amount he may have received during the period he was in charge of the office has not yet been ascertained, but it will reach a large sum. The matter is in charge of the Treasury officers, who have commenced the proper proceedings against both these dishonest officers, to punish them to the fullest extent of the law.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS ON THE FLOOR OF THE HOUSE.

To-day there was quite a flutter among the members of the House at the presence on the floor of two distinguished visitors. One was General Frank P. Blair, the late Democratic candidate for Vice President, who was cordially greeted by the few Democrats in the Chamber. He spent some time on the sofas, listening to the debate, and afterwards returned to one of the cloak rooms, where he engaged in conversation with his Democratic friends.

The other "distinguished stranger" was Menard, the colored individual from Louisiana claiming a seat from one of the districts of that State. He attracted a large number of the Republicans around him, among them Gen. Banks, Gen. Logan, and others, who treated him with great kindness and courtesy.

TROUBLE AMONG THE FIREMEN ABOUT THE CHIEF MARSHAL FOR THE INAUGURATION CEREMONIES.

The firemen here are in trouble about their Chief Marshal. Some time since a convention met and nominated as Chief Marshal, to have charge of the firemen's department of the inauguration procession, Col. James A. Taitt, who was also to have the supervision of the reception of the visiting firemen from other cities. Meetings of firemen have been held since, at which it has been charged upon Col. Taitt that he was dishonorably discharged from the military service of the United States on the 21st of September, 1863, and a protest has been prepared against his serving as Chief Marshal, by some of the fire companies, who ask that another Marshal be chosen, which will probably be done.

RECEPTIONS AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Two more receptions will be given at the White House by President Johnson before he retires from office, but the time when they will take place has not been fixed. This will give all who desire it an opportunity to give the "old public func."a shake of the hand before he retires to the shades of private life in Tennessee, or perchance to become a candidate for Governor, to fill Brownlow's place, who comes to the Senate on the 4th of March. Among the most devoted friends of the President is the authoress Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, who is a frequent visitor at the Executive Mansion. She has been writing a life of Mr. Johnson, which will probably bring all the incidents of his eventful career up to the last hours of his Presidential term.

SUSQUEHANNA.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN PITTSBURGH.

A Child Killed.

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of yesterday contains the following:

The citizens of the Ninth Ward, residing in the vicinity of Eleventh street, were thrown into a state of excitement Saturday evening by the perpetration of a most brutal and cold-blooded murder, the victim being a bright little boy scarce seven years of age, and the murderer, Michael George Kauffmann, a German barber, and proprietor of the barber shop under the St. Lawrence Hotel.

Edward Miller, the murdered boy, in company with one or two other children, were, it appears, in front of Kauffman's shop, and for some purpose went down the steps leading to the shop and looked through the window, or upper part of the door. Kauffman was at the time engaged in shaving a man, and noticing the boy looking at him, ordered him to go away. The little fellow ran away, but returned in a few moments, when he was again ordered away by Kauffman. He did not go away immediately, whereupon Kauffman stepped to a drawer, near where he was at work, and taking therefrom a revolver, fired through the window at the boy, the ball taking effect in his back, between the third and fourth ribs, near the spine, and passing through the chest, lodged under the skin over the right breast. The child ran up the steps and fell on the pavement, where he was picked up by a gentleman and carried into Alderman Albeitz's office, which was immediately over the barber shop, where he expired in about twenty minutes after he received the wound. Dr. Duncan was called in and arrived a few moments afterwards, but the boy was dead when he came. He examined the wound and extracted the ball, which had lodged under the skin over the right side of the sternum as previously stated.

An officer was notified of the affair and arrested Kauffman, who acknowledged to having fired the shot, and took him to the watch house.

THE INQUEST.

Coroner Clawson was sent for on Saturday evening, but having gone home, the inquest was not held until yesterday at twelve o'clock, at which time a jury was empaneled, and after being sworn proceeded to an investigation of the case.

After hearing the testimony, the jury found "that the deceased, Edward Miller, came to his death in the Ninth Ward, city of Pittsburgh, on Saturday, February 6th, 1869, by a wound from a pistol shot fired from the hand of Michael Kauffman."

THE PRISONER'S STATEMENT.

Some two hours after the arrest of the prisoner he was taken before Mayor Brush, to whom he made a voluntary statement, which was in substance as follows:

He frankly acknowledged to having fired the shot which killed the child, and gave as his reason for doing so that he had been annoyed and aggravated by the boy and his companions, who had been standing in front of the door darking his shop, so that he could not see to work. He had driven them away once, and Miller, the deceased, returned, when he (Kauffman) allowing his passions to assume control of his actions, drew the revolver and fired, with the fatal result as described. He states that when he fired the shot the boy was facing him.

W. W. Miller, the father of the deceased, having made information before the Mayor, charging Kauffman with murder, the Mayor, after hearing the facts, committed him to jail for trial.

In a few moments after the murder was committed, a large and excited crowd assembled about the barber shop and Alderman's office, where the body of the boy was lying, and had the facts or circumstances connected with the affair at that time been generally known, it is hardly probable that the county would have had to incur the expense of hanging Kauffman for murder. The prompt and decisive action of the police in arresting him and conveying him to the lock-up most probably prevented the perpetration of another crime, for as soon as the facts became generally known, there was an evident disposition on the part of the excited crowd to take the law in their own hands, and lynch the murderer.

About an hour after the tragedy had taken place, a crowd of excited men, the friends and fellow-workmen of the father of the murdered boy, appeared at the scene of the tragedy, and determined to have some revenge on the murderer by destroying his shop and demolishing everything in it. The keys of the shop, however, were taken charge of by the police, and when the excited crowd were about to carry out their intentions, Lieut. Barker appeared and prevented the outbreak by informing them that the property did not belong to Kauffman, and that any attack on the premises would be of no damage to the murderer. The crowd then dispersed, and quiet was restored.

THE MURDERER.

Michael Kauffman, the perpetrator of this foul deed, is a native of Germany, about thirty-three years of age, and has a wife and one child. He has been doing business at the place where the murder was committed for over five years. He is said to be a man of very high temper, over which he has no control. He is addicted to strong drink, but at the time the tragedy occurred is said to have been duly sober.

AMUSEMENTS.

"TAME CATS" AT THE ARCH.

—The zoological drama at the Arch, last evening, attracted a large audience, and was, in a degree, successful. The name "Tame Cats," as we stated yesterday, is applied to a set of parasitic scoundrels, male and female, who abuse the hospitality of their host by getting him into a snarl with his wife, trying to rob him of his fortune, and by rattling things to pieces generally, until the inevitable, jolly, old, returned Australian uncle turns up in the last act, sets things to rights, discomfits the villains, and proves himself the rewarder of virtue.

The drama is, in some respects very excellent, in others defective and weak. The dialogue, as might have been expected from the able author of "Black Sheep," "Broken to Harness" and other clever novels, is natural and easy and full of bright, witty sayings. To be sure, it is upon occasions somewhat too Anglican for an ordinary American audience and some of the best humorous allusions fell cold and dead upon the listeners last evening; but it is worthy of all praise for purity, elegance and sparkle. The plot is not entirely original; in many respects it is altogether impossible; in most particulars it is interesting and well sustained. But a more experienced dramatist would have done better with the same material. There is a certain rawness about Mr. Yates's method of handling his subject which betrays a 'prentice hand in dramatic literature. The story is not told with proper distinctness and clearness; and the author has saved up all his developments carefully, so that the last act may be a perfect mine of surprises, to be exploded all at once. The consequence is, three or four of the characters wander around through the play in an absolutely incomprehensible manner, apparently engaged in some very deep game, which baffles everybody, even the spectators, who are always entitled to be taken into confidence in explanatory "asides." The first act is so tangled and involved, that it is altogether unintelligible, and consequently rather dreary. The climax, too, is of the weakest description. The author cools his audience down to zero before he drops the curtain. At least two of the characters are of no apparent consequence until the closing scene is reached. "Charles Hampton" and "Mr. Tweedie" seem to have been tossed into the play for no reason but that they may assist at the *denouement*; one as a triumphant lover, and a vindicator of the heroine's honor, the other as the beneficent uncle and the dispenser of cash and blessings.

Some of the characters, however, have strong individuality. Mr. Barton Hill made "Mortimer Wedgewood" as the author drew him—a scoundrel who assumes the guise of a dreamy, impracticable, dainty poet. He is a dissembling villain—rotten wood varnished, so that the decay is hidden beneath the gloss. This is a novel and original person. Mrs. Drew personated, of course with admirable skill, "Mrs. Langley," a sort of female swell, languid, *ennuied*, and bored to death with mere existence. We recognize in her character an imitation of Lord Dundreary, made more palpable by vague forgetfulness of words and things. Mr. Craig's "Biddles" was first-rate as far as it went, but the distance was brief. Might we suggest to Mr. Craig, and to Miss Davenport—who played lady's maid charmingly—that Pall Mall is pronounced Pell Mell by blasted Britons? Mr. Everly played "Waverham" the mouse with which the Tame Cats toyed, with skill and judgment. In the first scene he might have had more ease and naturalness without hurting the personation, but afterwards he was fully up to the requirements of a somewhat difficult character. Mr. Hemple, as the representative of the avuncular relative, was eminently pleasing. It was not his fault, but the author's, that nobody could discover what he was about half the time. "Mrs. Waverham" is the heroine and injured innocent of the piece. On this occasion she was dressed with exquisite taste, and found in Miss Price a representative who gave her every grace and attraction to which she was legitimately entitled; and the name of them is legion. "Annie Temple" (Mrs. Creese), one of the lovers in distress, was as interesting and pretty as young ladies who are distressed with thwarted affection should be. But the two best personations were those of "Ezra Stead," by Mr. Mackey, and "Mrs Soppett," by Mrs. Thayer. These two artists—entirely unapproachable in their respective lines,—covered themselves with glory. Mrs. Thayer was the tabby of the Tame Cats; a rusty, forlorn, second-hand, semi-decayed meddler, with her ear at every key-hole and tongue in every quarrel. Nobody but Mrs. Thayer could have given such an amusing representation of this kind of creature; the very style of female of which professional auction-goers and funeral-attenders are the types. "Ezra Steed" is a sly, hypocritical, dilapidated, shabby-genteel returned convict—a compound of Aminadab Sleek and Robert Macaire. Mr. Mackey did more than justice to the character; he took the bud of a suggestion and warmed it into a blossom with his intelligence. These two impersonations are worth all the others in the piece.

The play is very elegantly mounted; the scene in the first act, by Hawthorne, being remarkable for beauty. The drawing-room in the third act is also very pretty. The performance concluded with Craig's capital burlesque of *Barbe Bleue*. The same bill is announced for this evening.

—The Barney Williamses began their engagement at the Walnut last night with a crowded house, and with as hearty a welcome as they could have wished. The pieces played are not new, but they are received with as much enthusiasm as if they had been given for the first time. Barney Williams is the very best actor in his line of parts in the profession. He is the only genuine representative of the traditional idea of a stage Irishman. He has that creamy, not impossible brogue, in which the Irish Emigrant ought to have sung his lament; he is a potent and muscular wielder of the inevitable shillaleh; he is crammed full of patriotic allusions to Ireland the Gem of the Ocean; he is down on traitors, informers and tyrannical Britons; he is a vigorous dhudeen puffer, and he never fails to vindicate virtue, rescue the imperilled, and protect injured innocence. His accomplished wife is even more versatile, and as a matter of course far more charming. To-night they will exercise themselves in *The Fairy Circle* and *The Customs of the Country*.

—The Galton Comic Opera Company will appear at the Chestnut St. Theatre this evening in the operetta *A Marriage by Lanterns*.