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THE EVENING BULLETIN: BLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Bundays excepted),
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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. GIBSON PEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER, Js., FETHERSTON. THOS. J. WILLIAMSON.

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WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR
tics, &c., New styles. MASON & CO.,
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WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engravor, 1033 Chestnut street. feb 20, tf

DENCKLA.—On the 7th inst., Ann, relict of the late Augustus H. Denckla, in the 69th year of her age.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

O'FARRELL.—On the 9th inst., at the Pastoral residence, Phonixville, Rev. Philip O'Farrell, in the 58th year of his age.

The Rev. clergy and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, at Phonixville.

o attend his funeral, on Friday morning, actor care, themselvelle.

PHIPPS.—On Fourth-day morning, 10th instant, chimma, youngest daughter of Stephen and Eliza Phipps. Her relatives and friends and those of the family are invited to attend the foneral, from the residence invited to attend the foneral, from the residence of the parentr, No. 511 Marshall street, on Second-day ifternoon, at 1 o'clock.

THIBAULT.—On the evening of the 9th instant, Crancis Thibault.

Francis Thibault.
Due notice of the foreral will be given. HARMONY ROYAL ARCH CHAPTER, NO. 12.—The officers and members are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall, March 11th, at 2 o'clock, to attend the funeral of our deceased companion, EDWARD W. FENTON: JOSEPH S. RILBY, Sec'y.

WHITE AND BLACK PERCALES.

Jast opened a case of WHITE AND BLACK
ENGLISH PERCALES
ENGLISH PERCALES
ON, 019 Chostnet street.

SPECIAL NOTICES. TATA MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF the Fourth National Bank, held THIS DAY at their Banking House, under the new organization—with a new expital of \$300,000, all paid in—the following named gentlemen were elected Directors: J. elenry Askin, Robert, Liark. Samuel Miller, James C. Kelch, John Farrdra', Samuel J. Oresswell. Jr., John Ba. daloy. E. A. Shalleres, A. C. Roberte. At a meeting at the Directors held THIS DAY. A. C. ROBERTO, was elected President, J. HENRY Ackin Vice President, and Assistant Cashler.

Assistant Case
WILLS OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL
RACE ABOVE EIGHTEENTH STREET.
Open daily at 11 A. M., for treatment of discasce
oye.

YISITING MANAGERS,
HENEY DAVIS, SSS North Third street.
C. MAWLIN PISECE, 501 North Swenth street.
HOBERT COANE, 1677 Girard avenue.
ATTENDING SURGEON.
Dr. Thos. Geo. Morton, 1421 Chestnut street. 128 w s 25t

PENN SYLVANIA RAILROAD
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT,
NO. 1822 MARKET STREET,
PRILADELPHA, March 4, 1822.
The rates for the transportation of Coal, to take effect
March 18, 1822, can be obtained upon application at this
office. 8.B. KINGS ION.

FOR SALE-LEHHIH VALLEY R. R. 00.73
Sir Per Central and Hadrond Co. 8 Seven Per Cent.
Mortgagaganda, guiranneed by the Lehigh Valley Rall.
Mottgagaganda, guiranneed by the Lehigh Valley Rall. TO TAX EXCHANGED FOR NEW 185UE FREE mh4 1014 rp CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH.

mh4 10% rp

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA March 10, 1889.
City Warrants registering to 15,000 paid on presents tion. Inforcat ceasing from this data.

City Treasurer.

City Treasurer. WEST SPRICE STREET CHURCH, SEVenteeth and Spruce streeth—There will be special services in the Lecture Room every evening this week. Bermon this ovening by Hev. B. A. Mutchmore. All are

hECOND STREET METHODIST EPISCOpal Church Protracted Meeting in progress.
Come and help us.
It* E. T. KENNEY. Pastor.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WOMAN'S MEDI cal College will be held at Concert Hall, on THURS DAY next, March II, at 19 'clock, Valedictory by Dr B. B. Wilson Professor of Surgery. Public are respect mh6-a,m,w3trp HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1EXO
Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Modical treatment and modicine furnished graintously to

The Marquis of Hastings' Library. Mr. Welford writes from London to the

Book Buyer: The sale of the Marquis of Hastings' li brary was a curious affair, deserving of a few words. It exemplifies in what narrow grooves intelligence runs in England. There turned out to be stowed away in Dennington Park, brought together in the course of two centuries or more, the accumulation of the Raw dons and the Old Earl Rawdons of Hunting don, over twenty-four thousand volumes weighing more than twenty tons. Appa rently not a book had been added since the days of the Lord Rawdon of the American Revolutionary War, better known afterwards as Earl of Moira and Marquis of Hastings. The disposal of such a collection, if properly managed, would take up two, or perhaps three weeks, with a sufficient catalogue. Instead of this they were, ignorantly, all tied up in bundles, according to a very brief and imperfect list, and sold off in four days. The result was a perfect scramble among the booksellers, whom the apparent chance of a sacrifice had brought together in large numbers. They had to buy the lots unseen, and their competition pushed the sum realized to £5,500 as the proceeds of the

against each other, and sell over again among themselves the choicer articles, that sum is no indication of what the books really were worth. Among the lots of books worth £40 or £50 tied up with others mere waste paper, some sharp eyes discovered a copy of John Eliot's Indian Bible, the second edition, clear and perfect as the day it was printed; and in another turned up a volume of Tracts (in German) from Benjamin' Franklin's press— perhaps unique. Original plans and drawings of Lord Rawdon's campaigns in the Southern States were also found by lucky in-

sale, though, as they combine not to bid

dividuals." The Costliness of Idolatry.

Many persons cavil at the costliness of our churches and religious observances. But those of the unchristianized nations are found to be far more expensive. A missionary in China took pains to collect statistics as to the cost of idolatrous worship in that country. He reported that in one district in Shanghai at least \$18,000 are expended annually to appease the souls of the dead. As there are 1,620 districts in the empire, some spending more and some less, the average would give nearly thirty millions of dollars spent for the In the same manner it is estimated that \$31,752,000 are expended annually for the Foo gods. Add to this the amount spent in each family for the worship of its ancestors, say \$1 50 to each family, and with 80,000,000 families of five persons each, the aggregate is \$120,000,000. Cut these figuration down a half, or three-fourths even, and the amount is still greater than is given to all Christian objects in this country.

—Burlingame has been favored with a cigarette om Napoleon's private case.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10. 1869. (2) 在45 (4) 在2015年2月 (4) 2015年2月 (4) 2

THE PRESCH IN MEXICO. Who Caused Their Withdrawal

The New York Times contains the following:
The general impression of the public, based upon the published diplomatic records of the time, is that the withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico was the result of Mr. Seward's firm and rather menacing note of Dec. 6, 1865, to M. Montholon, the French Minister. But all persons at all familiar with diplomatic history are well

aware that formal notes between na-tions on controverted points often-times simply record results which have been accomplished by other means. In nine cases out of ten the real adjustment of international disputes is effected in quiet conversations between the contending parties, or those who represent their interests, and the diplomatic correspondence which follows merely puts into official form the results thus reached. As a matter of course this correspondence is all the public sees or knows of the whole transaction—and gives to it the shape and color which it bears in history.

We have reason to believe that the withdrawal of the French from Mexico affords no exception

to the general rule, and that while seeming to have been the result of the diplomacy of the two Governments, and especially of the threatening note from Mr. Seward already referred to, it was in reality accomplished in a very different man-

in reality accomplished in a very different manner and by an entirely different agency.

We have read the original papers, correspondence and memoranda relating to this subject, and may, at some future, day, lay them before the public,—contenting ourselves for the present with stating that they show the real arrangement by which the Emperor agreed to withdraw his troops from Mexico was made by him with President Lincoln through the personal agency of dent Lincoln, through the personal agency of General J. Watson Webb, the former editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, who had become personally acquainted with Louis Napeleon when the latter came as an exile from France to when the latter came as an exile from France to talls country from Brazil, in 1835, for whom he had always cherished a warm personal friendship, and with whom he had maintained a constant correspondence. When General Webb was appointed Minister to Brazil in 1861, intending to go to Rio by way of Europe, he was requested by Mr. Lincoln to see the Emperor and tearn his views in relation to our then blockade of the Southern coast. The interview took piace at Fontainebleau on the 29th of July; and General Webbs report to President Lincoln of that interview, and Mr. Dayton's representation of its terview, and Mr. Dayton's representation of its influences upon his position was so satisfactory, that a great weight of anxlety was removed from the mind of the Executive. General Viebb next visited Lord John Russell,

to whom he was personally well known, and by invitation spent most of a day with him at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park. Of that interview he also made an official report, which, together with the message intrusted to him from the Emperor Napoleon to President Lincoln, removed all anxiety in regard to any interference with our

General Webb then repaired to Rio de Janeiro nd took charge of his mission; and in February, 1863, when he learned that the Emperor of France and commenced his Mexican intervention, he not only niged upon our Government the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine, but he wrote to the ment of the monroe doctrine, but he wrote to the Emperor, pointing out the grand mistake he had made, in recognizing the Priest Party in Mexico as one to be relied on or capable of giving him support in his hazardous proceeding. He showed how utterly impossible it was that the United States should ever assent to his proceeding, and appropriate and expenses. ceedings, and announced as absolutely certain that the people, irrespective of the Government, would insist upon the withdrawal of his forces from Mexico; while the people of France could not but disapprove of a proceeding calculated to produce a collision with the United States.

This letter remained unanswered some two months, when the course of events, and more reliable information in regard to the Priest Party in Mexico, satisfied the Emperor that his old friend had not deceived him, but had related to him truths, which, most probably, he would not tearn from any other source. Finally, on the 22d of May, 1863, the Emperor acknowledged the receipt of Gen. Webb's letter, and with the utmost trankness explained how he was drawn into this Mexican affair, and declared his determination to withdraw the movement he could do so tion to withdraw the moment he could do so with credit and without compromitting the honor of France. He also gave notice that, while it was his intention to withdraw, he must not be threatened. Any attempt of the kind would o complicate his relations with his own people

so complicate his relations with his own people as necessarily to prevent his withdrawing.

The letter, which we have read is a very extraordinary production, exceedingly friendly, frank and creditable to his sagacity and good judgment. General Webb very properly considered the letter as designed rather for the President of the United States than for himself, and accordingly erwarded it to Mr. Lincoin. The written pleds letwarded it to Mr. Lincoln. The written pleage it contained that the Emperor would withdraw his troops from Mexico, whenever he could do so with honor, was accepted by Mr. Lincoln in the same spirit in which it was written, and hence the same spirit in which it was written, and hence the full which took place in our negotiations with France, during the next two years. After Mr. Lincoln's death, a new and less friendly tone is apparent in our correspondence with France. Mr. Lincoln's prudence, had his reliance upon the good faith of the Emperor, no longer guided our Councils; and in the Autumn of 1865, the wisest among us apprehended a collision with our ancient ally. Such an event—a war with the most powerful nation in the world, in the then unsettled state of the country, and the derangement of our finances, was something too terrible ment of our finances, was something too terrible to anticipate; and yet it appeared but too proba-

General Webb arrived at Lisbon on his way General Webb arrived at Lisbon on his way home, at the close of October, 1865, and wrote from Lisbon to the Emperor, announcing his intention to sail in four days for New York from Liverpool, and inquiring what he could do in regard to the Mexican question. On arrival at Southampton, he received a telegram from the Emperor urging him to visit Paris. He went accordingly and on his arrival at the Hotel Bristol. Emperor urging him to visit París. He went accordingly, and, on his arrival at the Hotel Bristol, on the evening of the 9th of November, was met by an invitation or command to breakfast with the Emperor at St. Cloud on the following morning. Of course, he went accordingly, and, after breakfast, spent more than two hours with His Majesty. The result was an agreement between the parties, subject to the approval of the President, that the French troops should be withdrawn from Mexico in twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months. twenty-four months.

twenty-four months.

It was stipulated by the Emperor, that our Minister in France should know nothing of this arrangement; and to guard against its becoming public by the action of our Congress, even Mr. Seward was not to have knowledge of it officially. And it was further agreed that if President Johnson approved of what had been arranged, General Webb should write to the Emperor to that effect, and thus prevent the arrangement getting into and thus prevent the arrangement getting into the Foreign Office of either country—the Em-peror piedging himself to announce the fact in April, 1866, through the Moniteur. General Webb arrived here, after a stormy pas-

General webb arrived here, after a stormy passage of seventeen days, on the 5th December, 1865. He was prohibited from putting pen to paper on the subject; and aithough the thermometer was but little above zero, he repaired to Washington the same night, and immediately made his report. On the evening of the 6th December, 1865, Mr. Seward called on General Webb and informed him that the President approved of his arrangement with the Emperor Napoleon, and desired him to write to the Emperor in his (the President's) name, and express his cor-

poleon, and desired him to write to the Emperor in his (the President's) name, and express his cordial approbation of the proposed settlement of the Mexican question.

General Webb wrote accordingly; and in April, 1865, the Moniteur contained the promised announcement of the Emperor's intention to withdraw his troops from Mexico.

Thus it will appear, that the Department of State had poliny whatever to do with the settle-

State had nothing whatever to do with the settlement of the Mexican question; and it is most unjust to Napoleon III. to permit, uncontradicted, the universally received idea that the

French troops were withdrawn from Mexico in consequence of the threatening letter from Mr. Seward to the Marquis de Montholon, which bears date December 6, and was sent to him on the 11th. As a matter of course, both in this country and in Europe, the public could attribute the withdrawal from Mexpuole could attribute the windrawal from Mexico to no other cause; but as it now appears that the letter referred to was written after Mr. Seward had been officially notified of the settlement of this all-important question, and after he had directed General Webb, in the name of the President, to compunicate to the Processor the President's contents. municate to the Emperor the President's approva and acceptance of such settlement thus agree upon, public sentiment both here and in France will do justice to the Emperor and vindicate him from the reproach of having been driven out of

Mexico by anything that could be construed into a threat. It seems clear, from the documentary evidence tt seems clear, from the documentary evidence which has been submitted to us in this matter, that as early as the 22d of May, 1863, the Emperor, in his letter to General Webb, declared that he desired very much to withdraw from the Mexican business, and expressed his determinamexican business, and expressed in the termination to retire his troops just as soon as he could do so with honor and without wounding the sensitive pride of the French people. From that fetermination he never swerved, and Mr. Lincoln died in the full faith that he would full the sensitive of t fill this understanding and that the Moxican question would thus be settled. After Mr. Lin-coln's death the subject became one of political coin's death the subject became one of political agitation, and we seemed to be on the eve of a rupture with France, when the personal relations which General Webb had maintained with the Emperor enabled him in an unofficial and friendly interview to effect an understanding which would have been found much more difficult, if not absolutely impossible, of an attainment through the ordinary channels of diplomatic intercourse. matic intercourse.

matic intercourse.

General Webb, from whom we have these facts, and who has permitted us to read the correspondence, examine the original telegrams, &c., and to make public this statement from them may be censured by some persons for having so ong suppressed these important developments, due alike to our country and Napoleon. But i must be born in mind that General Webb was ar officer of the State Department, and could not, without a great breach of official etiquette and a violation of duty, make any revelations on the subject until Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward had retired from office. He mas, however, never falled to vindicate the Emperor of France from the reproach that he was induced to retire from Mexico by reason of was induced to retire from Mexico by reason of inreats fulminated more than two years after he had voluntarily given a written pledge to retire, and after he had specifically named the manner se well as the time of his retiring. The Emperor, says General Webb, not only carried out the arrangement made by him in its true spirit, but when it became apparent that he must retire all his forces at once to insure their safety, and not by detachments, instead of fixing upon eighters months as the average of the time agreed.

oot by detachments, instead of fixing upon eighteen months as the average of the time agreed upon, he voluntarily named sixteen months, (March, 1867.) as the period for withdrawing. General Webb maintains that no official peronage ever kept faith better than has Louis Napoleon in this Mexican affair; and he asserts, what the public will be greated to be a local than the public will be greated to be a local than the public will be greated to be a local than the public will be greated to be a local than the public will be greated to be a local than the public will be greated to be a local than the public will be greated to be a local than the public will be greated to be a local than the greatest and the public will be greated to be a local than the greatest and g poleon in this Mexican affair; and he asserts what the public will be gratified to learn, the n going to Mexico, and at once voluntarily oldged himself to withdraw as soon as he ould do so without compromising the honor of

France.

It is scarcely necessary to add, that General Webb, who is now on his return to Brazil, has placed there facts at our disposal, to be used immediately after the 4th of March, as an act of justice to due who has conducted himself throughout this affair with a frankness and good faith which are conspicuous in the whole transaction.

POLITICAL.

CHE CABINET AND FOREIGN MISSIONS.

Meeting to be Held To-day-Further mominations to be Made. Washburde to be Minister to France-Bancroft to Remain at Berlin-Curtin to go to Hussia or Italy.

Washington, Tuesday, March 9, 1869.—A special Cabinet meeting is called for to-morrow at noon. A number of nominations for foreign missions will be submitted, and then sent to the Senate. Washburne goes to France: Bancroft will

Senate. Washburne goes to France; Bancroft will semain at Berlin; Motley will be returned to Austria, and Gov. Curtin will be offered the mission tris, and Gov. Curtin will be offered the mission to either Russia or Italy. No one has been fixed upon yet for the mission to England. Several prominent persons are suggested, but Gen. Grant to-day had not decided upon the one whom he

It is understood that William B. Taylor will be James Kelly, and Ex-Marshal Murdock, removed y Johnson, renominated for Marshal for the Western District of Pennsylvania.—New York

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

ITALY.

ttempted Assassimation of the Ques-tor of Patermo.

The Amico del Popolo of Palermo gives the fol-wing details of the assault on the Questor of

hat city:
On the morning of the 18th, just after eleven On the morning of the 18th, just after eleven clock, the advocate Albanese, our Questor, was escending from the Royal Paiace, where he had een conterring with the Prefect. On arriving the plazza Vittoria he was struck by a man with a poniard, but parried the attack by a sising his right arm, which was wounded. The assassin then aimed another blow, which took flect in the right side of the breast; but whether wing to the hand of the aggressor trembling, in to a sudden retrograde movement on the part of the other, the blade did not penetrate deeply. The assallant was about to strike a third time, when the Questor knocked the weapon out of his hand. After watching his victim for a few when the Questor knocked the weapon out of bis hand. After watching his victim for a few moments, the culprit took to flight, but not un-til he had been recognized by the wounded man as one Fazio, a dealer in vermicelli, ged twenty-seven. He had but just got out of prison, where he had been confined for attempts at murder, robbery, etc., and having been placed under the surveillance of the police, had visited the Onestor on the preceding evening to ask under the surveillance of the police, had visited the Questor on the preceding evening to ask ome questions. The replies given by the latter appeared to have determined him to commit the crime in question. The whole city is much exited, and great indignation is manifested in consequence of the services rendered by our functionary in the discharge of his difficult duty.

steamboat Collision and Loss of Life in the Mediterranean.
On the night of the 16th ult. a collision took blace at sea between the advice boat Latoucheof Fund Pacha to Constantinople, and the Prince Pierre Bonaparte steam packet. The latter vessel, when coming from Corsica to Marseilles with the mails, suddenly came into collision near the Hyères islands with the other, and, as both were going at the rate of ten knots an hour, the shock was terrible. The Latouche-Treville, more solidly constructed than the other, was enabled to escape destruction, but the packet, a light iron craft, was nearly cut in two and tank in five minutes. Thirteen of the passengers disappeared, to rise no more; but the despatch boat, which remained for some time on the spot to afford any possible assistance, succeeded in saving the lives of about thirty persons, among whom was M. Gavini, Deputy, and brother of the prefect of Nice. The disaster above mentioned is attributed to one of those fatalities that cannot be well explained. The two vessels had sighted each other, the lights were all in position, the weather was fair with a slight breeze from the east the sea calm, but the night dark.

CRIME.

The Pollard Murder. The Richmond Dispatch of Monday, in its account of the trial of young Grant for the murder of Pollard, gives the following particulars of the scene in the court room upon the return of the

icene in the court room upon the return of the jury to ambounce their verdict:

The suspense grew almost tedious as the jurors slowly took their seats, and their names seemed coubled in length as the Clerk called them over. Every voice was hushed, every ear was pricked ready to hear the result, and every eye turned eagerly toward the foreman. The prisoner's demeanor remained unchanged, save for a slight tings of anylety which seemed to overspread his meanor remained unchanged, save for a slight tings of anxiety which seemed to overspread his countenance, which grew a shade paler, made in appearance more so by contrast with the dark shadows underneath the eyes. The jury being called, the Clerk asked: "What say you, gentle-men of the jury, gailty or not guilty?" To which the foreman, Mr. C. C. Berry, of Alexandria, re-plied: "Not guilty."

Upon this there was a manifestation of ap-plance among the spectators by way of the clap-

plause among the spectators by way of the clap-ping of hands and the stamping of feet. No cheer was heard. This was of but a moment's duration, was heard. Into was of but a moment's duration, however; for the Deputy, who seemed ready for it, promptly checked any such demonstration. The jury was then discharged; and the Sergeant made proclamation that any one who had anything further to enter against James Grant, to show why he should not be discharged, should come forward and make the same known. come forward and make the same known. No one making any reply, James Grant was de-clared acquitted of the murder, and the court was

idjourned.
The rush of friends towards Mr. Grant to extend their congratulations was so great that it was many moments before he could leave the court room. He subsequently did so, and quietly re-

(For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletia.) the Supplement to the \$300 Exemp-

Measrs. Editors:—It was stated in the Ledger of Wednesday, the 24th of February, that Mr. Rogers, in the House, at Harrisburg, reported favorably from Committee a supplement to the

\$300 exemption law.
This supplement, it would seem, secures to married men an exemption of \$500, and precindes the possibility of a waiver. I am largely acquainted with merchants and with men in private life in this city. I have conversed with them often and long on the \$300 exemption law, and frequently of late on this supplemental bill, and in every instance those public merchants and private gentlemen have stigmatized that law, and do now stigmatize this supplemental bill, as measures prejudical to the 300 exemption law. supplemental bill, as measures prejudicial to the interests of the poor who require credit; oppressive and distressful to merchants who give credit; conductive to extravagance and dishonesty on the part of the credited, and actually unjust in themselves. These are charges broad, bold and actually have the part of the credited by the conductive of the credited by the conductive of the credited by cre serious, but they can be substantiated by proofs which no member of the House at Harrisburg is

capable of demolishing.

First—They are prejudicial to the interests of the poor man, for, in case of such man wishing to start in business, he applies to a merchant for goods on credit; the merchant, seeing that the amount remaining to his debtor over three or five hundred dollars, would not, in all probability, iduldate the debt, and knowing that if his debtor possessed even three or five hundred dollars, and refused to pay, he could not recover his debt by reason of the exemption law, refuses the desired credit, and the poor man is thus deprived of the

opportunity to try his chances in business.

Whereas, it this law did not exist the merchant would argue with himself that in all probability ais debtor would own at some time or other some property equal to at least the amount of his bill, and on his refusing to pay, that he could recover the debt by due action at law.andwould theretore grant credit and give the poor man a chance of entering business. Then if the debtor was an honest man he would now his hills and would not require the protection of the exemption law; and if not an honest man it were no pity if the arm of justice fell on him vigorously and unspar-ingly. From this it is evident that in as much as the exemption law is extended, and the merchant shorn of the power to recover his debts, by so much will the interests of the poor man be injured by diminishing his chances of obtaining credit. Hence this law, which is ostensibly for the benefit of the poor man, works most efficiently to his disadvantage.

Second—It is oppressive and distressful to merchants—for a large number in this city make a regular business, in fact follow it for a living, of cheating merchants, under protection of this law. They have recourse to so many stratagems, and practice so many wiles, to obtain credit, that the most cautious and sagacious merchants are not always able to detect and baffle them. To ingratiate themselves with a merchant they few small bills for cash, tell a few plausible stories, and, at length, having won his confidence they obtain a larger bill which they never pay, and the merchant receives only insults when he

asks it.

Third—It is conducive to extravagance on the part of the credited, for it often happens that a man, who has been heretofore honest, when he tinds himself in the possession of a large bill of goods, and knows that in case of non-payment, the law, to a large extent, protects his property from distraint, will yield to the temptations of sport and fast living, and recklessly squander the money which he would have economized for his creditor had the law threatened his delinquency with meet chastisement. This law, you see, holds out temptations to honest men to become rogues. These views I have often heard ex-pressed by merchants, whose opinions were the result of acute observation and mature experince, and business men in general will bear wit-

ness to their accuracy.

Now, since our benevolent and sapient legislators are so anxious for the protection of the proof portion of the community, could not their fertile and capacious minds contrive some means by which the above-mentioned evils would be remedied and merchants protected from the depredations of swindlers? Fourth—The exemption law is in itself unjust,

Fourth—The exemption law is in itself unjust, for it violates men's rights. John has lent James \$300, payable at the end of sixty days. At the expiration of sixty days John has a right to these \$300. But James, who owns \$300 only, refuses to pay, and the exemption law prevents John recovering this money to which he has a right. Hence it violates his right; ergo, is unjust. This law is particularly distressing when, as very frequently happens, John, or the creditor, is not only the poorer of the two, but in extreme poverty. But our legislators at Harrisburg will raise their pions and humane voices and exclaim: Will you subject the poor man to the tyranny of the rich merchant? Will you permit the latter to sell out the furniture and bedding of the widow's cot, and throw herself and her helpless orphans on the cold charities of the world? I reply: our merchants are men of intelligence, refinement, generosity men of intelligence, refinement, generosity and humanity, and if left to the dictates of their own refined natures, would rarely be guilty of any cruel or ignoble act; and better commit the poor to the mercy and humanity of rich and generous merchants than put the merchants in the power of the above-mentioned wily and unscrupulous swin-dlers. Those I believe are some of the evils re-sulting from this law; and I think it would be no unfair request to ask some of its prominent advocates to point out to their constituents what advantages accrue from it, and to show cause why, so far from passing the supplemental bill, the present law should not be repealed.

Earthquakes in India.

GANYMEDE.

Late East India papers give accounts of the vielent earthquake which shook various parts of Bengal between January 10 and 11. It was most severely felt in Cachar and Assam. The earth-quake was felt as far west of Calcutta as Dinaare. At Cachar, where it was most severe, the

carth secmed sgitated by a great wave, rising in a swell twenty feet high, tossing trees and buildings about, and making the hills reel. The river changed its course and ran upward for an hour, tossing the water fifty feet into the air. The earth opened in hundreds of places, vomiting up volumes of blue sand and water, and enguling houses, cattle and men; in some cases cleaner over what it had swallowed.

ACTS AND FAMORES.

—Corn is knee-bigh in Tampa, Florids.

—Gound has nearly finished his oratorio of in some cases closing over what it had swallowed, and in others remaining in yawning abysses, showing the roofs of houses twenty feet below the surface. The convolsion was felt over all Lower Bengal at the same time, and continued with great shocks for several days.

New Literary Establishment—The Wholesale and Retail Warerooms of Messrs. Porter & Coates,

Times are changed since the vile booth kept by Mr. Cave, at Saint John's Gate, Clerkenwell, represented the focus of English literature. Our very press has got to be luxurious, and is not satisfied unless its inky results are displayed in palaces and saloons that recall the miracle o Aladdin. This march of ideas has been comprehended by Messrs. Porter & Coates, the scholarly publishers and wholesale booksellers, who have lately determined to arrange their vast stock in warerooms that shall show all the infinitude of a library and all the luxury of a palace. To complete their plan they have arranged for one of the completest displays of Retail Literature to be found anywhere, and have placed this depart-ment under the superintendence of a gentleman universally looked up to for his cultivation and

universally looked up to for his cultivation and knowledge of the trade, Mr. Willis P. Hazard.

Messrs. Porter & Coates's new establishment is in the well-known: "Caldwell" building, adjoining the property of the Continental Hotel, and originally fitted up by the great jeweller as a costly expression of his architectural taste. This store, the elaborate beauty of which has not been tarnished by any later erections, has been thoroughly refitted, re-freecoed, and furnished with a new surface within and without, until its marble walls and ellitering interior have the freshness of cryeand glittering interior have the freshness of crystal. Inside, by means of carved tables, elaborate walnut-and-chestnut book-cases, bronzes, canwalnut-and-chestnut book-cases, bronzes, candelabrs, and matted marble floors, the place has acquired the air of a costly library rather than that of a store. The retail department, exclusively occupying the ground floor to a great depth, is, of exhaustive completeness, and has been arranged by the skill of Mr. Hazard in a classification that will greatly assist purchasers in finding what they want. On entering, the visitor will first see, on the shelves and tables at the right, a thoroughy complete stock of juvenile books; these lead, by a natural transition, to fiction and light literature; then come in succession, history, travels, and science. On the left-hand, or eastern side, are tound in or-On the left-hand, or eastern side, are found in or-der a full display of bibles and prayer-books; first-class illustrated literature, or books in which the value of the engravings counterbalances their lit-erary importance; then an enormous cage of singing-birds, y-clept in the trade, poets; then the belles lettres and general miscellanea. In thes various departments Messra. Porter & Coate various departments Messrs. Porter & Coates have already collected, and propose always to keep an absolutely complete exhibit of the publishing movement of the day. Their stock not only includes the full variety provided by American publishers, but all saleable works issued in England, such as the magnificent gift-books of London firms, the latest treatisees on science, &c., down to the handsome and striking picture-books for children published in Great Britain and Germany, and collected for a long time back by Mr. Hazard as a sort of speciality. The retail trade will be attracted to this large stock at once by considerations of choice and of economy, the arrangeattinued to the large such as the strange-tions of choices and of economy, the arrange-ments of Messrs. Porter & Coates being such that each single book can be sold at the wholesale price marked in the publisher's catalogue, and not at the profit demanded in mere retail stores.

and works and with a speciality of juveniles, is openly displayed at the back part of the premises, and the original publications of the firm fill up the remainder of the space. The magnificent gallery upstairs is to be richly fitted up as a conversation room and artisalogy. which the brilliant arrangements for light and display particularly invite. A very large and the painting by Achenbach, never seen here, will be exhibited at the public opening, which takes place to morrow. The proprietors intended to make their bow to the public to-day, but all gala intentions were remorselessly frowned down by he impracticable weather.

AMUSEMENTS.

-Much Ado About Nothing will be repeated at the Arch Street Theatre this evening. .The Chestnut Street Theatre is closed. "great dramatic company" rented it for this week, but as their first performance on Monday night was a pecuniary failure, they folded their tents, like the Arabs, and silently stole away—re-

port says, without paying their rent. -The Japanese troupe will appear at the The tre Comique this evening, in a number of their most wonderful acts. "All Right" will do some

wondrons deeds. -On Wednesday, the 24th inst., the Hess chila week or two ago, will give a concert in Concert Hall. who appeared at the Sentz-Hassler matinee

-On Tuesday evening of next week Mesar Hess & Co., of Chicago, will open at the Chest-nut Street Theatre with a burlesque company, in the extravaganza, The Field of the Cloth of —At Concert Hall this evening, "The Arabian Nights Entertainment" will be given in fifty tableaux, together with singing, humorous imilations, and a variety of other things. Presents will be distributed to the audience.

-On Thursday evening next, at Concert Hall, S. E. Megargee, Req., will give readings from "David Copperfield" for the benefit of the Penn Widows' Asylum. This entertainment promises to be an agreeable one, and as the charity is very worthy we hope the house will be crowded.

-The Emerald Ring will be given at the Wal nut Street Theatre this evening by Mr. and Mrs Barney Williams.

On Monday evening next Mile. Janauschek the famous German actress, will begin a season of six nights at the Academy of Music, with Maria Stuart; on Tuesday Catharine the Second, and on Wednesday Marianna. On Thursday the sale of seats will begin at Wittig's, 1021 Chestnut st. and at the Academy.

The third grand concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given in the Academy of Music on Saturday evening next. There will be a large chorns present from the Young Macnuercho. Society, and an immense orchestra under the direction of Mr. W. G. Dietrich. The last public rehearsal for this concert will be given in Horti-cultural Hall, on Friday afternoon next at 3½ o'clock. The following performance will be offered:

(with orchestral accompaniment.)

1. Romanzay.

2. Rondo Vivace.

Mr. S. B. Mills.

Death of Hon. Chas, E. Coburn. The Harrisburg Telegraph, of yesterday, says:
The friends of education throughout the State will
regret to learn of the death of Hon. Charles R.
Coburn, which took place at his late residence at Nichols, Tloga county, at noon yesterday, after a lingering illness. The remains will be interred

-Gounod has nearly finished his oratorlo of Bt. Cecilia. -"A would-be fillcide" is described by a Chica-

go paper. -Tom Taylor has written a drams on the story of "Jeanue"d'Arc" for Miss Neilson. -An artist on the plane, who pounds music out of it with a clothes brush, is about to give

concerts in Paris. -The Attorney-General of Wisconsin described as "the best single-handed banqueter in the Northwest."

Dunckler is the name of a foreign violoncel-list who has been engaged by Max Strakosch for a concert tour in this country. —Queen Victoria has recently engaged, as e-reader, the daughter of the preacher who con-firmed the late Prince Albert at Coburg.

-The circulation of Cardinal Antonelli's organ, the Osservatore Romano, falls short of seven hun-

—A Houston genius sews cows' tails on old horse bides, and thus converts the latter into a merchantable article. -English newspapers tell of a girl in Wales

who has not eaten anything since October, 1867. Nice girl for a boarder. —St. Petersburgh is crasy over Patti. At her second representation, a box sold for \$600, and

a chair in the twelfth row brought \$120. —It is noticed as a curious coincidence that Charles Reade's suit should have been brought just at the time a new story appears in the

-A son of Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas, tried to poison himself for love, the other day, and only succeeded in making himself very incom-

-Bagier, the manager of the Italian opera of Paris, proposed, two years ago, to Adelina Patt, and received from her, with many expressions of regret—a mitten.

-Carlo Cattaneo, the celebrated Italian revo-Intionist, who commanded the insprectionary inforces at Milan in 1848, died, a few weeks since. at Lugano.

Bjornarne Bjornson, the Norwegian poet and story-seller, is one of the most learned linguists of his country. He translates his works into German, English and French. —Many valuable relics have been stolen from the manelon of Thomas Jefferson, at Monticello. Virginia, and the house is sadly in need of all

repair. The favorite color of Queen Isabella; of Spain, is light brown. She thinks that dresses of that color are most suitable to her complexion, and she has ordered all the rooms which she will occupy in her new palace to be hung with paper of that color.

-There is a rumor in Parisian musical circles 1350 that Strakosch is desirous of canceling his con-tract with Minnie Hauck, and that a lawsuit will arise from their disagreement. -The collection of leaden and China toy solving

diers owned by the King of Prussla is said to as have cost upward of ten thousand dollars. It fills two large rooms in the royal palace of Babelsburg.

Hortense Schneider has in her bouder a richly-framed portrait of the Prince of Wales containing his autograph and some flattering

The little Crown Prince of Belgium has left a skind of will—a touching document, in which he bequeaths his toys to his sisters and some of his playmates. The royal family was deeply affected when it was read by the King a few days after the burial of the Prince. -The principal stockholder in the Independance

Belge, the most profitable paper on the European continent, is a young girl of seventeen, who, bealdes, owns in her own right an estate worth over one million francs.

—Five boys who possess great musical talents are educated at the Christiania Conservatory, at the expense of Ole Bull, who has promised to take care of them until they have finished their studies. One of these boys is the son of a poor day-laborer, and the others are sons of peasants in very humble circumstances.

—Pretty M'lle Tchernaya, the bright star of the St. Petersburg ballet, was poisoned, a few weeks ago, by one of her admirers, whose advances she had repelled in a rather haughty manner. He sent her a glass of champagne containing a strong dose of poison. When she drank the wine, the effects of the poison prostrated her immediately. —India has had a curious raliway accident.
An elephant, seeing the red light and the smoke, concluded that the noisy locomotive was an enemy to be summarily demolished. He accordingly placed himself on the track and met the strange creature head on, with trunk and tusks. capsized.

-Mr. Bright excited uncontrollable laughter at the fishmongers' banquet to the ministry, by referring to what his probable course would have been if he had been a bishop, and then reproved them for laughing "as if such a thing were absolutely impossible; but, judging from the mean some of whom we have now as bishops, I don't think anything needs to be wondered at "which think anything needs to be wondered at," which caused renewed merriment.

caused renewed merriment.

—In a recently published volume entitled "Culture and Anarchy," Matthew Arnold expresses, the opinion that Shakespeare and Virgil would have been dreadfully bored if they had crossed in the May flower with the Pilgrim Fathers. He also says that the Cornell University "seems to rest upon a provincial misconception of what culture truly is, and to be calculated to produce where the contract of a verticers or a verticers. miners, or engineers, or architects, not sweetness and light."

James Russell Lowell, in his "Biglow Papers," thus describes a visit to the home of our new Attorney-General, E. Rockwood Hoar, at An' I've ben sence a visitin' the Jedge,

Whose garding whispers with the river's edge, Where I've sot mornin's lazy as the bream, Whose only business is to head up stream, (We call 'em punkin seed,) or else in chat Along 'th the Jedge, who covers with his hat More wit an' gumption an' shrewd Yankee

sense
Than there is mosses on an ole stone fence." —The female prisoners in Warsaw who are sentenced to be flogged, receive their stripes at the hands of a tail, herenlean woman, who belabors her poor sisters more mercilessly than the Cossacks do the male prisoners. The Russian Code exempts women from corporeal punish-ment, but the courte always have it inflicted upon female prisoners as a means to wrest confessions from them. Nearly all the ladies of the aristocracy, who were arrested in the last four or five years on charges of complicity in the insurroc-tionary movements against the Russian Govern-ment, were flogged, and they pretend to be rather proud than otherwise of the treatment they had. o undergo while in prison.

—The Emperor has finally consented to the furchase by the State of the collection of relics of Napoleon I., hitherto in the possession of Prince Napoleon. The collection will be placed in the Museum of Versailles, and open to inspection in the early part of May. It is said to contain a great many curious things, among them. great many curious things, among them a small faded silken rosette, the first love token which General Bonaparte received at Josephino's hands at a ball given by Madame Tallien. The General carried this resette for several years in his vest pocket. The collection of Napoleon's letters is exceedingly full and interesting. It embraces nearly all the letters written by Napoleon during the revolution. The abdication act, signed at Fontsineolean in the year 1814, is also among the