Daily Evening-Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher:

VOLUME XXII.-NO. 301.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 2, 1869.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS FOR PAR
ties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO.,
907 Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner, IAUIB DREKA, Statemer and Engraver, 1633 Chestnut street. feb 29, 44

MARRIED. WATSWORTH—PETERS.—On Wednesday morning, Mirch 31st, by the Rev. Bishop Odenhelmer, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, Craig Wharton Wadsworth, of Geneseo, New York, to Evelyn Willing Peters, second daughter of the late Francis Peters, Eeq., of Philadelphia.

BAILY.—Suddenly, in Wilmington, Delaware, on the 31st ult., Samuel Baily, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Andrew's Church, Wilmington, at 8 o'clock, on Saturday, April 3d., COILIER.—'On Tuesday evening, March 30th, at his resiscence, No. 1936 Arch street, Daniel L. Collier, E. q., in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and irlends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday morning, April 3d. Funeral services at the West Spruce Street Church, at 12 o'clock punctually. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

HOSKINS.—On Thursday afternoon, the 1st inst., Edwin A. Hockins, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 12st Filbert street, on Monday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock.

Willief On this (Sixth-day) morning, Elizabeth DIED.

WHITE On this (Sixth-day) morning, Elizabeth White, daughter of the late Britair White, of Sarewabury, N. J.
WOOD April 1st, Richard D. Wood, aged 70 years.
His friends and those of the family are invited, without further notice, to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 1121 Arch street, at 10 o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst.

SPRING GLOVES—PIRST QUALITY ONLY.
SEYRE & LANDELL FOURTH AND ARCH,
KEEF ONLY THE BEST GLOVES.
GHOICE BYRING COLORS.
BLACK AND WHITE.
HIZES FROM 6 TO 8.

RPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING CO. BANKING CO.

JEESTY CITY, March 15, 1890.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Election will be held at the office of the Company, in Jersey City, on MONDAY, the FIFTH DAY OF APRIL NEXT, for the choice of five Diectors in the visce of Clars No 4, whose term of office will then expire; and of one Director of Clars No. 3 to fill a vacancy.

The Poll will be open-from 1 o'clock until 2 o'clock. P. M.

The Ricel Termoor Bester W.

P. M.
The Btock Trainfer Books will be closed from this date until April 5th, inclusive.
mhibtosjó,rpi
JOHN RODGERS, Sec'y. TURKISH BATHS.

IRGGIRARD STREET, TWO SQUARES FROM THE CUNTINENTAL.
Ladies' department strictly private. Open day and evening.

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HOVER'S CABBONIZED PAPER, recently improved.

Makes a NEW KRA in Paper.

49t rp L. M. CO., 61 South Fourth strest.

THE TWENTY-FOURTH WARD MARKET House, at Fortieth and Market etreets, will be opened with a full supply of Marketable Froduce. TO-MOREOW (Saturday), April 2. It will be open for the inspection of the public this day and evening.

THE LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY
has declared a quarterly dividend of Two and a
half per cent., payable at their office, No. 203 Walnut st.,
np staire, on and after THE HSDAY, April 15th, 1839,
CHARLEST, LONGSTRUTH,
ap2 fm w tap15.
Tressurer.

NEW BETHOD OF BUILDING CHEAP AND BEAUTIFUL COTTAGES
Descriptive Circulars free. Apply to (mh30-lotrp)
A. D. CALDWELL & SON, 112 South Fourth street. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1515 and 1520 LOw baid street, Dispensary Department—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the

FROM NEW YORK.

New YORK, April 2.—In the Supreme Court, yesterday, an interesting case was up for argument. The object of the litigation, a bright, promising little fellow, the grand-nepnew of the late Gen. George P. Morris, has been living alternately with his mother and grandmother. At the time of his father's death, about five years ago, his mother, being lu feeble health, and expecting soon to be confined, sent him to live with his grandmother. She says she meant it to be a merely temporary consignment. The grandmother denied this, and around this point of the case the counsel of both sides have arrayed their arguments. Both claimants are of the highest respectability and culture, and the boy seems greatly attached to one as well as to the other sitting with his grandmother, who has him in-her possession, and em-bracing his mother affectionately before leaving the court, so that merely the legal right of the mother to take her child back, after doing as she has done, seems to be the point at issue. The

decision is to be given on Tuesday next.

The safe of the Union Pacific Railroad Company having, up to the time of opening the Court yesteroay, successfully resisted the efforts of the Receiver to effect an entrance, that official r quested that Judge Barnard give him until Saturday to make a further trial, by which time he promises to achieve the undertaking, forelby or otherwise. Subsequently, he was served with papers in a suit instituted by the Com-pany sgainst James Fisk, Jr., for attempting to break open the safe, and for "breaking and entering the close of the Company, evicting the Company therefrom, holding possession thereof, and seizing, taking and carrying away the goods and chattels of said Company, and obstructing, bindering and threatening said Company's clerks and servants, and proventing them from performing said Company's business, and thereby causing said Company great loss, inconthereby causing said Company state loss, incon-ventence and prejudice, to said Company's damage of one million of dollars."

Yesterday, in accordance with instructions from Assessor Webster, of the Thirty-second District, the United States District-Attorney, Mr. Courtney, instituted lifteen different suits against Messrs. Clarke, Dodge & Co., the brokers of Wall street, to recover penalties amounting in the aggregate to \$3,000, for their omission to pay the of one-twenty-fourth of one per cent.on their capital in active use during the last fitteen months, the penalty being \$200 a month. The firm refused to pay the amount, and hence the Assessor invoked the action of the Courts in be-half of the Government. The case is to be tried

The ice in the Hudson river broke up yesterday, and navigation to Albany is now open. The delayed trains on the New York Central and Hudson River roads all got through safely yes-terday, and the roads, which were in places subby the freshet, are now in good order. The Association of the Army of the Potomac propose to give a grand banquet at the Academy of Music on the 6th of July. President Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Farragut will be present.

The Susquehanna - Prospects of a Freshet.

The Harrisburg State Guard of yesterday says The recent rains and snow at the headwaters of the Susquehaum have caused a heavy rise in the river. Yesterday it was about fourteen feet above river. Yesterday it was about rourteen test above low water mark, but considered at a stand. The greater portion of Independence and other islands in our vicinity were submerged, and a freshet, capable of doing an immense amount of damage, was seriously apprehended. These fears are pretty well allayed. The Williamsport Standard of Tuesday, thus speaks of the rise in that section, and the preparets of the jumper trade:

of Tuesday, thus speaks of the rise in that section, and the prospects of the lumber trade:

"The water in the Susquehanna river, at this place, was rising at the rate of over an inch per hour this morning. At 7 o'clock the water was fifteen feet above low water mark, and at 10 o'clock, fifteen feet and seven inches. The boom is working admirably—no danger being apprehended of its breaking. It is supposed that before the week expires, the boom will contain over fore the week expires, the boom will contain over two hundred and fifty million feet of logs. One drive, which will reach here to-day or to-morrow, contains over half of the above amount.'

—In consequence of the fears growing out of the lynching operations in Seymour, Indiana, an ordinance has been adopted which forbids any person to stop there for more than two days without some regular employment.

THE CIVIL TENURE LAW.

Some Facts About the Compromise. The Washington correspondent of the New

York Times Bave: The revelations on the subject of the Tenure-of-Office act to-day are of a character to produce great mortification among the friends of repeal. They find that the hocus-poens work of the Con-ference Committee, with Butler and Bingham to coniuse matters, and the sharp lawyers of the Senate to throw dust in their cyes while they quarreled, has resulted in a vicious law capable to ome extent of a double construction, but unquestionably retaining in the hands of the Senate the very power which the House has insleted from the first should not be retained. Whatever may be the force of the different provisions when considered together or er parately by themselves, there can be but one conclusion as to the interpretation that the Senate will put upon the act. It is claimed by some of the friends of repeal, and in this they are un-doubtedly correct, that this bill in one respect is worse than the first modification proposed by the Senate. In that bill it was necessary, in order to score the reinstatement of a suspended efficer, that the Senate should take affirmative action on the nomination of his auccessor, but in the law as finally passed the same result is reached by simple nonpassed the same result is reached by simple non-section. If the President shall suspend an officer during recess, and shall send the name of his suc-cessor to the Senate within thirty days after it assembles, and if the Senate should not feel dis-post d to confirm the nomination, all that is nocessary to do in order to secure the restoration of the suspended officer at the end of the session, is for his friends in the Senate to see that the name of the successor sleeps quietly in the appropriate Committee until that time. Then the suspended officer by virtue of the provisions of the first sec-tion, goes back into office. If the President should suspend him again, such action would be ooked upon by the Senate as a defiance of law. As explained yesterday, in the House, by Batler and Bingham, a large majority of the Republicans favoring repeal were led to belive in no case could the suspended officer be restored to

the office. But, as the report was not printed and as the matter was buried through in the brind manner that Conference reports usually are, members were not undeceived until they read the thing in print this morning. The feeling to-day in the House was that they had ng to-day in the House was that they had teen badly cheated. Anathemas upon Bingham tor humbugging them, and upon Butler for cheating them, were decidedly emphatic. A great many Republicans have expressed the hope to-day that the President will veto the bill as it stands, if for no other reason than because it is capable of a double construction, but the President will, without doubt, approve the law. It is in many respects a relief from the embarrassments of the original Tenure-of-Office act, and as he has already indicated his willingness to accept the modification, as prowillingness to accept the modification, as pro-posed by the Judiciary Committee, it is generally oclieved to-night that he will accept this. So far as his ability to act under it is concerned, no they shall ignore the nominations he may send in to succeed the suspended officers. When they do this they will assume the responsibility of the conflict with the President, for which the counuy will hold them to a strict account.

The Sorrows of a Congressman.

The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial ("D. P.") thus illustrates the sufferings of a new member of Congress at the pre-A NEW MEMBER.

I was at work in my room, yesterday, when a tall specimen of upright humanity stalked in.
"Are you D. P.?" he asked.
Since entering upon my vocation of correspondent, I mean a truthful, independent correspondent. pondent, I regard that question with suspicion. I quietly reached out, and in a carcless, graceful manner put my right hand on a paper weight of a few pounds, made of "Black-diamond-homogeneous cast-steel, bent cold," for the use of the learned Committee on Commerce, and regarded my visitor closely.

He was a man of about fifty-six, with a bald

head, curioue, sharp, little eves, an undecided nose, and chin that retreated into a paper collar. His clothes were of what we call store goods, in the Far West, and had evidently exhausted the genius of a vilinge tailor. His legs were slender and shaky, not from age, but from a habit of never straightering them at the knee. I said to myself, this is not a fightist. He shuttles through lite. He has shuffled into office. So I released my hold on the paper-weight, and boldly re-That is my name, sir."

"I am Mr. — member of Congress from —...
I have read your letters. Mr. — the editor of our paper, told me to look you up." I am glad to know you, sir. Tuke a seat. What can I do for you?"

"I want some passes," he said, earnestly, seating himself.
"What sort of passes?"

"Railroad."
"I fear I cannot help you in that way, Mr.
"I fear I cannot help you in that way, Mr.
"I had a pass for myself and family, from the Balamore and Ohio Railroad, but because, in return for the compliment, I said the President had a accomotive in his belly, I am cut off. And why do you want passes? Are you preparing to run "I wish I could," he answered sadly. "I wish

'I wish I could, he answered sadiy. "I wish I could. No, that is not it. I am run down by office seekers from my district. They pile in on me at my boarding house. I have bin sleeping, every night, on my bed-room floor. They follow me about, and chase me down. They have moked all my cigars and drank up all my whisky, and now they are getting out of money they want o borrow. I heard where to find you; I made an excuse to go into an alley, and I ran away.

A police officer thought I was a thief, and ran atter me. I told him I was a member of Congress, running from the office-seckers. He said it was ruff, and let me go. There is one, a woman, worse than all the rest, she wants the best postoffice I have. What in he infernal links does Grant mean, by setting such an example? All the females in my district are writing to me, and two hundred will be here somehow, if we don't repeal this fool law and fill the offices. This woman torments my life out; and yet, if I give her the office, I won t dare go home. She follers me up like Satan. I can't cat, I can't sleep, I can't put on a clean which we have the norm in con we so measured. Naw. shirt, she pops in on me so unexpected. Now, if I had a railroad pass."
"How would that help you?"

"How would that help you?"
"I believe, if I could say to her, I can't give you an office, but here is a railroad pass, she'd take it and go. But, Lord love you, I want a hundred. They're getting out of money, I tell you, and if I only had 'em. Now, can't you help me? You newspaper men have lots of passes. The editor in our town hasn't paid railroad fare for more'n twenty years."

I had to assure my noor friend that I really

I had to assure my poor friend that I really could not help him. I suggested to him to get a sign painted, "Small-pox in this house," and put

"Poof," he cried, "do you suppose they'd care for that? Every bloody one of 'em would get vaccinated, and work in on me—Cholera would not keep 'em off. I wish I'd been in eternal thunder before I consented to come to Congress. thunder before I consented to come to Congress. Consented? I worked like a mule for it. It cost me all of eight hundred dollars,—more fool I. What can I do? My neighbors and constituents wanted a national dog law, for the better protection of sheep, and to raise the price of wool. Why, it would take a fellow two years to learn the rules, and then I don't think I could do a hooter. But cuss these oflice-seekers."

"You are safe on the floor, however."

"Powll a bit. They get round the doors, and

"Devil a bit. They get round the doors, and send in their names. They run up in the gallery, and see if I'm there, and then down they come, I hid in the barber-shops every day for a week, before they found me out. And then Litlebang, who wants to be Minister to Europe, wrote home

to the paper, and said I had been made Chairman of the Standing Committee on Hair." How long my friend would have continued his lamentations I cannot say, but he was interrupted by an arrival of sixteen of his friends, and left very dejected.

A LEAP AHEAD.

Reply of B. F. Wade to a Complimentary Address from Colored fien.

Hon. Benjamin F. Wade, of Ohio, has written the following reply to an address from the National Executive Committee of Colored Men:

To George T. Dourning, Eag., and others of the "National Executive Committee of Colored Men:"—Gentlemen: Since my retirement trom public life I have received many kind and

from public life I have received many kind and complimentary communications from my friends, which I value greatly, but nothing has given me which I value greatly, but nothing has given me to much pride and satisfiction as the proceedings of your National Executive Committee. To know that one's labors are appreciated and approved by those on whose behalf they have been performed is indeed gratifying.

It is true that for more than thirty years, whother in the Legislature of my own State, as a Judge upon the Bench, in the Senate of the United States or in private life. I have, with

United States, or in private life, I have, with resolute and determined purpose, labored to bring the Constitution and laws of my country into harmony with the laws of God, who "is no respecter of persons."

Equality before the law and exact justice to all

men, without respect to race, color or nationality, has been the polar star to guide me in all ality, has been the polar star to guide me in all my efforts, and the prize for which I have fought. Nor am's conscious that I have ever during that time subordinated those great principles to any other, or compromised them for any other consideration whatever. Yet I claim no special merit for this; it was but the performance of a plain and palpable duty which every man owes to this took, to his country and to humanity. Had I done less, it would have been a self-degradation for which I should have despised myself, even as I have despised all others who have compromised these great principles through cowardice, selfhese great principles through cowardice, self-interest or ambition. And now, thank God, after a thirty years' battle, I have lived to see these dinciples triumphant, every man in our great depublic equal before the law, and the laborer cheved of the foulest and most degrading viola-

ion of his rights.

But, in my judgment, much more remains to be done; for I can never believe a Government perfect while it is possible for one man to approprinte the avails of the labor of thousands, while hose that perform the labor pine away their life n poverty and destitution, or to monopolize an in poverty and destitution, or to monopolize an unlimited extent of God's earth to the exclusion of others. These evils are yet to be corrected, and may I not expect that you who have been so lately emancipated from the foulest oppression and injustice will take the lead in these great and Please accept my thanks for the kind senti-

ments contained in your letter.
Yours, with respect, B. F. WADE.
JEFFERSON, Ohio, March 26, 1869.

enator Summer on the Alabama Claums, Washington Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazetta,

There is great anxiety in all circles to see the peech which Mr. Sumner has prepared to deliver Executive Session against the Alabama Treaty this speech is about finished, and the Senator's friends say he considers it the greatest effort of is life. Some of the strongest points of it having occu made public, much to Mr. Sumner's annoyance, he insists that it is a most pacific speech.

while at the same time it takes "high ground."

The "high ground" consists in saying plainly o England that she is indebted to the United states for ships destroyed, for years of commerce wept away, for heavy bills incurred in maintain ing an immense blockade, for troubles and amages along the Canadian frontier, and more han all, and worse than all, the prolongation of the war, and the consequent expenses in life and Treasure. The pacific part, so far as can be carned, consists in saying to Great Britain. These things are plain, they need no proof, and the way to settle it all is to sit down in a friendly pirit and agree upon fair terms, based on the

bove admission.

There is no concealing the fact that several questions are creating anxiety at the English Le-ation now. The most prominent of these is the ettlement of the Alabama claims, and in this connection both the position of Mr. Sumner and the known agreement between the points as above given from his speech and the views of President Grent have entirely dispelled any idea of settlement upon any such basis as proposed by leverdy Johnson. To complicate this the increasing interest, both

here and in Canada, in the question of annexabere and in Canada, in the question is ansatz ition, looms up as a question soon to assume a cefinite character and purpose, and to rally a strong party in the Provinces.

There seems to be a general belief among the representatives of foreign Powers that the present administration will be marked by a very postular feature and that before it is ended.

tive foreign policy, and that before it is ended there will be important changes in the relations of our Northern and Southern neighbors to the Brigham Young and the President.

The Salt Lake Reporter says:
We have been informed that Brigham Young has determined to take the new residence in the nas determined to take the new residence in the Seventeenth Ward, now occapied by George Q Cannon, and fit it up in splendid and luxurious style for the purpose of offering the use of it to President Grant, Vice President Colfax, and suite, during their expected visit to Utah this summer. It has been announced that President Grant, offer and others will make a trip to California. olfax and others will make a trip to California soon as the trans-continental railroads are com-leted, and, of course, Brigham will invite them this city, turn them loose in the strawberry patches, feed them well, with plenty of eigars thrown in, and pull the wool over their eyes Perhaps his plan may be somewhat nodified if Grant should in the meantime ap oint Gen. Connor Governor of Utah. Who can ell what a day may bring forth?

CHILE.

Great Fire at Valparaiso, Another great fire occurred at Valparaiso on the morning of the 25th of February, at which three firemen lost their lives. The loss to the Insurance Companies was \$234,900, and the total loss between \$250,000 and \$300,000. The sufficient of the s toss between \$200,000 and \$500,000. The series by the fire were Vorwerk & Co., Alsop & Co., D. Schutte, Drosto & Co., W. P. Robertson & Co., Alejandro de la Fuente, J. H. Pearson, J. S. Jackson, Claudio Blanchard, A. R. Bello, J. H. Pearson, Convas is Bondardiii I sfranche & Sobrino Bowen, Couve & Rondanelli, Lafuente & Sobrino Ossa & Escobar, Francisco Carvallo, Prieto Her Ussa & Escobar, Francisco Carvallo, Prieto Hermanos, Quiroga & Co., Jacobson Bros., Patria Printing Office, Ramon Nueguera, Diego A. Guzman, L. A. Dodds, Lamotte du Portail, and Oidhaven & Co. The building in which the fire originated was built in 1828 by Elisha T. Loring, now of Boston, and had hitherto passed scatheless through the imminent dangers to catheless through the imminent dangers to which it was exposed on several occasions very serious conflagrations that occurred in its vicinity. The unfortunate young firemen who were killed met their death by a wall falling on them and crushing them so dreadfully that they survived but a very short time. Their names are Alexander Blackwood, Wm. Lawrence, Jr., and Edwardo Rodrigues.

PERU.

The Relations to Spain—Arbitration of the President of the United States.

Lina, March 14.—By the present mail final instructions are sent to the new Peruvian Ministructions. ter at Washington, Senor Fergea, for the settlement of the question with Spain. It is expected that the Spainish Minister at Washington has full powers from his government to enter into arrangements. All points that may arise that cannot be settled by the two ministers will be submitted to the President of the United States, whose decision will be final; so at least there is every probability of this matter being amicably

A STRANGE LAWSUIT. A Family of Negroes Recover a Value

Die Estate. A correspondent of the Louisville Courier-Jour-nal writes from Springfield, Ky., under date of

March 18:
"One of the largest causes ever in the Wash ington Circuit Court was finally decided to-day. Mary Alsop, a woman of color, and her six child-ren, recovered a judgment for \$12,600, with ren, recovered a judgment for \$12,000, which several years' interest, against the executors and herrs of Samuel Redding, deceased, late of the county. Jesse Alsop, a wealthy planter of Mississippi, died in this county some ten or a dezen years ago. Out of this large estate, which was situated in Kentneky and Mississippi, he destated. Marythis tredding the state of the several hards to the was situated in Kentucky and Mississippi, he devised to Mary, his freedwoman, and her six children, whom he had emancipated and set up in ife in the county of Claiborne, Ohio, \$30,000, to be raised by his executor after his death by the cale of his property in Mississippi, consisting of hand, negroes, stock, &c. He appointed Samuel Redding his executor, to whom he devised his property in Kentucky.

"After making his will be sold himself, by

"After misking his will, he sold, himself, by his agents, all his Mississippl estate and took the cotes therefor, payable to himself. He died in possession of these notes, and his will was pro-possession of these notes, and his will was pro-posted in the County Court of this county, and kedding qualified as his executor, and took charge of these notes and claimed them as part of the Kentucky property of said Alsop devised to him in the will. Jesse Alsop had no immedi-ate family, and no relatives nearer than nephews and nicese; Redding was no relative. He very combatically in his will imposed upon his execuemphatically in his will imposed upon his execu-tor the duly of converting his Mississippi peoperty into money and investing thirty thousand dollars of the proceeds in real estate in the State of Ohio, in the name and for the benefit of Mary and her six children, by declaring that this was 'the great desire of his heart.'
"Redding had gone on under the will, which had been admitted to record in 1856, and collected

had been admitted to record in 1856, and collected most of those notes due in Mississippi, and had made a settlement of his accounts in Yazoo county of that State, where he had also qualified as executor, showing himself indebted to the cetate some \$12,000. This settlement was made in 1860, but nothing was done for Mary and her children. She brought this suit in 1866. The question presented for decision by the pleadings in the case is whether the conversion of the in the case is, whether the conversion of the property by the testator in his lifetime amounted to an ademption or revocation of the devise to Mary and her children. "The case excited great interest in this com-

munity. The questions of law involved were interesting to the lawyers and court. The amount involved in the litigation; the circumstances of the ease, entirely novel in this community, the relative positions in society of the parties to the enit, the possible connection that may have once existed between the testator and the objects of his munificent bounty, and the unusual fact that no one of these colored citizens of African descent, parties to this suit, and deeply interested in its result ever made their personal appearance in court, rendered the case one of uncommon interest, even in this county, noted for its litiga-

ion.
"The judge presiding, L. H. Noble, of Lebanon, Ky., hesitated under the influences brought to beer upon him, and took time to investigate the authorities cited by counsel in the argument, and this evening rendered his decision in the

A MAN IN A PEDDLER'S PAUK.

A Pretended Peddier Leaves a Pack at a Farmer's House—an Armed Man Discovered in It—He is shot and Killed.

[From the Jeliet (III) Signal.]

A short time since, just at dark, a peddier carrying a large pack appeared at the door of a wealthy farmer in the town of Green Garden, in wealthy farmer in the fown of Green Garden, in this county, and requested the privilege of remaining over night. The farmer being away from home, he was informed by the hired man that he could not stay. He then requested the privilege of leaving his pack until morning, as he was very tired and could not carry it further that right. This was granted, and the pack do osited in one corner of the sitting room. During the evening some of the females of the household had occasion to move it, and taking hold of it discovered that there was something suspicious about the that there was something suspicious about the contents. The hired man was called, and upon taking hold of it, found that it contained a man. He quickly stepped into an adjoining room and returned with a revolver, motioned the family to stand aside, and at once proceeded to fire three stand aside, and at once proceeded to fire three shots into it. A piercing shrick issued from it, and on ripping off the outside covering a man with a large bowie knife and a revolver clinched in his hands was found weltering in his blood. Two of the shots had proved fatal. The neighbors were alarmed, but no traces of the peddier who left the precious pack could be found. Thus by a mere recident doubtless a shocking case of robbery. precious pack could be found. Thus by a mere accident, doubtless a shocking case of robbery, and perhaps murder, was prevented. It was coubtless a plot to rob the farmer, as it was known he had a large sum of money in the house. An inquest was held over the body on the following morning, and the verdict was that the killing was justifiable homicide. No cine leading to the discovery of the name of the victim, or his accompliance as the page of the sum. plice, has, as yet, been ascertained. Such sun mary justice is seldom meted out to the guilty.

Snow-Shoe Baces in Catifornia

[From the La Porte (Cal.) Union.March &]

On Saturday, the Chinamen had permission to use the race track. Purses amounting to sixty neering to stays to live a mounting to stays obliars were raised, and about twenty Colastials netred to contend for the premiums. La Porte, Howland Flat, Poker Flat and Saw Pit were all represented, and the rivalry between the riders as as great as it had been among the Melican men. Upon the track it was truly a rich, rare and racy scone. Chinamen acted as judges both at the starting and coming-out poles. In several of the squads every rider (cl), and not more than two came through at any time. Talk about grand and

offy tumbling by a circus troupe—it is nothing when compared to a Chinaman snow-shoe race. We honestly believe a Chinaman can make a more extensive, awkward and bigger tumble off of snow-shoes than other being, editors, fat men greenhorns, experts and "sich like" not excepted. While the races were in progress a strange tall-wearing rider with shock upon his shoulders, made his appearance upon the course. He appeared to be a perfect the course. He appeared to be a perfect stranger, and while going up the track he stopped and commenced jabbering at a fearful rate. He was a lively talker and could beat a Frenchman at making gestures. The balance of the Mooneyes were nonplussed—they "no sabe him." Ite tinally took his position at the head of the other lengths. track alongelde of the other Chinamer, and, aben the word was given, started down the track. As soon as he struck the flat he fell, and the boys commenced rolling him: Some of the Celestials, who were still ignorant of the joke. Celestials, who were still ignorant of the joke didn't relish it; but they soon mistrasted something was wrong, and when they tound out that the stranger was a Howland Flat champion snow shoe rider they were immensely pleased. The La Porte Johns were badly beaten. Howland Flat and Saw-pit were the victors. The next day more money was raised by the Chinese merchants, and another race came off. It was another rich scene. Again was La Porte beaten. The Howland Flat and Poler Flat done cleaned the platter, won was La Porte beaten. The Howland Blat and Poker Flat dope cleaned the platter, won every race and captured the money. If any of our readers think the La Porte Celestials haven't got a big diegust on for "dope" ask them for yourself. We shall not be surprised if Chinese races prove quite a feature in racing in this lo cality hereafter.

-A young Englishman broke his horse's back while following the hounds recently, and the animal fell upon him in such a way that he could not extricate himself. Some days after he was and almost starved to death. wie to sanday मिर्ट विद्यार कि कि (शिक्षा र प्रदेश) के हैं कि कि

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FIFTH EDITION 4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH. LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

OFFICERS ON THE RETIRED LIST

Nominations by the President THE TWITCHELL CASE **FROMNEWYORK**

Blowing Up of the Pacific Railroad Safe

Officers on the Retired List. Brecial Desystch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)
Washington, April 2.—General Negley, of the
Hause Military Committee, is preparing, and
will report on Monday, a bill reducing the number of officers of the army who are on the retired list. The bill provides that a commission shall be appointed, who shall examine and report what officers ought to be mustered out, irrespective of Brigadier Generals. The commission

Brigadier Generals. The commission shall, however, confine themselves first to those who have not received wounds or rendered distinguished services in the field. The bill provides that not less than three hundred shall be mustered out within sixty days after the Commission. mission shall report, and when mustered out one month's salary shall be allowed to each officer.

Nominations Sent to the Senate. Rominations Sent to the Senate.

(Special Despatch to the Phila Evening Bulletin.)

Washington, April 2.—The President sent to the Senate to-day a large list of nominations, among them the following: H. C. Deming, Collector for the First District of Connecticut; John B. Kenney, First District of Pennsylvania; Samuel Know, Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania; George C. Evans, Collector of the Third District of Pennsylvania; Thomas W. Errett, Collector of the Twenty-second District of Pennsylvania; W. M. Baird, Collector of the Eighth District of Pennsylvania; Burnard, Collector of the Four-Pennsylvania; Burnard, Collector of the Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania; George Bubb,
Collector of the — District of Pennsylvania;
Russell Erreit, Assessor of the Twenty-second
District of Pennsylvania; George Evater. Treasurer of the Mint at Philadelphia; Wm. R. Martin, Surveyor of Customs, Portsmouth, Now
Hampshire; George H. Bailey, Collector of
Customs, Portsmouth, New Hampshire; W. R.
Leeds, Collector of the Second District of Pennsylvania; D. M. Harmony, Collector of the Tenta
District of Pennsylvania; A. Chamberlain,
Accessor for the Twelfth District of Pennsylvania; B. W. Palmer, Collector for the Twelfth
District of Pennsylvania; G. L. Ford, Collector Pennsylvania: Burnard, Collector of the Fourvania; B. W. Faimsyl, Collector for the Twent Dietrict of Pennsylvania; G. L. Ford, Collector for the Third District of New York; W. N. Hawkins, Collector for the First District of New York; W. N. Treadwell, Assessor for the Seventh District of New York; E. O. Goodrich, Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia; Edwards Pierrepont

U. S. District-Attorney for the Southern District (Correspondence of the Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, April 2.—The following nomina

washington, April 2.—Intertollowing nomina-tions were sent to the Senate to-day: To be Collectors of Internal Revenue—John Redmond, Seventh District, Illinols; H. C. De-ming, First District, Conn.; A. J. Donaldson, First District, South Carolina; W. A. Darling, Ninth District, New York; G. H. Hobson, Fourth Ninth District, New York; G. H. Hobson, Fourth District, Kv.; Chas. J. Hogate, Sixth District, Indiana; Wilson Boulby. — District of Oregon. To be Assessors of Internal Revenue—Charles W Pierce, First District Alabama; G. W. Shattuck, Third District Mississippi; Chester J. Cole, Twenty-seventh District New York; Geo. B. Johnson, Third District Ohio; Orris Hatch, Fourth District Wisconsin; Blanc F. Joubert (colored), First District Louisiana; S. B. Davis, District New Mexico; R. R. Cobb, Second District Virginia; O. W. Mather, Third District West Virginia; John B. Kenney, First District of Pennsylvania; Samuel Know, Thirteenth District of Pennsylvania; C. J. Bruner, Fourteenth District Pennsylvania; C. J. Bruner, Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania; C. J. Bruner, Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania; C. J. Bruner, Fourteenth District of Pennsylvania; Russell Errett, Twenty-Second District Matted vivania: Russell Errett. Twenty-Second Distric sylvania; Russell Errett, Iwenty-Second District of Pennsylvania; Assistant Treasurer of United States at Philadelphia, Geo. Eyster; Collector of Internal Revenue, Second District of Penn-sylvania, W. R. Leede; Assessor Tenth District, Penns., D. W. Harmony: Assessor Twelfth District, Penus., A. Chamberlain; Collector, J. F. Wilcox. Fifth District, Penus.; durveyor of Port of Philadelphia, E. O. Goodrich.

The Twitchell Case. Washington, April 2.—Mr. Hubbell argued before the Supreme Court to-day in the Twitchell case, for the defendant, but no decision will e given until Monday next.

The Safe Blowers at Work.

(Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin.)

New York, April 2.—There were remarkable scenes during the day at the office of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, No. 20 Nassau street sheriff O'Brien's deputies, under the order of Judge Barnard, directing the company's safe to be contrad, came arread with steedon-hammers. opened, came armed with siedge-hammers, chisels, &c., to be used in breaking open the safe. No resistance was offered by the clerks. The safe is an immense one firmly bucked, except in front. Although the men brought powerful sledges to bear, but little damage has been done up to the hour your correspondent left the scene (3 o'clock) hour your correspondent left the scene (3 o'clock), except the defacing of the fancy work on the door. About noon Chas. Tracey, counsel for the Union Pacific, entered the office and approached the Cashler's window and exclaimed in an excited voice—"I order all you burglars to cease this work and leave the building within five minutes, or I shall proceed against you both civilly and criminally." The spectators of the scene who were inside the railings made a rush for the door, but the deputy sheriffs made no refor the door, but the deputy sheriffs made no reply, and kept on with their work. During the progress of the work Vice President Durant told Receiver Tweed that he was injuring the safe so that the officers of the Company themselves could not open it, and that themselves could not open to his be (Tweed) ought to be well rewarded for his trouble when the safe is finally opened. Mr. Tweed replied that he had no doubt he would, as nothing could be missing from the safe unless the Union Pacific officers had removed it. Mr. Durant replied that he did not see how any books or papers could have been removed, as two vigi-lant Deputy Sheriffs had kept watch over the eafe day and night for several days.
One of the Deputy Sheriffs expressed
the opinion that the safe could be
broken open after seven hours' work with sledgehammers, but the builder of the safe, who was present, said it would require four days' constant work to accomplish the teat, and even then he had serious doubts of success. The deputies are still at work pounding with sledges and chisels and fingering the key-hole. The scene is watched by a curious crowd, full of fun.

The Quartermaster Department. [Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin.] WASHINGTON, April 2.—The Military Committee to-day reported a bill to the House providing for retrenchment in expense in the Quartermaster's Department, the substance of which has heretofore been given in these despatches.

From Richmond. RICHMOND, April 2.—General U. S. Webb assumed command to day and issued an order reinstating Governor Wells.—General Stone an goes to California, Col. Stone is appointed Adjutant-General.

The South Carolina Congressmen. [Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin]
WASHINGTON, April 2.—The House Ricetion
Committee have decided that Mr. Hoge, a Republican member from South Carolina, is entitled toa seat in the present Congress, not his Damocratic

The Official Burgiary in New York. New York, April 2.—A party of Deputy Sh riffs, with sledge hammers, chisels, jimmeys, etc., have been at work all day on the Union Pa-cific Railroad Company's safe. It is said the job

will consume four days. The New York Money Market.

The New York Mency Market.

18pecial Despatch to the Philada Evening Bulletin.

New York, April 2—Simultaneously with the Flak sufficient of Despatch the Life Pacific Railroad Company an attack has been made upon the bonds of the Company. The Steriff's officers are now attempting to force the Company had defaulted upon its acceptances, while the honds were reported as offered at 22%. Force short time bonds were reported as offered at 22%. Force short time bonds were offered offered of the Company had defaulted upon its acceptances, while the honds were offered offered of the St. The Company had den dered under freight. They got up to 85, but the Company checked the decreciation by making unlimited offers for bonds at 90. The Company cofficers state that all obligations have been promptly paid, and deny in 100 the rumors detrimental to its credit. We understand that a few days ago the Company which it declined. It is probable that to day the legal proceedings before Judge Barnard will be transferred to the U. States Courts The Stock market still shows a remarkable independence of the stringency in money. There has been rather more celling and some shares have eligibly declined, but making due allowance for the stringency in money, the market must be regarded as showing considerable strength. The stringency in money increased to money, the market must be regarded as showing considerable strength. The stringency in money increases a the market must be regarded as the wine siness in the market, it being inferred that the Govarnment may find it necessary to take measures for augmenting it be aliance. The low state of the balance appears to be open to question. Yesterday the currency in the Sub-Treasuries. We apprehend it will be found that the low figures of 86 80,000 has increased the uneasiness in the market, it being inferred that the Govarnment may find it necessary to take measures for augmenting it be accounted for by some irregularity or change of the method.

The banks are restrict din their operations by th Special Despatch to the Philada, Evening Bulletin.

AUCOBMENTS.

—For this evening, at the American Theatre, avaried entertainment is announced.

-The Field of the Cloth of Gold continues to draw large audiences at the Chestnut. It has been reconstructed and improved by a number of new scenes and some very clever local hits. There-

will be a matinée to-morrow. —At the Theatre Comique, this evening, Mr. and Mrs. Madison Obrey will give one of their charming humorous and musical entertainments. Mr. Obrey will play upon some very singular in-struments, of which he is the proprietor, and as-he performs skillfully, we can promise those who. wish to attend an extremely interesting entertainment. Mr. and Mrs. Obrey are likewise very ex-cellent delineators of character, and their efforts in this direction always evoke hearty applause. There will be a matinee to-morrow.

—Mr. Carl Gaertnor will give his last classical coirce of the season, at Musical Fund Hall, this

-At Assembly Buildings, to-night, Merchants'

—At Assembly Bulldings, to-night, Merchants:
Tour of Ireland will be exhibited:
—Mr. A. Everly will have a benefit at the Arch.
Street Theatre on Saturday evening next, when
he will produce Strathmore, a play of intense
dramatic interest, and a humorous drama entitled Helping Hands, or Love and Music. Of
course Mr. Everly's many friends will turn out
strong on this occasion, and we hope the public,
generally, will not forget to give a handsome
tribute to a popular and excellent actor. tribute to a popular and excellent actor.

—The regular Sentz-Hassler matinée will be-given in Musical Fund Hall to morrow. -Miriam's Crime and the burlesque Ixion will be given at the Walnut Street Theatre this even-ing. Mr. Felix Rogers will appear in the first-named drama as "Biles," one of the most original, and comic personations ever given upon the Philadelphia stage. There will be a matines to-

morrow at 2 o'clock. -At the Arch this evening Twelfth Night will .

—At the Arch this evening Twelfth Night will, be given for the last time.

—The performance of Ernani by the Italian opera company at the Academy of Music, last evening, was only tolerably good. Mad. States sustained tile part of "Elvira" as well as it could be done by a singer who has volume and physical energy without any deep feeling or genuine drawnth power. To be anneather and its could be some those latter and it. dramatic power. To be sure, these latter quali-ties are not as necessary in this role as in many others, but their entire absence compelled the listener to a comparison of Mad. States with other artists, and she suffered by it. Signori Orlandini and Maccalerri sang very well, the latter rather better than the former. Signor Antonucci gave decidedly the most acceptable performance of the evening in the part of "Don Silva." Anto-nucel is a true artist, and he never falls to imbus-his personations with passion and carnestness. his personations with passion and carnesiness. To-night Moyerbeer's great opera La Prophita will be given. The cast includes La Grange, Missaucciand Barilli. There will be an increased orchestra, a large chorus, a ballet lad by Wiesmael and Zuccoli, and a general gorgeousness in the castive offers and in the costinues. the scenic effects and in the costume

-Mr. J. Mayer, the agent of Grau's French opera company, desires to have an announcement made to the effect that he has arrived in this city and will proceed to make arrangements for the season of opera bouffe already promised. The engagement will begin at the Academy of Music on the evening of Wednesday, the 14th inst. Twelve performances will be given. Among the operas which will be presented we may mention La Vie Parisienne and Genevieve De Brabant, in both of which the sopranos Rose-Bell and Desclauzas will appear.

—Mr. Chas. H. Jarvis gives his sixth and last soirce of classical music at the Natatorium Hall to-morrow (Saturday) evening, April 3d. He offers on that occasion an exceedingly diversified programme scienced from the works of Schurday and Chaple and Chaple. mann, Spohr, Molique, Hummel and Chopin. Mr. J. will be ably assisted by Messrs. G. Guhleman, violin, and R. Hennig, violoncello. These concerts of Mr. Jarvis's are of the best and should be attended by all lovers of elegant music.

Getting Ready. Mr. Wanamaker, very appropriately, puts a new dress upon his grand building itself before starting it upon its mission of dressing so many of the gentlemen and boys of Philadelphia as he had been starting its the beautiful the power paragraiss. The hopes to attract to this new enterprise. The brown-stone house, always a beautiful one, and much admired, has been in the hands of the painters and paper hangers and upholsterers for a month past, and for the last few days bales and boyes in unmertile, and car load after any load of boxes innumerable, and car load after car load of new goods to stock it with, have been pouring into it, preparatory to opening it, on Monday

next.

It is handsomely carpeted from front to back; has on a clean white face of new paint; is skilliully arranged for the convenience of custo-mers in the various departments; is adorned with the decorations of a beautiful assortment to be irresistibly attractive, if only as a place of

resort.
The public generally are invited to the "Exposition" on Monday next, and an opportunity is to be given at that time for a thorough inspection of the establishment and its contents to be given at that that are a thereogen inspection of the establishment and its contents. Ladles, who have long wished for a place where they might find clothing for their boys that was "just the thing," will be almost as interested as the men or the boys themselves; and every attention has been given to such details as shall con-tribute to their comfort and satisfaction. One of the best parts of the house, on the first floor, is devoted to their department, and several sales-ladies, as well as salesmen, will be in attendance.