VOLUME XXII.—NO. 269.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 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 CHESTNUT STREET.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR MASON & CO.; suz Chestnut street, WEDDING. INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1633 Chestnut street. feb 20. tf

DIED.

BANKSON.—On the morning of Sunday, the 21st instant, of heart disease, Salome Wharson, wife o Lloyd Bankson, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, 1016 Wallace street, on Wednesday, the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock.

HARRISON.—On the afternoon of February 20th, Charles C. Harrison, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and male friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday next, 24th instant, at 11 o'c'ock A. M., from the residence of his sister, No. 1405 Filbert street.

LANE.—On the 22d inst., William Horace, son of Davis M. and Caroline D. Lane, aged 5 years and 2 months.

months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respect-

The relatives and intends of the falling in the residence of his parents, No. 33 North Thicty-ninth street, on Thursday, the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. To pro-Thursday, the 25th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. To proceed to Mount Morlah Cemetery.

TEV18.—On Monday, February 22d, 1969, in her 25th year, Delia Fairman, wife of Edwin L. Tevia.

The funeral will take place at No 121 Lucust street, on Wednesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

WARE —On the evening of the 22d inst., John F. Ware, son of Dr. Jonathan and Mary A. Ware, of Milion, Mass.

MAGNIFICENT BLACK DRESS SILKS
BATIN FACED GROGRAINS,
HEAVIEST CORDED SILKS. WIBOWS BILKS NEW LAT. BLACK SILKS WIFOLESALE EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch Streets.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GEO, B. WOOD, Jr., S. F. Corner Sixth and Walnut,

BEV. HENRY WARD BEECHER

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION. IN THE

Will Lecture under the anspices of the

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

Admirs on to all parts of the house, 50 cents. No extra harge for Reserved Seats. Trekets for each at J. E. could's Fiand Rooms, 22 Chestaut street. — a fe22 3th OFFICE OF THE OIL CREEK AND ALLEghery River Railway.

Chart, Feb. 16th, 19th,
At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Oil Cheek and
All gheby iver Railway Company, held this day, the
following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing

EDWARD F. GAY, President. Wm. G. Fargo, Chas. H. Lee, Wm. G. Moorhead, A. S. Diven, Chas. B. Wright, Thos. A. Scott.

VICE PERSIDENT AND SUURINTENDENT, H. F. SWEE, ZER. fel8,th,s,tu.2trpy F. A. PHILLIPS.

INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, I WENTIETH and Race. Exhibition every WFDNESDAY, at 35, P. M. Admission fitteen cents. No half price for children. READINGS AND RECITATIONS BY H. V. MC

CULLY, Erg., the Church, corner of Broad on Brar dywine streets, on WEDNEBDAY EVENING, Fer 24, at 8 o'clock. Admission, 50 cents. fe23 at LANDSDOWN-LANDSDOWN.-Will not the measures to prevent the racrines of their property? HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1620 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitous!" to the poor.

NEW JEBSEY MATTERS.

YESTERDAY.—The parade of the American Mechanics yesterday, in Camden, was a very fine display of the various occupations pursued by the members represented. Some Councils had a miniature cabinet manufactory in operation another had a house in process of erection; another a boat, representing the building of a ship another a coffee-roasting and grinding ment; and others had various representations of mechanical arts. The following Councils were

represented:
First Division—Pioneer Corps on the right:
National Cornet Band, of Camden; Union Degree Council, No. 2, 25 men; Camden Council, No. 7 Council, No. 2, 20 men; Camden Council, No. 1. 120 men; Morning Star Council, No. 11, 100 men Evening Star Council, No. 19, 65 men; United Council, No. 20, 50 members; Mechanic Council No. 30, 50 men; Medford Council, No. 9, 20 men; Washington Council, No. 10, 38 men; Vincentown Council, No. 26, 12 members. This Division was also accompanied by the Union Band, of

Second Division-Enterprise Council, No. 2, paraded 175 members; Resolution, No. 2, 50 men; Pennsylvania, No. 6, 20 men; Kensington Council, No. 9, 160 men; Vigilant Council, No. 12, 50 men; Diligent Council, No. 42, 10 men; Fredonia Council, No. 52, 175 men; Lincoln Council, No. 99, 50 men; Western Council, No. 111, 60 men; United Council, No. 175, about 75 men. This Division was accommanded by solong

men. This Division was accompanied by splendid music, and made a neat appearance.

Third Division—Lincoln Council, Junior Order, No. 1, paraded 60 members; Washington Council, No. 5, 18 members; Eagle Council, No. 3, 75 members; Kensington Council, No. 5, 50 members; Independent Council, No. 8, 32 members; Union Council, No. 9, 15 members; Eolian Council, No. 17, 120 members; Hand-in-Hand Council, No. 39, 120 members; Rescue Council, No. 15, 30 members No. 15, 30 members.

The procession attracted much interest, and was cordially greeted by the citizens of Camden along its entire route.

ACCIDENTALLY SHOT .- A small lad named Frank Letts was quite seriously injured yester-day morning by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the hands of another boy named John Al-len. Both parties reside on Federal street, Cam-den, above Fifth.

RUNAWAY. - The horses belonging to the Shiffler Hose Company, yesterday afternoon, took fright and ran away at a fearful speed. Fortunately no one was injured. These horses have run away several times, and unless care is taken with them they will yet do some serious damage.

BURNED.-About eleven o'clock last night, a small inclosure, used as an ice cream stand, in the Diamond Cottage Garden, Camden, was set on fire by some incendiary, and was entirely destroyed. Loss trifling.

FIGHTING.—Several parties were before Mayor Cox, this morning, for getting into rows last evening and indulging in pugilistic exercises. Some were fined and others held for turther

FOUND DEAD.—This morning a man named Nathan Carter, living at Eighth and Market streets, Camden, was found dead in his bed. He went to bed comparatively well, and had made no unusual comparatively. no unusual complaints.

IMPORTATIONS.
Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
CARDENAS—Brig Abbie C Titcomb Titcomb -610 hhds
tes molasses Thos Wattson & Sons.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Turkey and Greece-The French Elections_Imperial Anxiety_A Bribery Exposure-Press Prosecutions-Death of Princess Bacciochi-Compulsory Cymnastics-Patti at Petersburg.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Paris, Friday, February 5th, 1869.-I met the Turkish Ambassador at an official soirée, yester day, and if anything can be conjectured correctly from a man's outward visage and expression, certainly his Excellency is persuaded that matters will turn out as he could wish at Athens. The public here evidently share the same sentiments, for Turkish securities continue to rise steadily, and although the official journal is again silent on the subject this morning, the ministerial press reduces the pending question to the point that the Greek government is only holding out and stickling about matters of form, such as the mode of renewing diplomatic relations, &c., for the sake of soothing the popular feeling at home. But the expectation is now universal that a few days with settle the difficulty, for the present.

Meanwhile, the great effort of the Imperial goveroment is now again concentrated upon internal politics and preparations for the ensuing elections. The recent debates which were got up in the Chamber on the subject of public meetings and the revival of Socialism were, no doubt, con cocted expressly between the Government and the most advanced section of the majority, in order to alarm the electors and make them once more throw themselves for safety into the arms of imperialism. It was expected that the opposition would have denied much that has been stated to have occurred at these meetings, and thus have afforded M. Rouher an opportunity of reading extracts from violent speeches, which would have been disseminated through all the rural districts by the evening edition of the official journal, which is posted gratis in every commune of France. But Jules Favre and others wisely abstained from such a course, and the only impression left by the debate was that these socialist and atheistical orators represent no one but themselves and a few followers, and are quite neglected by the mass of the population, even in Paris. A similar attempt s about to be made in the Senate to depreciate the press in the eyes of the country, and provoke a discussion upon its "excesses," and with the ame view-to create a reactionary feeling against any further demands for an enlargement of the

ublic liberties. Another mode of influencing the elections is by weeding out in time all Profects and subordinate officials who are regarded as not being "thorough" enough in their imperial and dynastic sentiments. But the government is already getting itself into scrapes in this respect. It was res orted to me a few days since that the respected and influential Prefect of Seine et Oise, who reides at Versailles, had been requested to resign. and that the government had attempted to bribe him to do so quietly and without noise, by the offer of a seat in the Senate and the rank of Commander in the Legion of llonor. But M. Botelli, the gentleman in question. when he found out what the administration was about, went straight to the Minister's residence. threw down his commission ind gnantly, refused to accept anything in place of it, and returning home again published a letter to his fellow-citizens exposing the insult and disgrace which had been but upon him for acting independently and with a view to their interests. The affair has made great noise in the district around Paris; and the government was so much alarmed for the coasequences that it actually tried to persuade M. Botelli to "go and travel" for some time,in order to get him out of the way ! Prosecutions against the press increase all over

the country, and are now become too numerous to register. They are almost invariably followed by condemnations, with fines and imprisonments so that it has become almost impossible to say now how many unfortunate editors and printers are shut up for periods of one, two or three months, and these periods oftener doubled or trebled for a repetition of the alleged offence. Another means of "persecuting" the press is to interdict the sale of a journal in the public streets. which can be done by a simple order of the police or the Minister. The Caulois has just been punished in this tashion for a satirical article by Edmond About, ridicaling the visit of the Prince Imperial to the College of Vannes, on the lete of St. Charlemagne, where a boy of twelve years old "presided at a grand banquet," with the Minister of Public Instruction at his right and," &c., &c. M. About, to indemnify the public for the trouble they must now have in procuring the Gaulois, has promised them a daily policical summary from his own pen, which will no doubt be made more bitter by persecution. Only the other day he was a Court guest and special favorite of the Empress; but now, with him as with many others, tempora mutantor.

The Princess Bacciochi, a cousin of the Emperor's, is dead. She broke her leg some time ago when stepping into her carriage at Rennes. The Empress went to see her, and she was sup posed to be getting better. But after being removed to her own country house in the neighborhood, she grew suddenly worse, and expired yesterday. She is said to have made the Prince Imperial her heir.

Although the imperial government is so jealous of the minds of its subjects being instructed and enlightened by a free press, it manifests a truly paternal solicitude for the due development of their bodies and limbs. On proposition of the Minister of Public Instruction, the Emperor has just signed a decree making gymnastics compulsory in all French schools and colleges. A gymnastic master is to be nominated to every college and school by the Minister, who is also to fix the number of hours for exercise, from which no pupil is to be excepted, unless by order of the Mayor or on the certificate of a doctor. The exercises are to be regulated by an official programme attached to the decree, and a Commission of five members is to be formed, charged with the examination of candidates who desire to have certificates of their fitness to give "gymnastic instruction." Like all the other "blessings" of paternal and imperial government, this last is of course compulsory, and neitherpupils, nor parents nor the public, are allowed to have a word to say or to express any choice in the

matter. The very latest traces of the Universal Exhibition are on the point of disappearing. The buildings occupied by the Imperial Commission, and the lofty and elegant châlet of the General Commissariat, close to the gate in the Avenue Rapp, which so many will remember, are all but domolished, and are the last which remain. The Champ

de Mars once more displays its vast naked surface, and is restored to circulation as before. The whole vision of what it so lately was seems now like a dream which has, indeed, "left not a rack behind." The double rows of trees which before existed are being replanted where they had been removed, and soon manœuvres of vast bodies of troops which may desolate Europe may take place on the same ground where Europe and all he world met so recently to inaugurate perpetual peace.

Mile. Patti seems to be gathering everywhere fresh laurels as la Marquise de Caux. Her re-Epilon at St. Petersburg was altogether "imperial." After the first act of the Barbiere, she was eent for to the imperial box, where the Emperor and Empress detained her between the acts, and where she was introduced to the Grand Dukes and all the principal nobility of the Russian Court. I wonder whether she regrets not being Mile. Patti still, and having a still higher chance open to her than that of wife of the leader of the otillon at the Empress's balls!

Another anecdote connected with music: At the last ball at the Hotel de Ville, Strauss pulled out his watch at midnight, and, turning to his orchestra, said: "Gentlemen, M. Auber has just entered on his 87th year; let us play the quadrilles of Massaniello in his honor.

SPAIN,

Henri de Bourbon on the Aspirations of the unke of Montpensier for the Throne of Spain,

The Infanta, Don Henri de Bourbon, Dake of Seville, seems determined to amply revenge him-self for the humiliations put upon him in other times by his French cousins. The following documents have just been published by the Spanish Prince, who twenty-four years ago was the candidate of the progresista party for the hand of Queen Isabelia:

The statement published by several journals that I had challenged the Duke of Montageria.

that I had challenged the Duke of Montpensier to fight a duel is incorrect, and I add that I should have been glad to seize that occasion only to give a leason to my cousin, but also to funish in him the aspirant to the throne of his runish in him the aspirant to the throne of his sister-in-law, the refugee forgetful of the benefits he received from her, and the foreign pretender. As Montpensier is immensely rich the rumor has been set about that he bribed a chief of the Spanish navy. Allow me to protest against such an allegation, which is not only a calumny against the chief in question, but a calumny on the entire navy, of which I have the honor to form part. There are indeed persons of all reals who the entire navy, of which I have the honor to form part. There are, indeed, persons of all ranks who have sold themselves. Before as well as atter these events, in Paris as on the coast of Spain and Portugal, and particularly at Cadiz, I obtained information on this point. But the navy of my country is not and never will be set up for sale, and if it began the insurrection of September last, it was assuredly not to incur the reproach of history by delivering Spain over to a foreigner. of history by delivering Spain over to a foreigner; nor was it to serve an anti-national cause. The Spanish people have no desire, and they never had a desire, that foreigners should be imposed on them, and the Spanish navy, as well as the Spanish army, are well aware of the fact. All the machinations, all the clap-traps, all the political eleight-of hand that may be had recourse to all never subduc our national character. I have said that the statement circulated by the journals is incorrect. It is not, then, in a duel that I expect to meet Montpensier; and if he ever makes up his mind to assue from the walls of his closet and come down the hattle field. for he must be some of within on the battle-field—for he must be sure of raising on the battle-leid—for he must be sure of raising an opposition in arms—he will find me in the front rank of his enemies and making straight at him. And now let those who wish him well give him this salutary counsel—namely, not to let timself be seduced to the last by the false glitter of a crown, and by the encouragement of his mercenaries and his flatterers; not to disregard the Spanish spirit, a spirit eminently national which other foreigners with more prudence do not disregard. The terrible drama of Mexico is torgotten by no one. Let not ambition, then, so dazzle the Duke of Montpensier as to make him forget, in the hope of a few hours' reign, the fate of the unfortunate Maximilian. I close thi tter with a word to the foreign agents who fatter themselves they see in the pretensions to the throne of Castile of the father-in-law of the Count de Paris a sort of fireship against the French empire. Conspire in your own country and leave this alone! Pack up your baggage and take back your hero and your countrymen! The Spanish nation is free! It has no need of the rightness respectives the statement of the statement the spanish usuou is need to he ridicalous permission of this French Duke to establish on the wider basis of progress, of resignous tolerance, of civilization and of liberty. political laws. Let the foreigner remain home. Henri of Bourson.

Duke of Seville. To the Provisional Government of Spain: Why not declare the truth? What good reason can there be for hiding it? I will declare it, though I draw upon my head hatred and vengeance. But that hatred will produce no effect upon me. When the public interest is at stake no consideration shall stand in the way. Here is the truth foreign agents inslunated themselves amid the confused elements out of which came the rising of September last year. That participation was from the very commencement with the accord of who are for the restoration in France of the Or

cans family, imagined the combination of Montpensier monarchy. And Spaniards of a certain position, forgetful of our history, forgetting the policy of Louis Philippe towards our country and our liberties; forgetful, too, of our martyrs and of the blood which reddened every grain of sand in our country during the long struggle for our independence, accepted that pian. The greater number signed it for money!
It is a shame to say so. The others signed with
the pions will to contribute to the overthrow of
the Emperor Napoleon. Such was the fact, and
the symbol was Montpensier. Those who deny it know in their conscience that they are liar. It know in their conscience that they are liars! Those who paid for the conspiracy, dissatisfied at the delay, now harass the persons they bought, and demand from them the restitution of the money or the fulfilment of their promise. Hence certain sangulary acts. Others detach themselves, and will detach themselves, in order to produce political curbarrassments. The Montropalerists believe embarrassments. The Montpenslerists believe that the door is open to them in the direction of Cadiz since the lesson given to the Andalusian prople. But it is necessary to deceive them or to shoot down the populations of Madrid, Barcelona and other Spanish towns. But, reverting to the compact above mentioned, it would be more noble for the Spanish Orleanists, instead of making use of Montpensier to throw aside the mask teclare war against the Emperor, and come to France to get up their pronunciamiento. Of what good is tresson? Out of respect for international relations the provincial government should put

an end to these things. HENRI OF BOURDON, Duke of Seville. The Orleans versus the Bourbons.

The following communication from the Prince of Orleans appeared in the London Times, addressed to its editor, on the 6th inst. It is well known that the abusive language of which the Infante Don Henry is so indiscriminately lavish has not for years been deemed worth an answer. But your Paris correspondent, in sending you the Infante's last letters, represented. sents them as being a revenge for the humiliation put upon him by his French cousins.

Allow me, sir, to deny that this Prince has ever suffered the least humiliation on our part. If he ever was a candidate for Queen Isabella's hand he has not been excluded by the French Government.

One thing in which we may have been mis-taken is in having received Don Henry too well; indeed, more as a member of our own family than as a foreign Prince, when, his parents being

expelled from Spain, he enjoyed with them in Paris the hospitality of the King, my father. I remain, sir. yours truly, Louis D'Orleans. Bushey Park, Teddington, Feb. 5.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington's Birthday at the Capital—How the Day was Observed by the Various Heads Of Departments— The Senate Republican Caucus Opon the Repeal of the Tenure of Office Law-Determination not to Repeal the Law till After the Reeting of the Next Congress—General Grant's Staff Officers-Delegation of Philadelphia Whisky Dealers-Meeting of Pennsylvanians to Receive Senator Scott.

[Correspondence of the Phila Evening Bulletin.] Washington, Feb. 22, 1869 -This is the anniversary of Washington's birthday; and beyond the display of a few flags from the hotels and public buildings, and the increased accessions to the crowds upon Pennsylvania avenue, showing that it was some kind of a hollday, there was little else to denote that it was the natal day of the Father of his Country. It was expected that President Johnson would have issued orders in President Johnson would have issued orders in regard to the observance of the day, but he did not; and each Secretary was left to do as he pleased in the matter, to give his subordinates holiday or not. Your government clerk or official is always keenly alive to the beneficent effects of a holiday, for there is no deduction made on the pay rolls at the end of the month, so this rather gives a zest to the enjoyment of the indulgence.

indulgence.

Secretary Schofield, early in the morning, issued orders to all the employes of the War Department, releasing them from duty in honor of the day, and the War office presented "deserted halls" for the time being. The notice of the order, hewever, did not reach General Grant's headquarters, where he and the officers of his staff were as busily employed as on other days. They took no holiday, and the stream of visitors to see the General was rather increased than otherwise, on account of the partial suspension of business on account of the partial suspension of business

At the Navy Department "all hands" were kept rigidly up to the rack, by Secretary Welles, who maintained that the day was not a holiday recog-nized by law, so he was determined not to violate the law by making it a holiday upon his own

At the Treasury Department, Secretary McCulloch gave all his employes holiday at 12 o'clock, for the remainder of the day, and precisely at noon there was a stream of humanity pouring forth from the immense marble palace which resem-bled the dispersion of a town meeting. At the Post Office Department the jolly Post-master-General slyly remarked that he had no

objections to his employes absenting themselves if they chose. It is almost unnecessary to say that they quickly took the hint, and at noon there was scarcely a corporal's guard in the

building.
At the Interior Department Secretary Browning dismissed his employes at noon, and in a short time the doors were closed to visitors, and those having business with the Patent Office, Land Office, Pension Bureau or Indian Bureau, were compelled to postpone it till to-morrow. I did not visit the other Departments, but the above shows that there was a pretty general suspension of official business in an informal way, the Secretaries all feel that they will go out of the Secretaries all feel that they will go out office in a fortnight, and are not disposed to exact a rigid compliance with rules for the little span of official life left them.

THE SENATE CAUCUS.

The great attraction for strangers and idlers was the Halls of Congress. It was announced in the morning papers that the Republican Senators would hold a caucus to decide what actions are the controlled to the senators. would take in regard to the repeal of the Tenureof-Office law, and as nearly every man and wo-man holding office in Washington are deeply interested in the settlement of this question, there was a large audience in the Senate Chamber when

that body met at noon.

The Republican Senators had been in secret session an hour or more, when the hour for the meeting of the Senate arrived. They had come to no conclusion, so the caucus adjourned temporarily, the Senate was opened for business, and after prayers, Senator Anthony moved to take a recess till half-past seven in the evening, "in honor of the day," but really to give the Kepublican Senators an opportunity to resume the lican Senators an opportunity to resume the cancus. This motion was agreed to, and the caucus met again.

No reporters were present at the caucus, but from the freedom with which Senators spoke of its proceedings after the adjournment, there was no difficulty in finding out what was done. The deliberations were not harmonious. They agreed, however, to take no action upon the repeal of the Tenure of Office law until after the meeting of the next Congress, on the 4th of March next. The arguments advanced by the majority for this course were, that it would be impolitic at this time to repeal the law, as in approving its unconditional repeal it would give President Johnson an opportunity to lecture Congress for putting the bridle upon him, and the inconsistency of not subjecting his successor to the same restrictions. Then, too, it was urged by those opposed to unconditional repeal, that if Congress modified the law by giving the President the absolute control of his Cabinet officers, and leaving the balance of the law stand as at present, Johnson would veto such a bill and give Congress a sound lecture upon the unconstitutionality of the entire act; and as he would not care now what he would say, the apprehensions of Senators were aroused lest he should wound their sensibilities and their

dignity. These were the arguments advanced by the mrjority, and they were strong enough to carry their point.

It is understood that a number of the Republican Senators, who maintain that to keep this law on the statute book is equivalent to expressing a want of confidence in General Grant, declined to vote upon the question in caucus, as they openly stated they would not be bound by it, but, never theless, they were allowed to express their opinions freely. Among those taking this ground are said to be Senators Cameron, Morton, Fessenden, Thayer, Robertson, of South Carolina, and others whose parts of South Carolina. and others, whose names I could not get. They argued that it was little less than an insult to General Grant to bind him down to the same retrictions which were placed on Johnson, and that there was no good reason why he should not be left as free in the matter of appointments as all the other Presidents had been from the time of Washington down to Lincoln's term. It was no use, however; they were overpowered, and it remains to be seen now whether they, with the assistance of the Democrats, will be able to pass the repeal bill in the shape it came from the

This division among the Republican Senators s much to be regretted, as, if the law is not repealed, all the present Cabinet officers under Grant can hold over one month, if they choose to do so, and can thrust themselves into Gen. Grant's Cabinet counsels, if the majority of the Senate should not see proper to confirm Gen. Grant's nominees for Cabinet positions. The explana-tion is that some of the Republican Senators are not satisfied with Grant's reticence in regard to the men who are to compose his Cabinet, and they are determined not to vote for the repeal of

they are determined not to vote for the reusal of the law until they know whom he intends to make his constitutional advisers.

The affair has occasioned a great deal of anxious solicitude on the part of those who ear-nestly desire to see harmony existing between the incoming President and Congress, and from the concession and unfriguetty spirit displayed on the epposition and unfriendly spirit displayed on the part of the Senators towards Gen. Grant the greatest fears are entertained of a conflict between them. It is too early yet to predict what will be the result, but as it is well known that Gen. Grant desires the repeal of the law, there can be no good reasons assigned for non-compliance with his wishes on the part of the Senate.

A DELEGATION OF PULLADELPHIA WHISKY MEN consisting of Messrs. Sinnot, Hannis, Dougherty and Catherwood, arrived to-day, to urgo Congress to pass the amendment offered by Judge grees to pass the amendment offered by Judge Kelley in the House, and which passed that body, extending the time for withdrawing distilled cuities in bonded warehouse for spirits in bonded warehouses for one year from the 20th of April next. They walted on Senators Cameron, Cattell and other Senators, advocating

the extension, which will probably be taken up in the Senate this week, in the form of an inde-pendent bill, if the tax bill cannot be considered entire by the Senate.

A SENSATION STORY SPOILED.

There is no truth in the story telegraphed from here that a desk had been placed in General Grant's office for the accommodation of General Senses. eral Sherman, or that the officers of General Grant's staff intend resigning their staff positions before General Grant's inaugurated. At least, the officers of General Grant's staff know nothing of the matter, and they certainly ought to know.
It should be stated to your non-military readers that officers do not resign staff positions. They are always detailed for such duty in orders from the War Department, and when there is no further duty for them to perform, they are relieved in orders, and do not resign their positions. General Grant's staff officers, like all officers in similar positions, await orders from the Generalin-Chief as to what disposition shall be made of them. These stories originated in White House circles, and it is not likely that General Grant would make known his plans in advance to parties who surround Andrew Johnson.

MEETING OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

A meeting of Pennsylvanians was held on Saturday evening, at Union League Hall, to make arrangements for the reception of Senator Scott, who is expected here about the first of March. There was considerable diversity of opinion as to what was the best mode to receive him, and it was finally decided to have a social reception, at some public place, where all the Republican Pennsylvanians can call upon him before he takes his seat in the Senate. He sent two very modes letters, stating that he did not desire any ostentations display. The parties at the meeting were mostly from the western part of the State, and were principally clerks in the departments. They hold another meeting next Saturday evening. None of the Congressmen from Pennsylvania were present.

AMUSEMENTS. COMEDY AT THE ARCH.

SUSQUEHANNA.

—A Victim of Circumstances, introduced to the public at the Arch, last evening, is a little French comedy of the best class. It has none of the somoreness and dignity of the standard English com edy, which must have five acts for development t is light, blithesome, brimful of fun and very rapid in its progress. It has the advantage, too, of being new. The material, to be sure, is somewhat ancient, many of the most comical situatione, for instance, resulting from the secretion of a person in an adjoining room, while the individual upon the stage tries to rid himself of an unwelcome visitor. But all the familiar effects are worked up in original forms, and there are plant to family and the grand the and there are plenty of povel and effective scenes. The play fulfils the highest requisite of genuine humor in containing a succession of surprises from the first to the last. The climaxes comewhen least expected, and in shapes entirely unanticipated; the characters do most unlooked-for things in an original manuscript distribution. things in an original manner; the dialogue is filled with questions which are only less startling than the unique answers; and throughout the whole drama, the text sparkles with pure wit, and overflows with expherant and delicious humor. The plot is not intricate, but it is fantastic; the colors change with every movement of the characters, and the audience are kept in a state of continual excitement by the great variety of the action and the ceaseless flow of incidents. It is hardly fair to dignify this eccentric play with the in which there is not a single intrinsically comic in which there is not a single intrinsically comic personage. The characters are all serious individuals, who provoke mirth by their slight exaggeration of nature, and by the infinite perplexities in which they are entangled by the catastrophes. They are nearly all new people in comedy too. There is a fierce old prago of a mother-fn-law; the well-known figure in real life, who encourages her daughter to do battle with her husband, on the questions of dry good's bills, bonnets, and lodge meetings. Thayer represented this Mephistophelean female with matchless skill. The opportunity afforded by the text was large, and Mrs. Thayer availed herself of it with the facility of a great artist. There is a mysterious, incomprehensible woman in the play, a woman who does and says strange, unaccountable things, which are explained only in the last act. Mrs. Drew represented this queen character with great effect. Mrs. Creese played the mother-in-law's daughter most admirably, while Mr. Barton Hill made the oppressed husband and the victim of circumstances as pitiable, perplexed and amusing a being as can be imagined. Mr. James gave one of the best personations in the play, as the free and easy friend of the hero, and Mr. Hemple, of course, was good as the hen-pecked gardener. This nearly ex-hausts the adjectives, but it is hardly fair to pass over such a performance as this one without commending its excellence in warm terms. The audience laughed continually, so much, in fact, that if there had been four acts, it would have been quite impossible for half the people to have exercised their risibilities upon the good things

in it for very weariness of laughter.

For this reason, perhaps, the buricsque, Pocamentas did not seem as intensely funny as usual. it is really one of the most amusing extravagan zas ever written. Some of the allusions are out of date, and many of the puns seem ancient, but the drama is what a good buriesque should be, a mass of a range incongruities, careless of time, custom, fashion, history and fact, and mixing up the present and the past with a total disregard mities. Mr. Craig's make-up as "Powhattan" was first rate, but he played with something less than his usual spirit. Mr. James would have made a better "John Smith" than Mr. Hill. The latter has not much burlesque power, while the former is better in such parts than in any thing else. Miss Davenport made the most charming "Pocahontas" that can be imagined. She played with infinite humor and vivacity, and sang very sweetly. Mrs. Thayer's amazing versatility was displayed in the manner in which she personated the copper-colored squaw who keeps the boarding school. If this burlesque remains upon the bills, we suggest that Mr. Craig be permitted to introduce a few good local hits into the

—At the Walnut this evening, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will appear in Shandy Magaire; In and Out of Place, and A Loun of a Lover. -The operetta Funchette will be given at the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening, by Mis-Susan Galton's comic opera company. On Friday night Mr. Thomas Whifiln will have a benefit. -The Japanese troupe will appear at the American this evening, and there will performance by the stock company.

-Mr. James E. Murdoch, the tragedian, will read at Morton Hall, West Philadelphia, on Thursday evening next. —The Lincoln Memorial Tableaux will be exhibited at Concert Hall this evening.

-Mrs. Frances M. Carter will give select readngs at the Amateur's Drawing Room, on Seventeenth street, on Friday evening. -The regular weekly rehearsal of the Germania

Orchestra will be given to-morrow afternoon, at Horticultural Hall, with the following excellent programme: Overture—"Siege de Corinth," Rossini
Wiedersehen l. Dietho
Cornet Solo performed by G. Dunn.
"Knenstlerleben" Waltz. John Strauss
Adaglo from Scottish Symphony Mendelssohn
Overture—"Der Freischutz." Weber
Quartetto from Rigoletto. Verdi
Terzett and Finale, from Lucrezla Borgla,
G. Dontzeitt

-On Thursday evening next, at the Academy of Music, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher will lecture upon "Rational Amusements," "

-The French opera company will appear at he Academy, on Monday night next, in La Parihale. Seats can be procured at Boner's No. 1192 Chestunt street.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

Garibaldi's novel, "Clelia," will be published in this country in April.

—Mr. W. M. Rossetti is to edit a new edition of Shelley, and write a life of the poet. —A good many ex-rebel Generals are railroad.

-San Francisco thinks of having a "World's Fair" in 1870.

-What goes most against a farmer's grain? His mowing machine. —Miss Mary Louise Warner, aged fourteen, is the most popular barber in Lansing, Michigan. She is established in her own shop.

—Brigham Young has finally fixed the legal length of Mormon ladies' dresses. They may extend to the top of their shoes.

—Robert Buchanan's next poem will be called "The Book of Orm; A Prelude to the Epic." Its cale will be an ormous.

—Carl Schurz will remain one of the owners of the St. Louis Westlich Post, and will probably contribute articles to it now and then. —Miss Kellogg denies that she ever said the Clevelanders could not appreciate anything higher in music than "Sweet Home."

-The winter has been a severe one in France. Heavy rains have taken the place of snow-etorms, and the country is inundated in many

-There is a large cave under Lookout Moun tain. Recent discoveries have rendered it exceedingly interesting. There is a river and a cascade in it.

-If the English Channel bridge be ever built, a pneumatic tube is to be affixed to each side for letters. Hourly communication will thus be kept

—Mr. Alexander H. Stephens's accident was an injury to the sciatic nerve, and put him in intense pain for a few days, although at last accounts he was more comfortable.

—Celeste Lenoir was an old French woman who died in New Orleans the other day. In her youth she had been a vivandiere under Napoleon, and had shouldered a musket in one engage-

- Accounts from all parts of Northwest Missouri represent the fall wheat as looking remarkably well. The breadth of land sown last fall was much larger than usual, and the winter has proved favorable for it if for nothing else.

—A Washington telegram says: "A mourn-fully suggestive object stood in front of a trunk store in this city, to-day, in the shape of a newly covered trunk of medium size, freshly marked "A."

Johnson, Tennessee." -The favorite Chinese "concealed weapon" isan iron bolt, about 18 inches long, covered with red cloth, with a heavy knob on one end. They

are very common in San Francisco and are con-sidered quite knobby. Relying on the statistics of the last thirteen years the New York Sun says it is almost certain that come fifty persons will be slain in that city during the year 1869, either by deliberate murder or some less guilty form of homicide.

—A new law in Cincinnati prohibits the operation of commercial agents or "drummers" in that city. A traveling agent of a New York hat and cap establishment has just been fined \$50 and costs, and another agent double that amount.

—Secret societies of a very dangerous kind are common among the Chinese. They often exercise the most despotic and arbitrary power, in spite of the weak municipal and other civil authorities. Such societies are also in existence among the -George Young, having a dispute with Samuel

Shore, in Pittsburgh, settled it in a conclusive but illogical manner by devouring the right ear and the entire nose of Mr. Shore, thus altering the configuration of Shore, and rendering hi liable to be summoned before the Congressional Committee on Rivers and Harbors. —A humorous note, which a Cleveland gentle-man tossed into the English Channel seven man tossed into the English Channel seven months ago, inclosed in a bottle, has just been

returned to his address, No. 356 Superior street, Cleveland, Ohio, U. S. A. It was picked up at Worthing, near Brighton, England, after floating in the water six months. It was covered with -Sir James Scarlett is correcting several long-

Among others is a parade movement, in which the column marches very slowly in review to enable the commanding officer to note the personal bearing of each officer. This custom originated is very event that it is considered in the personal bearing of each officer. nated in very ancient times as a means of telling whether the officers were sober or not. "Now, young people," said a Professor of natural history to his class, "now, then, as to hens. A hen has the capacity of laying just six hundred eggs and no more, and she fluishes the job in just about five years. Now what is to be done with her after that?" "Cut off her head

and sell her to a boarding house keeper for a spring-chicken," exclaimed an urchin whose father dealt in poultry. —Auber, Gounod, Verdi, and Wagner, the fourgreat composers, are worth together over twomillion francs. Jean Jacques Offenbach, the
composer of so many popular operettas, has not
saved much money. He is a stock gambler, and,
moreover, an unlucky one; besides, he made
some disastrous theatrical ventures. Auber

are entirely forgotten. During the short period of skating in Paris, the reserve ponds of the Bois were gay with every variety of costume. There were dark green tollettes, robes of light gray cloth and satin, elegantly looped to show a great deal of ankle, and trimmed with otter; Polish velvets, Siberian furs and Hungarian kolbacks; garnet velvet and natin, with toque, muff and boa of blue fox fur (the costume worn by an American belle); piles of fleece; coverlets of leopard's skin; and glacler blue with crystal ornaments.

despises Offenbach's works, and predicts that Jean Jacques will live to see the day when they

-Bronislaus Szwarc, one of the most able and Bronislaus Szwarc, one of the mostable and popular of the leaders of the Pollsh national movement of 1861-2, disappeared mysteriously a few months after the insurrection broke out. He has just found means to communicate with his friends, who, after making every effort to find out what had become of him, had given him up for lost. He was sentenced early in 1863 to Siberia, but it now appears that for the last five years he has been chained to a wall in one of those fatal cusements, lying below the level of the river Neva at Cronstadt, where so many political prisoners have died a miserable death. Those prisoners have died a miscrable death. Those who have seen him there, and who knew him at Warsaw, when he was a handsome, splitted young man, say that it is now quite impossible to recognize him. He is a cripple, prematurely old, utterly broken down by disease and suffer. ng, and without a spark of his old energy left."

The Hebrew Charity Ball.

The Hebrew Charity Balls.

To the Editors of the Evening Bulletin:—GranTIRMEN—For the information of your read are,
and the numerous contributors to the Hebrew
Charity Ball, I beg to furnish you with the distribution made by the managers of the ball of
\$5,127 27. the net proceeds, to wit:

Hebrew Relief Society.

\$1,800 00

Jewish Hospital.

\$500 00

Jewish Foster Home. Hebrew Fund Society.
Jewish Foster Home.
Hebrew Education Society.
Female Hebrew Benevolent Society.
Ladies' German Hebrew Society.

131 82 \$5,127 27

Very respectfully, A. Harr, Treas. of the Hebrew Charity Ball. Phila. Feb. 22, 1869.