Daily Evening Bulletin.

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

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THE EVENING BULLETIN,
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PROPRIETORS.
GIBSON PEACOCK, CASPER SOUDER, Jr.,
F. L. FETHERSTON, THOS. J. WILLIAMSON,
FRANCIS WELLS.
The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at 18 cents per week, payable to the carriers, or $8 per annum.

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

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENGRAVED IN THE Newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1038 Chestnut street. feb20-tf

MARRIED.

BEAUMONT—VOGDES.—On Thursday, April 15th, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. W. H. N. Stewart, LL. D., Edward A. Beaumont, of Brownsburg, Pa., to Harriet Eliza Vogdes, daughter of the late James C. Vogdes, of Philadelphia.

REESE—DAVIS.—On the 15th inst., at the Church of the Advent, by the Rev. J. N. Turner, J. Harrison Reese to Ridie, youngest daughter of John Davis, Esq., all of Philadelphia. No cards.

SOLMS—McCLOSKEY.—On the 15th inst., at the Cathedral, by Right Rev. Bishop Wood, Sidney J. G. Solms to Elsie, daughter of the late Dr. J. F. X. McCloskey, of this city. No cards.

WATSON—CRUSE.—In New York, on the 15th inst., by the Rev. Dr Ogilby, Eugene W. Watson, U. S. Navy, to Virginia, daughter of Isaac Cruse, Esq.

DIED.

BATTEN.—Suddenly, on the 15th inst., Russell Thomas, infant son of Horace K. and Maggie Batten.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on to-morrow (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from No. 2028 Cedar street.

BILLINGS.—In New York, on Wednesday, April 14th, J. M. Billings, in the 44th year of his age.
The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 175 Madison avenue, on Saturday, 17th inst., at 9½ o'clock A. M. The remains will be conveyed to Somers, Connecticut, for interment.

BRYAN.—On the 14th instant, in Baltimore, after a lingering illness, Emma V., in the 25th year of her age, wife of Arthur L. Bryan, and eldest daughter of Joseph and Caroline Wilson.

CHRISTIE.—On the 14th inst., Margaret Christie, aged 73 years.
Funeral from the residence of her nephew, W. C. Watson, corner of Manheim and Wayne streets, Germantown, on Saturday morning, the 17th inst., at 11 o'clock.

GOLDY.—On the 13th inst., at Norriton, Montgomery county, Samuel Goldy, of this city, aged 51 years.
The relatives and friends of the family, Montgomery Lodge, No. 19, A. Y. M., Mercantile Lodge, No. 35, A. O. U. W., United States Hose Company, No. 14, Good Intent Hose and Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, and members of the Police force are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother-in-law, No. 1012 South Sixth street, on Sunday next, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. 2t

MYER.—On the 15th instant, Isaac Myer, in the 83d year of his age.
His friends and the friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his son-in-law, Charles A. Duy, No. 319 South Seventeenth street.

HEMINGTON.—On the 14th instant, Lydia H., widow of the late Dr. Isaac Remington, in the 61st year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 820 Wood street, on Seventh-day afternoon, the 17th inst., at two o'clock. Interment at Friends' Southwestern Ground.

RUGGLES.—At Walthaman, Massachusetts, on the 14th instant, in the 79th year of her age, Lydia Ruggles, relict of Micah Ruggles, and daughter of the late Samuel Rodman, of New Bedford, Massachusetts.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.
OPEN THIS MORNING.
NEW FABRICS FOR JUPES.
SILK CHAIN AUSTRIENNES.
BERGES, PONGEES, &c. &c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

FOR CITY TREASURER,
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL,
Subject to Democratic Rules. ap15-rp§

TO ARCHITECTS.
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE ERECTION OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
PHILADELPHIA, April 5, 1869.
Designs for new Public Buildings, to be erected on Independence Square, in the city of Philadelphia, with specifications, and estimates for the same, will be received at the OFFICE OF THE "DEPARTMENT OF SURVEYS," No 224 South FIFTH street, until the FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER next, at 12 M.
Architects intending to submit plans will receive circulars containing full information as to the general character of the proposed buildings, the amount of accommodation to be provided, &c., by applying, either personally or by letter, to the undersigned, Secretary of the Board of Commissioners, at the southwest corner of Walnut and Fifth streets.
A premium of $2,000 will be paid for the design possessing the most merit, $1,500 for the second best, $1,000 for the third, and $500 for the fourth. The decision upon the merits of the plans to be made, and the premiums to be awarded, by the Board of Commissioners, on or before the first day of October next, at 12 M.
All rejected plans will be returned.
By order of the Board of Commissioners.
H. C. PUGH, Secretary.
ap7 18t§rp

SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE, TO BE held by the Pennsylvania Sabbath School Association, in the
BETHANY SABBATH SCHOOL HALL,
TWENTY-SECOND AND SHIPPEN STREETS,
Beginning on SUNDAY EVENING, April 18, 1869, at 8 o'clock, and continuing MONDAY, April 19; TUESDAY, April 20; WEDNESDAY, April 21; and THURSDAY, April 22. Afternoons at 3 o'clock, and Evenings at 8 o'clock.
Rev Messrs EGGLESTON, of Chicago; VINCENT, of New York; TRUMBULL, of Hartford, and other leading Sunday School men will take part. Every body is invited. ap16-2t§

J. O. O. F.....MEDAL.....I. O. O. F.
—The Commemorative Medal (TWO INCHES in diameter) authorized by the Joint Committee of the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Pennsylvania, I. O. O. F., is now ready for delivery, and can be had on application to JOHN J. SCHELL, Secretary of the Committee, No 40 South Third street, to whom all orders from agents must be addressed. The Committee understand that others are selling what are called the Commemorative or PARADE MEDALS, and would state that this is the only authorized MEDAL issued by the I. O. O. F.
JAMES BINGHAM, Jr., Chairman.
ap16-f m w5t§

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE.
PHILADELPHIA, April 12, 1869.
NOTICE.
To holders of FIVE AND SIX PER CENT. LOANS of the City of Philadelphia.
Loans of the City of Philadelphia, maturing July 1, 1869, will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest ceasing from date of maturity.
JOSEPH N. PEIRSOL, City Treasurer.
ap16 f m w 12 §

LECTURE.—MORING KYAW, A CONVERT from heathenism, will lecture in the North Baptist Church, Camden, N. J., on THIS EVENING. Admittance 25 cents. Children 10 cents. 1t§

MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON
Will Lecture at the
Town Hall, Germantown,
On FRIDAY, April 16, 1869, at 8 P. M.
Subject: "A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE."
Tickets..... 50 cents.
Reserved seats..... 25 cents additional.
For sale at PARKER'S and at the door. ap15,2trp*

TURKISH BATHS.
1109 GIRARD STREET, TWO SQUARES FROM THE CONTINENTAL.
Ladies' department strictly private. Open day and evening. apl-tfrp§

NEW METHOD OF BUILDING
Cheap and Beautiful Cottages.
Descriptive circulars free.
ap14-4trp] A. D. CALDWELL & SON, 112 S. Fourth st.

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

FROM THE PLAINS.

Indian Depredations.

A despatch to the Omaha *Republican*, from Helena, Montana Territory, April 11, says:

Advices from Fort Ellis state that on the 6th instant a party of ten Indians stole cattle and horses from a ranch on Dry Creek. As soon as it became known a party of fifteen or twenty citizens and four mounted soldiers from Ellis started in pursuit, and followed the trail seventy-five miles, and came up with the Indians. The party killed and scalped nine, the tenth one making his escape on a stolen horse. Private Colby, of Fort Ellis, was killed. Two other soldiers and one citizen were badly wounded. It is rumored that the Crow Indians have burned their treaty and propose going on the war path.

CUBA.

Cuban Revolutionary Address to the People of the United States.

Señor Valiente, the general agent for the Cuban republican government, has prepared the following address to the people of the United States, setting forth the causes and prospects of the existing revolution in Cuba, and the claims of the struggling patriots upon Americans:

To the People of the United States—Seeing that frequent misrepresentations of the revolutionary movement going on in Cuba are made through the press, I beg leave to answer them by laying before the public a brief statement of facts connected with that movement.

Revolutions never go backward. They may be checked for a shorter or longer time, but finally burst forth with irresistible impulse and roll on to a successful issue. So with regard to Cuba, which has failed in several attempts to overthrow the tyrant over her, but is likely to succeed now in the struggle for freedom and self-government. To review her efforts for national existence and sketch the grievances which justify the revolution going on within her borders, are the purposes of this address, which is respectfully submitted by the undersigned, as general agent of the Cuban revolution.

FORMER REBELLIONS.

Ever since the close of the war of independence in South America the Captain-General of Cuba has been clothed by special law with all the powers given to commanders of besieged places. This severe measure arose from the revolutionary attempt which was then defeated through the interference of the United States Government, lest universal freedom in slaveholding Cuba should affect slavery in the Southern States of this country, as Mr. Clay remarked at the time, in explanation of his opposition to the military expedition which Venezuela, then at war with Spain, was fitting out to help Cuba to achieve her independence; so that Cuba has been since that time groaning under a relentless tyranny, but still endeavoring now and then to shake it off. Her endeavors have brought about not only the persecution or execution of many illustrious Cubans, but also that of many high-minded Spaniards, such as General Lorenzo, who, while Governor of Santiago de Cuba, in 1836, proclaimed there the liberal constitution promulgated in Spain, and was persecuted by Captain-General Tacon, who sent from Havana a heavy body of troops against him and his constitutional followers. Several years later many Cubans who remonstrated against the slave trade were persecuted for having done so, and nearly all of them driven into exile. Shortly thereafter military commissions were set at work all over the Western Department of Cuba to suppress an alleged conspiracy among the colored people. The guilty parties were found chiefly among the rich free colored men, whose property was, of course, confiscated and their lives taken by wholesale on the scaffold, while not a few of them died under the lash, which was freely and mercilessly used to compel them to confession. The suppression of this alleged conspiracy was followed a few years later by a real conspiracy of the whole people, under the lead of General Lopez, who being detected before his plans were matured for an uprising in the central part of the island, fled and came to the United States, whence he sailed in 1850 at the head of some 600 men and landed at Cardenas. He failed in his attempt to free Cuba and returned to the United States. During the subsequent year partial uprisings took place and Lopez sailed for Cuba once more with about 450 men, to assist his friends in their efforts to achieve Cuban independence; but he again failed, and himself and many of his followers were executed. However, the Cubans, persevering in their determination to be free, renewed their plans to that end, and a well organized movement was started under General Quitman, but fell through, in 1855, with the loss of valuable lives and the banishment of a great many distinguished Cubans, to say nothing of a heavy outlay of money. Yet, nevertheless, the Cubans, not despairing, a few years afterwards began to work again for their freedom, and when the late Spanish revolution broke out they were finally maturing their plans to free Cuba from the military sway of Spain.

THE PRESENT UPRISING.

That revolution improved their opportunity, and on the 10th of October last they rose up in arms, as appears from the following extract of their declaration of independence, dated at Manzanillo on that day, viz.:

"In arming ourselves against the tyrannical government of Spain we must, according to precedent in all civilized countries, proclaim before the world the cause that impels us to take this step, which, though likely to entail considerable disturbances upon the present, will insure the happiness of the future.

"It is well known that Spain governs the island of Cuba with an iron and bloodstained hand. The former holds the latter, deprived of political, civil and religious liberty. Hence the unfortunate Cubans being illegally prosecuted and thrown into exile, or executed by military commissions in times of peace. Hence their being kept from public meetings, and forbidden to speak or write on affairs of State; hence their remonstrances against the evils that afflict them being looked upon as the proceedings of rebels, from the fact that they are bound to keep silence and obey. Hence the never-ending plague of hungry officials from Spain to devour the product of their industry and labor. Hence their exclusion from public stations and want of opportunity to skill themselves in the art of government. Hence the restrictions to which public instruction with them is subjected, in order to keep them so ignorant as not to be able to know and enforce their rights in any shape or form whatever. Hence the navy and standing army, which are kept upon their country at an enormous expenditure from their own wealth to make them bend their knees and submit their necks to the iron yoke that disgraces them. Hence the grinding taxation under which they labor, and which would make them all perish in misery but for the marvellous fertility of the soil. On the other hand, Cuba cannot prosper as she ought to, because white immigration that suits her best is artfully kept from her shores by the Spanish government, and as Spain has many a time promised us Cubans to respect our rights without having hitherto fulfilled her promises; as she continues to tax us heavily, and by so doing is likely to destroy our wealth; as we are in danger of losing our property, our lives and our honor under further Spanish domination; as we have reached a depth of degradation utterly revolting to manhood; as great nations have sprung from revolt against a similar disgrace, after exhausted pleadings for relief; as we despair of justice from Spain through reasoning, and cannot longer live deprived of the rights which other people enjoy, we are constrained to appeal to arms to assert our rights in the battle-field, cherishing the hope that our grievances will be a sufficient excuse for this last resort to redress them and secure our future welfare.

"To the God of our conscience and to all civilized nations we submit the sincerity of our purpose. Vengeance does not mislead us, nor is ambition our guide. We only want to be free, and see all men with us equally free, as the Creator intended all mankind to be. Our earnest belief is that all men are brethren. Hence our love of toleration, order and justice in every respect. We desire the gradual abolition of slavery, with indemnification; we admire universal suffrage, as it insures the sovereignty of the people; we demand a religious regard for the inalienable rights of man as the basis of freedom and national greatness."

Such are the facts showing the oppression of Cuba and her efforts to be free to the 10th of October last.

THE PROSPECT TO-DAY.

Since then the Cuban liberating army has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the losses consequent upon a steady campaign, and now comprises some 42,000 men under C. M. Cespedes, who is the Commander-in-Chief of that army and the head of the Republican Government duly established within the lines of the liberators. Their lines run in a westerly direction from the eastern end of the island to Sagua la Grande, without reaching the seaboard, either North or South, for the want of the requisite armament to hold it. But the territory pointed out is nearly two-thirds of the area of Cuba, in which slavery has been abolished, and in which the Spanish control only the ground where they are kept at bay. This has been done by the patriots in a comparatively short time, notwithstanding their sad deficiency in war material, and leads to the belief that if they had been tolerably supplied with such materials their movements would now cover also the remainder of the island, where no uprising has yet taken place from utter want of arms, while their enemies are fully armed with the best approved weapons of the United States. But such are our neutrality laws. They allow a European Power to obtain war materials freely from our workshops to crush a people struggling for freedom in the very heart of America, and prohibit the same people from supplying themselves with similar materials from us to carry on their struggle against that power. Yet the Spanish hirelings, in their misrepresentations of the Cuban revolution, frequently assert through their editorial columns and otherwise that the laws referred to have been violated. Let them bear in mind that from the foregoing statement of facts no other conclusion can be drawn but that Cuba is fairly started in her way to national independence; that her sons have been manfully fighting for it these six months, without having yet violated our neutrality, despite their lack of arms, and are therefore entitled to the earnest sympathy of our people, and the more so as their struggle involves a great American principle—namely, that no European Power shall longer control any country upon this hemisphere.

J. VALIENTE.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

ROME.

An Important Statement—Prospects of the Œcumenical Council.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"A curious story reaches us from Rome, on authority entitled to every respect. We are informed that from a quarter whence it was little expected a serious effort is now being made to induce the Pope to prorogue indefinitely the Œcumenical Council. Special Congregations have been appointed to prepare and digest the various opinions which the Vatican proposes to submit to the assembled divines for their confirmation. We are now told that in the Congregation charged with the due elaboration of the two cardinal points for which the Council has been convoked—the personal infallibility of the Pope and the condemnation of political liberalism in accordance with the Pope's declarations in the Syllabus—the doctors have fallen out amongst themselves, and cannot be brought to any agreement. But dissent on these two points ruins the whole project, which was broached in the conviction that the formal acceptance by a unanimous Church of these pet articles of Jesuit doctrine might be secured. Alarmed by the discordance in this preliminary Congregation—to which it was found necessary to add foreign, and especially German, divines—the Jesuits began to think it would be prudent to find a plea for postponing the Council; and accordingly they addressed themselves to the Pope with that intention. Here, however, the fathers got a check. Pius IX. dotes on his Council as a woman dotes upon a child born to her when she thought herself past child-bearing. He clings to this project with the fondness of Jacob for Benjamin; and therefore, when these gentlemen who had hitherto stimulated his anticipations of a glorious new paternity, approached him with a suggestion that it might be as well to give up the idea, the Pope flew into one of his constitutional furies, and sent the fathers back into their dungeon-like monastery discomfited, to reflect on what had best be done under the circumstances. After a while, they resolved to invoke the counsel of Cardinal Bilio, a prelate high in the Pope's favor, and reported to have been the chief author in the actual composition of the Syllabus. It was thought that when his first passion had subsided Pius IX. might be amenable to the choice of this approved abettor of his pet desires. The Cardinal, therefore, did go to his Holiness, spoke to him of the unfortunate perversity of mind displayed in the select Congregation, and sought to open the intellect of the Holy Father to the grave danger of scandal to the Church in the event of such perversity being manifested in the Council. But the Cardinal had no more favorable reception than his prompters. The Pope, we are informed, was immovable. The Council should meet at the appointed time, he replied, and nothing should induce him to postpone its assembly. But the Pope, though passionate, is a man of firm resolution; and if the spirit of insubordination to Jesuit influence exhibited in the congregation should prove stubborn—which, no doubt, is a considerable assumption—and if, as is affirmed, Cardinal Antonelli has become uneasy at certain manifestations, it is quite on the cards that the Œcumenical Council may be still put off as often and for as long periods as that of Trent was put off after convocation. But this is, of course, mere matter of speculation."

DOMINION OF CANADA.

Opening of Parliament—Speech of the Governor General — Consolidation and Confederation.

OTTAWA, April 15, 1869.—To-day at 3 o'clock P. M., his Excellency the Governor-General opened the second session of the First Parliament of the Dominion of Canada with the following speech:

Honorable Gentlemen of the Senate and of the House of Commons: I have great satisfaction in having recourse to your advice, and I rejoice to think that on this, the first occasion on which I have had the honor of addressing you, we may congratulate ourselves on the aspect of public affairs at home and abroad; on the prevalence of peaceful councils among the nations, and on the indications of agreement and tranquillity favorable alike to the development of foreign commerce and the prosecution of domestic industry.

The great scheme, confederation, was inaugurated under the auspices of my predecessors. It is to me a source of pride to find my name in honorable association with the rising fortunes of the Dominion of Canada, and I shall count it a happiness, as well as a duty, to co-operate to the utmost of my ability in furthering the efforts to strengthen the ties that bind the different provinces together, and to insure an attachment of the people to the soil by the enactment of wise and equal laws. Your efforts in these directions seem now more than ever likely to be called into action, inasmuch as the terms upon which these great accessions are offered to the Dominion will be submitted for your immediate consideration.

His Excellency then referred to the fact that the Hudson Bay Company has accepted the terms proposed for the surrender of their rights in the Northwest territory, and commended the subject to the immediate consideration of Parliament.

He continued as follows: I was much gratified by the communications from the Governor of Newfoundland, expressing the desire for admission into the Union which prevails among the inhabitants of that colony, and especially by his despatch of the 20th of March last, covering copies of the resolutions which have been passed by the Council and Assembly, and which set forth the conditions they consider it desirable to advance. These documents shall be furnished at once, for the information of Parliament, and I hope that before the close of the session I may be in a position to submit the details of a provisional arrangement for your consideration. It will be a pleasure to me, as well as a subject of general congratulation if at some early day, the fine colony of Newfoundland—unrivalled as a nursery of hardy seamen and inexhaustible in its wealth of fisheries—becomes a part of the Dominion.

In accordance with the suggestion of her Majesty's government, an earnest attempt has been made to allay the discontent unhappily existing in Nova Scotia.

In continuance of the course commenced last session, bills will be presented to you for the assimilation of the criminal laws existing in the several provinces. Among other measures bills will be presented to you for the establishment of uniform and amended laws respecting Parliamentary elections, bankruptcy and insolvency, and patents of invention and discovery.

DISASTERS.

GREAT FIRE IN PITTSBURGH.

An Oil Refinery Burned—Loss $200,000

The Pittsburgh *Gazette* of yesterday says:

One of the most disastrous conflagrations that has taken place in the city for several months, occurred at the extensive oil works of Forsythe Bros., on the Sharpsburg road, in the Eighteenth Ward, yesterday.

About half-past ten o'clock yesterday morning, a still containing a quantity of benzine, which was being distilled by steam, a new process, in consequence of too great a pressure, bursted or exploded, and the contents, which were scattered over two or three acres of ground, ignited whenever it came in contact with fire, and almost instantly everything on the west side of the bursted still for a distance of one hundred yards was enveloped in flames. As soon as the benzine was consumed the flames on that side of the oil works subsided, without any serious damage having been done. The benzine remaining in the exploded tank continued to burn, and from it the flames communicated to the agitators above and to the oil stills below, when the conflagration became general. The settling house, in which there were five tanks containing about one thousand five hundred barrels of finished oil, next took fire and from that the fire spread to the building in which was the distilled oil tank, which contained between seven and eight thousand barrels of distilled oil. The several buildings referred to were consumed in a very short space of time, and the immense quantity of oil in the tanks becoming ignited the flames raged with still greater fury and defied all efforts to extinguish them.

The Pittsburgh *Commercial* has the following concerning the losses:

The loss is estimated as follows:—Damage to works, $50,000; refined oil in course of treatment, $15,000; distilled oil awaiting treatment, six thousand barrels, $60,000; crude, eighteen thousand barrels, $108,000; total, $233,000. On which there is an insurance as follows:—On refined oil, $15,000; on crude oil, $30,000. We could not learn what companies the policies were held in, but several of our Pittsburgh companies are said to be heavy losers.

There was no insurance on the six thousand barrels of distillate awaiting refining, which, if totally destroyed, will involve a loss of $60,000. Neither was there insurance on the tar or benzine, and only partial insurance on the works.

ACCIDENTS.

The explosion made a loud report and was followed by several others. As stated above, the burning oil shot out on either side for the distance of at least one hundred feet, scorching and burning everything it reached. Two frame dwellings on an adjoining lot and situated about one hundred feet from the benzine still, owned by Nicholas Snyder, and occupied by four families, viz.: Thomas Crane, John McDonaugh, James Cook and Daniel Durkin were wrapped in a sheet of flame immediately after the explosion, and the inmates, in attempting to escape, were burned. Mrs. Crane was severely burned about the head, face and arms, and the child was also burned about the head. Mrs. John M'Donough was terribly burned about the head and neck, and her child, which she was carrying in her arms, was also severely burned on the head. Mr. Cook was also burned about the head. The houses also took fire, but by the active exertions of the firemen the buildings were saved in a damaged condition. The injured were removed to a house in the vicinity, where Drs. Hanna and Robinson attended them. The injuries, although severe, are not considered dangerous.

The families succeeded in saving the most of their furniture, but some little was destroyed. The loss to the owner of the building will be about $500.

A BULK BOAT ON FIRE.

Shortly after the explosion occurred some of the burning benzine ran down the river and communicated with a bulk boat containing oil. A posse of the firemen immediately cut the boat loose, and on it started down the river. Just opposite the Acid Works, about a half a mile below the scene of the fire, they succeeded, by the utmost exertion, in extinguishing the fire, and this boat, with several others lying in the river, were taken to the opposite bank, out of reach of the fire, and tied up.

RIOT IN MARIETTA, PA.

Several Persons Badly Hurt.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of yesterday says:

We learn the following particulars of a riot which took place at Marietta, Lancaster county, yesterday afternoon, between one and two o'clock. The place was filled with a large number of raftsmen, one of whom, while under the influence of liquor, got into a dispute with three of the roughs of the town. One of the roughs attacked the riverman, and finding him too much to handle, called to his assistance several of his companions. The consequence was that the riverman was severely punished. He was taken into a barber shop to have his wounds dressed, when some of the Yankees, hearing of the ill-treatment of their friend, became boisterous, and a general melee ensued between them and the roughs, in which such missiles as they could lay their hands on were brought into requisition, the raftsmen using their pole axes, augers, hand spikes and knives. During the fracas a man was cut in the stomach by a knife in the hands of one of the rivermen, and a serious, if not mortal wound inflicted.

A number of the citizens of the place, in their endeavors to quell the disturbance, were severely pelted with stones, receiving some slight and others serious injuries. The riot was quieted for a time, until the approach of the Harrisburg accommodation train, at 6.41, when a regular raid was made upon the rivermen about entering the train for this city. Stones were hurled promiscuously at the train, breaking windows; one of a large size flying through the window struck a riverman on the head, inflicting serious injuries. The train was in charge of Mr. Thomas Miller, conductor, who hurried it out of reach of danger. Our informant states that the train was stoned by the enraged Mariettans. No arrests were made up to a late hour last evening. We learn that the employes of the train were in imminent danger of their lives.

THE COURTS.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—William A. Morse vs. James R. Milliken. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for $452 20.

John Emerson vs. Jackson Watt. An action to recover for a lot of syrup sold defendant. On trial.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster. — The whole morning was occupied with the trial of Geo. R. Kressler, on a charge of larceny as bailee, growing out of a real estate transaction. After the case for the Commonwealth, represented by Wm. L. Hirst, Jr., was concluded, I. N. Brown, for the defendant, established the good character of the defendant, and then took the ground that the charge itself was barred by the statute of limitations. The court directed a verdict of not guilty to be rendered.

—Opening the public libraries on Sunday is advocated by Assistant Bishop Armitage, of Wisconsin.

The Delaware Peach Crop—It is Seriously Damaged.

The Wilmington *Commercial* of last evening says:

There is no longer room to doubt that the snow storms of Sunday and Monday mornings did great damage to the peach crop, in all parts of the Peninsula. We have fuller advices from along the Delaware Railroad than anywhere else, and of course this tells the whole story, as the counties lying on either side of those traversed by this road suffered similarly to those in the same latitude with themselves.

The damage along this road then seems to be as follows: Between this city and Townsend the buds were but slightly swollen, and the injury done is believed to be slight. From Townsend to Seaford the damage is much greater, increasing southward according to the stage of development reached by the buds. About Dover much damage has been done, and one large grower at Willow Grove, a few miles south of there, states that his crop is totally destroyed. It is believed however, that it is not quite so bad as this in that section. From Seaford South, through Sussex, Wicomico and Somerset counties, where at the time of the storm the trees were in full blossom, it is believed that the whole crop is utterly destroyed. This is a heavy loss indeed, as there were an immense number of trees in this section that would have borne fruit this season.

FROM NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Elwin Rogers, who committed suicide in a station-house on Tuesday night, was a spiritualist. Mr. Conklin, another spiritualist, testified before Coroner Keenan yesterday that on Tuesday Rogers called on him and left his own obituary notice, which he desired to have inserted in the papers. Mr. Conklin further said that for the last year he has been writing letters for a weekly paper through the medium of Edgar A. Poe.

A lawyer named Anderson, practicing at the Tombs Police Court, was yesterday committed to prison by Judge Dowling on a charge of swindling a client's widow, under alleged aggravating circumstances.

During 1868 272,421 passengers landed at this port, of whom 213,686 were aliens. The number of aliens is less by 29,041 than in 1867.

The strike of the drivers upon the Second avenue Railroad still continues, with but little prospect of an immediate termination.

George Smith was arrested yesterday on a charge of being implicated in the late $26,000 forgery on the Bank of the State of New York.

The Russian Mission.

The appointment of Andrew G. Curtin as Minister to Russia is an honorable tribute to one of our most vigorous and patriotic war Governors, and one of the few Pennsylvania politicians who has obtained success without incurring the odium of corruption. He is an able and honest man, who would serve the country with credit in any diplomatic position.—*Chicago Tribune.*

AMUSEMENTS.

—*The Field of the Cloth of Gold* will be repeated at the Chestnut this evening, with all the attractions, including the Leon brothers, the burlesque Japs, the "flying gymnast," the velocipede feat, and O'Reardon, the man who bangs music out of beer mugs.

—At the Walnut, this evening, the Misses Lizzie and Jennie Willmore will appear in the spectacular burlesque, *The Forty Thieves*. Mr. Rogers, the comedian, sustains the part of "Hassarac" in this piece, and of "Rascal Jack" in an amusing farce of that name. There will be a matinée at two o'clock to-morrow, when *The Forty Thieves* will be presented, and Mr. Rogers will appear as "The Artful Dodger" in *Oliver Twist.*

—The regular Sentz-Hassler concert will be given to-morrow afternoon, at Musical Fund Hall. We annex the programme:

Symphony No. 2, D major.....Haydn
1. Adagio—Allegro. 2. Andante. 3. Minuetto allegro. 4. Allegro spiritoso.
Piano Solo—Bacchanale.....Wehli
Mr. Carl Roese.
Cornet Solo—Sleep Well.....Abt
Mr. Wm. Ewers.
Waltz—Sounds from the Heart.....Piefke
Galop—Leicht Gepäck.....
The thirtieth and last matinée of the present season will take place on May 8th, 1869.

—Gran's French Comic Opera Company will appear at the Academy this evening in Hervé's opera *L'Œil Crevé*. The cast will include Bose-Bell, Deschanzas, Cormier and Francis. To-morrow afternoon *Genevieve de Brabant* will be given.

—The comedy of *School* will be given at the Arch Street Theatre this evening. There will be a matinée at two o'clock to-morrow. On Monday Lotta will appear in *The Old Curiosity Shop.*

—At the American this evening a miscellaneous entertainment will be given.

—At the Théâtre Comique the Breban Swiss bell ringers continue to delight their audiences. On Saturday afternoon at two o'clock they will give a farewell matinée performance for the special accomodation of ladies and children. The Susan Galton Opera Company will commence an engagement at the Theatre Comique on Tuesday evening next, opening with the opera *Lischen and Fritschen*. During their stay it is the intention to bring out several new operas. From the success that attended the performances of this troupe upon former occasions in this city, there is no doubt but that their admirers, and all lovers of good singing and acting, will be in attendance.

—This evening, Miss Anna E. Dickinson will lecture in the Town Hall, Germantown, upon the subject "A Struggle for Life." This will be Miss Dickinson's first appearance in Germantown, and a large audience is expected.

—A performance will be given in the Amateurs Drawing Room, on Seventeenth street, on Wednesday evening next, by the Philadelphia Opera Company. The very charming comic opera, *The Doctor of Alcantara*, will be presented, with a cast including Misses Elene, Fredonia and Naomi Durang and Mr. George Bishop. There will be a full orchestra, under the direction of Mr. W. G. Dietrich.

—The Empress of Austria kissed, at Aram, during the recent journey of the imperial couple through Croatia, one hundred babies. The Croatian children are very handsome, and the Empress expressed her delight and astonishment at the remarkable beauty of the little ones.

—Baron Brisse, the cookery man, was married, a few weeks ago, to the daughter of a wealthy wine merchant in Burgundy.

—Baroness Babette Beyfus, the last surviving sister of Mayer Anselm, the founder of the famous Rothschild house, died at Frankfort, March 16, aged 85.

—A factory workman at Bridgeport, Conn., labors daily from 7 A. M. till 6 P. M., when he goes on duty as one of the city night watch. He does not sleep at all.—*Ex.* He is an exceptional night watchman then.

—Bishop Huntington's episcopal robes were given him by a lady of his late flock. A Lawn-dress, we suppose.

—At an editorial convention in Switzerland it was stated, a few weeks ago, that there was not in the whole country an editor who received a salary of five thousand francs.

—The Chinese embassadors dislike Paris. They complain of the rapacity of the shopkeepers, and the unpleasant curiosity manifested at all places of amusement which they visit.

—An Iowa merchant has offered the young lady graduates of a seminary each a calico dress, on condition that it shall be worn on commencement day. Sharp advertiser, that.

—Mr. Higgins, the British astronomer, has demonstrated by experiment that heat from the principal fixed stars reaches this earth. Not enough to put a person in a perspiration, however.

—The spectre of Martha Grinder is reported to squeak and gibber in the streets of Pittsburgh at unseemly hours.

—A lady in Detroit has obtained a divorce because her husband used unkind language to her and compelled her to black his boots. Their son should have done all the shining, we think.

—Kirk Farris, of Kentucky, quarreling with his wife, sold her their three offsprings for $25, which is very cheap for children.

—Roman Catholic Bishop Gibbons is soliciting aid for his impoverished diocese of North Carolina.

FIFTH EDITION

4:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON

PRESIDENTIAL NOMINATIONS

Affairs in New York City

Nominations.

WASHINGTON, April 16.

The following nominations were made to-day:

Consuls—At Foochow, M. M. Delano, of Colorado; Winnepeg, Oscar Malinroos, of Minnesota.

Commissioner under treaty with Mexico, W. H. Wadsworth.

Eli S. Parker, Commissioner of Indian affairs.

United States Marshal Northern District of Mississippi, J. B. Townsend.

United States Marshal for Georgia, Wm. H. Smyth.

Associate Justice Arizona, Isham Reaves.

United States Attorney Southern District Illinois, Benford Wilson.

Supervising Inspector of Steamboats, Second District, Addison Lowe.

Appraiser, Philadelphia, Wilmer Worthington.

General Appraiser for the South, L. D. Kellogg.

Assayer, Mint, San Francisco, O. D. Munson.

Melter and Refiner, Mint, San Francisco, Jos. P. Cochran.

Director of Mint, Philadelphia, James Pollock.

Coiner of Mint, San Francisco, Jos. P. Harmstead.

New York Matters.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

NEW YORK, April 16.—An unknown white man was found in the East river this morning with a bullet through his head. He was dressed commonly.

In the spiritual photograph case before Judge Dowling, of the Special Sessions, at the preliminary hearing to day, Judge Edmunds, a well-known spiritualist, appeared as counsel for the defendant, and presented twelve points to show that the photographs made were really the likenesses of spirits of the other world. A large number of prominent spiritualists were present, who showed much interest in the proceedings. A further hearing was postponed until Wednesday.

The strike on the Second avenue cars continues. Only one car was run at seven o'clock this morning.

Suicide by Hanging.

BUFFALO, April 16.—A German named Philip Dietrick hanged himself to-day while drunk. He leaves a wife and five children, the former in an insane asylum.

The Worcester Murder Trial.

WORCESTER, Mass., April 16.—In the murder case of Mrs. La Flamme and Dore, the jury, after being out 3½ hours, returned a verdict of not guilty.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—The Richings Opera Troupe sing in Washington this and all next week.

—Susan Galton has a benefit in Cleveland, Ohio, this evening.

—Iowa has nearly twenty-five times as great a population as thirty years ago.

—"The Anti-Chinese Kuk-Klux Democracy" are burning schoolhouses in California.

—Annie Laurie was a witness in a recent law case in Nevada.

—Confederate General Wheeler abstains from politics and addicts himself to rural industry.

—Goldwin Smith's professional lectures are to be reprinted in the *Atlantic Monthly.*

—Fifteen hundred mechanics emigrated last year from Copenhagen to the United States.

—Two slavers, containing one hundred and fifty slaves, have been captured by the British ship Penguin, near Madagascar.

—Some of Rossini's personal effects were sold at an absurdly low price, even on the basis of their intrinsic value.

—Our war cost almost exactly one-half of the aggregate expense of all the wars of the world between 1854 and 1868.

—A gold nugget weighing 200 pounds, troy, has been dug up in Victoria. It is supposed to be the largest lump ever found.

—Maharajah Duleep Singh, the dethroned Indian monarch, has taken the oath as a county magistrate in England.

—Faris has a sensation in the shape of a marvellous violinist named Algelo Bartelloni, who reminds some critics of Paganini.

—The parties engaged in sinking an artesian well in Charleston have met with a disagreeable obstruction in the shape of an alligator, which must be very small unless the pipe is unusually large.

—A gentlemanly thief in San Francisco disposes of such property as may be valuable to the person from whom he took it but can do him little good, by pawning it, and he then sends the pawn tickets to the owner.

—The largest man on record in modern times was Miles Darden, a native of North Carolina, born in 1798. He was seven feet and six inches in height. At his death, in 1857, he weighed a little over one thousand pounds.

—In view of the damages lately awarded to Mr. Charles Reade, in the *Griffith Gaunt* case, by a New York jury, that popular author is now known in London circles as the "Sixcentenarian of fictional literature