Baily Coening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, MARCH 12, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

THE EVENING BULLETING

(Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING. 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

GIBSON PEACOCK. CASPER SOUDER, JR., CASPER SOUDER, JR., L. FETHERSTON. THOS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS.

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 sents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per sumum.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR tics, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., au2516 907 Chestnut street, Weight Engraver and best manner, LOUIS DREEA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. feb 20, 4f

DIED.

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

The relatives and male friends of the family are rer specifully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

SARP.—On Thorsday evening, March 11th, Rebecca, wife of the late Thomas Earp, in the 62d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 1631 Arch street, on Monday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.*

EVERLY.—On the morning of the 12th inst., Mary. daughter of the late Adam Everly.

FLAHERTY —Suddenly, on the 11th inst., William Wateon Flaherty, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also Harmony Lodge, No. 52, A. Y. M., and Columbia B. Royal Arch Chapter, No. 9, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 260 North Flifth street, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

HOGAN.—On the 10th inst., Jeremiah Hogan, in the 103d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son. Charles Hogan, southeast corner of Ninth and Green streets, on Saturday, 13th inst., at 8 o'clock A. M. High Mass at the Church of the Assumption. Interment at St. Mary's Cemetery.

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

WARD.—On the morning of the 10th inst., Willied D., eldest son of William B. and Mary F. Ward, aged 5 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to street the funeral from the residence of his father.

by care.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, 819 New Market street, above Brown, on Saturday, the 18th instant, at 1 o'clock.

SPRING GLOVES—FIRST QUALITY ONLY.
SPRING & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH,
REEP ONLY THE BEST GLOVES.
CHOICE SPRING COLORS.
BLACK AND WHITE.
SIZES FROM 6 TO & SPECIAL NOTICES.

Murdoch's Bronchial Comfit, For the curs of all affections of the throat and the organs of the voice.

An Agency for the shows invaluable specific has been established in Philadelphia by the proprietor.

THOMAS MURDOCH, of Ohio. The attention of the public is respectfully called to an article every way worthy their confidence and patronage Unqualified proofs of its affecty may be obtained on application to the Druggists of this city. mhill 2tip.

THE PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD UOMPANY.

The Beard of Managers have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable, clear of taxes, on and after the lat of april next.

The transfer books will be closed on the 19th inst., and remain closed until Aprilist. A. E. DOUGHERTY.

Tressures

A Special Meetins of the Republican Executive Committee, and the Election Officers of the Tanth Ward, will be held at the Hall, N. E. corner Broad and Race streets, THIS EVENING, 12th instant, at 7% o'clock.

JOSEPH COOPER, Secretary.

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ATTENTION, FIFTH CORPS LEGION.—AN
Adjourned Meeting of the Fifth Corps Legion will
beheld on SATULDAY EVENING, March 13th, at Disattendance of officers and cullsted men is requested.

It E. G. BELLERS. Chairman of Committee CONGREGATION BETH EL. EMETH, FRANKilin street, above Green.—The Rev. George Jacobs
will be installed Minister of this congresation on SATUEDAY, March 18th, and will deliver his inaugural server.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT.
NO. 1202 MARKET STREET.
PHILADELPHA, March 4, 1869.
KOTICE.
The rates for the transpirtation of Coal, to take effect
March 15, 1869, can be obtained upon application at this
office.

B. B. KINGS FON, General Freight Agent.

FOR SALE LEHIGH VALLEY R. R. CO.'S
Six Per Cent Mortgage Bondy, Also Pennsylvania
and New York Chiaj and Hallroad Co.'s Seven Per Cent.
blortgage Bonds, guaranteed by the Lehigh Valley Rail-TO TAX. EXCHANGED FOR NEW ISSUE FREE FROM TAX. CHARLES C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer mh4 10t5 FP

mh4 10t5 rp

Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, MARCH 12 leaver.

A Meeting of the Blockholders of the NOB r.H.

ERN LIGHT PETROLEUM COMPANY, the CHARTER
OAK PETBOLEUM COMPANY, and the NEW EDA
OIL LUMBER AND MINING COMPANY, will be hald
on MONDAY, 22d inst., at 4% o'clock P. M., at the office, on MUNDAL. 224. By order of the 510 Walnut street. By order of the mbig-3t* BOARD OF DIRECTORS. WEST SPRUCE STREET CHURCH, SEVenteesth and Spruce streets—There will be special
services in the Lecture Room, this evening. Bermon by
Rov. Herrick Johnson, D. D. All are invited.

HOWARD HOSPITAL NOS ISS AND ISO Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished fratuitously to the poor.

Mr. Boutwell's Views. Since Mr. Boutwell's name has become prominent in connection with the Treasury Department, his financial views have been the subject of a good deal of inquiry, which the following re-marks by him in the Massachusetts State Con-

vention last fall will go far to satisfy:
"We do not propose to tolerate, sanction or
permit an issue of demand notes payable in coin to be exchanged for the time bonds of the United States. We intend to limit, and, if necessary, to diminish gradually the volume of paper money, until it approximates in value to the standard of coin. We intend that there shall be one currency for the bondholder, the merchant, the farmer, the pensioner and the laborer. That currency shall be of the value of gold. When this is done the public debt will be paid, as the resources of the country may permit, and to the satisfaction of those who pay and of those who receive. When the credit of the country is restored, as it will be by the single fact of the election of General Grant, we can have bonds payable after ten or twenty years, bearing a lower rate of interest, and thus save annually the sum of twenty or thirty millions of dollars. But first of all, as a means of restoring dollars. But hist of all, as a means of restoring the public credit, the people must dispel by their votes the apprehension of national dishonesty in the public finances. The Republican party knows no policy in finance but honesty."

From Hartford.

HARTFORD, March 12.—Mrs. Jeremiah Ladd, the oldest person in this State, died on the 10th inst, at her residence in East Lyme, aged 10s years and 9 months. Her health has been good until within a few days, when she took cold and died of pneumonia.

From Boston,

Boston, March 12.—The Coroner's jury in the case of the lunatic, James Parks, thought to have been killed by the Cambridge police, have rendered a verdiet exonerating the police from

An Embezzier Confesses.

LOWELL, March 12.—Thomas G. Gerrish, city treasurer, and hitherto a greatly esteemed citizen, has been exposed, and confesses to embezzling \$30,000 or more of the city funds. He has been speculating.

-The familiar old church tune "Lenox," with its little fugal passages, is a great favorite among the converted natives in China.

ODDITIES OF THE DIRECTORY.

A Directory, containing the names of the inhabitants of a large city, makes an interesting and curious study. It shows not only a great similarity in the names of people, but that many persons are possessed of cognomens of peculiar and singular character. In Gospill's Philadel-phia Directory for 1869, recently issued, there are upwards of 150,000 names. Of course, Smith is the most prominent among this big let of names. The number of individuals called Smith is 1,911. Of that number there are 124 who are named John, and 103 Johns who have a middle letter, making a total of 227 John Smiths. In addition to those who spell their names "Smith" there are various other parties who are evidently cousins, or related in some degree to the great family. For instance, there are: Smyth, 38; Smythe, 1; Schmitt, 74; Schmitt, 44; and Schmitz, 9.

In point of numbers, after Smith comes Brown, with 966, and then there are 15 who spell the name Browne. Jones only shows 731, and is exceeded by Miller, which numbers 894. Other names present quite large figures. Thus there are Campbell, 486; Davis, 590; Johnson, 665; Kelly, 592; Thompson, 520, and Thomson, 61; Taylor, 557; White, 460; Wilson, 696; and Young. 494 While there are so many people Young there are but 3 Old. Colors are represented as follows: Black, 160; Blue, 6; Brown, 966; Scarlet, 10; Green, 63, Gray, 375, and Yellow, 1. Fruit comes up with Orange, 1; Lemon, 16; Apple, 27; Peach, 0; Plum, 6; Mellon, 43, and Grape, 1. There is also one Grapewine—Coffee has 25, while Tes does not appear. Precious stones and metals have a fair representation, viz.: Diamond. 31; Gold, 9; Silver, 3; Iron, 0; Pearl, 1; Brass, 3; Steel, 85; Copper, 5, and Nickel, 13. Lead cannot be found, but four persons are named Leadbeater.

The similarity of names is very great. The number of individuals who possess the same names as the distinguished gentlemen who have presided over the destinies of the nation is as follows:--George Washington, 6; John Adams, 21; Thomas Jefferson, 0; James Madison, 2; James Monroe, 3; John Q. Adams, 4; Andrew Jackson, 8; Martin Van Buren, 0; Wm. H. Harrison, 8; John Tyler, 3; James K. Polk, 0; Zachary Taylor, 0 [there is one Zachariah Taylor]; Millard Fillmore, 0; Franklin Pierce, 0; James Buchanan, 18; Abraham Lincoln, 0; Andrew Johnson, 6; U. S. Grant, 0. The following shows the great similarity in the Christian names of different individuals

whose surnames figure the most largely in the Directory. Boyle-Hugh, 12; James, 17; John, 19; Michael, 8.

Bradley-James, 19; John, 29; Patrick, 13. Brown-Andrew, 9; Charles, 28; Elizabeth, 12; George, 21; Henry, 23; James, 46; John, 65; Mary, 14; Robert, 21; Samuel, 14; Thomas, 30; Burns-James, 23; John, 29; Michael, 9;

Chomas, 17. Campbell-Alexander, 11; George, 10; James, 18; John, 55; Margaret, 7; Thomas, 20; Wil-11am, 31.

Clark-Elizabeth; 8; James, 16; John, 25; Jo eph. 11; Samuel, 8; Thomas, 19; William, 13. Collins-James, 18; John, 29; Michael, 12; Patrick, 9; Thomas, 18; William, 21. Davis-Catharine, 6; Charles, 11; George, 13;

Henry, 12; James, 21; John, 88; Joseph, 11; Mary, 7; Rebecca, 5; Thomas, 15; William, 35. Devlin-James, 19; John, 19; Mary, 7; Michael, Donnelly-Bernard, 6; Catharine, 7; James, 20;

John, 26; Mary, 6; Patrick, 18; William, 14. Dougherty-Bernard, 8; Catharine, 7; Charles 18; Daniel, 16; Edward, 15; George, 7; Hugh, 14; James, 42; John, 52; Margaret, 7; Mary, 12; Michael, 17; Patrick, 29; Philip, 7; Thomas, 10;

William, 27. Fisher-Charles, 13; Elizabeth, 8; Frederick, 7; George, 14; Henry, 13; Jacob, 12; John, 25; Joseph, 8; William, 18.

Gallagher-Charles, 11; Edward, 10; James, 40; John, 42, Mary, 9; Michael, 13; Patrick, 24; William. 17. Hamilton-James, 18; John, 26; Robert, 9 Samuel, 8; William, 17.

Henry-Elizabeth, 5; George, 7; George W., 6 James, 17; John, 23; Robert, 7; William, 9. Johnson-Andrew, 6; Charles, 15; George, 14; George W., 7; Henry, 17; James, 26; Jane, 7;

Jones-Benjamin, 7: Charles, 23; Charles W. 6; David, 9; Edward, 8; George, 10; George W., : Henry, 10; James, 14; John, 32; Margaret, 7; Mary, 12; Samuel, 12; Thomas, 25; William, 39; William H., 12.

Kelly-Catharine, 11; Charles, 13; Edward, 9; Francis, 10; George, 15; James, 52; John, 68: Joseph, 9; Mary, 14; Michael, 30; Patrick, 33; Peter, 10; Thomas, 31; William, 82. Kennedy-James, 20; John, 19; Joseph, 10;

Michael, 9; Patrick, 7; Thomas, 14; William, 14. Lynch-Edward,9; Hugh,7; James,19; John,22; Margaret, 7; Michael, 11; Patrick; 15; Thomas, 8; William, 9. McDevitt-James, 19; John, 19; Mary, 7;

Michael, 8; Patrick, 10; William, 11. Martin-Edward, 9; Geo. W., 6; Henry, 12k James, 31; John,37; Mary,12; Robert,12; Thomas, 19: William, 17.

Miller-Andrew, 7; August, 7; Catharine, 12; Charles, 27; Christian, 7; Edward, 12; Elizabeth 9; Frederick W., 4; George, 33; George W., 7; Henry, 20; Jacob, 20; James, 27; John, 68; John F., 7; John H., 9; Joseph, 25; Margaret, 7; Peter, 9; Robert, 18; Samuel, 14; Sarah, 8; Thomas, 15; William, 42; William H., 9.

Moore-Alexander, 9; Charles, 18; Edward, 9; Elizabeth, 8; George, 15; James, 38; John, 83; Margaret, 7; Mary, 7; Robert, 12; Thomas, 24; William, 31; William H., 9.

Murphy-Dennis, 9; James, 29; John, 35; Margaret, 8; Mary, 13; Michael, 26; Patrick, 23; Thomas, 20; William, 22.

O'Brien-James, 13; John, 35; Michael, 18; Patrick, 22; Thomas, 10; William, 12. O'Neill-Catharine, 6; Charles, 13; James, 17;

John, 18: Michael, 8. Patterson-Elizabeth, 5; James, 21; John, 21; Robert, 11; William, 18.

Quinn-Edward, 9; James, 18; John, 42 Michael, 11; Patrick, 16; Thomas, 9; William, 7. Riley-Edway, 8; James, 27; John, 19; Patrick 12: Thomas, 12.

Smith-Alexander, 10; Andrew, 12; Ann, 15 Benjamin, 8; Catharine, 12; Charles, 42; Charles E., 6; Charles H., 9; Christopher, 8: Daniel, 16; David, 13; Edward, 17; Elizabeth, 24; Frank, 9 Frederick, 18; George, 46, George W., 17; Henry 36; Jacob, 14; James, 65; James H., 7; James B. 7; John, 124; John A., 7; John H., 16; John M. 8; John W., 18; Joseph, 28; Lewis, 10; Margaret 14; Mary, 14; Mary A., 8; Michael, 14; Patrick, 9; Peter, 14; Robert, 18; Samuel, 48; Sarah, 10; Thomas, 35; William, 96; William H., 28.

Taylor-Charles, 8; Elizabeth, 6; George, 18 George W., 15; James, 24; John, 30; Mary, 8

William, 33.

Thompson-Alexander, 5; Charles, 9; David, 11 Elizabeth, 10; George, 9; James, 24; John, 45 Joseph, 8; Mary, 8; Robert, 28; Samuel, 8; Wil.

White-Charles, 10; Charles H., 5; George, 11; Geo. W., 8; James, 18; John, 30; Joseph, 9; Mary, 9; Patrick, 9; Samuel, 13; Thomas, 10; William,

Williams-Ann, 6; Charles, 21; Edward, 8; George, 14; Henry, 9; Isaac,8; James, 18; John, 38; Joseph, 11; Mary, 10; Robert, 9; Samuel, 14; Barab, 7; Thomas, 9; William, 25; Wm. H., 7.

Wilson-Alexander, 11; Andrew, 8; Catharine, ; Charles H., 5; Elizabeth, 9; George, 11; Henry, 14; Hugh, 6; James, 45; John, 51; Joseph, 19; Mary 12; Robert, 26; Samuel, 17; Sarah, 12; Thomas, 13; William, 35; William H, 11.

Young-Alexander, 6; Charles, 14; David, 8; Elizabeth, 9; Francis, 5; Frederick, 6; George, 13; George W., 6; Henry, 11; Jacob, 11; James, 20; John, 27; Joseph, 9; Mary, 9; Philip, 6; Robert. 8; Thomas, 10; William, 30; William H., 5; Willlam 8., 5.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

The Finances of Paris.-A Startling Exhibit of their Condition—A System of Reckless Expenditure.The Emperor Very Much to Blame-The Kashionabie Season-An Américan

correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. Paris, Friday, Feb. 26, 1869.—I may almost flatter myself with having anticipated, in my last tter, everything which was alleged by M. Thiers on the following day, in his great speech upon he financial affairs of the city of Paris. Therein s set out, only in fuller detail, the whole history if the over-expenditure and the illegal loans and xpedients of the Prefect of Paris, of which I trew a slight sketch. It is, indeed, a marvellous tory—this account of the "great work" of the transformation of Paris"—and such, probably, s has never before been told of any municipality n the world. The "transformation" of Rome rom brick to marble, in the time of Augustus, nust, I should think, have been a trifle compared o it. After an expenditure of two thousand milons in the course of the last fifteen years, in improvements and embellishments of all sorts, the city of Paris, though raising a revenue of two undied and fifty millions per annum (and not one hundred and fifty, as I erroneously stated), ands itself encumbered with a load of debt and iabilities, to an almost unknown sum, and under in immediate and pressing demand for the settlement of five hundred and seventeen millions. What there remains beyond all this, it seems impossible exactly to make out. M. de St. Paul, the last speaker yesterday, and himself a staunch mperialist, said that he "fully believed that the city owed much more;" and that he "thought the ministers must know how much," for "it seemed impossible that the Prefect should be the only per con who knew the precise amount of his debts." He himself estimated the further debts thus kept in the back ground at two hundred millions more. But the Chamber, he said, must and would know the truth; and the truth was sure, "did not know all that had been going on." And yet he ought to know it, because, "he

ought to be told to the Emperor also," who, he alone, under the Constitution, was responsible or everything before the country." I have quoted the above words just to show what "peronal" government is, and what its results areboth for the country and citizens, and for the individual who assumes such a burden. Here are the vast affairs of the French capital, with a evenue, as M. Thiers said, equal to that of Belium or Bavaria, and almost half that of Prussia, nd which have been, for ten years and more, under the absolute control of the Emperor, who is supposed to be solely responsiole for them. And yet when they are exhibited o the country in an almost hopeless state of emparrassment and disgrace, we are assured that it is impossible that the Emperor can have known anything about it! A more complete ex_ posure of the inanity of "personal" government nd the futility of "imperial responsibility," it is impossible to imagine. Why, the Emperor has been busy with his shooting-parties all the last week-an amusement, by the by, which he coninnes to pursue after it is interdicted by law to all his subjects—and as to the embellishments of Paris and the cost of them, all he knows about them is probably what he learns when he drives up and down Baron Haussmann's new boulevards and avenues, and admires their magnificence. Such an array of figures as has ocen set forth by M. Thiers and others during the

the head of the first financier in the world, much ess that of an Emperor! This exposure, then, of the affairs of the city of Paris, which even such an Imperialist as M. de St. Paul calls a "deplorable affair," "full of darkness, rashness and illegality, unworthy of a great administration"-is only another proof of the complete failure of the present system of government established in France; which, as it had long been proved a failure in its foreign policy-in Italy, in Germany, in Mexico-so latterly had equally railed in its internal and domestic policy, and now thows to no greater advantage in the administration of the Capital. That many great and useful things have been done in Paris, no one is prepared to deny, but at the side of these vast sums of money have been spent upon extravagant and unnecessary projects, and the whole has been carried out with what M. Thiers designated as "an audacious illegality, such as had never been

ast three days in the Chamber is enough to turn

perpetrated by any government." The debate still continues, and it is difficult to decide how it may terminate. The Chamber is evidently exasperated, even the majority, and it also fears the approaching elections. It is called upon to sanction the illegal engagement between the Prefect and Credit Foncier, and though very unwilling to do so, cannot well refuse without great discredit to the city. It seems not unlikely, however, that it may insist upon a public loan to pay off all existing municipal liabilities, and that for the future the city accounts may be submitted every year to its inspection and vote.

The President of the Senate, M. Troplong, is so lll as to be almost despaired of. Should he die, the Emperor will lose another of those "devoted servants," as M. Rouher called himself and his colleagues, so many of whom have dropped lately from around the sovereign. The Emperor went to visit him yesterday, but could not be admitted to see him in his present state.

The gayeties of the season were well maintained on the 22d instant by a grand gathering of Amer icans in celebration of the anniversary of that auspicious day. The ball, which took place in the superb saloons of the Hôtel du Louvre, was perhaps the most splendid which has yet been inaugurated for the occasion in Paris. Ameri-

Mary A., 6; Robert, 14; Samuel, 8; Thomas, 11; | cans are unusually numerous this season, and all flocked to do honor to the double event which was the object of the assemblage.

As I have before mentioned, it was determined to take advantage of the day, and the patriotic feelings connected with it, to make an appeal to charitable feelings also, and lay the foundations of an Association which is due, I think, to the credit of the American people in this country. The proceeds of the ball were to be devoted to the establishment of an American charitable fund, for the relief of such citizens of the United States as might feel themselves in temporary distress in a foreign land, and be at the same time unable, or, what is oftener the case, unwilling, to appeal to private aid. I think there can be no doubt that the creation of such an Association was called for in Paris, as at once a social and a national duty; and the large attendance at the ball showed that such a sentiment was the predominant feeling. The moment, too, was well chosen; for, as I have frequently remarked of late, the prestige of American society is just now so great in Paris, that numbers of foreigners were sure to flock to such a point of reunion. And this proved to be quite the case. At a late hour, when the receptions at the Tulleries, Embassies and Ministries broke up, a large accession of the foreign element crowded into the Hôtel du Louvre; and the uniforms and decorations of the military and diplomatic world mingled in rich profusion with the elegant tollets of our American ladies. The coup d'ail was very striking about one o'clock, when the assembly was at its height, and all present allow that the arrangement and style of the entertainment were in the best taste and in most sumptuous profusion. The supper, indeed, was universally pronounced to be a chef d'œuvre even for Paris; and he must have been an unreasonable gourmes who did not think his twenty-five france well laid out, even under no higher consideration than that of eating and drinking. I only trust that when the accounts come to be made up, the proposed fund may not have suffered by the profuse and elegant hospitality of the Committee. But the entertainment was worthy of the day, of its double occasion, and of the country and people

ENGLAND.

whom it represented.

Convent Life in England-Verdict in the Saurin Case.

The verdict in the Saurin case was given on February 26—the twentieth day of the trial. The interest manifested in the case had revived as the proceedings were known to be drawing to a close, and the Court was crowded at a very early hour in the morning. The summing up of the Lord Chief-Justice occupied over seven hours. The jury retired at 5.25, and at 7.40 returned the following verdict: "For the defendants on the first count of assault and on the second of false count of assault, and on the second of false imprisonment; for the plaintiff on the third count of libel, and on the fourth of conspiracy—dam-

he London Press on the Saurin Trial. The Times of Feb. 27 holds the verdict in the caurin case to be just and reasonable. An investigation of a matter alien from the whole pirit of English mational feeling, conducted as unattently and dispassionately, is honorable to our legal machinery. There is, besides, this solid gain, that a very sufficient knowledge of the real character and effects of conventual life has been character and enects of convention the has been through this trial, borne in upon the convictions even of those who may have cherished the fondest sentimental bias towards it. The impression may not be permanent in such minds; but a salutary check has been given to the tendency for the present. In the public mind the question has hardly been one between Miss Sau-rin individually and Mrs. Star. Miss Saurin has been regarded more in the light of a public prose cutor. It is easier to see that no mother superior on English soil can be suffered with impunity to exercise authority as Mrs. Star exercised hers, than to sympathize cordially with the resolve of her opponent to remain a nun, and yet claim certain exemptions from the rule of absoentile certain exemptions in the the of above the intermediation of the conditions of that state of life. She and her family appear to have been unequal to the perception that for a nun to speak of rights is all but self-contradictory. But although this not unnatural talling below an impossible standard would have excused the jury had it proved unable to arrive at a unanimous opinion, it in nowise detracts from the justice of the verdict in its effects on the defendants. They may possibly have believed that the plaintiff had ceased at a certain date to have in her the making of a good nun; but the jury has concluded very justly that, however honestly they may have adopted this belief, they at all events were thenceforth utterly reckless as to the legality of the means by which they were

Reverdy Johnson on His Legs Again. The United States Minister on the 25th ultimo visited Manchester. In reply to an address of welcome Mr. Johnson said that, although the terms of the proposed convention between the two countries might be objectionable, it could over be that two nations so enlightened could discard the principle of arbitration. He had been advised by the Atlantic telegraph that although a majority of the committee of the denate were epposed to the convention they had not yet made their report. At a banquet in the evening Mr. Johnson denied that President Grant entertained hostile feelings towards Great Britain.

Fearful Hailway Accident.

A fearful accident is reported to have happened on the afternoon of the 26th ultimo in Bethnal Green, London. A number of workmen in the employment of Messrs. Lucas were engaged in repairing some brickwork on the Great Eastern Railway, when a heavily laden coal truck passed over the place. A portion of the structure fell without warning and buried several men in the ruins. The bodies of five men have been re-

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The Times Asks. "Who's Afraid in the Event of War?"

(From the London Times, February 27.)
Mr. Johnson can scarcely be aware of the extent of this repugnance to war, and this single wish to save only the national honor, when he tells the good people of Manchester that a war must be vastly more disastrous to this country than to his own. There is not the slightest necesthan to his own. There is not the slightest necessity for importing such a calculation into the controversy. The material results are really out of the question altogether. We are quite aware that in the event of war we should not be able to render effectual aid to should not be able to render ellectual and to our Canadian dominion, and that our fellow-sub-jects out there would either have to fight at a ter-rible disadvantage, or mortify our pride by anti-cipating defeat and yielding to terms. In a ma-terial point of view that would be no loss to this country. The suggestion that numerous Alabamas would sconr every ocean in search of the British flag, and lie in wait in the crowded track of our Australian galleone, is a thought of retaliation that must be only too natural. But neither ation that must be only too natural. But notices is the menace necessary, nor is it so certain that we should find the odds against us in this sort of warfare. Our ancestors were robbers and pirates, and the Americans are a step further from that origin than we are, for we are an earlier link in the chain. Two ships did all the mountain of mischief that is haid to our charge, and if it is stranged that the they could be allowed to grount of our parts. that they could be allowed to get out of our ports. public one of thus it is very much stranger that they should be al. Werrens are the lowed to scour an entire ocean and threaten every American stage.

pathway of commerce. If our neglect, our red-tapeism, and our stupidity were so great as to arouse suspicion and breed mistrust, what is to be said of the American Admiralty? How can Mr. Johnson be sure that what has happened will not happen again? His argument requires that both circumstances and national charac-ter should change on both sides of the Atlantic. We are to become irresolute, backward and chary. We are to become insensible to that honor which, if anywhere, we console ourselves we have maintained on the sea. We are to be incapable of do-ing on a grand and open scale that which was ing on a grand and open scale that which was lately done here on the smallest possible scale, irregularly and surreptitiously, yet with astounding success. The crime charged against those privateers was that they were British in every respect whatever, except a flag and a captain's commission. On the other hand, the Americans are to do on a colossal scale what they falled to do in miniature. By their own estimate, they lost more in the late war by the ships that durst not show themselves at all, but kept in harbor, for fear of those two monsters, than by the actual captures. Then, in the present state of American politics, who can count on the permanence of the status quo in any respect? How would a foreign war operate on the Federal question? Wonderful and unexpected things have happened on that fabulous soil; witness the death or maiming of a country of the state of the s million men in the field. What has happened may still happen. So also may that which has not happened, nor even been imagined.

The Eastern Situation.

All the Turkish ports have been reopened to the Hellenic fiag, and the measures ordered against Greek subjects are abrogated. Negotiations for an effective resumption of relations between Turkey and Greece are being actively prosecuted, and the nominations of a Turkish Mineral and the contract of the ster at Athens and a Greek one at Constantinople will take place speedily.

Russia and Prussia. The Russian Government is highly inceused at Count Blamarck's speech respecting the confiscation of State property, and the Emperor has intimated to the King of Prussia that he hopes such an unjustifiable proceeding will not be en-

Discovery at Pompeii.

The Italia of Naples announces that at Pompeli there have just been discovered two marble busts—one of Pompey and the other of Brutus. They are both of fine execution, and have been placed

FROM DELAWARE.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

DOVER, Del., March 11, 1869.—The recent cold spell of weather was received in this section with breathless suspense, but now as king Frost has released his icy grasp with the advent of a genial sup, hope has arisen once more in the breast of peach-growers when they find that no material in lury has been sustained. From all quarters of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland the indications are favorable

for a large crop of peaches.

The resolution which passed the House of the

Delaware Legislature so unanimously some days ago in favor of a union of the Peninsula into one State, has met with a general response from the whole press of the Peninsula, in favor of the project with one exception. The resolution has, how-ever, been allowed to slumber in the Senate until but faint hopes are now entertained of its final

but faint nopes are now entertained of its mar passage.

The city of Wilmington appears to be the great object of special legislation, evidently for partisan purposes. Wilmington has the audacity to be a Republican city, which fact has aroused the carnest solicitations of our Democratic Legislature to endeavor to change its politics. To attain that great object a bill has been introduced in the House by Mr. Dean, of New Castle, to allow all persons to vote at the charter election by the payment of a State and County tax within by the payment of a State and County tax within two years. Heretofore no person could vote un-less they had within two years paid a city and

Next we have the introduction of a bill by Mr. Gooding, of Wilmington, into the Senate, to divide the city into nine Wards, laid out so as to insure the success of the Democratic party. It also provides for the abolition of the office of Alexandra who sheeting of the President of the City. derman; the election of the President of the City Councils at large by the people; two members of City Council from each Ward, and, by way of precaution, it provides for the appointment of a Democratic Inspector in each Ward to hold the first ection under the new amended Charter. If all these efforts do not change the politics of the city, perverse indeed must be the people of that Radical stronghold! But all these efforts will in-Radical stronghold: But all these enorts will in-gloriously fail. The people who so generously confided in and supported the great Captain of the age, who now guides the helm of State, cannot be induced to sail in so strange a craft and under a banner they have so often repudi-

The new revenue bill will be laid upon the desks of the members to day. A resolution was passed yesterday to have five hundred copies of the bill printed for that purpose.

The provisions of the bill are not known outside of the Committee on Ways and Means, but enough is known to show that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company will have the brunt of taxation of the State to No suit has been instituted against said Road

yet, although a resolution was passed some weeks ago to that effect.

DELAWARE. weeks ago to that effect.

ATLUSEMENTS.

-To-morrow afternoon the regular rehearsal of the

—Mr. Barney Williams will have a benefit at the Walnut this evening in *The Emerald Ring*. There will be a matinee to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock. will be a mailine to-morrow alternoon at two o'clock.

On Monday evening next Mile. Janauschek, the famous German actress, will appear in the Academy of Music in Maria Stuart. She will remain during the week. The sale of scats began yesterday, when a large number of tickets for the season were sold.

On Monday evening next, Messrs. Hess & Co., of Chicago, will begin an engagement at the Chestnat Street Theatre, with a first-rate buriesque company, in the extravaganza, The Field of the Cloth of Gold. This piece has had unusual success in Chicago, and has been warmly praised by the press of that city.

A marinia will be given to morrow at 2 o'clock, for A matinée will be given to-morrow at 2 o'cleck, for the especial accommodation of ladies and children. The third regular concert of the Philharmonic Society will be given in the Academy of Music to-morrow night. The programme, a ready published, is very attractive, and we donot not the performance will be fully equal to that which gave so much satisfaction at the inst concert.

... The Chinese Ambassadors, headed by Anson Burlingame, visited the Closine and other Paris-ian ball-rooms where the Can-can rules supreme. on the following evening they attended a gala ball at the palace of the Minister of War, Marshal Niel. After looking on for awhile, the Chinese dignitaries naively asked some of the distinguished ladies why, in dancing, they did not raise their legs as the fair ones at the Closine and elsewhere had done in performing the Can-can.

eisewhere had done in performing the Ush-can.

—The eldest son of Joseph Jefferson—Charles
—a young fellow of eighteen, and the image of
his father, exhibits taste and talents for the stage,
and will, no doubt, astonish his parent and the
public one of these days. The Johorsons and the
Werrens are the oldest theatrical families of the
American stage.

EDITION

4:00 O'Olock

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

Passage of the Credit Bill

A CABINET MEETING

Passage of the Public Credit Bill-(Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin.)
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Mr. Schenck again introduced his Public Credit bill, this afternoon. in the shape it stood when pocketed by President Johnson. The gold contract section was stricken out, and it was then passed.

From Washington,

Washington, March 12.—A Cabinet meeting was held to-day at the Executive Mansion, there being present Messrs. Washburne, Oreswell, Cox. Borte, Hoar, Boutwell and Rawlins, Major-General Schofield was also present. Scoretary Boutwell received his commission from the State Department during the Cabinet session, and will formally enter on his duties at the Treasury Department this afternoon. He was met upon his arrival at the office to-day, by a number of anxious applicants for places, some of whom were ambitious to serve as collectors and assessors of Internal Revenue, as well as others who were willing to accept any position that could be obtained, ranging from the higher offices of the Treasury Department to first-class

Secretary Boris has issued orders revoking the sentence on Capt. Napoleon Collins, U.S. N., convicted of negligence in losing the United States steamer Sacramento. The sentence on Licut. Com. George M. Backe,

to be reprimended by the Secretary of the Navy, is revoked, there being nothing in the proceedings of the court-martial to justify the sentence. By the Atlantic Cable. Paris, March 12.—The buillion in the Bank of France has increased 11,000,000 france since last

Week.

MADRID, March 12.—Figuers, Minister of Finance, has asked for a loan of 1,000,000,000 reals to meet the extraordinary expenses of the govern-

From Buffalo.

BUFFALO, March 12.—A delegation from the New York Corn Exchange is now here, and a public meeting will be field on change to morrow, when matters of importance to the commercial interests of this State and the great

Forty-First Congress-First Session. Washington, March 12.

| Houss Continued from Fourth Edition.] | Ward offered a preamble and resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to report's resolution to prevent frauds in naturalization, and to secure the surrender of fraudulent naturalization papers. A motion to lay on the table was lost and the resolution was adopted. Mr. Churchill introduced a bill to define felonies

and misdemeanors and to regulate peremptory challenges, being the bill which was passed last session by the House but not acted on by the Senate. A motion being made to lay it on the table, Mr. Churchill withdrew the bill. Mr. Randall introduced a bill to extend boun-

ties to drafted men. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Mr. Schenck introduced a bill to strengthen the public credit, being the bill of last gession, as it had passed the two Houses on the report

Conference Committee.
Mr. Allison moved to strike out the secon section, legalizing gold contracts.

Mr. Barr moved to lay the bill on the table.

Lost; yeas 58, nays 86. Mr. Allison's amendment striking out the second section was agreed to; yeas 86, nays 57, and the bill was then passed.

TRAGEDY AT SEA. Particulars of the Loss of the Austrian Frigate Radetzky...Three Hundred Men Perish.

[Vienna (February 23) Correspondence of the London Morning Post.]

The first news of this catastrophe was received here by the naval section of the War Ministry by a telegram from the commander of the island and fortress of Liesa, in which it was stated that the onlie telegraph stationed of Post Modellington.

fortress of Liesa, in which it was stated that the optic telegraph stationed, at Fort Wellington had signaled the information that, at a distance of about ten miles to the northeast of the island, an Austrian trigate was blown up. The commander of the island instantly telegraphed to the vessels stationed at Trieste and Zara, and to the commander of the secondary at Grayson to proceed the resulting at Grayson to proceed the resulting the secondary at Grayson the secon of the squadron at Gravesa, to proceed at once to the scene of the accident; and the iron-clad frigate Ferdinand Max, as well as the guadout Hum and the steamer Andreas Hofer, were immediately despatched to Lissa with orders to render any assistance that was necessary and possible profess the dispursationes.

ble under the circumstances A deputation of the corporation of Lissa also set out to the place where the accident had occurred, and on their return yesterday they tele-graphed that of the whole crew and marines on board, numbering in all 364 men, besides the Captain, only twenty-three had been able to save

themselves by awimming.

The Radetzky was under sail, on a cruise for gun practice, and had no steam up, so that the accident could not have been caused by the explosion of the boiler or a cylinder.

According to the meagre authentic reports which have reached the War Office and newspa-

pers, wet cartridges were being dried in the pow-der-room. The ammunition had been unpacked, der-room. The ammunition had been inspaced, and quantities of powder were lying about on the floor, and the workmen were consequently commanded to enter the room only in feit slippers. They, however, came in with their boots on, without putting feit slippers over them. The powder coming in contact with the hard soles of the boots ignited from the flotting caused them. the boots, ignited from the friction caused thereby, and a terrible explosion sent vessel and 340

men to destruction.

A telegram from the commander of Lissa to the naval section of the War Office, dated yesterday evening, gives the following additional details: The explosion took place in the powderroom abait while the metal was being cleaned. Cadet Barth was near the foremast when the ex-Cadet Barth was near the foremast when the explosion took place, by which he was hurled into the sea. Quartermaster Kreaus reported that he was in the corridor superintending the process of cleaning. After 10 o'clock he laid himself down in the corridor near the foremast. He was roused from his sleep by a violent shock and the cry of 'fire!' He rushed to the hatchway, but the steps were clown away, and he had to creep into the battery, when he saw the destruction of the hind part of the ship, which was on the point of sinking. The water was rushing in from all sides, and he had just time to throw himself into the sea through the port-hole. Kreaus is of opinion that Questermaster Dogek, by incautionsly striking a light, master Dogek, by incautiously striking a light, had caused the explosion in the powder-neon, where the ammunition had been unpacked and cartridges spread out to dry.

Colorado Jewett on Johnson.

To the Editor of the N. Y. Tribune.—Please aunounce my return from Europe to deliver inauguration addresses in the leading cities of the United States for a People's National Reform Party. With the retirement of Andrew Johnson as Constitutional Defender of Liberty, was in-

augurated a Congress despotem of government Wit. Connect Figures. BAUTIMORIE, MARCH 11, 1869a