[From the Overlie ad Monthly.]

Didn't know Flynn?-

Flynn of Virginia— Long as he's been 'yar Look 'ee here, stranger, Whar hee you been?

Here in this tunnel

Day out and in.

Didn't know Flyan!

Well-that is queer-

Why it's a sin To think of Tom Flynn;

Tom with his cheer, Tom without fear— Stranger, look 'yar!

Thar in the drift,

And that was all

That's all about

That lets me out.

Back to the wall, He held the timbers

Ready to fail; Then in the darkness

"Run for your life, Jake! Run for your wife's sake! Don't wait for me."

Heard in the din Heard of Tom Flynn,

Flynn of Virginia.

Fiynn of Virginia.

Here in the damp-Out of the sun— That 'ar derned lamp

Makes my eyes run. Well, there—I'm done!

But, sir, when you'll Hear the next fool Asking of Flynn—

Flynn of Virginia.
Just you chip in,
Say you knew Flynn;

Say that you've been 'yar.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

The "Last Word" in the Senate on the

Substitute for the Tenure-of-Office

Law-Great Activity in Making Out hominations at the Departments, in

Anticipation of an Early Baising of

the "Embargo" Governor Geary Pays a "Pop Visit"-A Philadelphia Plane for the White House, &c. (Correspondence of the Phila. Evening Balletin]

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1869.—The anxiety of

the office-seekers reached its climax this morn-

ing, when it was aunounced that the Judiciary

committee had been long in consultation last evening, and had arrived at a basis of settlement

apon the vexed question of the Civil Tenure bill-

It was eagerly asked, "Suppose the Senate passes

the bill in the shape reported by the Judiciary Committee, what assurance is there that the

Committee, what assurance is there that the House will concur? And then there will be more wrangling for three or four days, and perhaps a week, before the question is finally settied."

After the amended bill was reported to the Senate by fir. Trumbull, everybody expected that a vote would be taken without any delay, so as to send the bill over to the House before it adjourned. But no. One Senator after another launched forth in debate, and when Senator Sprague began to read the history of Jeffreys, the unrighteous judge, I never witnessed such impatience as was manifested both on the floor and in the galleries. One Senator abruptly moved

the galleries. One Senator abruptly moved to adjourn, but a chorus of other Senators broke forth in a decided "No!" which clearly indicated their intention to sit

the debate out, and have a vote before, adjourn-

ment. So universal was the desire to get rid of this unpleasant and perplexing question, that a

lenator assured me he and a number of other

had determined to "eit it out, and come to a vote, if they had to stay all night." When I left the

chamber, there seemed little prospect of a vote being taken soon. There was little doubt, how-

ever, that the Senate would pass the bill in the same form as reported by the committee.

THE PRESIDENT RELAXING IN REGARD TO NOMINA-

The batch of nominations sent to the Senate to-

day by the President, among which were several nominationa, removing parties now in office, was halled as an earnest of his desire to meet the

Senate half way, and even to make concessions in

regard to the Civil Tenure bill. This pacific policy will hasten the restoration of harmony and con-

cord between the Executive and legislative

HURRYING UP THE WORK.

To-day was a busy day in the several Departments in preparing nominations to forward to the President so as to be in readiness to send

them to the Senate as soon as the dead-lock is broken, after which there will be a perfect ava-

lanche for a few days, if accounts are true, as Congress is very anxious to adjourn, and wants

to see the political guillotine put in operation as

rapidly as possible. There is good reason to be-lieve that most of the Philadelphia appointments

were decided upon to-day, but the precise action

in the different cases has not transpired. It will not vary much from what has been foreshadowed

in this correspondence.

YISIT OF GOVERNOR GEARY.

Yesterday Governor Geary paid us a "pop visit," had an interview with President Grant, it is said, concerning Pennsylvania appointments,

and returned the same afternoon to Harrisburg.

and returned the same afternoon to Harrisburg.

A PHILADRIPHIA PIANO FOR THE WHITE HOUSE.

Mr. Henry W. Gray, agent of the Schomacker
Plano Forte Company, of Philadelphia, was here
yesterday, and made a contract with Gen. Michler, Superintendent of Public Buildings, to supply
one of the finest pianos of their make for the use
of the White House, which will be delivered immediately. This is a great triumph for Philadelphia mechanics, and shows that Mrs. Grant, who
made the selection, appreciates the superiority of

made the selection, appreciates the superiority of

The Chinese in San Francisco.

It is evident that the antagonism which has been growing up between the native and Chinese

population in California will before long culmi

nate in bloedy collision. The San Francisco Herald, speaking of the Chinese, says that not

withstanding their former submission and peaceful spirit, they have 'suddenly changed their conduct, and for months past the courts have been burthened with investigations of their crimes—investigations that have come to naught,

for these people have no regard for the sancity of an oath, and perjure themselves by wholesale." The Herald continues:

They have introduced into our Christian city all the barbarous practices of their native land—they, do not healtate to hatch conspiracies, abduct and spanishes they employ they consider the constitution of the constitution of

and assassinate, and, what is worse, they employ an organized gang of braves to slay their enemies

with such a people? They are souliess, con-scienceless, devisish. Their vile passions, long kept in restraint from submission to the moral

influence of the white man, are now breaking

forth in barbaric tury—they openly defy our laws, and with brazen insolence insult our civilization.

Let us exhaust all the resources of the law to re-strain them, and if they fall, let us advise them to

BUSQUEHANNA.

in this correspondence.

TIONS.

IN THE TUNNEL.

He was my pardner-That same Tom Flynn.

Working together, In wind and weather,

SO BEFORE SE

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXII.-NO. 294.

THE EVENING BULLETIN: PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING,

(Sundays excepted),
AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING.
607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
BY THE
EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION, FRANCIS BULLETIN ABSULIATION,
FROM PEACOUR, GAPPER SOUDER, JR.
F. L. WETHERSTON, THUS, J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at IS
conta per week, payable to the carriers, or 88 per annum.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR
tios, &c. New styles, MASON & CO.,
au25tfs 907 Chestnut street,

W EDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, LOUIS DREKA, Sta-tioner and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street. (eb 20, 4f

DIED.

BENEZET.—On the 23d inst., John Stephen Benezet

BENEZET.—On the 23d inst., John Stephen Benezet, in the Sist year of his age.

His relatives and friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1836 Cherry street, on Friday, the 26th inst., at 10 e/clock.

HOWELL—On Tolrd-day morning, 23d inst., Hannah Howell, in the Sist year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to to attend her funeral, from her late residence, 218 South Fifteenth street, on Sixth-day morning, 25th inst., at 11 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

STERVER.—On the morning of the 24th instant, Henry D. Steever, in the Grit year of his age.

The male relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 4506 Main street, Germantown.

Germantown.
THOMAS.—On the 23d inst., Joseph M., son of Charles J. and Ann M. Thomas, in the 38th year of The relatives and friends of the family, also Philadelphia Lodge, No. 72, A. Y. M., and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to attend the foneral, from his late revidence, No. 1337 North Twelfth street, on Friday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'cluck. Interment at Laurel Hill.

YOURTHESS.—At Trenton on the 24th inst., Wil-

VOORHEES.—At Trenton, on the 24th inst., William Voorhees.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the finneral, from his late residence, No. 35 West Front street, Treaton, N. J., on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CPRING GLOVES-PIRST QUALITY ONLY.
SEYRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH,
KEEF ONLY THE BEST GLOVES.
GLOICE SPRING COLORS.
GLACK AND WHILE.
SIZES FROM 6 TO 8.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN. JAMES E. MURDOCH. The Address (Recollections and Impressions of Abra-bam Lincoln) intended to have bren delivered by JAS. E. MURDUCH on the 9th inst, will be delivered at the Academy of Muric on

Academy of Muric on BATURDAY EVENING. 27th instant.

Yor the benefit of the Soldiers' Orphans of the Northern Heme and Lincoln institute.

Tickets can be had at Trumpler's Music Store, 525 Chestons of the County of the County

nut street.
Parquet, Parquet Circle and Balcony, 81.
All other parts of the House, 52 cents.
mh23 5trp; OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO.

Notice of the Months Canal And National Banking CO.

Notice is hereby given that the Atnual Election will be hid at the office of the Company, in Jersey City, on MONDAY, the PAPTH DAY OF APRIL NEAT, for the choice of five Diectors 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 Poll will be open from Po'clock until 2 o'clock. The Stock Transfer Books will be closed from this date until April 5th, inclusive.

mhiktosports!

JOHN RODGERS, Secty.

THE FAIR AT THE WEST ARCH ST. PRESSYTERIAN CHURCH WILLCHOF HIDAY, the 20th Oten from 3 to 10 F. M. to day. Friday from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M. GREAT BARGAINS OFFERED. mb25-2tp;

HOVER'S CARBONIZED PAPER, recently improved, makes the writing more perma L. M. CO., 51 South Fourth strest.

NEW METHOD OF BUILDING CHEAP AND beautiful Cottages in the Eural Districts. Circulars free. Apply to https://doi.org/10.1006/j.circulars.html mb25 Strps

THE NEW HALL OF THE COMMERCIAL

Exchange, Second street, above Wainut, will be
thrown open for the public, on MUNDAY AFTERNOON
March 52d, from 3 to 6 P. M., and every afternoo, duting
mb23 btrps.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1531 LOM bard street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the

THE ISTHMUS.

The Proposed Canal—Transfer of Land to the Panama Bailroad Company—

Grand Entertainment.
PANAMA, March 15.—Rather a grand entertainment was given by the Panama Railroad Com pany on the 10th inst. The occasion was the transfer of lands from this republic to the company. Under contract with the United States of Colombia, the railroad company was entitled to several thousand acres of land not previously delivered. The company had the right of selec-tion. The lands along the line were chosen, and President Corresso, as the agent of the federal government, made the transfer. He had all his overpment, made the transfer. He had all incomplicials with him; the several foreign consuls were also present, and the members of the press. The company left by a special train from Panama at half-past 10 A. M., having previously taken breakfast at the Grand Hotel. At Matachin, about 17 miles hence, a luncheon was provided, and in the evening, at Colon, a dinner was given at the

Washington House, the premises of the railway company. It is not to record the fact that Colombians had for once in their lives a decent feed that I occupy your space on this subject; but it is to quote some very significant words which Presi-dent Correose employed on the occasion. His health was proposed, and in his reply, alluding to the railroad and the proposed canal, he said: "True, the Isthmus is on Colombian territory, but, geographically, nature has made the Isthmus, not for Colombia alone, but for the world "These words are important, and may one day be inconveniently quoted for officials here who, there can be no doubt, detest foreigners and foreign enterprises "most cordially."

The Rights of Citizens-An Important

Decision.
[From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press, March 23.] The case of Walker vs. Crane, which has been frequently alluded to in our columns, has recently reached a final conclusion in the court of last resort. The plaintiff is our worthy townsman, Hiram Walker. The defendant was, in 1864, United States Provost Marshal, stationed at Rutland. Mr. Walker, as some of our readers may remember, was in Rutland attend-ing to some business in reference to procuring a substitute for a man in his employ, was taken for a bounty-jumper by Provost Marshal Crane, and rudely ordered from his office. For resenting this in not very earefully chosen language, Mr. Walker was arrested by the Provost Marshal and marched to jall in charge of a file of soldiers. For this unlawful imprisonment, Mr. Walker brought suit, obtained a verdict of \$1,000 damages in the suit, obtained a verdict of \$1,000 damages in the County, and State Courts, and the Provost Marshal (or the Government, which was understood to be backing its officers) still appealing the case, it was carried to the United States Circuit Court with the same result, and was finally carried to the United States Supreme Court upon a writ of error. The United States Attorney-General, Mr. Evarts, being satisfied that defence of the case could not be maintained, gave it up without argument. The writ of error was dismissed, and the judgment of the Circuit Court, giving Mr. Walker \$1,000 damages and his costs, was af-Walker \$1,000 damages and his costs, was at-firmed. The point of law involved was the right of the Provost Marshal to arrest a citizen in Vermont, who was recenting the rudeness of the officer, and the decision is that he had no such right, and that no act of Congress could, under the circumstances, give such right.

-A St. Louis physician estimates that forty per cent. of the men in this country never drink

SPAIN.

The Proposed New apanish Constitu-tion—future form of Government— Triennial Parliaments—A King to Reign Lightern Years. Madrid, March 24, 1869.—The committee ap-

MADRID, March 24, 1869.—The committee appointed to prepare a new constitution made a reject to the Cortes to-day. The draft of the constitution proposes that the future form of government shall be monarchical, and shall consist of a Senate and Coppress. The Senatorial term shall be thirteen years; the Senators are to be elected by provisional councils composed of four for each province. The sessions of Congress are to be triennial, and universal suffrage is to be the rule in regard to yoting. The reign of the king shall in regard to voting. The reign of the king shall be limited to eighteen years. The majority of the committee reported in favor of a separation of Church from State, while a minority report of vocated the Roman Catholic as the State creed, with toleration towards all other religious pro-

fessions.

The liberty of the press and the right of public meeting will be guaranteed.

The Cortes yesterday passed the Military Conecription law.

CUBA

The Revolution as Seen by an Eye Wit-An American now in Cubs sends the following

letter to the New York Heraid:

The feeling of the natives of all classes is very dictided for the revolution, and young and old, rich and poor, have gone into it. General Dulce's proclamations of amnesty and reform at first proclamations of aninesty and reform at irreproduced some effect, and many were in favor of
accepting them. Among these were one, if
not two, of the Arango's, and one of
them had begun negotiations to that oftect. For this purpose he had held conmunication with Colonel Mena, and appointed a day when he would come in unharmed under a ting of truce to confer with him. It was stated in Principe that Colonel Mena's orders to the quad sent to meet Arango were to bring him the corpse of that rebel. The fact was that he was that as soon as he approached the suburbs of the town, and the remains were backed and dis-figured after death. This event stopped entirely

figured after death. This event stopped entirely the feeling in tavor of accepting the amnesty and reforms among the Cubans.

The insurgent force gathered round Puerto Principe amounts to about seven thousand men, and I was informed that eight thousand more were holding the line of railway between that city and Nuevitas. They are very enthusiastic in the cause, but are badly armed, and ill supplied alth amountaing. Their only cannon are a few with ammunition. Their only cannon are a few pieces of iron pipe well plugged and bound round with banded strips of the hard wood of the country. Every available instrument was applied to the making of a weapon for offensive purposes, and be general armament. A few had breech-loading rifies captured from the Spaniards, but the want of the proper ammunition rendered them of little trice. An old-fashioned flintlock muzzle-oading musket was the favorite arm, as it could be active a specific whether there were presented. always do service whether there were patent artridges, percussion caps, &c., in camp or not. Whoever had one of these prized it above all the patent arms to be had.

There are many negroes among the insurgents,

There are many negroes among the insurgents, most of them from the towns, or who were previously free. The plantations have all stopped work, but the slaves have either gone into the towns to seek protection, or have fled into the towns to seek protection, or have fled into the twoods, where they remain. Few or none of this clats of the population side with the Spaniards. The wer is carried on by the Cabana more as a guerrilla war than by regular operations. Whenver a force of Spanish troops appears anywhere the Cabana scatter from its front, and seek by mbuscading behind trees and in the thick woods of spanish troops and diminish their numbers. The great object among the insurgents in these encounters is to get hold of the musket and knapsack of every one they can wound or kill. knapsack of every one they can wound or kill. in this they will run extraordinary risks, three or four running out from the bush at every Spaniard who falls. The Spanish troops generally behave well in these ambuscade encounters, and whenever forced to halt or form during their march, will roundly abuse their unseen foes, styling them cowards, and calling upon them to ome out of their hiding places and show them-

The feeling among the Spaniards is very bitter indeed. They formed almost entirely the trading population of the country, and every crossroad nd country village was occupied with their tops. These are now abandoned wherever the Lops. These are now abandoned wherever the insurgents have appeared, and their owners have withdrawn to points held by the troops. Thus the country is bare of goods. At first a lenient colley towards the prisoners prevailed, but the Spanish volunteers have now become so violent that they shoot nearly all they capture, calling hem leaders. At the time I was with the insurcents they had not executed any prisoners, but he feeling in favor of retaliation was becoming

very strong.

No regular civil government exists in the districts held by the insurgents, and no formal atempt has yet been made to organize one. In the Central Department General Quesada's authority is respected, while in the east Gen. Cespedes s looked upon as the leader. There is little communication between the several departments and no concert of action. The only aim seems to be war with the Spaniard. The insurgents in the The insurgents in the inci from those of Cespedes and Quesada. From the insurgent camp around Puerto Principe we rode through Ciego de Avila. Es-

piritu santo, Villa Clara and Macagus to Colon, where we sold our horses, and took the cars for where we sold our noises, and took in the Havana. Wherever we stopped among the country people the same feeling against the spaniards and confidence that their rule is approaching its end prevailed, while in proaching its end prevailed, while in the towns the Spanish traders, armed and organized by the government, enter-nin the most violent feelings against the Cubans. No attempt to injure us was made by ither party when we encountered them, although both my companion and myself were searched on several occasions. The Spaniards were always districtful of ue; but the insurgents in every in-tance gave us good treatment because we were

Americana. It is my belief that the insurrection cannot be put down, and that it will continue to spread until it involves the whole island; but to take the ortified ports and towns the insurgents need better arms and organization than they now

Murder in Connecticut

[From the New Haven Journal, March 24.] The village of Barkhamsted, Litchfield county was the scene of a most horrible murder at about 7 e'clock on Monday morning. The victim, Jas. Hickox, of Pine Meadow, a machinist by trade peing unable to obtain work at his regular em ployment, went to Centre Hill, Barkhamsted, and engaged himself to a man named Evans. as a wood-chopper. He had been boarding with Evans for some weeks, and it is not known that there had been any difficulty be-

tween them. At the time of the murder they were sitting at breakfast together, when Evans suddenly jumped up, seized the carving-knife, and throwing Hickox's head back, cut his throat from ear to ear. Hickox started up, with the blood streaming from the wound, and ran ten took from the house when he decread dead. The an organized gang of bravos to slay their enemies or rivals, and gange the reward according to the punishment that may be inflicted upon them. A Chinaman can be paid to assassinate, even with the death penalty staring him in the face, and can coolly slipulate for the price of his neck to be paid to his relatives in case he is hung. It is said they have carried their barbarous practices to such an extent in this city as to offer large rewards for the heads of their enemies. What can be done with such a people? They are soulless, conrods from the house, when he dropped dead. The murderer fled to the woods, and up to the latest accounts had escaped capture.

-One of the Spanish infantas. Don Sebastian is a good painter. He has sent a painting to the jury of experts who have to decide what works start shall be admitted to the next annual ex-

—Statistics of the recent English elections show that the Marquis of Hartington paid about \$7 spiece for each vote he received. John Bright cheaply, paying only about 25 cents for

OBITUARY.

Calharine of Russia, far above the career he was apparently born to fill. At an early age

the went over to London to reside with an elder sister, who was married to an opulent American banker, Timothy Wiggins, whose house was ite rwards invoived in the financial disasters of 1837. While still in her teens, the beauty, intelligence and accomplishments of Miss Fowle attracted the addrigation of Miss Fowle at the addrigation of Miss Fowle at the still state of Miss Fowle at the still state of Miss Fowle at the addrigation of Miss Fowle at the still state of Miss Fowle at the still

The Marchioness de la Valette. Few of the rising generation would suspect that the lady who has borne for some twentythat the lady who has borne for some twentyseven years the sounding title of a marchioness,
and who has figured brilliantly as an ambassadress at various courts of Europe, and who has
died at last at the head of the palatial residence
of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of France,
was once a simple village maiden of the unpreending State of Rhode Island, of the name
of Fowle, Such, however, was the fact; but
it was her fortunate destiny to rise, like the first
Catharine of Russia, far above the career

Crawford vs. Winner. Error to C. P. of Lycoming Co. Judgment affirmed.

wython vs. Hughes. Error to C. F. of Wayne connty. Judgment affirmed with instructions. Withiam Brooks and Charles Orme vs. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Error to Oyer and Terminer of Monroe county. This is the case involving the question of the right of a private citizen to arrest for felouy without warrant, and the further question whether a killing in gence and accomplishments of Miss Fowle attracted the admiration of Mr. Samuel Welles, then the sole American banker in Paris, who ubsequently married her. For some ten years the presided with infinite grace, tact and dignity over the elegant mansion of Mr. Welles in the Place St. George, and her dinners and balls were the envied resort not only of the fashionable Americans residing in Paris at that speech, but equally so of all they were most

and the further question whether a killing in resisting such an arrest is more than manishanghier.

After stating the facts of the robbery by Brooks and Orme, and their pursuit and the killing of Theodore Brodhead, Justice Agnew discussed the questions involved, holding that in the commission of a felony, a private person making fresh pursuit on reliable information may arrest the felon is the law of the State, and applied this to to the other question of the degree of guilt involved in the death of the pursuer, holding that it was for a jury to say whether it was murder of the first or second degree. The Judge adds

"It is argued that larceny is not such a felony as justifies arrest. The force of this distinction"

of the fashionable Americans realding in Paris at that epoch, but equally so of all that were most distinguished in the society, literature and art of the French cspital. In the calamitons year of 1837 the banking house of her husband was ceriously compromised and his failure was daily expected. Mr. Welles made desperate efforts to recist the pressure, but in vain, and his fortune and position were trembling on the brink of utter ruin. At this crisis his wife, with an energy characteristic of her motherland, drove to the bank of France, obtained an interview with Connt d'Argout, the Governor, submitted to him the ample, though depressed securities of her husband's portefeuile, and by her forcible and as justifies arrest. The force of this distinction is not discernible. Though sometimes a slight offence, it is often grave and important in its consequences. A loss which would be grievous to a poor man, and enlist all his energies in the husband's portefeuille, and by her forcible and moving statements effected a loan of several mil-lions of francs, which tided the house of Welles & Co. over the yawning gulf of bankruptcy. In 1841 Mr. Welles died at an advanced age, leaving his large fortune to his widow and their only son, then quite a youth. At the close of the fol-lowing year Mme. Welles, then in the meridian of

world, married the Marquis de la Valette, already a rising member of the diplomatic corps. In making this match Mme. Welles displayed her habitual discernment, for while others beheld in the Marquis only a brilliant man of feeblors abs recognized these commandiar. that the hand of his fellow-man arrests his flight and returns him justice. What title has he to immunity from the law which he has violated, and to be permitted to escape its penalty, because the officer of justice is not at hand to seize him? others beheld in the Marquis only a brilliant man of fashion, she recognized those commanding traits which have raised him successively to the highest posts in the State and secured for him the unbounded confidence of his Imperial master, who, finally, has bestowed on him the crowning guerdon of his satisfaction by exalting him to the Premiership of France. From this lofty position which her rare esprit and varied experience eminently fitted her to adorn, but which her declining health disabled her to enjoy, the Marchioness de la Valette descends, full of honors, to the grave. In the height of her prosperity, and surrounded by the glitter and pomp of power, she was always gracious and hospitable to her countrymen, and never indifferent to the welfare of her native land. Her son and heir, the Count Welles de la Valette, married two years He has broken the bond of society; he has dealt a blow at its welfare and security, and he dean to now at its wettere and security, and its faithful members, whose duty it becomes to bring him to justice. We speak of the known felon. It is a misapplication which applies the guards of the constitution and the sacred principles of a just and well-regulated liberty to his case. The narmless citizen stands upon a different footing, and a private person arresting him does it at his peril, and if alled, the crime is only manslaughter. The distinction is founded in nature, and its reason is clear. An innocent man is unconscious of guilt, and may stand in his own defence. When assailed under a pretence own defence. When assailed under a pretence which is false, his natural passion rises and he turns upon his assailant with indignation and anger. To be arrested without causa is to the innocent great provocation. If in the frenzy of passion he loses his self-control and kills his assailant, the law so far regards his infirmity, that is, acquits him of malicious homicide. But this is not the condition of the felon. Conscious of his crime, he has no just provocation—he knows his violation of law, and that duty demands his capture. Then passion is wickedness and resistance is crime. Neither reason nor law awards to him that sense of outrage which Count Welles do la Valette, married two years since a daughter of M. Rouher, the Achilles of the French Cabinet, and the most gifted orator of the Prizonts for Pennsylvanians.
List of patents for Pennsylvania and adjacent
States, issued from the U.S. Patent Office for
the week ending March 23,1869, and each bearing that date:

"A; paratus for Transmitting Rotary Motion"—
Samuel Rodman Morgan, Philadelphia.

"Mannfacture of Sheet Iron"—George Atkins,
Sharon, Pa., assignor to G. W. Waterman, Robert
Fox and Robert May, same place.

"Automatic Boiler Feeder"—Julius Boden, Columbia. Pa.

"Cultivator"—Henry Landes, Bath, Pa. "Portable Bath Tub"—Robert McCully, Philadelphia.
"Combined Coat Hook and Line Holder"—
Antedated March 12, 1869; Wm. A. Middleton,

Harrisburg, Pa.

"Crueible for Melting Metals"—Edward R.

Playle, Grand Bend, Pa.

"Cooking Stove"—J. J. Anderson, Rochester, The Dime Savings' Institution vs. The Allentown Bank. Error to Common Pleas of Lehigh county. Judgment reversed and a venire de novo hebraw

"Gig-Saw"—Isaiah B. Arthur, Sidensburg, Pa.
"Machine for Cleaning Stables"—Daniel S.
Bigler and Wm. N. McCracken, Monaghan town-Estate of Emma M. Davis. Appeal Orphans' Court, Philadelphia. Decree of the Orphans' Court dismissing the petition is reversed, and a hip, Pa. Velocipede"—John B. Blair, Philadelphia. "Auxiliary Table"—James Blake, Beranton, Pa., assignor to Blake & Co., same place. "Meat Chopper"—Charles N. Brumm, Miners-

ville, Pa.
"Sash Lock and Bolt"—Lewis O. Cameron, Justices Read and Sharswood dissent. Bain & Kern vs. Funk. Error to Dist Court, Philadelphia. Writ of error quashed. "Car Coupling"—Richard Campion and James
W. Thompson, Jr., Camden, N. J.
"Velocipede"—Henry J. Ferguson, Whiting,

Manufacture of Iron and Steel"-Jacob Jame son, Philadelphia.
"Bridge"—John J. Kelly, Slippery Rock, Pa.
"Centrifugal Draining Machine"—Hugh W.
Lafferty and Robert Lafferty, Gloucester City,

"Paper Sizing"-Joseph Eves Hoover, Phila-

"Lifting Jack"-James Dampman, Lebanon,

"Sewing Machine"—M. C. Hawkins, Edin-borough, Pa., assignor to himself and A. T.

"Centrifugal Sugar-Draining Machine"-Hugh

mpire.—Herald.

that date:

Lafferty and Robert Lafferty. Gloucester City, N. J.

"Car-Coupling"—Isaac V. Lynn and W. J.

Lynn, Pittaburgh, Pa., assignors to themselves, J.

McCormick and Willis D. Baker, same place.

"Harrow"—Samuel Mendenhall, Muncy Sta-

tion, Pa. "Fifth Wheel"—William Munson, Abington, Pa.
"Manufacture of Iron and Steel"—John Raiston, Abraham L. Thomas and Wm. Parkinson,

"Apparatus for Evaporating Medicines in Treating Diseases"—Ellert O. Schartau, Philadelphia.

'Plow"-A. J. Traver, Lisburn, Pa. "Carriage Axle"—Frederick Volkmann and Augustus Miller, Philadelphia.
"Antomatic Transmitting Telegraph Apparatus"—C. Westbrook, Harrisburg, Pa.
"Dish and Clothes Wringer"—G. W. Williams—Confederations Page 1988.

son, Gouldsborough, Pa. DESIGNA Stocking Fabric, Conyers Button, Philadelphia. Spoon or Fork Handle, George Sharp, Philadelphia.

Body of Pickle Jar, S. A. Whitney, Glassorough, N. J.

borough, M. J. Folk or Spoon Handle, H. C. Wilcox, Meriden, Conn., Assignor to Meriden Britannia Company FRANCIS D. PASTORIUS,

Solicitor of Patents, Fourth and Chestnut

The Miamisburg (Ohio) Bulletin has the following lurid paragraph: "For the information of the gentleman who gleans faggots in our woodshed, after night, we state that we have contracted for a large load of excellent hickory wood, he had no propose to watch, occasionally armed. which we propose to watch, occasionally, armo which we propose to watch, occasionally, armed with a shot-gun loaded with broken glass and gimlets. As a precautionary measure, we suggest to the individual aforesaid, that he wear a skillet upon future occasions, when he may deem it prudently proper to visit our premises; and that wood taken from our yard be carefully examined before it is used to extend attech have been prepared with a comas several sticks have been prepared with a com-pound which, when placed upon the fire, will get up an earthquake in much less time than the or-

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURS—Ublef Justice Thompson and Justices Read, Agnew and Sharswood.—Judgments were entered in the following eases:
Graham vs. Lane et al. Error to Common Pleas
of Susquehanna Co. Judgment reversed, and
venire de novo awarded.

The Borough of Mauch Chunk vs. Abraham Shuiz. Error to C. P. of Carbon Co. The judg-

ment in the case stated affirmed.

McMinn vs. Furies. Error to C. P. of Lycoming county. Judgment affirmed.

Wyckoff vs. Hughes. Error to C. P. of Wayne

to a poor man, and enlist all his energies in the pursuit, might scarcely be felt by one who is rich. To tell the former that his right to seize the felon and bring him to justice depends on the amount in value, would only mock his enreatness and condemn the law.

"It is also said that arrest by a private person is contrary to the genius of our institutions, and is the relic of a barbarous age. But the reverse is the case in a republic, where the people themselves represent its sovereignty and its security. The felon is an enemy to that sovereignty and security, forfeits his liberty, and cannot complain

awards to him that sense of outrage which springs into a mind unconscious of offence, and makes it stand in defence of personal liberty. On the contrary fear settles upon his heart, and when he uplifts his hand the act is prompted by wicked hate and the fear of punishment. It has been said by an authority much older than our law that the wicked fleeth when no man pursueth. A sense of guilt cannot arouse honest in-dignation in the breast, and therefore cannot ex-tenuate a cruel and wilful murder to man-

The sentence of the court is affirmed and the record is remitted for further proceedings accordng to law. Owen B. Sigley vs. The Borough of Bethlehem Error to Common Pleas of Northampton. Judg

lecree now entered for the appellant, to be drawn up and entered in due form, with costs. Error to District

DIAMOND MINE UNDER NEW YORK.

An Enterprising Yankee Exploring the City Sewers—'s he mesuit a Hagint of Watches, Hings, and Diamonds.

An Intelligent man, of the best address, was before Recorder Pope, of Hoboken, yesterday
morning, under arrest as a suspicious character.
He stepped off the ferry boatst about 4½ o'clock
yesterday morning, encased in rubber
top boots and a rubber overcoat and
cap, was besmeared with mud, and carried a wellfilled carpet-bag. Officer Burke, who effected
his arrest as a suspicious character, took his
carpet-bag, and, on examination, found old
watches, silver spoons, knives, jewelry, bottles
of lionor, a considerable quantity of old pennies, of liquor, a considerable quantity of old pennies, some of an ancient date, ten-cent pieces, silver pencil cases, finger rings (one of which is supposed to be a valuable diamond ring), and various other articles. On being asked by the Recorder as to how he had obtained all that property, he said that about a year or more ago he read a para-graph in the New York papers about a woman and a boy who had found considerable trea-sure in the sewers of that city. This thing haunted his mind, and believing that a shrewd hannted his mind, and believing that a shrewd Yankee could better find property than anybody clase, he determined on going treasure-seeking, and for that purpose had provided himself with a map showing the sewers of New York, with a compass, with a six-shooter to protect himself from rats or whatever might impece his progress, with candles, &c. Donning his waterproof apparel, he entered on Tuesday morning a sewer on Honston street near the East a sewer on Houston street, near the East River, continued his explorations twenty-four cours, and came out yesterday morning near the Hoboken ferry, with his carpet bag well stored with property. He took the boat for Heboken for the purpose of washing and cleaning himself in that city, preparatory to seeing his friends in New York. Everything indicating his story to be true, the prisoner was discharged from cus-tody. His name is John W. Creve. He comes from Connecticut, of course.—To-day's Sun.

The Reported Marriage of a Member of the Chinese Embassy. [From the Boston Journal, March 23.]

(From the Boston Journal, March 22.)

An account has been published in the papers regarding the marriage in Parls of Mrs. Parker, of this city, to M. de Champs, of the Chinese Embassy. It appears that for good and justifiable reasons the marriage did not take place. Mrs. Parker is the widow of the son of Harvey D. Parker, of this city. An engagenient was made some months ago, and the marriage was to take place in Parls. Mrs. Parker, accompanied by her father-in-law, went to Parls, when the requirements of M. de Champs regarding the stitlement of the dowry were so manifestly unjust, that even Mr. Parker's libertal propositions were at length withdrawn and the engagement terminated. The boaring of Mrs. Parker and Mr. H. D. Parker is represented as having been highly creditable, and they were fully sustained by the leading Americans in Paris.

PACTS AND PANCIES.

-Maggie Mitchell is a mother -Emigrant wagons going through Illinois carry stoves in full blast this weather. -Lamartine's last word was "Roough," and it was probably the first time he ever said set.

-A Hindoo gentleman has made provision in his will for a legacy of \$6,000 to the family idol. The new Paris opera house has already clusterist million france and is far from completed. -Kansas has a population of 400,000 and added of ten million dollars, the constitutional

limit. —The Czer has given one hundred free scholar-ships to the University of St. Petersburg, which, will cost him each 300 rubles a year.

The amount about which the Inauguration Ball Committee and the caterer are quarrelingity

—A negro holds a title to 800 acres of the land on which San Francisco now stands, and offera-tenants "liberal terms." —Large coal-fields have been discovered in Norway, easy to be mined and transported. A company has been formed to work the mines.

—Mr. James Thompson, R. A. M., has composed a symphony in A, which is highly praised; by the English critics who have heard it.

—It is astonishing how many people are claiming relationship to the President. They are more in number than the Smiths; the Emma Garnts, alone, outnumber them. —Melssonier, the celebrated painter, and Auber, the great composer, are to be appointed Senators. Both are ignorant of and indifferent to politics,

and will probably never open their mouths in the There is a rumor that the question of the sparrow boxes is to be referred to the Special Committee on Public Building. They will, of course, report that there is not room for them:

anywhere but on Penn Square.

The refusal of the members of the Bourbenist.

—The reiusal of the members of the Bourbonist aristocracy at Naples to do honor to the Princess Margarita, Victor Emanuel's daughter-in-laws has given rise to a large number of duels.

—An Indiana paper says: "Rather a blunt error was discovered in the poetry on the first page, only when it was too late to be corrected. In the second line of the last verse, the last word in the line should read 'shallows,' instead of 'sows.'"

-The Prince of Monaco, about whom the

European papers have lately said so much, is a solly, good looking man, somewhat bald, very active and strong. He dresses with extreme neatness, and lives so economically that he pends but a limited portion of his large income.

—Leverrier, the French astronomer and Sensetor, has asked to be relieved from his duties as Chief of the great Paris Observatory. Re had become so unpopular with the Parisian astronomers and other savants, that most of them even refused to speak to him latterly.

-The ladies of Hungary are determined tohave their rights. They have asked the Parilament to authorize the beautiful Queen of Hungary (the Empress Elizabeth, of Austria,) to appoint twenty female members of the Hungarian House of Magnates.

-Dr. Nelaton, of Paris, has just extracted and eye, with the aid of chloroform, from M. de Mortemarte, who was threatened with total blindness. It is hoped that the sight of the other eye, which was in danger from "sympathy" with its diseased companion, may now be preserved.

served. —The Pope has commenced his Lent receptions at the Vatican. Three hundred Catholics, of various nations, congregated in the great Consistorial Hall, on Monday, the 1st inst., and presented an address, which was read by Count Leo.

Thus, kneeling before the Pope's throne.

-The members of President Grant's late miliiry stan dave a monument to General Grant's late adjutant, Colonel Bowers, who was killed by a railroad ac-cident some two years ago on the Hudson River Railroad. The monument will be erected at West

-The following advertisement from a contemporary is evidently inserted by some worthy man who desires to encourage youthful aspirations while he checks avaridous desires:

WANTED—IN AN OFFICE, AN INTELLIGENT.
Whoy, of from 10 to 15 years, not affaid of work—
wages, one dollar per week. Address, stating residence
and recent occupation, dc., dc. -The head-light of a locomotive on a Western road was recently extinguished by the forcible entrance of a jack spipe. The train was running at a speed of thirty miles, and strange enough; the little bird escaped uninjured, notwithstanding

the crash of glass and sudden shock. -Samuel Thompson, of Boston, has a granddaughter who was endeavoring, last Saturday evening, to entertain two simultaneous lovers, when they fell into dispute, and Samuel, issuing from his bed, first mutilated them with an old sabre, and then had them fined for assaulting him. -"Fritz Meyer," the individual who sent Presi-

dent Grant that congratulatory telegram from Berlin on the 4th of March, used to be clork withmade money by judicious investments in United States bonds, and occupies now a prominent position smoog the leading speculators at the Berlin Exchange. -Old Mr. Mullins, of Tennessee, who has now

gone home from Washington to his native mountains, never said half the comical things newspaper correspondents credited him with. His-only trouble was a propensity never to finish his sea tences, and always to round up his speeches with an excruciatingly funny shake of his head. -Victor Emmanuel has ninety-seven palaces.

The Emperor of Russia has sixty-two; the King of Brussia seventy-four; Napoleon eleven official ones, and ninety-three which he might occupy as chief of the State. Francis Joseph of Austria has upward of one hundred. Isabella of Spain had fifty two, and she has now only one, which formerly was a private boarding house. -The wife of Marshal Vaillant is dead. For

many years past she shavefi regularly every day, for she had a thicker beard than most men; during her last illness she did not shave at all; during her last liness she did not shave at all, ther beard was so bushy that when the physician who visits all the dead to see they died a natural death, examined her, he asked: "What was this gentleman's position?

-The forthcoming first volume of Louis — The forthcoming first volume of Louis. Blanc's "History of the French Revolution of 1848" is awaited in Paris with the more impatience as it is known that the illustrious author, who has been at work upon this history for nearly twenty years, will make in it disclosures as to the part which Louis Napeleon and other leading Romanarties took in fomenting and other leading Romanarties took in fomenting a and other leading Bonspartists took in fomesting the discontent which led to the terrible insurrection in June, 1848.

-Richard Wagner, the composer, whose operas. Richard Wagner, the composer, whoso-operas, have always met with so hostile a reception in Paris, has arrived again at the French capital. Upon being asked what he had come for to the city where he never had found anything but disappointment and humiliation, he replied with his habitual frony. "That the French absolutely did not excel in anything but in the sarterial art." If he came to Paris, it was only for the purposas of having his coats and dressing gowns mades there." there.

there."

The fashionable preachers of Vienna made in their Lent sermons terrible attacks upon the newspapers. Father Bremer said, in the pulpit of the Dominican Church: "Beloved brethren! I tell you, read no bad newspapers, no bad books, but read the Bible, and you will be certain to be converted." Another preacher simplified this advice considerably by freeomemonding his andisence not to read any newspaper at all; all of them were bad. He himself, however, seems not to set a good example to his flock in this respect, "for," asks a Vienna journal, "how would he know that the newspapers are bad if he did not read them?" read them?"