

# GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

# **OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.**

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## LETTER FROM PARIS.

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THE EVENING BULLETIN:

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EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION.

PEOPRIFTORS, PEOPRIFTORS, CASPEL SOUDER, Js., F. L. FETHERSTUN, THUS. J. WILLIAMSON, FRANCIS WELLS, in the size cribers in the city at 18

The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city a tents per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per ann WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR ties, Sc. New styles, MABON & CO., au25115 907 Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta-Boner and Engraver, 1633 Chestnut street. feb 20, tf

DED.

GODDARD.-At the estate of Mr. Carl Morrell, near Remedios. Island of Cuba, on the 7th inst., Harvey B. Goddard, in his Sist year, son of the late Paul B. God-

SHARP.-On Thursday morning, the 18th inst., re, Ann Sharp, relict of the late Capt. Henry Sharp, the 60th year of her age. The relatives and friends of the family are respect-

fally invited to attend her funeral, from her late resi-dence, 183. Queen street, on Saturday afternoon, at 4

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

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE FORTY EIGHTH ANNIVERSARY 107 OP THE

PHILADELPHIA CONFERENCE MISSIONARY SUCIETY

WILL BE HELD OF

TUESDAY EVENING, 234 INST., IN THE

# ACADEMY OF MUBIC.

Commencing at half past seven o'clock

Addresses by Rev. E. WENTWORTH. D.D. of Troy onference, late Missionary to China: Rev. JACOB VDD, of Philadelphia, and Rev. J. P. UliBLY, D.D. orresponding bectriary of Parent Missionary Society. Ticact to be had at Perkinpine & Hisgins's No. 55 worth Fourth street, and at the M. E. Book Hosma, No. 16 A rebutted.

615 Arch street. For a knewred Seat in the Parquet, Parquet in is, or Balcony, 25 cents will be charged, and the riceds may hus avoid an innusual early attendance to scurre a good seat. mhi 7.6 trp:

MORES IN EGYPT. GRAND GRATORIO BY THE HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY. THURBDAY EVENNO, March 25, AT THE ACADEMY OF MI SIC. Mir. MARIA BRAINERD as. Mr. GEOHIGE BUAPSON as. Dr. JACOB GRAF 98. Nicanie. Eathar. Oslrid. Pharaoh. COB GHAP ar. Aaron. W GILCHRIST as. Pharaoh. P. TAYLOR in the great part of Morea. GHAND ORCHEDTRA and Powerful Chorus of ine society, itererved Seats \$1 50, to be had at Gould's, Trumpler's and Koner's, mh 17 4tros mh17 4trp; OFFICE OF THE MOBRIS CANAL AND BANKING LO.

# Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.j

PABIS, Friday, March 5, 1869 .- M. Emile Ollivier, the deputy for one of the electoral divisions of Paris, and the celebrated founder and leader of the tiers parts, or liberal section of the Imperialist majority which has been gradually forming in the Chamber-has just published a pamphlet, or rather a book, the contents of which are highly interesting, although they relate chiefly to incidents which happened two years ago. The title of the publication is "Le Dix-neuf Janvier," that is, of January, 1867, the date of the famous "Letter" in which the Emperor Napoleon announced his intention to "go ahead" once more in a Liberal direction; and the contents of M. Ollivier's book are an exposition and defence of the part he played in the deliberations which preceded the publication of that letter. It also unfolds the ideas upon which the Emperor's resolution was based, and the private and confidential intercourse which took place at that time between him and his Ministers and M. Ollivier on the subject, with a view to invite the assistance and active co-operation of the latter in carrying out the proposed changes. All this is, of course, a very delicate matter; and we have rarely perhaps had a publication which laid bare to us so completely the internal workings and counsels of the imporial mind. To at all appreciate the work properly would require extracts much longer than my space affords. My object in noticing it, there. fore, is rather to call attention to it than to quote from it, and at most to indicate the interesting nature of its contents and of the revelations it makes tons. It shows us strikingly, for instance, how the imperial council vacillate between "I will" and "I won't;" and what a fix the imperial system constantly finds itself in between the conviction that things canbot go on forever as they are and the danger of making further concessions. Count Walewski was alive and President of the Chamber when hese negotiations began with M. Olivier, as a member of the Opposition who might not be unwilling to rally to and accept the Imperial government, if the latter would conform, or rather ransform, itself to the liberal aspirations of the ountry. So Walewski sends for Ollivier, evicently by the desire of the Emperor, and to sound him. He tells him plainly that he (Walewski) is "convinced that the Empire cannot stand without liberty;" and that he "had had long conversations with the Emperor on the subject at Complegne," who "thought as he did." It was under this conviction that all the recent changes have taken place in the laws of the press. the right of public meeting, &c. M. Ollivier was offered a direct part in these; and the place of Minister of Public Instruction, with the lead in the Emperor's Councils, was urgently pressed upon him. In fact, he was to have succeeded M. Rouher, in case the latter should decide to retire, rather than accept the new programme an event which M. Ollivier allows to be very unlikely)-or to remain in power with that minisver, it he were willing to co-operate in these proCUBA.

A New Decree of Freedom-Abolition of Slavery. NUEVITAS, March 8.—The people of our port are living, as usual, in a state of fear. The feel-ing of the Spaniards against the Cubans grows flercer every day. One person has boldly said that he would pay a gold escudo for every pair of rebel cars brought him, nor are sentiments as rath and cruci as these reattricted to the more rssh and crucl as these restricted to the more vulgar class of the Spaniards. The Cubans on their side are also hearty haters, and will return with interest all that is meted out to them by their foc. The forces of Spain lately burned a village fifteen miles disfant, and I have good authority for easying that at the port of Gibara they are executing at once, and without trial, all prisoners they take. One John Barry, an Irishman, once resident in the United States, was publicly shot, though claiming rights as a British subject. The Governor persists in not al-lowing femilies lowing families to emigrate, and Caban houses are at all times searched under every species of The few Americans pretext. bere are well pleased with the presence of the United States war versel Gettysburg. The troops of the gov-ernment have not yet succeeded in accomplishing though the country beyond is not impracticable Inough the country beyond is not impracticable for the purposes of a campaign. Nucvitas is but 45 or 50 miles from Puerto Principe, now gar-riconed by the Spanlards, but much in want of provisions, if report is correct. It is situated in a rather level country, and ought to have in good times from 30,000 to 40,000 people. In Nucvitas, as at Havana, we receive little but Spanish news: but enough is known to give us accurance that the insurgents are being supplied with arms from American vessels. The coast is

assurance that the insurgents are being supplied with arms from American vessels. The coast is favorable for the purpose, and the vigilance of the small number of Spanish vessels is not with great difficulty eluded. Three or four days agoit was reported that an American vessel was ready to run from the Bahama banks. New vessels are interview into the Onlan apprice at Nassay and it ntering into the Cuban service at Nassau, and it is here believed that Quesada has increased his

is here believed that Quesada has increased his force with new arms and men. I send you the following important document. It is a proclamation of liberty to all the slaves, and is addreased by a Convention of a number of the leading insurgents of the Central Depart-ment—that of Camaguey, or Puerto-Principe. Its main features are the same as the proclama-tion of Cespedes; but it is very significant now, because it shows that the arbeilion with every because it shows that the rebellion, with every step it takes of advance, is more and more de-termined in its measure of Abolition. The pro-chamation may at any time reach a vast number of slaves:

DECREE OF ABOLITION.

DECREE OF ABOLITION. The institution of Slavery, brought to Cuba by the Spanish domination, ought to be extinguished with it. The Assembly of Representatives of the Uentre, having in consideration the principles of eternal justice, decree in the name of liberty and of the number. of the people:

of the people: 1. Blavery is abolished. 2. Opportunely will be indemnified the masters of those who till to-day were slaves. 3. All those who by virtue of this decree are freed will contribute with their efforts to the independence of Cuba. To this end those who may be deemed apt and necessary for the military service will be austored into our ranks, enjoying the same for-tunes and consideration as other soldiers of the

Liberal army. 5. Those who cannot serve in the army will continue during the war dedicated to the same labor in which they are now engaged, in order to sustain the productiveress of the land, and to contribute to the supply and support of those who offer their blood for the common liberty. I his obligation belongs in the same manner to all citizens who to-day are free, whatever be their color or race, excepting those of the military service.

is an out-of-the-way place and the most difficult of access along the whole line of the canal in this city. These and other hypotheses induce the belief that he was murdered. We hope the Dis-trict-Attorney will thoroughly investigate the matter. We have once before called attention to the locse manner in which inquests are held in this county, and we deem it our duty again to usek the District-Attorney to call the attention of the Grand Jury, soon to meet, to the fact.

### BEVOLT AT SING SING.

Two Optbreaks of Convicts - A Keeper Billed and Seven Convicts Wonnded. Sing Sing, March 18.—This quiet little village has been in a fever of excitement all day long over two desperate and marderous revolts at Sing Sing Prices. The first one transpired be-tween three and four o'clock this morning. As about that time, Mr. Forrest, one of the night keepers, proceeded to the cells in one of the corridors where he released five convicts whose and it is where he released here convicts whose only it was to proceed to the cook room to prepare breakfast for the immates of the prison. As the convicts emerged from their cells Mr. Forrest passed to the office where he left the keys, and took another key which opened the chapel. When he reached the door of the latter place O'Neil, one of the convicts, re-marked there was a "still" in the chapel meaning a corpse. The keeper and the convicts enthe corpse Mr. Forrest was about to move on, when O'Neil put his arm around his neck, and when U'Neil put his arm around his neck, and another convict named Burns struck him a pow-erful blow in the stomach, rendering him insen-sible. They then gagged him and bound his hands and fect. While the gagging process was going on Mr. Forrest set his teeth, when Burns said: "Tommy, if you don't open your mouth, I'll cut you," at the same time showing a pocket knife with a blade about four inches long. pocket knife with a blade about four inches long. After Forrest was secured they stood him oppo-site the guard-post, at a window, and then pro-ceeded to the cook-room, where they found ano-ther keeper, named Edward Craft, whom they also gagged and left lying on his face. He was found dead where they left him, having probably died from strangulation. Having freed themselves, the convicts, five in number, made good their es-cape. When Mr. Forrest was found his gag was removed, his arms and feet loosened, and he was found to be only slightly injured. To-day, while the "break" was being talked

To-day, while the "break" was being talked over, a messenger out of breath arrived at the main office, and in hurried words called for help, as there was another and desperate "break" going on. This was about 1 P. M. At that hour, Jacob Schen, who was about 17. at. At that hour, Jacob Schen, who was on guard-duty at the middle dock, observed three convicts approach-ing the guard-house, one of them with his hand ing the guard-house, one of them with his hand extended holding out a piece of white paper. The guard spoke to them and inquired what they wanted. One of the convicts said, "I want to show you my pass." Schen advanced with-out his musket, when the three convicts, who were employed in the shoe shop, drew out long these betwee and immediately rushed upon the shoe knives and immediately rushed upon th The latter attempted to return for his guard. musket, but was soon overpowered by the con-victs, although he was assisted by another con-vict named John Perry. As soon as they had secured the guard, they made a rush for the guard secured the guard, they made a rush for the guard neuse, and taking carbines and muskets there-from, sallied forth towards the sloop Exchange, of Newburgh, which vessel was lying at the dock laden with lumber, having arrived there only about an hour previous. On the deck-load of lumber were the hands employed on the vessel, the captain, and one of the keepers of the prison. The three convicts, now joined by four others and all being armed, ordered the keepers prison. The three convicts, now jointed by four others, and all being armed, ordered the keeper, captain and all hands ashore. None of the latter being armed, they quietly walked ashore, when the convicts rushed on board and attempted to get the vessel under weigh. She was, however,

ecurely anchored, which fact was unknown to

ing is the list of the injured: James McCauley, shot 3 times in the body, and will probably not recover. A convict named Allen is also se-riously hurt. Slightly hurt: Timothy Donoran, Daniel O'Connell, Edward McGina. Donnelly and Miller, two who are dangerously injured, were under twenty years' sentence. While the noon rebellion was going on, it was thought that a general revolt was about to transpire, and a tele-gram was sent to Sing Sing village for help. It was responded to immediately by hundreds of men, armed with all sorts of weapons, and the excitement was great. This afternoon all is excitement was great. This afternoon all is quiet, and will probably remain so through the night. None of the guards or officers of the prison were hart.

ing is the list of the injured: James McCauley

Strange Scene in a Church-A Clergy-man Charged with Heresy.

The Presbyterian Church at San José, California. was lately the theatre of a remarkable scane The Presbytery convened, with Rev. Dr. Sessions presiding as Moderator, to hear the report of a commission appointed by the congregation to ascertain why the pastoral relation between Rev. L. Hamilton and that church should not be dissolved. It appears that Mr. Hamilton desired to resign his charge on account of rumors in the church that he was not sound in the faith. As a result of the account of rumors in the church that he was not sound in the faith. As a result of the investigation by the commission the Presbytery unanimously adopted a resolution to the effect that it was inexpedient to take further action upon the request of Mr. Hamilton for leave to re-sign. The Moderator made a long review of the case, declaring that by the laws of the Presbyte-rian Church it was imperative for a Presbytery to prefer charges against a minister when by com-

meter charges against a minister, when by com-mon repute he was not sound in the faith. He then called upon the Presbytery to act. Mr. Hamilton replied to the Moderator main-taining his orthodoxy, and demanding an hon-orable release. He said that some persons had shown themselves opposed to letting him depart shown themselves opposed to letting him depart without fixing upon him a brand or mark which would impair his future usefulness and reflect upon his character as a man and a Christian. The Moderator ruled his request out of order, as he could not be released by this Presbytery, except to another, or to an independency. Mr. Hamilton appealed for the last time from the decision, but was not sustained by a unani-mona voic. Addressing the Moderator he and mous vote. Addressing the Moderator, he said that he then and there unconditionally withdrew from the Presbytery of San José, and bade them "be careful how they triffed with his character, or attempted to blacken his name."

The scene was very impressive. The church was crowded with persons who warmly sympa-thized with the speaker, but who preserved pro-found silence. The charges against Mr. Hamil-ton were then read. They were in substance that he held and advocated doctrines concerning the future state of these who die importance the future state of those who die in impenitency which are contrary to the Word of God and the standards of the Presbyterian Church, and that which are these doctrines were taught in a pamphici just issued by him, entitled "The Future State and Free Discussion;" that he held there will be a day of grace or probation, after this life, in which there will be an opportunity to accept offers of mercy through Christ and be saved; that he de-uid and abjured the doctrines of future punish-ment as held in our confession of fatth, and he

indicates that the misery of hell may come to an end, and says the duration of future punishment is left by Scripture indefinite. After the charges had been read, Mr. Hamilton was asked if he would waive his right to a stay of ten days, but he neither claimed that right nor waived it and a moment after waived out of the waived it, and a moment after walked out of the church. The congregation seemed to instinctively follow him, and in a few minutes none were left except the members of the Presbytery.

# AMUSEMENTS.

4:00 O'Olock. BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST CABLE NEWS Great Britain and U. S. Postal Affairs Latest Advices from Paraguay President Lopez Collecting an Army LATEST FROM WASHINGTON THE TENURE OF OFFICE LAW THE DEBATE IN THE SENATE:

### By the Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, March 19 .- The National Steamship, Company has made an offer to the Post-office Department to carry the mails between Great. Britain and the United States for 1d. per oz. It is objected, however, that the steamers of thisline are too slow.

PARIS, March 19 .- Later advices have been received from Rio Janeiro. The war news is unimportant. President Lopez has collected an army of 4,000 Paraguayans, and is fortifying. Grasse, a town in the interior.

Debate on the Civil Tenure Repeal. Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin. F. WASHINGTON, March 19.-The debate on the Tenure-of-Office act in the Senate continues with crowded galleries and unflagging interast. Carl. Schurz's first speech attracted much attention. He exhorted the Senate to stand firm against ropeal, but deprecated the acrimony which had crept into the debate as tending to produce needless dissension.

The House has been all the atternoon in Committee of the Whole on the Indian Appropriation bill

## Bevenue Officers in Louisiana.

[Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin.] WASHINGTON, March 19.—It is definitely settled hat Mr. Jonbert, a wealthy French colored man, s to be Assessor of the First District of Louisians. Secretary Bontwell sent for him and tendered him the office to-day. Supervisor Creery, whom it had been determined to remove on account of of his Johnsonism, will be retained, and returns at once to New Orleans.

#### From Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 19.—The Committee of Ways and Means called in a body to-day upon President Grant, Sccretary Boutwell and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. They had a in the course of which he declared his determina-tion to sell gold publicly and never in private. He believed he had the power to invest surplus

BANKING CO. JEENEY CITY, March 16, 1869. Notice is hereby given that the Annual Election will be hold at the office of the Company, in Jersey City, on MONDAY, the FIFTH DAY OF AIPRIL NEXT, for the choice of five Directors in the place of Class No. 4, whose term of office will then expire; and of one Director of Class No. 3 to fill a vacancy. The Foll will be open from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock, P.M.

The Brock Transfer Books will be closed from this date until April 5th, inclusive, mhlétospári, JOHN RODGERS, See'y,

rian Church. Entrance on Eighteenth street. Open from 3 to 10 P. M. March 23d, at 8 o'clock P. M., Grand oncert, Tickets 50 cts., for the benefit of the Church. mbls-4trp; HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 151" and 1521 LOM baid street, Dispensary Department.-Medical treatment and medicine turnished gratuitously to the poor.

### Whittier on Ships.

The Boston Advertiser of yesterday contains the following:

Whittier is the name of a new first-class ship built by John Currier, Jr., and owned chiefly by the Cushings of Newburyport. The poet who has done so much to enhance the fame of the Merrimac replied thus to the request for permis-

sion to pay him this appropriate honor: In the course of my life I have done something in the scafaring line as well as in Spanish castles, but unfortunately my ships rarely come to port. It is a satisfaction, therefore, to feel that I have now an interest in a stauncher craft, substantial as oaken ribs and copper bolts can make her. With renewed thanks to the owners and builders for the complimentary use of my name, I am very traly thy friend, John G. Whitties.

If the fine vessel weathers the storms of ocean half as stoutly as the Quaker singer faced the tempest that roared around him and other oppotempest that roared around him and other oppo-nents of slavery in former days, and ploughs the sea before favoring gales as gracefully as he has described the scenery and told the legends of her native river, she cannot fail of making prosper-ous voyages and finding welcome barbors; and however far she may sail, she will not outsail his bravely-carned fame, as the poet of justice and bravely-carned fame, as the poet of justice and humanity, as well as of purest beauty and truest sontiment.

#### Peninsula Consolidation.

It appears that the State of Delaware is in earnest in uying to gobble up the Eastern Shore of Maryland. The following resolutions have passed the House in the Delaware Legislature, and are now before the Senate.

Resolved, Sc., That on the first Wednesday in May next there be held in the town of Dover a convention of delegates from the State of Delaconvention of delegates from the State of Dela-ware, the nine counties of Maryland, and the two counties of Virginia lying east of the Chesapeake Bay, for the purpose of advising upon the propriety of uniting this Peninsula under one State government; and if found advisable, to agree upon a basis of union, which to the consent of the Legislatures of the subject to the consent of the Legislatures of the States of Delaware, Maryland and Virginia re-spectively, and the approval of the Congress of

spectively, and the approval of the congress of the United States. *Residued further*, That said committee be com-posed of five delegates from each of the counties on the Peninsula, and that the Secretary of State cause these resolutions to be published in each of the newspapers of the several countles inviting the people thereof to such action as will cause the convention to be fully represented.

The Case of General Longstreet. The Washington correspondent of the Tribund

BBTRI Eava: The case of Gen. Longstreet, nominated as Sur-veyor of the Port at New Orleans, was under consideration to-day by the Senate Commerce Committee. It is understood that a majority of the Committee. Consideration to de la understood that a majority of Committee. It is understood that a majority of the Committee were opposed to his confirma-tion, not especially because Gen. Longstreet was a leading rebel during the Rebellion, but on the ground that there are an abundance of men who ground that there are an abundance of men who were loyal to the Government from the breaking out of the Rebellion to the close, and who ought to be provided for in pre-ference to the class to which Gen. Longstreet be-longs. The committee, showever, decided to re-port his name to the Senate without recommend-ation, and let that body take such action as they may think proper. There are many Senators who are in favor of confirming all of President Grant's nominations on general principles. It is expected that the Southern Senators will make a sharp flight against Longstreet's confirmation. sharp flight against Longstreet's confirmation.

iving his assistance as simple deputy. He proves, however, very clearly that his influence vailed to make the reforms much larger and more liberal than they otherwise would have been. "Urge the Emperor," he says, writing to Walewski, " to make a resolute change. People think him worn out and ill; let him re-assure public opinion by a vigorous stroke." This is plain speaking, no doubt; and M. Ollivier seems to have been just as straightforward when in presence of the Emperor himself. He had an important interview with the sovereign, of which he gives his impressions in a form which is very interesting, though "the con-

posals. All these honors, however, which the

Emperor was desirous to shower upon him, M.

Ollivier, to his great credit, according

to his own account declined, and preferred

versation between them was of too confidential a character to allow him to go into details." Bat he publishes a subsequent letter to himself from the Emperor which throws considerable light upon the workings of the imperial mind. The Emperor protests that "what restrains him is neither uncertainty nor vain infatuation of his prerogatives," but "the fear of depriving himself of the means of re-establishing moral order in a country to shaken by passions as France. I would fain," he says again, "achieve at one blow what is called the 'crowning of the edifice,' for the country wants, and I want, to be definitively fixed. It is by always leaning to one side that one fulls at last." These notices may give you some idea of M. Ollivier's book; but it must be read to appreciate all the light it throws upon the existing state of things.

Yesterday we were in what the French call "en plein Carnaval,"-it being the Mi-Carême, and a universal holiday. The streets were so densely crowded that locomotion became impossible along the sidewalks, and in the middle of the road the carriages came to a dead block. It is the custom for every one to be out, either driving or walking, while all the balconies are filled with spectators, looking at the busy seene below. The day was plendid, and every one was saying that the Mi-Cateme had not for a long time been so brilliant. There were far more masqueraders than usual and s great number of gorgcously got-ap processions on horseback, and in carriages and triumphal cars. The blanchisseuses, or washerwomen, whose te to it especially is, were out in full force; the different "establishments" vying with each other in splendor. It is most amusing to see the getup of these Dulcineas, who spare no pains or expense to adorn their portly persons, for most of them look as if they would be ugly customers in a scuille, with their stalwart arms and huge fists. I met one procession of tourteen carriages in the Rue de Rivoli filled

with these "ladies" and their attendant swains, all magnificently attired. One corpulent female who had evidently just come from a substantial déjaner a la fourchette, was reclining gracefully on the cushions, looking very full and red in the face, while over the carriage door was stretched a foot and ancle. or rather leg, displaying at its extremity a beautiful pink satin boot richly trimmed with lace, and which the wearer evidently thought far too good be hid at the bottom of to the vehicle in which she was riding. The contrast between the one extremity of the person and the other-between the face and the boot-the red skin and the pink satin-was such as could only be properly estimated by being seen. Noise on these occasions is the order of the day; and there is not a gamin de Paris who does not take advantage of the impunity granted by the police to. blow a trumpel of some sort, while the balconies are often filled with a dozen performers on the old French hunting horn. So passes the day of the Mi-Carême in Paris, closing at night with the revels of hundreds of bals masquis.

pecial ordinance will prescribe the details of the fulfillment of this decree.

Country and Liberty !-- Camaguey, February Signed for the Assembly, Salvador de Cleneros, Edward Agramonte, Ignacio Agra-monte, Francisco Sanches, Antonio Zambrano,

# THE GRIMES NAVY BILL.

An Unwise and Hurtful Piece of Legislation.

en. Antonio Castillo.—Tribune.

The Washington correspondent of the N.Y. Tribune eave :

Tribute eags: A strong effort is making by those in authority at the Navy Department to press through the Honse the bill recently passed in the Senate regu-lating the reak of officers in the Navy. This bill, which was tramed by Senator Grimes, increases the pay of midshipmen, making an additional expense of nearly \$200,000 to the Govern-ment. It also virtually degrades the staff officers of the Navy. There has al-ways been a feeling of enmity between line and stati officers of the naval service in regard to rank. The line officers are unwilling that those If the staff should have the same privileges, although they assimilate in rank, and the staff officers have been gradually calbing the recognition to which they think they are entitled; but this bill pro-poses to put them back again. Admiral Porter favors the line 'officers, while Ad-miral Farragut sympathizes with the staff. As the Navy Department is virtually under the control of Admiral Porter the bill is emprosed to though they assimilate in rank and control of Admiral Porter, the bill is supposed to have been prompted by him. The Naval Com-wittee of the House has not yet met for business, but will do so at once. Judge Scoffeld of Penn-sylvania is chairman, and he will not proceed unstily, but hear both sides of the question beore recommending what action should be taken

y the House. Speaking of this bill editorially, the Tribune

we trust the House will not be in a hurry to pass the Senate bill in reference to the naval serice. The bill is understood to be the work of Admiral Porter, and is simply the expression of his desire to make invidious distinctions between officers of the line and officers of the staff. It is an old question in the Navy, and it is not wise for the Department to force it upon the country. The duties of the staff and the line are dissimilar; but there is certainly nothing in the education of a Midshipman, a Commander, or even an Admiral to justify Congress in making invidious distinc tions between him and a Surgeon and Engineer We regard this bill just as we regard the recent orders of the Navy Department, merely an attempt to create naval grades of aris-tocracy. It is Annapolis clamoring to have the same recognition in the navy that we give to West Point in the army. There has been too much of this both in the army and the navy. Let the House consider this bill carefully, and not be merely dragged at the heels of the Navy Department as a mere register of the experiments or the prejudices of Vice-Admiral

## Murder in Reading.

Porter.

The Reading Times of yesterday says: The body of Nicholas Scheaffer, a farmer of Onte-launce township, this county, was found floating in the Schuyikill canal, between Franklin and Chestnut streets, yesterday morning. When taken out he was found to be much scratched about the was found to be much scratched about the face. The coroner held an inquest and found that deceased came to his death by being "accidentally drowned," and the body was handed over to Bertolette, undertaker, who removed it to the back accident and the body was handed to the late residence of the deceased. Later oir cumstances have transpired which have caused a belief in some circles of the city that he was foully dealt with. It appears that Scheaffer, who is wealthy; came to town on Wednesday noon, that he had in his possession some two hundred dolare not in this possession come two minared doi-lars in money, that he was seen alive, and in company late in the evening, that when he was found his money, with the exception of ten doi-lars found in an out-of-the way pocket, was gone, that he has marks of scratches upon his for life, that he may have occurred in a struggle for life, that he may have been robbed and murdered by some one and thrown into the canal, that the place where he was found

them. They, however, cat the ropes, when the news of the second revolt having reached headquarters, a reinforcement of guards arrived. he convicts, seeing the guards coming, com-menced firing on them from the muskets and mencea nring on them from the muskets and carbines they had seized at the guard-house. The guards returned the fire rapidly, and altogether about twenty five shots were fired, when the Cap-tain of the Exchange, seeing that one of the con-victs was out of 'ammunition, walked up and seized the villain's musket and clubbed him form. At this inneutre hundred of men down. At this juncture hundreds of men from Sing Sing village, armed with almost every decription of weapons, arrived on the spot, when the rebellions convicts, seeing that there was no chance for escape, quietly submitted to the situa-tior. The result of the shooting is as follows: James McCalley, ringleader, shot three times in the body, will probably die: Stephen Allen, shot also in the body, condition daugerons. Timothy Donavan, Doniel O'Connell, Edward McGuire, Donnelly and Miller, slightly injured. The five named last are severely hurt but their wounds are not considered dangerous. The convict, Perry, who assisted the guard when he was atlacked, has been in prison nine years and has five more years to serve. He was sentenced by Judge Examott of and He He was sentenced by Jadge Liamott of goughceepsie for burglary; James McCaaley and Stephen Allen, the ringleaders of the last revolt, had recently arrived at the prison, having been sentenced to 20 years confinement each by Re-corder Hackett, of New York city. Coroner corder Hackett, of New York city. Coroner McEntee, of Croton, is now at the prison. hold-ing an inquest on the body of Craft, who was gsgged to death. The testimony is not all in, and it is thought a verdict will not be reached till to-morrow. This evening, affairs about the pri-son are unusually quiet, but all are doubly righant. It is a fact that there are not enough arms about the institution to make any sort of a show with in case a general revolt occurs, con-equently all are a little nervous. Between 5 and 6 o'clock this afternoon, two of the convicts who escaped this morning, Burns and Muller, were found in a barn in the village, and are now at the prison in close confinement. The greatest xertions are being made to capture the it and success will probably crown the efforts of those who are after them.—Tribune.

Another Account.

Sing Bing, N. Y., March 18.—Two serious out-breaks were made by the convicts at this prison to day. The first occurred between three and four o'clock, A. M. At that hour Mr. Thos. For-rest, one of the night keepers, proceeded to cells Nos. 13, 28 and 31, and unlocked them, letting out convicts Decker, Lockwood, Mulirey and John Barns, to take them to mess to get break-net for the other convicts. Soon after leaving tast for the other convicts. Soon after leaving the cells, and while passing through the chapel, two of the convicts seized and struck Forrest, two of the convicts seized and struck Forrest, and gagged him, laying him down and passing on to the mess-room, where Edwin Craft, night guard, was stationed. They also seized and gagged him, and then all five of them made their escape trom the roof. When Craft was found he was dead, having been strangled by the gag, and was lying on his face. The alarm was given and every effort was made to rearrest the escaped con-victs. Two of them Burns and Mullrey were

Two of them, Burns and Mullrey, were captured in a barn at Tarrytown. Forrest was but slightly injured, the convicts seeming to have taken care not to hurt him. He was, however, gagged, and had his hands and feet tied. About one P. M. another attempt was made by

another squad of convicts to get away, which was more desperate than the first. At that hour three convicts approached the guard on the mid-dle dock, saying they had a pass they wished to show him. He advanced without his arms, when they immediately ran at him with huge knives. He ran for his musket, but was soon over-powered, but was not hurt. The convicts, now, joined by others, made a rush for the sloop Ex-change, which was lying at the dock, laden with homeer. Once there, and being provided with arms which they had seized from the guard-house, they ordered the men off the vessel, and attempted to jump on board. By this time the alarm had spread, and fresh guards came upon the scene. Rapid firing of musketry began, and some 20 shots in all were fired. The convicts be-ing unable to get the vessel away from the dock, and seeing they were overpowered, succumbed and were taken back to the prison. The follow

At the Arch Street Theatre this evening Miss Lizzie Price will have a benefit in two first-rate pieces; Birds of a Feather and Craig's fanny burlesque King Lear the Cuss. Miss Price has, for a long time, held the leading position in Mrs. Drew's company, and she has distinguished horself upon all occasions by her carefulness and in-telligence. It falls to her lot to play a range of widely different characters, for which great versatility is required, and it can be said, justly, that lic do not properly appreciate the amount of labor involved in the representation of a series of wholly diverse characters, some of which must be distasteful to the performer. It involves physical and mental fotigue, and sometimes dis-couragement and disgust. Miss Price goes through the whole course as if each successive part was the favorite; and by her earnestness not less than by her grace, she manages to secure riends and admirers by the quantity among her udiences. She deserves a full house this evening. -To-morrow night Mr. F. Mackay, of the rch Street Theatre Company, will have a benefit in The Merry Wives of Windsor. This will be the only occasion of the performance of this -plendid drama in the city this season. Mr. Mackay will appear, for the first time in his life, as "Faistaf," and we believe that he will play the character as well as it can be played by anybody. It is only just to say of Mr. Mackay that he is entirely the best actor in his peculiar line of "old man" parts upon the American stage. This is a man parts upon the American stage. This is a sweeping assertion, but it is true, and the artist deserves to have it said of him. It is one of his peculiarities to pay fastidious attention to the minutest details of his "make up," so that it is slways a study. He has a faculty of making every fragment of his costume a part of the character, so that his very shoesting sometime character, so that his very shoestrings sometimes will tell the story, by themselves. It is a common belief among theatre-goers, that

Mr. Mackay is an aged man; that he was born in the middle of the last contury, was the playmate of most of our revolutionary forefathers, and was of most of our revolutionary forefathers, and was present at the signing of the Declaration of Inde-pendence. The fact is that he is thirty-two or three years of age, and his octogenarian appear-ance is only the result of consummate art. The personation of old age is his specialty, but from his great success in some other parts, and his general intelligence as an actor. We expect a rare representation of the fat knight "Falsaff."

-The double jointed Japs will exercise themselves in an interesting and superior manner at the Theatre Comique this evening and to-morrow afterneon and evening. As a more matter of economy everybody should go to see them this week. Now, a person can gaze on their maily forms by going round the corner and squandering fifty cents. After to-morrow any man who wishes to see them will have to go to Japan at the expense of-say-\$1,500.

-The regular Sentz-Hassler concert will be given at the Musical Fund Hall to-morrow afterweifsohn's, will make his first appearance.

-Miss Fanny Davenport, of the Arch Street Company, will have a benefit on Wednesday evening next. Her respected and talented father, Mr. E. L. Davenport, will appear on the occasion.

-Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams will have a farewell benefit at the Walnut this evening in three pieces: Rory O'More, The Widow of the Mill, and Pat's Blunders. The Emerald Ring will be given to-morrow afternoon and evening. On Monday Foul Play will be reproduced in splendid style.

-The Field of the Cloth of Gold will be re peated at the Chestnut this evening, and to morrow afternoon.

-At the American Theatre this evening a mis cellaneous entertainment will be given.

--Mile.-Janauschek will appear at the Academy of Music this evening, in *Elizabeth*. To-morrow night she will close her engagement with *Medea*.

-José Rodriguez y Rodriguez, who attempted the life of Queen Isubella of Spain in 1851, and has been imprisoned for the offence ever since, has just been set at liberty.

-Mrs. Howe's famous "Battle Hymn" was hastily written between midnight and dawn, after a visit to the "hundred circling camps" about Washington in the winter of 1861-2.

ugot be could do so. informed the committee that the income from

nitioned the committee that the income from customs is increasing. The conversation with President Grant was mainly of a social character. The President to-day ordered the discontinuance

The President to-day ordered the discontinuance of the military guard at the White Honse; which has been on duty for the last four years under Captain McKeever, and that hereafter the protec-tion of the premises shall be in charge of the

doorkeeper and three police officers. WASHINGTON, March 19.- Tae following are the receipts of Customs from March 8th to March.

löth, inclusive: Boston, \$326,282; New York, \$2,560,899; Phila delphia, \$128.607; Baltimore, \$207,208; San Fran-cisco. Feb. 1st to Feb. 15th, \$239,547. Total, \$3,470,502.

The Georgia Legislature Adjourns. ATLANTA, March 19. --Both houses adjourned, sine die last night. Yesterday a motion was made in the Senate authorizing the Sheriff of any county to call on the Governor for troops to assist the Sheriffs whenever deemed necessary. Mr. Hungerford (Rep.) thought the resolution unnecessary, and moved to lay it on the table, which was sustained. On the motion for the reconsideration of the

indefinite postponement of the 15th amendmen yesterday morning, the resolution was sustained ıdmen 🐛 and the amondment put on its final passage and defeated by the following vote:

Republicans voting for adoption, 8; Democrata voting for adoption, 7.

Voting for adoption, 7. Democrate voting against adoption, 9; Re-publicans absent, or dodging the vote, 8; thus the Fifteenth Amendment was defeated in a Re-publican Senate after its passage by a Demo-cratic House of Representatives.

Both House of Representatives. Both Houses passed the General Appropriation bill, which was signed by the Governor. The House took up the Senate resolution to purchase Kimball's Opera House for a Capitol building. The Chair ruled that a majority hav-ing voted to adopt the Senate resolution, and a cuorum being present but refusion to web de quorum being present, but refusing to vote, de-cided the question settled. An appeal was sus-tained, and the purchase of the Opera House was

#### defeated—yeas 64, nays 57. From Havana.

HAVANA, March 19.—Sugar in improved de-mand and advancing; more buyers than sellers, and holders demand an advance. No. 12 D. S. quoted at 9@9% reals. Exchange firmer but unchanged.

PACTS AND PANCIES.

-Mrs. Lander is playing in New Orleans. -Pyramus (finding the torn veil)-Oan "Fais-

-In Bengal there are sixty-seven public holldays, none of which occur on Sunday,

-Omaha has a choral union, which has been giving public representations of "Queen Esther." -Slavery is abolished in all Portuguese poesessions.

-Boston is to have a new two-cent paper, to be called the Tribune.

-There is a wonderful cow in Kentucky, whose milk turns to solid butter on stirring it with a spoon.

-The threshing machines used in the United. States save ten million bushels of grain annually more than the flail would save.

- The statue of Washington, removed from Baton Rouge during General Batter's administration in Louisiana, is on its way back to that city. -Parton would like the Consulahip to Paris or Berlin, nominally or pecuniarily, in order, really to finish his Life of Voltaire.

-A man in England has committed suicide by pouring petroleum over himself and lighting it with a match.

-Fourteen members of the Minpesots legisla-ture were speechless during the whole session. Happy legislature!

-Women in France who kill newly-born children are called angel-makers, or Faisusse d'anges; five of them were recently tried as Mont-

-The richest man in Vienna is Baron Sina, the banker. His wealth is believed to be much greater than that of any member of the Rothschild family.