VOLUME XXII.—NO. 265.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18. 1869.

THE EVENING BULLETIN: (Sundays excepted). AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. ROT Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PROPRIETORS.

GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER JE.,

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FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 sents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 per annum.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

406 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

CAPITAL STOCK VROM \$100,000, ITS PRESENT AMOUNT, To \$200,000, IN SHARES OF FIFTY DOLLARS EACH,

and for which Subscription Books are now open at this By order of the Board of Directors.

CHARLES BICHARDSON, PRESIDENT. WILLIAM H. BHAWN, VICE PRESIDENT. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD,

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 Muthal Life Insurance Co., 921 CHESTNUT STREET.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR
tics, &c. New styles. MASON & CO.,
auzztis 907 Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta-sioner and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. feb 20, 4f

DIED. HEADLEY .- On the 16th inst., at the residence of his parents, near Hising Sun, Cecil county, Md, of consumption, Edward B, Headley, in the 89th year of WILCOX —At Franglinville, Montgomery county, on the 16th inst., Henry Darling, son of the late Rev. Samuel C. and Mary S. Wilcox, in the 17th year of Samuel C. and Stary S. Wheek, in the Frid year of his age.

Interment at Reading, on Friday, 19th inst. The friends of the family are invited to the funeral; they will leave the Reading Railroad Depot on the 5.15 A. M. train.

MAGNIFICENT BLACK DRESS SILKS.

SATIN FACED GROGRAINS.
HEAVIEST CORDED SILKS.
WIDOWS' SILKS. NEW LOT.
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

ARABS

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ARE

COMING!

PHYSICAL CULTURE. NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, Broad Street, below Walnut. MENS SANA IN CORPORE SANO." The last quarter of the Gymnastic Season begins THURSDAY, the 18th inst. Classes of Misses and Young Ladies meet Mondays and Thursdays; Classes for Little Boys and Masters, Tuesdays and Fridays; Private lessons, Wedneedays and Saturdays.

The Swimming Department opens as usual, the let of May.

CONCERT HALL THIRD AND LAST LECTURE BY DE CORDOVA. THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Fob. 18, SUIDEOT-THE SPRATTS AT SARATOGA. Admission 50 cents. No extra charge for Reserved Scats. Tickets may be obtained at Gould's Piano Rooms, 923 Chestnut street. Also, at the Box Office in the evening.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8, precisely. REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER Will Lecture under the auspices of the YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

IN THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, THURSDAY EVENING, February 25. Subject-RATIONAL AMUSEMENTS.

The sale of Tickets will begin at J. E. Gould's Piano Rooms, 223 Chestnut street, Saturday morning, 20th inst. Reserved Seats on *irret day of sale*, 75 cents. After Satur-day, 50 cents to all parts of the house. fol7-42 OFFICE OF THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEgheny River Railway.

t a meeting of the Stockholders of the Oil Creek and legheny hiver Railway Company, held this day, the lowing officers were elected to serve for the ensuing re-

EDWARD F. GAY, President. Win. G. Fargo, thas. H. Lee, Win. G. Moorhead, A. S. Diven, Chas. B. Wright, Thos. A. Scott, VIOR PRESIDENT AND SUPERINTENDENT, H. F. SWEETZER. fols, th.s, tu.St. pp. F. A. PHILLIPS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE RELIANCE INSURANCE NUT Street. NO. 308 WALNUT Street. NUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1263.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia, held this day, THOMAS C. HILL, Frq., was unanimously elected President, and WILLIAM CHUBB, Scretary, fel8 Strps WILLIAM CHUBB, Scretary, HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. ISIS AND ISOC Cal treatment and medicine furnished gratuitous to the poor.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Official Correspondence Concern ing the Removal of Inspectors in the Philadelphia Custom House—The Precedents of his Predecessors Relied on by Secretary McCutloch to sustain his Action in the Matter-Philada. Whisky Men Asking Congress to Exwhisky men asking congress to be tend 'nime for Withdrawing Spirits in Bond — Probable Reduction of Passenger Railway Fares — the Speaker of the Next House, &c., &c. [Correspondence of the Phila Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 17, 1869.—The correspondence relative to the removal of Custom House officers in Philadelphia, called for by a resolution offered by Judge Scofield, which was transmitted to the House of Representatives last week, has been printed, and was to-day presented to the Members of the House, in pamphlet form. The substance of the correspondence has been stated in former letters, but the letter of transmittal from Secretary McCulloch sets forth in brief all the facts in the case, in a condensed dorm; and as it will be interesting to many of your readers, I append his letter:

Your readers, I append his letter:

TREASERY DEPARTMENT, Feb. 8. 1869.—Sir:
In reply to the preamble and resolution of the
House of Representatives of the 1st instant, I
have the honor respectfully to say that, with a
view to the reducing of the expenses of collecting
the revenue from customs, instructions were ismed to special agents of this department to inthe revenue from customs, instructions were issued to special agents of this department to inquire into the practicability of accomplishing such reduction in all the collection districts of the United States, and to report results for consideration. In pursuance of that object, Mr. Edward Hartley was instructed to make such inquiry at the port of Philadeiphia; and he reported in favor of a considerable reduction of the customs officials there, whereupon the Collector of the port was directed, under date of the 3th of Sepnames of the persons whose services could be dis-

"the Surveyor of the port, who by law has the supervision of inspectors of customs, was also directed by a letter of same date (September 9) to furnish such information in regard to the reduction of the force of inspectors: touching the character of those whose services could best be spared, the object of the department being to discharge those whose services were of the least value to the government. To that letter the surveyor responded under date of September 11, 1868. giving the names of such inspectors as he considered inefficient, and whose services could best be dispensed with.

"The Collector, under date of September 12, reported, that he hed discontinued 12 inspector.

reported that he had discontinued 12 inspectors of custome; whereas he was instructed in department's letter of September 9 to submit the names of such inspectors for consideration.

"On the 15th of September a letter was ad-

"On the 15th of September a letter was addressed to the Collector, disapproving his action in discontinuing 12 inspectors, directing him to restore them to duty, and reserving for future consideration the subject of reduction.

"The Surveyor on the same day (September 15) was instructed to retain on duty the inspectors illevally discontinued by the Collector. "Special Agent Edward Hartley was, on the 12th of September, instructed to furnish a list of

the most inefficient persons on the force of in-spectors at the port of Philadelphia, and on the 14th of the same month submitted the list, which was concurred in by the surveyor, and on the 17th of November, 1868, the Collector was directed by letter to discontinue the services of twelve inspectors named therein, being the persons reported by the Surveyor and Special A Hartley as the most inefficient on the force of inspectors.

'On the 20th of November the collector re

ported that he had dismissed 12 inspectors; but instead of the 12 named by the department, had substituted the names of 12 others, in violation of the instructions of the department.
"Upon receipt of the collector's letter stating the action he had taken, a telegram was sent to

the surveyor to discontinue the services of the 12 inspectors named in department's letter to the collector, and retain all others until the department approved of their removal. The collector was informed by letter, under

date of December 2d, that his action in dismissing the 12 inspectors as reported in his letter of November 20th was disapproved.
"Under date of Dec. 5 the surveyor reported that the collector refused to pay the inspectors whose dismissal the department had disapproved, and on the 11th of Dec. a letter was written to

the collector directing him to pay those officers, on the proper certificates of the surveyor.

"The collector refused to comply with this order of the department, and the surveyor, in a letter dated bec. 18, forwarded the accounts of those inspectors, properly certified, to the department. These accounts, which were for a part of the month of Nov., 1868, were paid by the department, as well as their subsequent accounts for the month of December. The accounts for the month of January, 1869, are suspended in conformity to the resolution.

pended in conformity to the resolution of Con-

Referring specially to the following language of the preamble, 'which action on the part of the Secretary of the Treasury is believed to be without precedent or warrant of law,' I Jesire to draw your attention to the enclosed cir-culars relative to the appointment and removal of subordinate officers of the customs from this department, signed by S. P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, bearing date October 1, 1862, extending back to July 20, 1829, and embracing the opinion of Attorney-General Wirt, and the circular issued under date of September

9, 1865.
"In conformity to the resolution of Congress copies of the correspondence upon the subject of the removal of 12 inspectors of customs at the port of Philadelphia, between the Treasury Department and the collector and surveyor of said port, are herewith transmitted.

"I am, very respectfully, your obedient ser

"H. McCulloch, Sec'y of the Treasury. "Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives."

The circular referred to by the Secretary is the

following circular instructions to the collectors of customs, issued in 1829: TREASURY DEPARTMENT. July 20, 1829 -In consequence of some irregularities which have recently taken place in regard to the employment of subordinate officers in some of the of supordinate officers in some of the collection districts, it is deemed proper to state, for the information of the collectors generally, that no subordinate officers of the customs can be removed or appointed without the approbation of the Secretary of the Treasury previously obtained. When the removal of any such officers is thought necessary, the collector will report the same to the Secretary, with his regents and will at the the Secretary, with his reasons; and will at the same time nominate the person whom he desires to employ in his stead; and on receiving the Secretary's approbation, he will proceed to admin-ister the necessary oath, and the officer will then be legally qualified to enter upon the duties of his

office. Compensation cannot be allowed until these requisitions are complied with; and cannot, in any case, commence before the date of the oath. "When additional officers are thought neces-sary, the collector will report fully to the Socretary the grounds of such necessity, and the rate of compensation proper to be allowed. After he has received the Secretary's approval of the pro-

whom he desires to employ, and will pursue the same course as is above prescribed. "Where the urgency of the case requires that the employment of an officer be discontinued be-fore the special sanction of the Secretary can be obtained, the collector will suspend the officer, and report the case to the Secretary for approval.

"S. D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury." Prince Imperial.

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, November 1, 1843.-The above circular still remains in force. "J. C. Spencer, Secretary of the Treasury."

posed increase, he will nominate the person

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 15, 1845.—The above circular still remains in force, except that the clause as to additional officers is superseded by the seventh section of the act of June 17, 1844 'R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury.'

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, April 16, 1849.—
The above still remains in force as amended.
"W. M. MEREDITH, "Secretary of the Treasury."

"TREASURY DEPARTMENT, October 1, 1862 .-The above, which is in accordance with the opinion of Attorney-General Wirt, as declared January 27, 1821. (I, 459,) still remains in force as amended.

S. P. Chase,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

Collector Cake came down a day or two ago to advocate his case before Congress, but it is not likely that action will be taken upon the matter during the present session. OSTPONEMENT OF TIME FOR WITHDRAWING

WHISKY IN BOND.

A delegation of the dealers in fine whiskles in Philadelphia, consisting of David Giltinan, Edward Walden, Henry S. Hannis and John C. McCall, have been here this week advocating the McCall, have been here this week advocating the extension of the period fixed by law for withdrawing whisky from bonded warehouses. Phey waited on Judge Kelley, and on Tnesday evening, when the tax bill was under consideration in the House, an amendment offered by Mr. Kelley, extending the period for one year, was passed, and there is a fair prospect of its passing the Senate when the amended tax bill is taken up in that thody.

IMPORTANT TO PASSENGERS ON HORSE RAILWAYS. In the House last night, when the tax bill was under discussion, an amendment was passed, recealing the clause giving passenger railway companies the right to charge one cent additional are, on account of the Government tax of one-sixteenth of a cent; and if this amendment passes the Senate, the practical result will be a reduc-tion in fares on horse railways of one cent each passenger, as the companies will not be justified in exacting a full cent for the Government tax, unless by combinations, one company with another, to keep the fare at present rates.

THE FUTURE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE.

Mr. Blaine, of Maine, who, it is conceded, will be the Speaker of the House in the Forty-first Congress, has presided recently on several occasions, during the absence of Speaker Colfax, casions, during the absence of Speaker Colfax, and it is noticeable that he has acquitted himself with marked credit and ability. He is as rapid a talker as Colfax, and displays great readiness in promptly disposing of questions of order, which arise unexpectedly. He is much more impulsive than Mr. Colfax, and seems disposed to curb members inclined to be disorderly, and raps them to order in a style that indicates he will do the distribution of the distribution them to order in a style that indicates ne will do his duty firmly and resolutely. Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, the other Republican candidate for Speaker, has also presided on several occasions lately, and displays considerable ability and coolness, but does not seem to create as a favorable an impression as Mr. Blaine.

THE IBDIAN WAR.

Movements of Hostile Savages. the Central City (Colorado) Register of

6th instant says:
The latest Indian news from the border is to the effect that three columns of troops ar moving upon the villages located near the head waters of the Republican and Beaver. The saveges appear to be there in force, though it is unknown to what tribe they belong, but most likely the majority are Sioux, and in addition a few straggling bands belonging to the tribes which Sherldan has undertaken to threath. It was from this region the sally was made which resulted in the killing of Cisco and Voor-nees, a few weeks ago. We had a visit from Jim Baker, a celebrated mountaineer, last) week, in Denver. He had just returned from the Bijou and gave his opinion that the Utes who had gon o the Republican a few days previously, would strike the hostile camps and get whipped, as they were not fully prepared for war. It was his impression that the hostile camp was very strong, and if not crushed by the army within two months, would desolate the entire frontier nex

prisg.

Col. Bankhead is moving up from Wallace with a considerable force, but very slowly. The Colonel is an old line officer, grown white and enerable in the service, and it is not probable he will do much heavy work. It is said another column had taken another route from Fort Lyon to the same destination, and a third from Fort D.

Russell, directly South to the same points.

Should these forces effect a junction, and the Indians remain, and the campaign be pushed there the manner of Sheridan's late movements. we shall "have peace." Otherwise the border ettlers must prepare to fight all next summer or kave. Everything depends upon Colonel Bank-nead's energy. If that fails our territory must suffer all the horrors of another bloody visitation.

## ATIUSEMENTS.

-This evening at the Walnut Street Theatre Mr and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear in Arctand as it Was; The Rough Diamond and The Happy Man. Mrs. Williams will have a benefit 10-morrow evening.

- Tame Cats will be given for the last time at the Arch Street Theatre this evening. To morrow night A Lesson in Love and The Honey-Moon. —The American promises a varied entertainment, with a performance by the Japanese troupe. -Mr. De Cordova, the humorous lecturer, will discourse at Concert Hall this evening upon "The Spratts at Saratoga."

-At the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening the Galton comic opera company will appear in two very pretty operettas, La Rose de St. Fleur and Lischen and Fritzchen. These are two of the most entertaining dramas in the Galton repersists. toire, and Miss Susan is absolutely immense in both of them. To-morrow night she will sing Amina in Sonnambula, upon the occasion of her cenefit. Her last performance of this part was in every way first-rate, and while the deficiencies of the other members of the company were very marked, her superb acting and singing sufficiently rewarded the audience for their attention and patience. We hope the house will be crowded.

—On Saturday afternoon next, the regular weekly concert of the Sentz-Hassler Orchestra will be given in Musical Fund Hall. The child artists, Johanna and Willie Hess, will appear. The following is the programme:

will be given in and Willie Hess, will appearatists, Johanna and Willie Hess, will appearatists, Johanna and Willie Hess, will appear the following is the programme:

Overture—Merry Wives of Windsor. Nicolai Grand Symphony No. 1, (by request.) . Beethoven 1. Adagio mollo—Allegro con brio. 2. Andante cantabile con moto. 3. Allegro molto vivace. 4. Adagio—Allegro molto e vivace. 4. Violin Solo—Le Petit Tambour. David Willie Hess.

Plane and Violin, (On themes

Duo for Piano and Violin, (On themes from La Favorita)...... Osborne & De Beriot

Johanna and Willie Hess. Hambeau Dance, (by request,).......Meyerbear

-The editor of the Journal of Padua (Italy) recently received an anonymous letter stating that the writer bore him no personal ill will, but un fortunately was compelled to take his life within given time and advised him to clear out at The letter closes with many effusions of regret, and the writer begs to be excused under extenuating circumstances over which he has no

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Greek Conference...American Influence Abroad-Efforts to Enlist American Sympathy-Joff, Davis at St. Cyr...The Visit a Private One...The

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Paris, Tuesday, Feb. 2d, 1869.-I terminated my last letter with the observation that the causes of the delay of the Greek answer to the appeal of the Conference might not be altogether unconnected with American interests. Yesterday evening a telegram reached us from Constantinople, to the effect that Mr. Seward has authorized the American Minister in that city to lend his good offices in favor of any communications between Turkey and Greece in the event of a rupture; and this morning, on taking up the Journal des Debats, what is the comment that I find there made upon the above piece of intelligence? Why, just this: The terms of the despatch, says the Débats, are somewhat vague, but what we discern most clearly in them is this fact, viz: That the United States persist in their system of no longer allowing any important politieal incident to occur in Europe without interfering in it more or less directly. This is new language indeed, to be addressed by Europe to America, considering that the previous allegation used generally to be that Americans turned their backs upon "political incidents" in Europe altogether, and refused to have anything to say to them, or to mix themselves up with them in any way. And, observe, the remark of the Débats is by no means intended to be made in a hostile or unfriendly sense, or in a tone of remonstrance. On the contrary, the Debats and its principal contributors, such men as M. Laboulaye and M. Prevost-Paradol, for instance, desire ardently to see American action and influence increase in European affairs, and American example and American institutions weigh more directly upon public opinion in Europe. The question is only how

far and in what way can such influence be beat exercised with a view to American interest, and how far can such a "systematic interference" in European political questions as that above intimated by the Debats, be made consistent with those fundamental principles of non-interference which have hereofore formed the basis of the foreign policy of America, and the grand rule of her statesmen. And this leads me to the fact which has given rise to the above observations, and which is probably not unconnected with the telegram from

Constantinople and the comment made upon it by the Debats. It has been well known here for some time past that the Greek Cabinet at home and, I have reason also to believe, the Greek Min. ister here in Paris, have been making the most strenuous efforts to enlist the Government of the United States in their favor. The position of affairs, no doubt, naturally pointed to such efforts, and the sympathy known to exist between Russia and America promised, perhaps, to aid in rendering them successful. At all events, the Greeks have spared no pains to arrive at a favorable conclusion for themselves, and I understand that their latest appeal for American sympathy has been backed by the offer of a port in Crete to the United States, in case of that island being finally acquired to the Hellenic Kingdom. Of the authenticity of this latter

fact I entertain no doubt, though it may not be capable of direct or official proof. The Greeks have held out the above inducements for American aid and interference; though how the intimation has been received, or what reply has been made to it at Washington, I am anable, at present to say. You will perceive, however, that under this aspect the matter becomes more serious. I have hitherto made somewhat light, of this Turco-Greek quarrel or rather squabble, because I have always felt convinced that, single-handed, Russia would not, under present circumstances, push it to extremities—even if so inclined; and that if left to itself, and confined to the two insignificant principals, it would speedily burn itself out. But if the great Republic should be really inclined seriously to interfere and have a hand in the matter, the aspect of things would be very speedily changed, and the "European Powers" would soon find that they had another guess sort of affair to deal with from what they had anticipated. Such is the new phase which the Turco-Greek ques-

a solution. A foolish paragraph has been going the round of the Paris papers, to the effect that Mr. Jefferson Davis, having visited the French military school of St. Cyr, and met with something like an "official" reception there from the "authorities," General Dix had "remonstrated!" General Dix is not such a fool as to have done anything of the kind, even if the French "authorities" had made themselves as ridiculous as above supposed. Mr. Jefferson Davis visited St. Cyr as a private American citizen, though of course a well-known one, and was received with civility, as is always the case in France, and naturally, no doubt, also with considerable curiosity. But the latter constituted the only "official" character of the pro-

tion might probably assume, and which I at

present only indicate, without venturing to hazard

ceeding. General Dix's last reception took place on Saturday, and was even more crowded than before, every one being anxious to pay their, respects to his daughter, Mrs. Walsh, previous to ner departure for Japan, and express their egret for the loss of her elegant and graceful cordiality, which has left a deep impression upon Parisian society in general.

Prince Napoleon, though quite recovered, has left for the South, intending, I believe, to stay some time at Nice, and thence proceed to Naples and Italy. The Prince Imperial is every day brought out more and more into public life. Yesterday he went down to the great school of Charlemagne, at Vannes, on his own hook, attended only by the Minister of Public Instruction and other dignitaries, and "presided" at a grand banquet given to celebrate the fate of St. Charlemagne. We are told that the Prince now also takes horse exercise alone in the Bois de Boulogne, attended only by his own "officers in service," instead of going there as formerly, shut up in a carriage and surrounded by guards. He rides well and is a pretty boy.

Balls and parties are the order of the day there being a sort of rush to get through official entertainments of the kind before Ash Wednesday and Lent partially interrupt them. At a grand ball at the Hotel de Ville, on Thursday, Mr. Burlingame and his suite of native Chinese were present.

Blessed Editors. The Pope has sent a letter and his blessing to the editors of the Paris *Union*, congratulating them upon the ardor with which they combat "the epirit of iniquity" and defend the cause of the Church.

THE IRISH CHURCH.

The Privilege of Convocation Denied frish Bishops. The following memorial has been presented by the Irish Bishops to the Queen:

"To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty: We, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Irisa branch of the United Church of England and Ireland, respectfully approach your Majesty, humbly pray-ing that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to this branch of the United pleased to grant to this branch of the United Church the same liberty of meeting in convocation which is enjoyed by the English provinces. "We have felt it our duty to lay the same request before your Majesty already, but we do it the more urgently at the present instant, seeing that measures are pending which most nearly affect the welfare of this Church, on which, while yet in debate, it seems only just that the Bishops and clergy should be able in a regular and constitutional manner to deliberate and express their judgment. judgment.

We are further persuaded that, in the event of serious changes being made in the outward conditions of our Church, the consequences would be most disastrous if there were no such body already in existence, able to consult and advice the whole Church with authority in a crisis which, at the best, must be full of difficulty and

danger.

"And your petitioners will ever pray."

It has received the following reply:

"Whitehall, Jan. 29.—My Lord: I beg to inform your Grace that I have had the honor to lay before the Queen the memorial of the Archishops and Bishops of the Irish branch of the United Church, transmitted by your Grace to the Secretary of State on the 23d of December last; and praying that Her Maistry would be gracious. and praying that Her Majesty would be graciously pleased to grant to that branch of the United Church the same meeting in Convocation which is epjoyed by the English Provinces, and I regret to inform your Grace that Her Majesty's Government of the Terret of the Provinces of the ment after mature consideration of the memorial, do not feel justified in advising Her Majesty to do not feel justined in advising accede to its prayer. I have, &c., "H. A. BRUCE.

"His Grace the Archbishop of Armagh."

An Italian Loan. Several leading bankers and financiers of Frankfort, Berlin, Amsterdam and Brussels have combined with a view of launching a loan for the Italian government on the security of crown

Railways in Russia.

property.

News from St. Petersburg, Russia, conveys the announcement that an imperial ukase has been issued approving of the formation of a private company to commence the levelling work for the projected railway line from the Caspian Sea to

A Spanish Directory. The intention of the Spanish Government to establish a Directory is regarded by the French papers as a fact of considerable importance. The Debats expresses the opinion that the idea is not a happy one. The Presse Libre, a younger and more advanced journal, holds a different view. The Siecle thinks that while royalist intrigues are being carried on the republic will be at work, and will end by convincing all upright minds that it is not only the essential form of democratic liberty, but the only solution calcu-lated to reconcile all the friends of liberty.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The Paraguayan War-The Attack on Angostura-Terrible Fighting, and Beavy Losses of the Allies. Burnos Arres, Dec. 28. -The war with Paraapture of the stronghold of Villeta has been ollowed by an attack upon Angostura, of the rusy appears to be drawing fall of which news is now momentarily expected.
According to the latest accounts from the seat of var, reaching to the 22d instant, there had been already, up to that date, some terrible fighting around the doomed fortress, and it is asserted around the doomed fortress, and it is asserted by some that letters have just been received announcing that the Brazilians have actually taken Angostura. Be this as it may, we have advices giving an account of operations on the 21st instant and the following day, and their whole tenor goes to show that there was bloody mark on those two days the Allian as well as the work on those two days, the Allies as well as the work on those two days, the Allies as well as the Paraguayans having suffered terribly in the struggle. The bombardment of Angostura was commenced by the Brazillan squadron at about 2 o'clock on the morning of the 21st, and at dawn of day the land forces of the Allies opened fire. The Paraguayans behaved with their usual brayers making several extremets desirable. The Paraguayans behaved with their usual bravery, making several attempts during the day to break through the besieging lines, all of which failed, and at nightfall they retired into the fortress, the fight having lasted the whole day. At 930 P. M. the firing had commenced, and lasted, without intermission, until 2 o'clock the next morning. Shortly after daybreak the attack was recumed, the fleet shelling the fortress in front while the Imperial Artillery played on it from behind. This was intended to prepare the way for the grand assault which is reported to have taken place on the 22d, and to have been completely place on the 22d, and to have been completely successful. This, however, as already intimated, requires confirmation; but no doubt whatever is elt bere that Angostura has been taken by the felt here that Angostura has been taken by the Allies. It is asserted that Lopez succeeded in cutting his way, with 500 men, through hostile lines, and gaining the centre of the Lomas, another strong position defended by three redoubts, crowned with heavy field guns. The carnage on the first day was frightful, the fortress, which was well supplied with artillery vigorously and skilfully worked, keeping up a murderous fire on the Allied columns, the Brazilians alone suffering in builted and wounded to the extent of fully 8,000 killed and wounded to the extent of fully 8,000 men. The following description, taken from a private letter received from Villeta, and published in one of the Buenos Ayres papers, will give "The Paraguayan infantry charged our lines

some idea of the fighting: with that headlong and desperate valor for which they have ever been distinguished; on, like a living wave, they came, cheering wildly, and literally aprang on the Brazilian line. These latter were prepared, however. Foot to foot and breast to breast, the issue was decided; again and again, with headlong bravery, their officers, with wav-ing swords, leading them on, they charged bayonet and buttend renewed their deadly work, but the result was ever the some. At last after three hours' desperate fighting, they retired, followed for some distance, hewn and ridden down by the Rio Grande cavairy." It will be seen that the Allics are paying dearly for their victories. At the taking of Villeta their

losses were very heavy, especially in officers, who were picked off by the Paraguayan marksmen in considerable numbers.

considerable numbers.

Gen, Gelly y Obes, the Commander-in-Chief of the Argentine army, has resigned, and Gen. Emilio Metre has been appointed in his stead. It is said that political differences with the Argentine Government have been the cause of his taking this step. Dr. Vasela, the National Minister of Foreign Affairs, has left on a special mission to the army, which is believed to be connected with the arrangements for the peace which is immediately to follow the fall of Angostura and the occupation of Asuncion by the Allies. Gen. McMahon is praised by the press for the manner in which he has fulfilled the delicate

niesion intrusted to him by the United States Government, but astonishment is expressed in some quarters that he should have consented that Masterman and Bliss should be considered as prisoners of war, and that they should not be allowed to land from the vessels taking them to the United States, in any port either in the Plate or Brazil. Gen. McMahon remains in Paraguay United States Minister.

President Sarmiento has named a Committee to carry out the necessary arrangements for the National Exhibition to be inaugurated at Cordova on the opening of the Central Argentine Railway, to that city.—Tribune. FACTS AND FANCIES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

-"St. Elmo" netted Miss Evans \$9,500. -Rhode Island proposes to abolish imprison-

ment for debt. —The Pope spent 6,000,000 livres more than his

The ex-King of Hanover is dictating his "Recollections" to his private Secretary. The book will be published next year, in German, French and English.

—At Gratz, in Austria, the body of a woman was recently borne to the grave by her six sons, and the seventh performed the burial service in his capacity of relies. his capacity of priest.

The old custom of balloting for members by the use of beans and corn is still retained by the Massachusetts Historical Society. The beans reject the corn admit reject, the corn admit. -Henry Johnson, near Adrian, Mich., climbed

into an apple-tree back of a farmer's house, the other night, and imitated the hooting of an owl so accurately that the farmer rushed out and put nine buckshot into him.

—A paper published in Kendallville, Ind., observes: "If Mrs. Grant should happen to get the measles, every fool woman in the country would put fire and red spots on her face, and commence taking epsom salts."

At a recent lecture delivered at the Lyceum in (—, Berks county, Pa., Professor X. stated that Saturn had a ring six thousand miles broad. "Himmel!" Hans Zimmerman was overheard to exclaim, "what for a finger he must have!"— Lippincott's Magazine. —The coachmen of Paris found out, before Bismarck announced the fact, that the Revolution in Spain interfered sadly with Napoleon's plans, and as they pass each other, if the gensd'armes are not in sight, they put their thumbs in their mouths and cry La Reine d'Espagne—meaning that the Emperor has been taken in and his plans interfered with by the appearance of Her Majesty in Paris.

Majesty in Paris. Majesty in raris.

—The Duke de Morny was, as is well known, a keen observer, and his epigrammes were, if curt, extremely appropriate. On one occasion bearing some one question the superior intelligence of a Russian diplomatist, he exclaimed, "Well, I cannot say I think him a fool, but—he is really too pleased that he should have become

is really too pleased that he should have become a Minister." a Minister."

—We are told by a friend, says the Reno Crescent of Jan. 30, that night before last an engine and tender was coming from Verdi to Reno;a lot of Chinamen had to be brought, and there not being room for all on the engine, a few got on the cow-catcher. The engine started; a switch had been carelessly left open, the engine ran into an iron car and broke a dozen China legs. They were only Chinamen, it was no matter, you

were only Chinamen, it was no matter, you -A certain Quartermaster in one of the French —A certain Quartermaster in one of the French regiments has just died, who was well known for the foliowing, which he delivered with imperturbable gravity for as many years as the oldest cavaliers can remember: "To-morrow at eight in the morning, horse-dressing; the first who arrives last will straightways march to the station-house." He never could discover why this announcement instead of exciting dissatisfaction caused stifled laughter.

—Men who three years and were harbors and

—Men who three years ago were barbers and gentlemen's valcts, now strut the streets of Madrid with the stripes of Colonels on their coatsleeves; and, notwithstanding the boasted equality, which allows a street-porter to light his cigarette under the nose of the Duke of Ossuna, there is rankling hitterness in consequence. The there is rankling bitterness in consequence. The ladies in provincial towns where troops are billeted, inquire whether the officers are of the old or new regime, and if the latter they order them to the kitchen.

-A rustic, visiting Frankfort, Kentucky, bought dering about doors found himself in an adjoining billiard saloon. Seeing a novel performance going on, with a goodly attendance witnessing the same, he settled himself in a chair and the same, he setured nimself in a chair and patiently looked on at the games for an hour or more. Having satiated his appetite for novelties, he left the room, and, going on the street, was asked if the show was out. "Oh, no," said he, "its a goin on yet. They are a knockin away like h—up that!"

-- Young Bouta Workeey, who is at present traveling through the counties of England with a menagerie, is, it is said, no other than the third son of Theodores, who had disappeared at the time of the fall of Magdala, and who preferred leading a wandering life and to tame wild animals, rather than accept the position offered him by the English government. Young Boota is very skilful, and gifted with much daring. He far surpasses at the Battys and Van Amburghs of the world, and boasts of having no other courser in his childhood than his father's tavorite lion. - English paper.

-The Archduchess Ghisela, the daughter of the Emperor Francis Joseph, whom the Empress of the French is desirous to marry to her little Prince Imperial is a handsome little girl, bearing a strong resemblance to her imperial father, but with the charming eyes and sweet grace of her beautiful mother. The Austrian Court is strongly opposed to the match; but, owing to the proca-rious diplomatic position of Austria toward the other Continental Powers, the wishes of the Em-press Eugenie in this direction, have hitherto not been discouraged, although the Empress has said repeatedly that she never would consent to the

—A California paper has this: One day in —A California paper has this: One day in 1852, or along there somewhere, a dusty, sunbrowned, freckled little girl trampel wearily over the mountains sheltering the town of Shasta, California, accompanied by an equally dusty, sunbrowned old man, her father. The little girl received permission from a band of traveling minstrels to dance on their stage that night, and the clogged away to the delight of the rough miners. The Shasta diggers rewarded the young dancer with a shower of silver coin, which she gratefully gathered in her apron. The freekled little girl was the vivacious "Lotta."

Beside a large number of begging letters which Bismarck receives every day, there are sent to him all sorts of insulting missives, most of which are mailed in Vienna, and in the provinces lately annexed to Prussia. Strange to say, the Prussian Premier is oftentimes greatly irritated by these scurrilous letters, and for some time past his wife has been opening his whole mail before it is submitted to him. The most agreeable part of Bismarck's correspondence is that coming from the United States. The letters which reach him from thence are not only writ-ten by German admirers residents in the New World but by native Americans, Brazilians, &c. -A neat specimen of the slashing style in lit-

erary criticism is the following notice of Captain Clayton's book on Spain from the Pall Mall Gazette: "Not worth the trouble of cutting the leaves. An utterly uncalled-for account of a rapid railway journey right through from Havre to Valencia, with a snatch at the Balearic Isles. and a dash home by Barcelona and Pepignan. The mere idle scribbing of a chattering traveller on a beaten road, doing towns in the intervals allowed for refreshment, and eking out his original matter by hashed guidebook. Occasionally vulgar, often flippant, generally silly, always

Lippincott's Magazine says : The late Douglas Jerrold, with some friends, was once invited to a gentleman's bouse somewhere in Sussex. A a gentleman a nouse somewhere in Sussex. A new kind of rouge-vinaigre was in vogue at that time, and Jerrod, being young and fond of a lark, got some of it and put it on his cheeks. Not knewing how to do the business artistically, he made his face as red as a lobster's back. In this condition he went down to dinner. There was a very smart and enobble house followers. very smart and snobbish young fellow present—a sort of Barnes Newcome—who acted funny man on the occasion. Jerrold listened to his cackle quietly, until Barnes, observing the flaming paint,

cried out:

"Oh, Mr. What's-your-name—Mr. Jerrold, what's the matter with your cheeks?"

Jerrold looked at him angrily and answered:

"I am blushing at your impertinence, sir."