Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor. OUR WHOLE COUNTRY. F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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

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WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PARties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., au25tf§ 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. feb 20,tf

DIED.

CARSON.—On the morning of the 15th inst., Sarah L., wife of Thomas Carson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 629 North Nineteenth street, on Wednesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—On Tuesday morning, the 16th inst., Sarah Clark, aged 71 years.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Samuel C. Bunting, 3807 Walnut street, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M. **

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

Her friends and those of the family are particularly invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1204 Arch street, on Thursday morning, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock. **

FENIMORE.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 14th inst., Jason L. Fenimore, aged 70 years.

Funeral from his late residence, 1430 South Penn Square, on Fifth-day morning, 18th inst., at 10 o'clock. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Ground. **

HENRY.—On the 15th inst., Hannah M., widow of the late Alexander Henry, in her 86th year. **

SHATTUCK.—On Tuesday, 16th instant, Carrie R., daughter of George and Caddie M. Shattuck, aged 5 weeks and 8 days.

Funeral from the residence of her grandfather, Dr. Joseph T. Rowand, 817 Stevens street, Camden, N. J., on Thursday, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock.

WETHERILL.—On the evening of the 12th inst., in Burlington, N. J., Ann S., widow of the late Samuel R. Wetherill.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Wednesday, the 17th inst., at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

BLACK BATISTE.
Black Poplins
Black Drap de Soie.
Black Tamise.
Black Parisienne.
Black Mousseline.
Black Bombazines.
BESSON & SON,
Mourning Dry Goods House,
mh16 3 4 No. 918 Chestnut street.

BLACK BAREGE HERNANI.
Just received 3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 wide Black Barege Hernanis, all qualities.
BESSON & SON,
mh13 3t§ No. 918 Chestnut street.

SPRING GLOVES—FIRST QUALITY ONLY.
EYRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH, KEEP ONLY THE BEST GLOVES.
CHOICE SPRING COLORS.
BLACK AND WHITE.
SIZES FROM 6 TO 8.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ JOHN B. GOUGH

Will repeat his Great Lecture,

"CIRCUMSTANCES,"

IN THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 22d, at 8 o'clock.

Tickets will be for sale at ASHMEAD'S Book Store, 724 CHESTNUT street, WEDNESDAY MORNING, 17th instant, at 8½ o'clock.
Reserved Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony ON FIRST DAY OF SALE 75 CENTS.
Except the usual Press Tickets no Tickets will be sold or engaged before that day. mh11-th-s-m-tu-4t§

☞ FAIR At the West Arch Street Presbyterian Church, entrance on Eighteenth street, commences Tuesday, 7 P. M., and continues 10 days. Open from 3 to 10 P. M. Dr. Willitt's Lecture on "Model Wife," Thursday, 18th inst., at 8 P. M. Tickets, 50 cents; for the benefit of the Church. mh15 4trp*

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT APPLICation has been made to the President and Directors of the
MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY
for a duplicate certificate of one share of stock, No. 2,654, in said Company, standing in my name, the original having been lost or mislaid.
1t* JAMES BATEMAN.

☞ OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—The Trustees have the pleasure to announce to those persons who have paid for main pipe, services and meters, that they are ready to refund to them the amount they are entitled to receive, upon the return of the receipts given to them.
BENJAMIN S. RILEY, Cashier.
March 16, 1869. 1t§

☞ PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOciety. Stated Meeting and Monthly Display, TUESDAY evening, March 16. 1t*

☞ FOR SALE.—PEW NO. 146 HOLY TRINITY Church, south aisle. Apply "B. S. B." this office. mh16-rp3t*

☞ HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 AND 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

AMUSEMENTS.

See Sixth Page for Additional Amusements.

CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE.

C. D. HESS & CO............................Managers
(Also, of Crosby's Opera House and Wood's Museum, Chicago)

GRAND REOPENING.
THIS, TUESDAY, EVENING, MARCH 16.
THE GREAT EXTRAVAGANZA.
THE GREAT EXTRAVAGANZA.

Mrs. J. A. Oates, Fannie Stockton, Katie Putnam, Marie Boniface, Georgie Telbin, Vocalist and Burlesque Actresses unsurpassed.	THE FIELD OF THE CLOTH OF GOLD.	J. G. Burnett, A. D. Bradley, M. A. Fiske, C. A. McManus, S. W. Ashley, And 20 others. A combination unequaled in any similar organization.

THE ENTIRE GREAT COMPANY.
All the magnificent JEWELS, COSTUMES, PROPERTIES, &c., transported direct from
CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO,
where, for the past two months, this magnificent production has enjoyed
THE MOST EMINENT SUCCESS.
CROWDED THE GRAND OPERA HOUSE
Night after night, with the most enthusiastic and delighted audiences.
The cost of this grand production at the Chestnut will exceed
$12,000,
actual outlay. Come to-night and see. An absolutely Magnificent performance.
OVER 200 PEOPLE EMPLOYED.
GRAND CHORUS OF 40 VOICES.
INCREASED ORCHESTRA,
SPLENDID MUSIC.
In the Tournament act
THE GREAT LEON BROTHERS,
Spanish Gymnasts
HERNANDEZ, THE UNRIVALLED GUITARIST.
THE BREBAN'S SWISS BELL RINGERS.
THE LEON AND HERNANDEZ JAPANESE TROUPE.
Songs, Dances, Burlesque,
Fun, Elegant and Refined, but
EXTREMELY FUNNY.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

—TRUSTEE'S SALE.—ESTATE OF MICHAEL Herr.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—On Tuesday, April 6th, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described properties, viz.: No. 1.—10 Acres, McLean county, Illinois.—All those 10 acres of ground, situate in McLean county, Illinois, being the southwest corner of lot No. 3 of the southwest quarter of section No. 7, No. 25 north of range 4, E, conveyed by Rufus Wood to Michael Herr, by deed dated August 6th, 1855, and recorded.
No. 2.—20 acres, Livingston county, Illinois. All that 20 acres in Livingston County, Illinois, being the south half of the northwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section No. 20, Town no 27, range 5, E, of the 3 P. M., conveyed by W. H. Wells to M. Herr, by deed dated June 22d, 1855, and recorded.
No. 3 80 Acres, Hamilton county, Iowa. All that 80 acres in Hamilton county, Iowa, being the east half of the southeast quarter of section No. 20, in Township 88, north of range 24 west, entered by land warrant by M. Herr, November 21st, 1855.
By order of L. F. BARRY, Trustee.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers
mh16 27ap3 139 and 141 South Fourth street.

PIG IRON.—40 TONS NO. 1 GLENGARNOCK SCOTCH pig iron, ex ship, for sale by PETER WRIGHT & SONS. mh16 tf

JUST RECEIVED AND IN STORE 1,000 CASES OF Champagne, sparkling Catawba and California Wines, Port, Madeira, Sherry, Jamaica and Santa Cruz Rum, fine old Brandies and Whiskies, wholesale and retail.
P. J. JORDAN, 220 Pear street,
Below Third and Walnut streets and above Dock street. de7-tf

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Tuesday, March 2d, 1869.—This has, indeed, been a period remarkable for the number of deaths which have occurred among celebrated personages. In addition to all similar events which I have lately chronicled, and which included so recently the illustrious trilogy of Berryer, Rothschild and Rossini, I have now to notice two more: the one, eminent at least for place and position and for that essential quality of "devotion" which is so highly prized under the Second Empire; the other, for a thousand qualities which adorn the man and the patriot, and compel his fellow-citizens to love and lament him and to overlook many weaknesses and many faults of character. Yesterday, nearly about the same time, died Troplong, "President of the Senate, Member of the Privy Council and First President of the Court of Cassation," all offices of the first rank and highly remunerative; and Lamartine, ex-poet, ex-statesman, ex-politician, ex-member of the Provisional Government of 1848, in fact, ex-everything, and left to die in a corner, in debt and almost forgotten. What a contrast in the career and end of these two men! The one, so utterly common-place, time-serving, tedious, pompous and servile; the other, so full of fire, genius, poetry, generosity and patriotism—of every fine quality, in short, except perhaps prudence and common sense. Yet the former dies full of riches, full of honor and adulation; the latter full only of poverty and oblivion! *Sic transit gloria mundi!* Such is the world and its success! The *Journal Officiel* announces the death of M. Troplong as that of "one of the most devoted servants of the Emperor." And in the Corps Legislatif, the President spoke of the same event, and lamented the death of one who "had assisted in so remarkable a manner to found and develop existing institutions." The death of Lamartine might have passed unnoticed officially, had not M. Eugène Pelletan, the liberal member for Paris, risen and said with much dignity: "Lamartine, too, is dead. He was in power at an epoque very different from the present, and seems to me to deserve, on that very account, a testimony of sympathy and respect, not only from the Chamber, but the country at large." And to this chaste and modest eulogium, M. Glais-Bizoin, another liberal member, who sat beside M. Pelletan, added only the words: "He was a great citizen!"

But I must not dwell longer on these two incidents, on which a great deal more might be said, but which I doubt not your readers will appreciate as they deserve.

I rightly anticipated in my last letter the effect which would be produced on the Chamber by the speeches of M. Thiers and others upon the financial affairs of the city of Paris and the irregular proceedings of the Prefect. The exposure was such that the Government felt it could no longer rely upon the votes even of the majority, if it persisted in defending all the acts of its functionary. It determined, therefore, to beat a retreat in time; and accordingly M. Rouher, the Minister of State, made a speech, in which, although he said a great deal about the "magnificence" of Paris, he acknowledged that there had been both an "excess" of expenditure and "irregularities" in the mode of raising money. He pledged the Government that these should not occur again; and moreover, and precisely as I anticipated in my last, proposed a loan to cover the whole amount of the debt which had been illegally incurred by the Prefect. This is exactly what M. Thiers and the opposition contended ought to have been done at first, and the proposition of the government is therefore a complete triumph of the policy of the latter, and should convince the country of the justice of their views and the necessity of supporting them. The loan authorized is only for 465 millions, that being the amount for which the Prefect has illegally made the city liable to the Credit Foncier. But although the precise amount of the liabilities still outstanding cannot even yet be got at, so complicated are the city accounts and so much is there kept in the back-ground and out of sight, yet no one believes that the above sum will anything like cover them. The impression, indeed, is that it would take one thousand millions, instead of four hundred and sixty-five, to do this, and that if to the two thousand millions already expended upon the "transformation of Paris" we were to add another *milliard*, we should by no means be over-rating what that imperial operation has cost. No doubt all this is *très beau*, but then as M. Thiers said, and as the residents are daily made to feel, it is also *très cher!*

The affairs of Spain are beginning to resume their interest after a long interval of lassitude, under the supposition that the present provisional government cannot be long maintained, and that a solution is about to be attempted. I cannot profess to speak with certainty or confidence upon a subject of such doubtful issue; but of this I can assure you, without any fear of contradiction, viz.: That the Government and Court circle here are in a terrible quandary, and that the Orleanist party are in a state of high exultation. The latter, in fact, openly profess to believe that their candidate for the vacant throne of Spain is almost sure of success. Within a month, they affirm, the Duke de Montpensier will be elected King; and if against this presumption you allege the recent declarations of Prim in the Cortes, and the "*jamais, jamais, jamais,*" which he pronounced against the dynasty of Isabella, and which has become almost as famous as that of M. Rouher against the King of Italy as regards the possession of Rome—the reply is that Prim's words applied only to the "immediately reigning" family of Spain; and that the complete change of "principles" involved in the "election" by the "national will" of a Prince of the House of Orleans to be the new sovereign, amounts not only to a real change of dynasty, but even to something more. The same parties assert, too, that the provisional government, which has just been re-established, and the Constituent Assembly, now perfectly understand each other, and have come to an agreement by which, when the Duke de Montpensier is proposed, he will be elected by a large majority of that body. These are the views seriously entertained here in Paris by leading Orleanists, who are in constant communication with the Princes of that family; and I may add that they are known to and shared by not a few Americans, friends of the Prince de Joinville and his brothers, who have always shown a marked deference to American opinion and influence. The authorities here are very uneasy at this prospect, and the more so because they are well aware that the least move made openly on their part to thwart such a conclusion would only make the Spanish people more determined and eager to carry it out.

An English Opinion of an American Grievance.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

We have urged the people of the United States to ask themselves honestly what it is that their grievance against England comes to. It is fair that we should be plain-spoken in our turn, and say, in so many words, that the feeling of a great many persons in this country during the war was not friendly to the Federal Government. These persons thought that the Southern States were acting within their sovereign right in seceding, that the white population was really maintaining the cause of constitutional liberty, and that, hateful as slavery was, the condition of the negroes would ultimately be bettered by the success of their masters. Those who thought thus had no opportunity of acting on their convictions, and consequently the fact of their holding them was not one which can reasonably give offence to a foreign Government. But if they wanted to justify their opinions, could they do better than refer to a file of any Democratic newspapers published during the recent electoral campaign? That the policy of the Republican party has been destructive of liberty, and ran very near to provoking a war of extermination against the blacks, has been said again and again during the last nine months by journals which express the feelings of a powerful and growing minority of the Northern people. What the latter see now the English sympathizers with the South claim to have foreseen six years ago. Why does not the American people settle with the Democratic party within its own borders before it quarrels with Englishmen for maintaining the same premises with a more consistent conclusion?

CRIME.

SUICIDES IN CALIFORNIA.

Death of Two Army Officers.

The San Francisco correspondent of the N. Y. *Times*, writing under date of Feb. 23d, says:

Lieutenant John P. Small, of the regular army, committed suicide at his boarding-house, near the corner of Second and Mission streets yesterday. He had not been seen about the house for some time, and his friends, becoming alarmed, broke into his room and found his body in bed, dressed in full uniform, and completely covered by the clothing of the bed. On a stand near the head of the couch was a large vial which had contained chloroform. He left several letters, which were found on the stand, and their contents proved that he deliberately committed suicide. The one to his brother was exceedingly singular, and reads as follows:

"SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 19, 1869.—*My Dear Brother*: I cannot endure life longer. Go to the Fort and get everything there that belongs to me. Should any one ever speak of me in your presence in terms that reflect upon my honor as a gentleman, or my integrity as a man, *shoot* him on the spot. Good-bye, dear brother; live and be happy, if possible, and when you die, die game.

"Your brother, JOHN."

A part of the counterpane had been saturated with chloroform; he had also covered his face with it, and thus passed off into the sleep of death. He had plenty of means and held an honorable position, and no reason is known why he should have destroyed his own life.

ANOTHER SUICIDE.

Coroner Letterman received notice, about four o'clock yesterday afternoon, that a man occupying rooms at the northeast corner of Montgomery and Bush streets, had committed suicide. On entering the room the Coroner found the body of Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Scott lying on his bed, with both wrists cut on both sides, completely severing the arteries, the blood from which had flowed into a washing bowl at one side and in the water pitcher on the other. Everything went to show that after cutting his wrists, he must have held them over the two vessels until life became almost extinct, and it must have required wonderful coolness, considering his terrible position. An empty bottle, marked laudanum and poison, and half a bottle of chloroform, were found in the room, but there was no evidence that he had taken poison. He formerly lived at Cincinnati, and at the commencement of the rebellion, he enlisted as a volunteer, and, by good conduct and military skill, succeeded in raising himself to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, and for a long time was a member of General Hooker's staff. He was highly connected, and leaves an interesting wife and child. His wife is a niece of Chief Justice Chase. Ever since he has been in California he has been connected with the Custom-house.

INCENDIARISM IN CLEVELAND.

Attempt to Burn a Church.

The Cleveland *Leader* of yesterday says:

On Saturday evening a most villainous deed was committed, nothing less than an attempt to burn Grace Church, situated on the corner of Erie and Prospect streets. The plan was happily frustrated, thanks to the prompt and efficient action of the fire department, but the crime, nevertheless, loses none of its heinousness. The usual Saturday afternoon service was held at half-past four o'clock, the rector, Rev. A. H. Washburn, officiating. The congregation dispersed about half-past five. In less than half an hour afterward, some persons passing in the street observed smoke issuing from different parts of the building, and Chief Engineer Hill was immediately informed of the fact. The fire, meanwhile, was making rapid progress, and by this time smoke was pouring out of the windows adjacent to the room in which the fire originated and issuing from every crevice in the building. A very large crowd quickly gathered, and there was the usual excitement prevalent upon such occasions.

After much labor and endurance the firemen succeeded in cutting away portions of the woodwork, enabling them to turn their hose directly upon the fire, and it was finally subdued. If the fire had occurred at night, when in all probability it would not have been discovered until in a more advanced stage, nothing could have saved the church from total destruction.

The loss by fire will probably not exceed two or three hundred dollars, although the whole interior of the church, the furniture, etc., were much soiled and begrimed by the smoke. It is feared that the organ is also seriously damaged from the same cause, but the extent of this has not yet been ascertained. The building is insured for $15,000 and the organ for $3,000. There is no doubt that the fire was the work of an incendiary.

The Successor of Mr. Boutwell.

[From the Springfield Republican of March 12.]

We trust that Governor Claflin will not entertain the idea of taking Mr. Boutwell's place in Congress, as some of his friends, and more of Dr. Loring's, are urging him to do. He is a good Governor, and we want him in that place for some years to come—a place which is more dignified and important, too, than that of Representative in Congress. There will be time for that hereafter; but for the present we must keep our good Governor, and let some one else go to Congress from Middlesex. It is worth mentioning, by the way, that our two Massachusetts Cabinet officers are from the same district—"My own Middlesex," as Mr. Everett used to say.

—A Wisconsin shoemaker has orders for a pair of shoes No. 16½. They are to be thirteen and a half inches long and five and a half inches broad, and are designed for a foreigner. One of the Wisconsin papers thinks the customer must be meditating a return to his native land independent of steam lines.

—Benjamin Disraeli contributed five pounds to the fund collected for the German poet, Freiligrath, with whom he was well acquainted during Freiligrath's prolonged sojourn in England.

FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST CABLE NEWS

Earthquake Shocks Felt in England

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

The Division of Public Documents

BOILER EXPLOSION IN NEW YORK

By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 16.—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in the eastern part of Lancashire this morning, but no damage was done.

VIENNA, March 16.—The *Reichrath* is strongly in favor of the proposal recently made by the Government, to subject the landwehr to the regular military authorities.

Boiler Explosion in New York.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, March 16.—The boiler in J. Lightbody's printing-ink factory, located in Sixty-first street, exploded this morning, but without doing any serious damage to the building. The colored foreman was badly scalded. The cause of the explosion is an unsolved mystery.

Dividing Public Documents.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 16.—The House adjourned at 2 o'clock without transacting any business of importance.

A resolution introduced by Job. Stevenson dividing the public documents printed by order of the last Congress among the new members, instead of among the retiring members, led to quite a wrangle, but was passed finally by a large majority.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 16.—Mr. Fish qualified as Secretary of State this morning by taking the oath of office before Chief Justice Cartter, and afterward attended the Cabinet meeting, at which all the members were present.

The resignation of Brevet Major-General John W. Rawlins has been accepted, to date from March 12.

The usual large crowd of Members of Congress were received this morning by the President. Few others had interviews. Generals Schofield and Negley among them.

The position of additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, lately held by Mr. Cooper, has been tendered to W. A. Richardson, of Boston. It is understood that no change will be made in the Assistant Secretary's position now held by Mr. Hartley. The resignation of Third Auditor Wilson has been accepted, and until his successor has been appointed, Chief Clerk Gangewer will perform his duties.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE—Continued from Fourth Edition.

Mr. Trumbull briefly reviewed the practice and legislation in regard to appointments to and removals from office in the past, and said that while the Judiciary Committee were satisfied that the present administration ought to be relieved from the embarrassment caused by the tenure of office act, yet they thought that a regard for consistency, and for the principles underlying the bill required that it should not be abolished, but only suspended.

Mr. Thurman said that in the Judiciary Committee he had not voted to amend in any way the bill of the House to repeal the act, because he believed that it ought to be repealed. Either the Constitution vested in the President an unlimited and unqualified power of removal from office, or it made the concurrence of the Senate necessary.

HOUSE—Continued from Third Edition.

He explained that the object of his amendment was to prevent the possibility of a job.

Mr. Kelly expressed himself in favor of making a general law embracing the same principle, but was opposed to adopting an amendment to this bill which would embarass the Director of the Mint in carrying out the law.

Mr. Judd sustained both the amendment and the bill.

Mr. Butler, in reply to a question from Mr. Jenckes, entered into a further explanation of the object of his amendment, and said that now the man who furnished nickel copper to the Mint was a Pennsylvanian, and therefore got the preference. He did not wish his friend, the Director of the Mint, to be led into temptation. All he desired was that in the immense purchase, amounting to a million of dollars, there should be an advertisement, which is needed.

Mr. Dickey asked Mr. Butler whether there was any particular harm in a Pennsylvanian rather than an Englishman having the preference.

Mr. Kelley remarked that the nickel establishment to which Mr. Butler referred to, was in New Jersey, not in Pennsylvania.

Mr. Butler, replying first to Mr. Kelley, said that the mine was in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and the smelting establishment was in Camden, New Jersey. In reply to Mr. Dickey, he said there is not any harm in a Pennsylvanian having an advantage over an Englishman, unless you tax the people to pay higher for that advantage. Then there is harm in it, and that I stand by everywhere.

Mr. Maynard argued against the provision abolishing ten cent paper currency.

Mr. Wood sustained the amendment offered by Mr. Butler, remarking that that was the proper principle, and might in this case save hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Mr. Dawes, a member of the Committee on Coinage, moved that the bill and amendments be recommitted to that Committee, remarking that he was satisfied it had not been properly considered.

That motion was agreed to, and the bill and amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Beaman introduced bills dividing the State and Territory of Texas into several States and Territories. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

Mr. Dawes introduced a bill regulating compensation in cases of contested elections. Referred to the Committee on Elections.

It provides that in contested election cases no mileage or per diem shall be paid until the question is decided by the House, and shall then only be paid to the person to whom the seat is awarded; and that the unsuccessful person shall be allowed by the Committee on Accounts only the amount actually expended by him in the contest.

Mr. Swann presented several resolutions of the Baltimore Board of Trade, in reference to immunities of private property at sea, in time of war; building levees on the Mississippi, and modification of the conscript law.

Mr. Poland presented a petition of Almon Baldwin and twenty-five others, for pensions to soldiers of the war of 1812.

The Committees were then called for reports, but no report was made.

The Speaker presented a message from the President with a communication in reference to the Pacific Railroad. Referred to the Pacific Railroad Committee.

The Speaker announced that Mr. Blair declined serving on the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and as Chairman of the Committee on Senate Land Claims, and that he appointed him to the position on the Committee of Ways and Means, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. Orth, and that he appointed Mr. Orth as Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims, and to the second place on the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

He also stated that by an error in copying Mr. Dewees had been announced as chairman of two committees. The Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department was Mr. Ela, of New Hampshire.

On motion of Mr. Bingham, the Judiciary Committee was authorized to appoint a clerk.

On motion of Mr. Stevenson, the undistributed books of the last Congress were ordered to be distributed among the members of the present Congress.

The House then, at 2 P. M., adjourned.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The Army of Office-Seekers at the Capital—How Grant Receives Them—His Policy in Regard to Removals—No Changes to be Made Until the Tenure of Office Bill is Repealed, But Vacancies to be Filled Without Delay—Tremendous Pressure by the Office-Seekers Upon Senators to Repeal the Law—The Senate Inclined to Yield—Resignation of Collector Marks—The Caucus of Pennsylvania Republican Congressmen—Personal &c.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The crowds of office-seekers from every State in the Union, show no signs of diminution, either at the White House or at the Departments. Notwithstanding all that has been published in the papers, setting forth that the President receives no applications in person, hundreds of both sexes, who do not seem to read the newspapers, throng the White House every morning, to present their applications to the President in person. When the doors are opened the crowd flocks in, elbowing each other, and squeezing to get in first. The President stands at the head of the long table in his office. The anxious expectants after they enter the room, form in single file and approach the little man with palpitating hearts and trembling accents. He shows no feeling, and seems to receive each one mechanically as it were. A hurried glance, a brief word, and "the next one" is beckoned forward. If the preceding one happens to halt too long, and draw from his pockets a formidable looking envelope, the President gives an ominous shake of the head, briefly saying, "take it to Gen. Dent," and the anxious seeker feels that he has lost an hour or two for nothing, for he might just as well have given the papers to Gen. Dent in the first instance, without waiting to make the *circumbendibus* around the big table in the President's office. But such is human nature. Not one in a thousand would be satisfied without *seeing* the President, and *speaking* to him personally, if it were only two or three words. It's no use talking therefore. They *will* see the President, and no one can stop them so long as he opens his doors wide to receive them.

The applications for office presented at the White House are forwarded to the different Departments, to be examined and reported upon, which causes more delay to the anxious seekers after place than their presentation to the head of the Department to which the appointment legitimately belongs.

A HITCH IN THE PROGRAMME.

There is good reason for stating that the President will not make any *changes* or *removals* from office while the Tenure-of-Office law remains upon the statute books. In his inaugural he distinctly stated that the "best method to secure the repeal of a bad or obnoxious law, was to execute it strictly," and he has evidently determined to execute the Tenure-of-Office law rigidly, by keeping in office every man against whom no charges have been made, unless Congress repeals the act. *Vacancies* will be filled, but no removals made, no matter how strong the pressure. This will be the policy of the administration, for the present, and it is positively asserted that Cabinet officers have received instructions to that effect; namely, to make no nominations to fill vacancies, but recommend no removals until the obnoxious law has been repealed.

This has caused a great fluttering among the candidates for foreign missions, consulships, revenue appointments, and the thousand and one other offices sought by anxious expectants, and they are using the most determined efforts with the Senators to effect a repeal of the law. Said a Cabinet officer, on Saturday, to a gentleman who is a candidate for a lucrative office in Philadelphia: "I shall recommend you to be appointed to the place; but I tell you frankly that the President will make no *removals* till the Tenure-of-Office law is repealed, and it would be no use for me to send your name forward, for he would not send it to the Senate."

This is the whole case in a nut-shell, and it remains to be seen which side will yield first. Senator Trumbull, from the Judiciary Committee, today reported a bill providing for *suspending* the provisions of the Tenure bill during the present session of the Forty-first Congress, which shows clearly that the advocates of retaining the law are becoming weaker, and if the pressure upon the Senators is kept up a few days longer, the fate of the law is sealed. As soon as this obstacle is out of the way, hundreds of nominations, which have already been passed upon in the several Departments, will be sent to the Senate without delay, and the work of regenerating the public service will go forward in earnest. Nearly everybody, except Senators, thinks the law *ought* to be repealed, and as soon as the public sentiment has time to be heard, and its influence felt, there seems to be little doubt that even the Senate will gracefully yield to it.

RESIGNATION OF COLLECTOR MARKS.

James N. Marks, Esq., Collector of the Port of Philadelphia, came down this morning, and this afternoon tendered his resignation to President Grant. This was done to avoid imputations of unfairness in the manner of Mr. Marks's confirmation, and to prove that he is willing to surrender his commission to Grant, and probably take his chances among the other candidates seeking the position under the present administration. President Grant will now be left free to choose from the many excellent candidates presented to his notice; and if he should select some other man, Mr. Marks will be satisfied.

The candidates for Collector are numerous. Hon. Charles O'Neill is favorable to Henry C. Howell. Judge Kelley favors Henry D. Moore, and besides these, John E. Addicks, Esq., President of the National Union Club of Philadelphia, and Hon. John P. Verree, are understood to be candidates for the position. As there is now a *vacancy*, it is probable the place will be filled very soon.

THE CAUCUS OF PENNSYLVANIA REPUBLICAN CONGRESSMEN

met this morning at the room of the Naval Committee of the House, but the attendance being very slim, and both Senators Cameron and Scott being absent at the Senate caucus, nominating officers for that body, the State caucus was adjourned temporarily, and Messrs. Chas. O'Neill and John B. Packer were appointed a committee to call the meeting together again. It was understood late this afternoon, that the caucus had been called to meet this evening at the same place.

OFFICERS OF THE SENATE.

The supersedure of John D. Defrees as Congressional Printer, and George T. Brown as Sergeant-at-Arms, by the Senate caucus, to-day, excited universal astonishment, as it was not known that any serious opposition existed to either of these gentlemen. It seems, however, that some of the Senators have come to the conclusion that the old Jacksonian principle of "rotation in office" should be put in practice, and they set the example with their own officers. The intimate relations existing between Vice President Colfax and Mr. Defrees, it was supposed, would have saved the latter from any outside attack, but the sequel showed that the friendship of the Vice President did not avail him much.

Mr. Brown, the Sergeant-at-Arms, has been long in office, and has accumulated a handsome competency, so his removal will not fall heavily upon him. Mr. Defrees, too, is pretty well-to-do, and his removal will only necessitate a change of business.

PERSONAL.

Don Cameron, son of the Senator, and George Bergner, of Harrisburg, came down this morning, it is supposed, in relation to the Harrisburg Postmastership.

Chas. O'Neill, Esq., of Philadelphia, ex-Receiver of Taxes, is also here, looking after his appointment as Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia.

State Senator, Dr. Worthington, of West Chester, is also a candidate for this position.

The House Committee on Elections expect to go to work to-morrow upon the various contested election cases, and will take up first the case of Hon. John Covode, if his papers should be printed. The cases of Leonard Myers and others will be taken up in due time.

The arrangement of the House Committees appears to give satisfaction to the Pennsylvania members. Judge Kelley goes on the Ways and Means Committee, Judge Morrell is made chairman of the Committee on Manufactures, and the other members seem to be well taken care of.

SUSQUEHANNA.

Terrible Storm in Delaware.

The storm of wind and snow, on Saturday last, was one of great violence, and the cold which succeeded was very intense. We learn that the western shore of the Chesapeake Bay was strewn with wrecks of bay craft, and much damage also occurred in the Delaware. A vessel loaded with bricks sank in the Delaware, not far from the mouth of the Canal, and the crew had to cling to the mast for safety through all that terrible night. The Captain had his feet frozen. We did not learn names. A man was found on an island in the Elk river, near the mouth of Back Creek, frozen to death. A batteau was found near him. A carriage, with two persons in it, was blown over by the wind east of the town on Saturday evening, but no damage was sustained.—*Middletown (Del.) Transcript of last Saturday.*

AMUSEMENTS.

—The regular rehearsal of the Germania Orchestra will be given at Horticultural Hall, tomorrow afternoon, when the following fine programme will be presented:

Overture, "La Part du Diable"....................Auber
Adelaide (by request)..............................Beethoven
Concert "Waltz," Violin Solo..............A. Schloesser
Performed by Wm. Stoll.
Meditation (by request).................................E. Bach
Overture, "Dinorah"...............................Meyerbeer
Scene and Cavatina from "Attila"......................Verdi
Traumbilder—Fantasie (Zither Solo)...H. C. Lumbye
Performed by H. Langlotz.

—*Much Ado About Nothing* will be given at the Arch this evening. On Friday Miss Price will have a benefit, and on Saturday, Mr. Mackay will produce *The Merry Wives of Windsor*, for his individual profit.

—Messrs. Hess & Co., of Chicago, will open the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening, with a burlesque company, in the extravaganza, *The Field of the Cloth of Gold.*

—The irrepressible Japs will do very singular things in the aerobatic and flip-flap line this evening, at the Theatre Comique. These legerdemainiacs leave the city finally on Saturday night next.

—Mr. J. Leslie Gossin, an accomplished reader and personator of comic and sentimental characters, assisted by the young actor, Mr. F. A. Gossin, will give select readings and scenes from Shakespeare's plays for the benefit of the Ladies' Home Institute, in Lancaster, on Thursday evening, 18th. Mr. Leslie Gossin gave a performance in this city about five years ago, which was a great success, and he left a favorable impression. Mr. F. A. Gossin is an artist of culture and ability, and an accomplished gentleman. He was formerly of the Arch Street Theatre. Since his engagement in this city he has held leading positions in a number of the principal theatres. We cheerfully recommend these gentlemen to our Lancaster readers, as they will be likely to give an entertainment worthy of public patronage.

—The Arabian Nights' Entertainments will be given this evening at Concert Hall. Several important changes have been made in the programme, and a number of novelties have been introduced. The usual quantity of presents will be distributed.

—The two Hess children, whose musical ability was displayed at the Sentz matinee a few weeks ago, will give a concert in Musical Fund Hall, on the evening of the 24th instant.

—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will conclude their engagement at the Walnut on Saturday evening next. *The Emerald Ring* will be given every night this week, with the Williamses as hero and heroine.

—Mlle. Fanny Janauschek began an engagement at the Academy of Music last evening in *Mary Stuart*. The drama presented, was a very judicious abridgement of Schiller's noble poem. Much of the sweet poetry, the vivid imagery, and all of the more intense dramatic situations are retained; and, despite that slow progress of the dialogue which in the original contributes to the interest of the poem, but in a degree makes it tedious upon the stage, the drama is very entertaining when it is played by good artists. Mlle. Janauschek's personation of "Mary" is good, but it is not at all remarkable. Ristori with her superior intensity—with that force which is born of genius, entirely surpassed the German actress throughout, whether in the passages which give play to the gentler emotions, or in those episodes where the smothered passions of the cruelly wronged woman burst forth in tempests of rage and indignation. Even Mrs. Lander gave a better impersonation than Janauschek, in some parts; but these two artists are more nearly equal than are the Italian and the German. If there is any one describable difference between Janauschek and Mrs. Lander, it is that the latter has a preponderance of fine intellectuality, the German artist having more physical force, but, being grosser, and failing sometimes to catch the delicate spirit of the finer passages.

We have criticized this performance in detail upon a former occasion, and as there is no perceptible change in Mlle. Janauschek's impersonation, it will not be necessary to repeat the task. But if instances of the superiority of Ristori are needed, we could point to her interview with Elizabeth in Fotheringay park; her beautiful invocation to the clouds, from the same place, and the death scene, as unequalled by any actress who ever appeared in the part. But we do not deny that Mlle. Janauschek possesses very marked ability; and that she is greatly the superior of most of the members of her profession who aspire to be shining lights in the dramatic firmament. Perhaps it is unfair to institute a comparison between Janauschek and Ristori, or even to compare her with Mrs. Lander; she may not pretend to the possession of Ristori's divine gift; but by appearing in the same parts she exposes herself inevitably to such criticism. This evening she will appear in the drama *Marianna.*

—About a hundred years ago, some good old soul left a house and garden in the city of London as a perpetual maintenance for three poor women and a cat. The property is now worth £40,000 a year. The poor women and their cat—friends of the trustees—are maintained; and the rest of the income, £35,650 per annum, is expended in salaries on uncles, aunts, cousins, appointed as secretaries, treasurers, chaplains, visitors, &c.

—A book has just been published in Savannah, Georgia, entitled the "Great Earthquake by which the Destruction of Savannah and the Surrounding Country Within a Radius of Fifty Miles is to be Accomplished." The date of this dreadful mishap is fixed on the 7th of June next. The contents of this book are invisible until exposed to a very strong heat, when they will immediately appear in red or brown characters.