

Philly Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN, PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING, (Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING, 607 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

ODDITIES OF THE DIRECTORY. A Directory, containing the names of the inhabitants of a large city, makes an interesting and curious study.

Mary A., 6; Robert, 14; Samuel, 8; Thomas, 11; William, 33. Thompson—Alexander, 6; Charles, 9; David, 11; Elizabeth, 20; George, 9; James, 24; John, 11; Joseph, 6; Mary, 8; Robert, 28; Samuel, 8; William, 65.

cases are unusually numerous this season, and all crowded to do honor to the double event which has been the object of the assemblage.

pathway of commerce. If our neglect, our red-tape, our stupidity were so great as to arouse suspicion and breed mistrust, what is to be said of the American Admiralty?

FIFTH EDITION. 4:00 O'Clock. 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 public 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. Washburn, Ormswell, Cass, Blair, Hoar, Boutwell and Rawlins.

The Russian Government is highly incensed at Count Bismarck's speech respecting the confederate Russia and Prussia.

Discovery at Pompeii. The Italia di Naples announces that at Pompeii there have just been discovered two marble busts—one of Pompey and the other of Brutus.

FROM DELAWARE. (Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

By the Atlantic Cable. PARIS, March 12.—The billion in the Bank of France has increased 11,000,000 francs since last week.

FROM BUFFALO. BUFFALO, March 12.—A delegation from the New York Corn Exchange is now here, and a public meeting will be held on change to-morrow, when matters of importance to the commerce of this State and the great West will be discussed.

Forty-First Congress—First Session. WASHINGTON, March 12. (Howe's—Continued from Fourth Edition.)

Mr. Ward offered a preamble and resolutions instructing the Judiciary Committee to report a resolution to prevent frauds in naturalization and to secure the surrender of fraudulent naturalization papers.

Mr. Churchill introduced a bill to defend 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.

Mr. Randall introduced a bill to extend bounties 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 session, as it had passed the two Houses on the report of the Conference Committee.

Mr. Arden moved to strike out the second section, legislating gold contracts. Mr. Barr moved to lay the bill on the table.

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 (Vienna February 22) 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 Liess, in which it was stated that the frigate Radetzky, on the 10th of the month, had exploded and sunk at a distance of about ten miles to the northeast of the island, an Austrian frigate was blown up.

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According to the meagre authentic reports which have reached the Admiralty Office, and to those which were being directed to the powder-room. The ammunition had been unpacked, and quantities of powder were lying about on the floor, and the powder was consequently exposed to enter the room by its fall pipes. They, however, came in with their boots on, without putting felt slippers over them. The powder coming in contact with the hard soles of the boots, ignited from the friction caused thereby, and a terrible explosion sent vessel and 310 men to destruction.

A telegram from the commander of Liess to the naval section of the War Office, dated yesterday evening, gives the following additional details: The explosion took place in the powder-room about while the metal was being cleaned. Cadet Barth was near the foremast when the explosion took place, by which he was hurled into the sea. Quartermaster Kreuss reported that he was in the corridor superintending the process of cleaning. At ten 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 steamer was already under way, 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 time to do but to throw himself into the sea through the port-hole. Kreuss is of opinion that Quartermaster Dögel, by incautiously striking a light, had caused the explosion in the powder-room, when the ammunition had been unpacked and cartridges spread out to dry.

Colorado Jewett on Johnson. To the Editor of the Tribune.—Your announcement my return from Europe to deliver insurance addresses in the leading cities of the United States for a People's National Reform Party, which retirement Office now possess as Constitutional Defender of Liberty, was inaugurated a Congress despotism of government.

Wm. Cozzens, Secretary. BOSTON, March 11, 1869.

DIED. DENCKLA.—On the 7th inst., And, relict of the late Augustus H. Denckla, in the 60th year of his age. The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock.

WEDDING INVITATIONS FOR FAR WEST. WEDDING INVITATIONS FOR FAR WEST. WEDDING INVITATIONS FOR FAR WEST.

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In point of numbers, after Smith comes Brown, with 966, and then there are 15 who spell the name Brown. Jones only shows 73, and is exceeded by Miller, which numbers 894. Other names present quite large figures. Thus there are Campbell, 486; Davis, 509; Johnson, 686; Kelly, 692; 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, 169; Blue, 6; Brown, 966; Scarlet, 10; Green, 63; Gray, 375; and Yellow, 1. Fruit comes up with Orange, 1; Lemon, 16; Apple, 37; Peach, 0; Plum, 6; Melon, 48; and Grape, 1. There is also one Grapevine—Coffee has 25, while Tea does not appear. Precious stones and metals have a fair representation, viz.: Diamond, 34; Gold, 5; Silver, 8; Iron, 0; Lead, 1; Brass, 3; Steel, 6; Copper, 6; and Nickel, 18. Lead cannot be found, but iron 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 preceded 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; William, 55.

Burns—James, 23; John, 29; Michael, 9; Thomas, 17.

Campbell—Alexander, 11; George, 10; James, 10; John, 55; Margaret, 7; Thomas, 20; William, 31.

Clark—Elizabeth, 8; James, 16; John, 25; Joseph, 11; Samuel, 9; Thomas, 19; William, 13.

Collins—James, 18; John, 29; Michael, 12; Patrick, 9; Thomas, 18; William, 21.

Davis—Catherine, 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, 10; Patrick, 12.

Donnelly—Bernard, 6; Catherine, 7; James, 20; John, 26; Mary, 6; Patrick, 18; William, 14.

Dougherty—Bernard, 8; Catherine, 7; Charles, 18; Daniel, 16; Edward, 16; George, 7; Hugh, 14; James, 42; John, 62; Margaret, 7; Mary, 12; Michael, 17; Patrick, 29; Philip, 7; Thomas, 10; William, 27.

Eberhart—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; John, 40.

Jones—Benjamin, 7; Charles, 23; Charles W., 6; David, 8; Edward, 8; George, 10; George W., 9; Henry, 12; Samuel, 12; Thomas, 25; William, 59; William H., 12.

Kelly—Catherine, 11; Charles, 13; Edward, 9; Francis, 10; George, 16; 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, 16; Thomas, 8; William, 9.

McDevitt—James, 19; John, 19; Mary, 7; Michael, 8; Patrick, 10; William, 11.

Martin—Edward, 9; Geo. W., 6; Henry, 12; James, 31; John, 27; Mary, 12; Robert, 12; Thomas, 19.

Miller—Andrew, 7; August, 7; Catherine, 13; Charles, 27; Christian, 7; Edward, 12; Elizabeth, 9; Frederick W., 4; George, 38; 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, 16; 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, 15; John, 35; Michael, 18; Patrick, 22; Thomas, 10; William, 12.

O'Neill—Catherine, 6; Charles, 13; James, 17; John, 18; Michael, 8.

Paterson—Elizabeth, 5; James, 21; John, 21; Robert, 11; William, 18.

Quinn—Edward, 9; James, 18; John, 42; Michael, 11; Patrick, 16; Thomas, 8; William, 9.

Riley—Edway, 8; James, 27; John, 19; Patrick, 12; Thomas, 12.

Smith—Alexander, 10; Andrew, 12; Ann, 15; Benjamin, 8; Catherine, 12; Charles, 42; Charles E., 6; Charles H., 9; Christopher, 8; Daniel, 16; David, 18; Edward, 17; Elizabeth, 24; Frank, 9; Frederick, 18; George, 46; George W., 17; Henry, 26; Jacob, 14; James, 65; James H., 7; John B., 7; John C., 7; John H., 10; 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, 43; Sarah, 10; Thomas, 35; William, 96; William H., 23.

Taylor—Charles, 6; Elizabeth, 6; George, 16; George W., 15; James, 24; John, 39; Mary, 8; Mary A., 6; Robert, 14; Samuel, 8; Thomas, 11; William, 33.

Thompson—Alexander, 5; Charles, 9; David, 11; Elizabeth, 20; George, 9; James, 24; John, 11; Joseph, 6; Mary, 8; Robert, 28; Samuel, 8; William, 65.

White—Charles, 10; Charles H., 5; George, 11; Geo. W., 8; James, 18; John, 50; Joseph, 9; Mary, 9; Patrick, 9; Samuel, 13; Thomas, 10; William, 28.

Williams—Ann, 6; Charles, 21; Edward, 8; George, 14; Henry, 9; Isaac, 8; James, 18; John, 88; Joseph, 11; Mary, 10; Robert, 9; Samuel, 14; Sarah, 7; Thomas, 9; William, 25; Wm. H., 7.

Wilson—Alexander, 11; Andrew, 8; Catherine, 8; Charles H., 5; Elizabeth, 9; George, 11; Henry, 14; Hugh, 6; James, 46; 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; William S., 5.

LETTER FROM PARIS. The Finances of Paris—A Startling Exhibit of their Condition—The Emperor Very Much to Blame—The Fashionable Season—An American Ball.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

PARIS, Friday, Feb. 26, 1869.—I may almost flatter myself with having anticipated, in my last letter, everything which was alleged by M. Thiers on the following day, in his great speech upon the financial affairs of the city of Paris. Therein I set out, not in fuller detail, the whole history of the over-expenditure and the illegal loans and expedients of the Prefect of Paris, of which I threw a slight sketch. It is, indeed, a marvellous story—this account of the "great work" of the "transformation of Paris"—and such, probably, has never before been told of any municipality.

The "transformation" of Rome from brick to marble, in the time of Augustus, next I should think, have been a trifle compared to it. After an expenditure of two thousand millions in the course of the last fifteen years, the improvements and embellishments of all sorts, in the city of Paris, though raising a revenue of two hundred and fifty millions per annum (and not one hundred and fifty, as I erroneously stated), finds itself encumbered with a load of debt and liabilities to an almost unknown sum, and under an immediate 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 imperialist, 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 person 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 know, and would know the truth; and the truth is, that we did not know all that had been going on. And yet he ought to know it, because, "he alone, under the Constitution, was responsible for everything before the country." I have quoted the above words just to show what "personal" government is, and what its results are both 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 revenue, as M. Thiers said, equal to that of Belgium or Bavaria, and almost half that of Prussia, and which have been, for ten years and more, under the supervision of the Emperor, who is supposed to be solely responsible for the country in an almost hopeless state of embarrassment and disgrace, we are assured that it is impossible that the Emperor can have known anything about it! A more complete exposure of the inanity of "personal" government and 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 continues to pursue after it is interdicted by law to all his subjects—and as to the embellishments of Paris and the cost of them, as we know, when he drives up and down Baron Haussmann's new boulevards and avenues, and admires their magnificence. Such an array of figures as has been set forth by M. Thiers and others during the last three days in the Chamber is enough to turn the head of the first financier in the world, much less 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," "fall 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 lately had equally failed in its internal and domestic policy, add now shows 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 has never been 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 ill 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 would 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 Americans in celebration of the anniversary of that auspicious day. The ball, which took place in the superb saloons of the Hôtel de Louvre, was perhaps the most splendid which has yet been inaugurated for the occasion in Paris. Ameri-

can are unusually numerous this season, and all crowded to do honor to the double event which has been 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 often 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 of our American ladies, the only feature which was strikingly characteristic of 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 Tuilleries, Embassies and Ministries broke up, a large accession of the foreign element crowded into the Hôtel de Louvre; and the uniforms and decorations of the military and diplomatic world mingled in rich profusion with the elegant toilet of our American ladies.

The *commodore* of the evening 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 gourmet who did not think his twenty-five francs 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 whom it represented.

ENGLAND. CONVENT LIFE IN ENGLAND—Verdict in the Saurin case.

The verdict in the Saurin case was given on February 22—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 count of conspiracy, with a general verdict in favor of the plaintiff, and on the fourth of conspiracy—damages £500.

The London Press on the Saurin Trial. The Times of Feb. 27 holds the verdict in the Saurin case to be a triumph for justice and the vindication of a matter alien from the whole spirit of English national feeling, conducted so patiently and dispassionately, honorable to our legal system, and, in fact, a rare example of that a very significant knowledge of the real character and effects of conventional life has been, through this trial, borne in upon the convictions of even those who may have heretofore denied such sentiments as towards life. 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 been once more brought before the mind of the people. Mrs. Saurin is regarded more in the light of a missus proleptor. It is easier to see that no mother superior can be afforded with impunity in the duty to exercise authority as Mrs. Saurin exercised here, than to sympathize cordially with the resolve of her opponent to remain a nun, and yet claim certain exemptions from the rules of false religion, and to be exempt from the duties of obedience and poverty which form the conditions of that state of life. She and her family appear to have been unequal to the precept of the Emperor, who is supposed to be solely responsible for the country in an almost hopeless state of embarrassment and disgrace, we are assured that it is impossible that the Emperor can have known anything about it! A more complete exposure of the inanity of "personal" government and 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 continues to pursue after it is interdicted by law to all his subjects—and as to the embellishments of Paris and the cost of them, as we know, when he drives up and down Baron Haussmann's new boulevards and avenues, and admires their magnificence. Such an array of figures as has been set forth by M. Thiers and others during the last three days in the Chamber is enough to turn the head of the first financier in the world, much less that of an Emperor!

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