VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 56.

THE EVENING BULLETIN. (Sundays excepted), AT THE NEW BULLETIN BUILDING,

607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, EVENING BULLETIN ASSOCIATION. 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 carrier, or 88 perannum.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO au25tf 907 Chestnut street.

WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA, Stationer and Engraver, 1033 Chestnut street.

MARRIED.

OSGOOD-HUBBARD.—On Thursday evening, June 10th, at the house of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Thomas J. Brown, Lieut. Henry B. Osgood, of 3d Artillery, U. S. A., to Miss Hattle M. Hubbard, of this city.

D1ED.

On the 13th inst.. Samuel Lutz, in the 60th LUTZ.—On the 13th inst., Samuel Lutz, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Swede street, below Oak, Norristown, Pa., on Thursday morning, June 17th, at ten o'clock. Interment at Montgomery Cemetery.

SHERRERD.—On the 13th inst., William D. Sherrerd, in the 54th year of his age.

Yuneral from his late residence, No. 278 South Third street, on Thursday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock, to which his relatives and friends are invited. Interment at Woodlands.

which his relatives and indexed the state of the late of the late Clem Tingley Engley, widow of the late Clem Tingley Engley, widow of the late Clem Tingley Engley Engley Engles and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday morning, June 15, at 11 o'clock, from her late residence, Rittenhouse street, near Wayne, Germantown
WILDMAN.—On the 12th inst., at Bristol, Pa., Hannah Peirce, wife of John K. Wildman.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at half-past 12 o'clock, on Third-day (Tuesday),
the 15th inst., at Bristol. To proceed to Kensington,
thence to Kair Hill.
WILHELM.—On the 13th inst., Elizabeth F., wife of
Frederick Wilhelm.

TRON BAREGES. HEAVIEST MESCH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

3

AT 818 AND 820 CHESTNUT STREET MAY BE HAD THE

Newest and Best Fabrics.

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MAY BE HAD THE

Most Stylish Cut.

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Most Satisfactory Garment. JOHN WANAMAKER.

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Seasonable and Fashionable.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

Boardman's Second Annual Excursion TO ATLANTIC CITY. From Saturday Afternoon, June 26th, to Monday, June 28th.

SPRUCE STREET MISSION WILL bold their Eleventh Anniversary this evening, in Spruce Street Church. Spruce, below Fifth. Interesting exercises by the children. Addresses by Rene Guilbou, Esq., and Rev. David Spencer. ATTENTION KNIGHTS! DON'T which I am selling at less than the cabarga Com-

go home without a Box of those Cabarga Cigars, a I am selling at less than cost of importation. 3trp McCARAHER, Seventeenth and Locust. THE GREAT RURAL CEMETERY Mount Moriah, only two squares from the Darby Road Passenger Railway; is easily reached by the Chestnut or Market street cars. PENNSYLVA-UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVA-

THE ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the Junior. Sophomore and Freshman classes, at the close of the College year, will be held daily (except Sundays), from 10 o'clock. A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., from June 4th to June 22d.

EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION to the College will be neld on June 23d. beginning at 10½ o'clock. THE COMMENCEMENT will be held June 24th.

FRANCIS A. JACKSON, 104 1715

Secretary. je4,17t5

jes.17i§

B. FRANK PALMER, LL. D., SURgeon Artist, has just been commissioned by the Surgeon-General to supply the Palmer Arm and Leg for mutilated Officers of the U. S. Army and Navy. The Governmental offices are to be located in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and are all conducted by Dr. PALMER.

New York and Boston, and are all conducted by Dr. PALMER.

A VERY DESERVING CHARITY.

The Ladies' Homeopathic Hospital Fair Association will hold a Strawberry Festival and Promedade Concert, in aid of the Homeopathic Hospital Fund, at Concert Hall, on TUESDAY next, June 15th, commencing at 12 o clock. Music under the direction of Mr. L. Engelke. The tickets will be 50 cents each, to include refreshments. They may be had at Boner's, 1102 Chestnut street; Trumpler's, 226 Chestnut street; at the Pharmacy of Dr. F. E. Boerleke, 635 Arch street; of A. J. Tafel, No. 48 North Ninth street, and at the door. The next meeting of the Ladies' Association will be held at the College Building, Filbert, above Eleventh street, on MONDAY next, at 5 P. M. All unsold tickets in hands of members should then be returned. Punctual attendance is requested. Donations of fruits or flowers may be sent to the hall on the morning of the fifteenth instant.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE.—

8tate rights of a valuable invention just patented, and designed for the slicing, cutting and chipping of dried beef, cabbage, &c., are hereby offered for sale. It is an article of great value to proprietors of hotels and restaurants, and it should be introduced into every family. State rights for sale. Model can be seen at the telegraph office, Cooper's Point, N. J. & HOFFMAN.

my29-tts STATE-RIGHTS-FOR SALE.

my29-tt§

MUNDY & HOFFMAN.

PENNSYLVANIA. RAILROAD

COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 15, 1889.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The books are now open for subscription and payment of the new stock of this Company.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

my18-30trps

Treasurer.

myB-30frp\$
TURKISH BATHS.
1103 GIBARD STREET, TWO SQUARES FROM THE
CONTINENTAL.
Ladies' department strictly private. Open day and
apl-tfrp\$ HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously
to the near

rado, last week. -The Boston ordinance in relation to smoking in the streets is to be made inoperative during President Grant's visit.

-John Russell Young was in Denver, Colo-

-The spite against the Imperial family reside at their villa. cropped out at a recent art sale in Paris. where only one franc and a half was bid for a fine picture of the Princess Caroline Bona-

DIVIDEND NOTICES. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD
COMPANY, TREASUBER'S DEPARTMENT.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semiannual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock
of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1859.
Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can
be had at the Office of the Company, No. 233 South Third
street. Street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P.
M., from May 30th to June 5th, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,

Treasurer.

Note.—The third instalment on New Stock of 1833 is due and payable on or before June 15. my4-2mrp§

POLITICAL NOTICES.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

HEADQUARTERS REPUBLICAN

CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE,

ROOMS OF NATIONAL UNION CLUB,
1105 CHESTNUT STREET.

Under the provisions of Bule Third of the Union Bepublican party, the members elect to the Union WardExecutive Committees will meet on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, June 14, and organize by electing a President, two Vice-Presidents, two Secretaries, a Treasurer,
and a Representative to the City Executive Committee.
The members elect to the City Executive Committee
will meet on TUEBDAY, June 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., at
1105 Chestnut street, for organization.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.

W. R. LEEDS, President.

JOHN L. HILL. Secretary.

jel2-2trp5

LETTER FROM ROME.

A Bourbon Heir Expected --- A Romance of the Roman Banapartes ... Cardinal Banaparte at the Sistine Chapel-Description and Anecdotes of Him-Madame Batazzi-Conviction of Insur-

(Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin, 1 PIAZZA DI SPAGNA, ROME, May 25, 1869 .-Come, let us have a fine gossip, my good readers of the Bulletin, over Kings and Queens, Popes and Cardinals, Statesmen and Ministers of State.

The Neapolitan Bourbons are to leave Rome The pretty Queen, Maria Soffia, is in extremely delicate health, and, to keep her mind tranquil and spirits bright during the months this critical state may last, her husband, Ex-King Francis, intends to take his wife to her old home in Bavaria. The little court of the Farnese palace and the whole body of reactionists are in a high flutter of expectation; but, if in four or five months from now, King Francis is father to a healthy, hearty baby boy, and his piquade pretty wife, whom he is said to love tenderly, is also spared to him, the ex-King will not mind so much that his boy is only heir to "castles in Spain."

Here is a pretty story about the Roman Bonapartes, and as true as it is pretty. Joseph Bonaparte-our Bordentown Count de Survilliers-had a daughter Zenaïde, whose monument raised by her children and fine bust made by that "last of the Romans," Tenerani, can be seen any day in the St. Maria in Via Lata. St. Maria in Via Lata is the church on the Corso, beside the Doria Palace, which is said to have been built on the very spot where St. Paul lodged with the centurion; in the crypt they will show you the spring which Church tradition tells the believing Catholic was the one that sprang out of the ground miraculously, to enable the apostle to baptize his new disciples. In that church sleeps good, wise Princess Zenaïde.

Lucien Bonaparte-the obstinate, independent brother of the First Napoleon, who cared more for his books and his studies than all his brother's melo-dramatic ruling and wrecking of kingdoms-had a son, Prince Charles Lucien, better known as Prince de Canino.

Zenarde married this cousin, Charles Lucien He was a vaccen, as the French say; he gambled and wasted his worldly substance. He lost his fine gallery of paintings at cards-beautiful Rubens and other treasures. The Palazzo Bonaparte, at the corner of the Corso and Piazza di Denizia, belonged to Madame Mère, the fine, brave old Corsican woman who was mother and grandmother to all these Bonaparte people. After her it went to Lucien, and then to the thriftless Prince de Canino. But pretty soon it and the villa near Rome came also to the hammer. When they were to be sold, the Princess Zenaïde, who had money, bought them in for her eldest son,

Prince Joseph Napoleon, who died in '65. This Prince Joseph had a secretary-Renazzi by name-a man who was his confidential friend. When Prince Joseph died, four years ago, of course, as he had no family, his brothers and sisters expected to inherit his possessions. To the surprise of every one a will was found, which had been made fifteen years before, that made the secretary friend, Renazzi, heir to everything the Prince owned -the Roman palace and villa, the family diamonds, and all the money in stocks and other investments, for Prince Joseph was no vaurien like his father.

Great was the flutter, and the disappointed heirs carried their troubles to the Emperor. Louis Napoleon refused to act-indeed, he could not-the will was a legal, strong one, and they had no help in their hands, Bonapartes as they were. By the Roman law Renazzi inherited the whole. So the Roman authorities put Renazzi in

possession of palace and villa, diamonds and stocks. Once master of all, Renazzi called a meeting of the family. Cardinal, then Bishop, Bonaparte refused to attend or to have any thing to do with his brother's secretary-he was so indignant; but the rest were wiser; they went to the meeting and met with their reward. They found Renazzi ready with the necessary documents. He turned over to Prince Charles and the Bishop the palace and villa; the diamonds to the sister, Countess Casello, and the stocks and money to all, reserving for himself only a modest interest of seme stocks, which after his death are to go to the nephews and nieces of his deceased friend and master.

Now this was truly noble, for he could have kent the whole without dispute. To be sure, there must have been an understanding between Prince Joseph and his good Secretary. The Prince was afraid, doubtless, that his father, who was alive when he made his will; might take possession of the property; and his brothers and sisters receive nothing, so he chose this rather romantic and risky way of securing it to them.

The Bishop, it is said, refused to accept anything from Renazzi; but when he was made a Cardinal, a year or two ago, and came to Rome, the brother, Prince Charles, insisted that the new Cardinal should occupy an apartment in this palace, which was let out, as the Prince and his invalid wife, when at Rome,

Yesterday I was at the Sistine Chapel "assisting" at the ceremonies of Trinity Sunday and listening to Pope Marcello's mass-that PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1869.

in 1565, depended the fate of ecclesiastical music-but my attention to both ceremonies and singing was distracted by seeing Cardinal Bonaparte in just such a position that I could look at him all the time with ease.

I forgot the service and grand old music, and tried to find out what there is in this prelate's appearance that makes him so fascinating. There were several Cardinals around him that had far better heads, and whose faces bore marks of more thought-not only thatproofs of higher intellectual development and mental ability. There were beside him men who looked like bright, sharp American lawyers, withindependent thoughts and nicelycultured wills; had broad foreheads and lightblue gray eyes-"the eyes of genius," as, some one said of Coleridge. Another, the 'Black Cardinal," the chief of the Benedictines, a mitred abbot, who, to hold this place, must be a nobleman of old tamily and wealth-sat a seat or two from Cardinal Bonaparte. This Black Cardinal—so called because he dresses entirely in black instead of red—is the very counterpart of a firstclass Presbyterian divine; has the same square head, quick, keen eyes, firm thin lips, and a face made up, not of features, but of "whip cord, muscle, thew and sinew;" a man ready to meet humanity on any side, saint or sinner, and take it into heaven nolens volens. I used to think when I first came to Rome that this Benedictine Prelate was the Jesuit General. I remember hearing a clever person say that the Presbyterian is the Jesuit of Protestantism; but since I have known and seen these scholarly, energetic Benedictine gentlemen in Rome, I have thought they are more like

Presbyterians than the Jesuits are. But revenons à notre Bonaparte. There is no member of the corps of Cardinals who attracts so much attention as this nephew, once removed, of the first Napoleon. Whenever and wherever he appears, a whisper of his name runs around, and women look after him admiringly. "I could be his slave," I heard a pretty woman say once, when the Car nal passed us; 'he might trample on me.

Cardinal Bonaparte is very handsome, not more than forty, tall, erect, has a soldierly step and a regal bearing; his head is always bent forward, the full, level eyelids are never lifted, he rarely looks at any one, even when speaking to his brother Cardinals, but you can see that the eyes are a rich, dark brown. The Cardinal has almost a hook nose; it is more than aquiline, and gives a Jow sh cast to the physiog-

The Cardinal has a Bonaparte face-not a weak or fat imitation of the first Emperor, as is the Prince Napoleon's-but a Bonaparte face of his own; it bears the mark of his own character and self. He is not intellectual looking, as I have said. The head is a round, bullet-shaped one, with just the faintest development over the ears of the Nero-Napoleonic cruelty-something of the Young Augustus type, but it lacks the broad upper head of the Young Augustus. So round and apple-like is the forehead and top of the skull, that the little red cappa has no place; it falls coquettishly on one side, and assumes a jaunty, knowing look which agrees very well with the lurking smile that peeps out of the downcast eyes and almost plays around the thin, powerful lips, and long strong jaw.

Cardinal Bonaparte reminds me of Booth in 'Iago"-Edwin Booth. There! it is out-and I did not mean to tell mysuspicions either! The Cardinal seems to me as if he was a consummate actor, and also as if he thought all the while that he was doing the thing well.

This remarkable Prelate has the reputation of being a great ascetic. At Lent of this year he fainted during one of the long ceremonies at the Sistine Chapel, and the good old Pope tenderly rebuked him for the severity of his fasts. He is solitary and exclusive; even his servants dare not approach him at times. He tries his best to turn the Bonaparte palace in which he has his residence into a clausura or monastery; the portone is closed at 9 in the evening, and so rigid is he that the entertainments of the gentleman who has the floor above the Cardinal-the dances, the bewildering women, with mantles thrown "in a fine distraction" over their white shoulders, and "twinkling feet" tripping up and down the superb palatial marble steps, are an abomination to the ascetical young Prelate's eves and ears. He will not even go up and down the stair-case on such occasions, for fear of meeting these "winning waves of womanhood," and is trying to make his brother, Prince Charles, move into the Palace, take his apartments, and allow the Cardinals clausura regimen to exorcise from these upper rooms all the demons of dance and jollity left by the "wild civility" of the pretty toes and heels that have made these handsome apartments and their hospitable master so popular and gay this winter.

Numberless stories are told of the Cardinal's pious fastidiousness. The last I heard is very good. The other day, while at the Villa of his brother, Prince Charles, he was so displeased at what he considered the lewd look of a marble Bacchante standing in the grounds, that he actually ordered the gardener to break it into pieces while he was there.

-But-our-ascetical, handsome, clerical-Bona parte does not eschew fine clothes, elegant appointments in his establishment, nor fash ionable crowds.

The beautiful grounds at the Villa Pamphilia Doria, as you all know from delightful experience, are thrown open every week to the "twohorse public"-one-horse carriages must stay outside the gates and their humble occupants enter the drives on foot. these public days, Mondays and Fridays, the charming place is filled with all the fashion and style of Rome-a few natives and all the foreign "swell mob of mode." The grass is covered with anemones and violets, buttercups and pretty women, and the whole place looks on one of these grand afternoons like a Watteau picture, a passage from a ball fan, or a Manon l'Escaut idylle. A fortnight past I saw the handsome Napoleonic Cardinal sweeping, with his train of attendants, along the walks, with the same downcast. eyes, bowed head and regal gait. He wears the richest of scarlet silks in his robes, the brightest and most dazzling gold tassels and cords on his scarlet Cardinal's hat, and his carriage, which was standing near the villa,

famous composition of Palestrina, on which, | was unexceptionable in its appointments, outriders, &c.

While on this Bonaparte subject we will have a few words about a kinswoman of the great family, Madame Ratazzi, the wife of the unscrupulous Minister of Victor Emmanuel, who vainly tried to achieve power by using the Garibaldian revolution of 1867, but the Mentana struggle most unexpectedly caused a reaction in favor of Rome. This Madame Ratazzi, his wife, is also a Bonaparte, through her mother, Madame Bonaparte-Wyse. Madame Ratazzi, like her mother, has had a remarkable history. She was Madame Marie de Solms before she married the Piedmontese Minister, and was distinguished for her editorial work in journals, her books, as well as for der questionable morals and manners. She published a paper in Florence, in '65, le Courrier de Florence, and is now engaged on a romance published in feuilletons, in which it is said she is giving the history of Victor Emmanuel. She is a hold clever reckless woman, who has nothing to lose. Madame Ratazzi and her mother tried to enter the Imperial circle at Paris, but the Emperor would not allow them to stay; he gave Madame Bonaparte-Wyse a place at Spoleto, and allows her to come to Rome during the winter. Madame Ratazzi was here at Easter also, and was pointed out to me one day. She

rouged, painted and decked out in a style quite in accordance with her reputation. Rome is in a grand festa dress this week To-morrow the Pope goes in grand gala train from the Vatican to Chiesa Nuova, and on Thursday His Holiness makes the fine procession on the piazza of St. Peter of Corpus Christi, one of the grandest festas of all the

is a small, showy woman, about fifty-five,

The result of the trial of the Porto San Paolo case, which has been going on since the 14th, has been published in the last Correspondance de Rome. The offenders were rebels of the 22d of October, 1867. There were sixty-eight, defended by four advocates, Gui, Palomba, Mar-

chetti and Mansi. The Court has condemned the two chiefs of the revelt to twenty-five years of the galleys. four others to twenty years, three to fifteen years, two to twelve years, forty to ten years. and five to less than ten years. The minors have been discharged and set at liberty. The sentences of the above, however, are entitled to the diminution of sentence granted by the Pope on his jubilee day, the 11th of April.

THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

ANNE BREWSTER.

Mr. Motley's Instructions.

THE SUMNER POLICY NOT APPROVED.

A CABINET MEETING IN LONDON.

RUMORED COMMUNICATION FROM MR. MOTLEY.

[Correspondence of the New York Times.] Washington, Sunday, June 13.—Since the discussion of the Alabama question, both at home and abroad, has taken such a wide scope, and since there has been such a decided read tion from the positions of Mr. Sumner's speech and since the proposition to make the question a party issue meets with little serious counter it becomes more than usually interest ing to know precisely where the Administra tion stands at present. The Gladstone Ministry will, in a few days, officially understand our position, and there can, therefore, be no impropriety in stating the facts as they exist. So much has been said from this point on this subject, and such vague and contradictory accounts have been given of Mr. Motley's in-structions, that the public mind must be much confused respecting the precise attitude of our Government. Mr. Sumner, while never asserting in positive terms that these instructions were based on his speech, has, neverthe tions were used on his speech, has, nevertheless, sought to convey in his conversations the impression that he had been substantially indorsed, and he has repeatedly stated that Mr. Motley and himself were in perfect accord upon the subject. This latter assertion is very possibly true. But Mr. Sumner knows what Mr. Motley's instructions are as thoroughly as does the man who wrote them, and his pride probably prevents him from making a frank admission of the completeness of his defeat. No matter what impressions he may convey in discussing the subject, it is nevertheless known here that he is much displeased with the instructions, and they are almost entirely at variance with his views, for the following

First-Mr. Sumner wanted Mr. Motley instructed to propose a re-opening of the nego-tiations at once on the basis of his speech. Mr. Motley's instructions were precisely the reverse of this, to wit—to make no overtures for the re-opening of negotiations at present, but await the action of the English government and the development of events.

development of events.

Second—Mr. Sumper wanted the instructions to cover the question of belligerency, which, he insists in his speech, gives this Government a claim against the British Government for damages or reparation. On the contrary, Mr. Motley was instructed to inform the British Government at the proper time that the United States, as a Government, has no claim against Great Britain for damages because of her recognition of the bellia. for damages because of her recognition of the bellig

This whole matter was maturely considered by the President, both in Cabinet and out of Cabinet, and in the light not only of our rela-Cabinet, and in the light not only of our relations to Great Britain, but our relations to France, Spain and other nations which recognized the South. In these discussions, the only man who stood by Mr. Sumner's position was Secretary Boutwell. Every other member of the Cabinet, as well as the President, disapproved very decidedly of the policy enunciated in Mr. Sumner's speech, and the result of their deliberations was as has been repeatof their deliberations was, as has been repeat-edly stated in your telegraphic despatches, that the Administration on this question resolved upon the policy of non-action.
These I know to be the facts in the case, and

they define substantially the present attitude

they define substantially the present attitude of the Administration.

I may add one word respecting the Cuban question. The President, the Secretary of War, and possibly one or two other members of the Cabinet, were strongly desirons of taking early steps toward the recognition of the insurgents. But after a careful review of the Carolina, died at Sumpter, last week, aged 70

whole situation, it was formally decided that the aspect of affairs did not warrant action by the Government. This was prior to the recent revolutionary events on the Island, since which there has been no reconsideration of the sub

The British Cabinet.

London, Sunday, June 13.—A Cabinet meeting was held yesterday. It is rumored, though the report cannot be authenticated, that an official communication from Mr. Motley was presented by Lord Clarendon. The report states that in his communication Mr. Motley informs Her Majesty's Government of the rejection by the United States Senate of the Alabama Claims Treaty. He represents that the grounds for rejection were the insufficiency of the treaty as a full settle-By Cable Telegram. insufficiency of the treaty as a full settle-ment of the question in dispute between the two countries; he intimates that the present Administration concurs in the rewhich led the Senate to decline to ratify the treaty, and says that he is instructed to express the earnest desire of the American Government for a speedy and friendly removal of the matters in the reasons ters in difference by a treaty which will do justice to all parties, leaving no question open for future misunderstanding or complications. He announces his readiness to receive and consider with liberality conversions. consider with liberality any proposition Her Majesty's Government may make for a full settlement of the important international ques-tions at issue, as well as of the claims of individual citizens growing out of the action of either Government during the late war of re-

From the Chicago Republican 1 Settlement of a Great Chancery Suit. At the last session of the United States Court for the Northern District of Illinois, the great case involving the interests of the heirs of the late Henry Seymour, of Utica, N.Y., and Jeremiah Price, of this city, was finally decided by Judge Drummond, the decree of the lower court being affirmed, and the receiver authorized to sell the estate, either at public auction

or private sale.

The history of this case, somewhat remark The history of this case, somewhat remarkable in many particulars, extends over many years, the original bill of complaint bearing the date of June 20, 1857, and recites, among other facts, that on the 9th of May, 1835, an agreement was made in writing at Utica, N.Y., between Henry Seymour, of the latter place, and Jeremiah Price, of Chicago, by which it was agreed, in consideration of certain moneys advanced, that Price was to explore for, and nurchase land in the States of Illinois. purchase land in the States of Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, and the Territories of Michigan and Wisconsin, on or near the sites, or expected sites, of towns or places of business, in tracts of moderate extent. The purchases were limited to the sum of \$5,000, with which 2,440 acres were purchased, all located in this State, in the counties of Cook, Will, Dupage and Grundy. It was stipulated in the agreement that sales of was stiplinated in the agreement that sales of the lands purchased were to be made within five years. Before that time elapsed, Mr. Seymour died, and the great crash of 1837 occurred, with general disarrangement of business, and no steps were taken either by Mr. Price or the Seymour heirs to carry out the original terms of the agreement. Mr. Price also died in 1851, no effort being yet made to perfect the arrangement. In 1857 John High, Jr., administrator of Jonathan Price, in communication to the Court, states that there had been sold about two hundred acres of the land, for which nearly \$70,000 had been obtained, which shows the enormous advance obtained over the original invest-ment, and the probable value of the remain-

ing property.

The legal proceedings have been prolonged to an unusual degree, and it is with much satisfaction that we now announce that the final decree authorizes that the sale be made at once, leaving it discretionary with the Receiver, L. C. Paine Freer, Esq., whether the property should be offered at private sale or otherwise. Judge Freer has wisely decided, we believe, to place the sale in the hands of William A. Butters & Co., the well-known auctioneers. We learn that numerous applications are constantly being made, from abroad, for catalogues and information. It is also understood that several capitalists, not residents of the city, are contemplating investments for immediate improvement. In its magnitude, and present and future effects on the real estate market, this sale has, thus far, had no parallel in this city.

AMUSEMENTS.

-At the Arch this evening Mrs. John Drew and com-pany will appear in Collins's and Fechter's drama. Black and White.

Black and White.

This is benefit week at the Walnut. Miss Annie Graham will have a benefit this evening, when Bulwer's splendld five act cemedy of "Money" will be given. Miss Graham sustaining the leading female character, after which Hugo's Ruy Blas will be performed.

A reengagement having been demanded by the public, Miss Susan Galton has concluded to remain with us one week longer with her charming English 'Opera Company. This and to-morrow the reconstructed "65" will be given.

one week longer with her charming English Opera Company. This and to-morrow the reconstructed "65" will be given.

—At the Walmut, on Thursday evening next, an attractive bill will be offered for the benefit of Simon Hassler, the leader of the orchestra. Upon this occasion Mr. H. will leave the narrow space in front of the stage, and mount the boards, for the first time in his life, in the character of "Smith," in the farce of My Neighbor's Wife. He has been rehearsing this character for the past year (more or less), and those who have been fortunate enough to gain admittance to the private rehearsais predict that the character will be played upon this eventual, hight as it never has been before. We are not certain, and, therefore, cannot speak by the card, but we can inform our readers that there are numerous rumors floating around in reference to Mr. H. Some say that he is under the intorship of the eminent tragedian, Edwin Forrest, and that he Mr. F.) did not want him to assume the character of "Smith," insisting that he was hiding his light under a bushel by so doing. Mr. Forrest used his best endeavors to prevail on him to make his debut as "Othello," while he (Mr. F.) would play "lago"; but it appears that Simon "couldn't see it." Also, that John Brougham volunteered his services in the matter, (deferring his California trip for the purpose,) and wanted Simon to play "Pocahontaa" in the burlesque extravaganza of that name, while he (Brougham) would play Captain Smith; but all to no purpose, and our readers will act accordingly.

We don't vouch for the truth of these statements, but give them for what they are worth. Although Simon don't deny being entirely familiar with these parts, he does say that it has been announced in all the newspapers, playbills, &c., that he will play Smith, and play Smith we candidly believe he will. However, it is sufficient for us to say that he is to have a benefit on the evening mentioned, and is desirous of having a, full house, and our readers will act accordingly.

—The C -The Chestnut Street Rink, at Twenty-third and Chestnut streets, will be open this evening for those who wish to practice or learn velocipede riding.

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Fox's AMERICAN THEATRE—We perceive from the following card, that Managers Sanford and Fox have, in compliance with a general wish, withdrawn the fearful performances of Lilla and Zoe. This style of exhibition is receiving the condemnation of the press, and it is hoped that in future Mr. Fox will dispense with female gymnasts. The programme of this establishment is always worthy of patronage and presents sufficient novelty to draw the most fastidious; but scenes of the description given last week, will withhold the well-to-do portion of his patrons as long as the bill presents the performances as spoken of below:

"AMERICAN THEATRE, June 14th, 1859—Card to the Public: In consequence of the scenes that occurred on Saturday evening after the Summersault feat of Zoe. I have, in compliance with the requests of the patrons satch general wish of the press, withdrawn these acts fearing semething dreadful may be full them. Notwithstanding their artistic merits and their great attractions, I have substituted acts in their stead that will meet the approbation of my patrons.

"Respectually. B. FOX, Proprietor."

hation of my patrons.
"Respectfully,
B. FOX, Proprietor." -George Hudson, the ex-railway King of England, is in a bad way. A member of Par-liament, just returned from France, reports liament, just returned from France, reports that he met him in the street, dressed as no respectable person would dress if he could avoid it, and found that his only home was a garret. We all know what garret life in Paris is. This gentleman vouches for the fact that the former millionaire is literally dying from want. The general voice is that his sins were never very heinous, and that he has been sufficiently punished, but still it has been so far impossible to raise for him, even among the prosperous railway companies which he created, a bare pittance to save him from a pauper's

FACTS AND FANCIES. [From the Atlantic Monthly for July.]
The Restored Picture.

BY J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

In later years, veiling its unblest face In a most loathsome place, The cheap adornment of a house of shame, It hung, till gnawed away
By tooth of slow decay,
It fell, and parted from its mouldering frame.

The rotted canvas, faintly smiling still,
From worldly puff and frill,
Its ghastly smile of coquetry and pride,
Crumpling its faded charms
And yellow jewelled arms,
Mere rubbish now, was rudely cast aside.

The shadow of a Genius crossed the gate:

He, skilled to re-create

In old and ruined paintings their lost soul
And beauty,—one who knew
The Master's touch by true,
Swift instinct, as the needle knows the pole,—

Looked on it, and straightway his searching eyes
Saw through its coarse disguise
Of yulgar paint and grime and varnish stain
The Art that slept beneath,
A chrysalis in its sheath,

That waited to be waked to life again. Upon enduring canvas to renew

Each wondrous trait and hue,— This is the miracle, his chosen task! He bears it to his house, And there from lips and brows With loving touch removes their alien master.

For so on its perfection time had laid An early mellowing shade; Then hands unskilled, each seeking to impart Fresh tints to form a face,

With some more modern grace, Had buried quite the mighty Master's Art. First, razed from the divine original, Brow, cheek, and lid, went all That outer shape of worldliness; when, lo! Beneath the varnished crust Of long imbedded dust

fairer face appears, emerging slow, The features of a simple shepherdess! The features of a simple snepherdess:
Pure eyes, and golden tress,
And lastly, crook in hand. But deeper still
The Master's work lies hid;
And still through lip and lid
Works the Restorer with unsparing skill.

Behold at length, in tender light revealed,

The soul so long concealed!
All heavenly faint at first, then softly bright,
As smiles the young-eyed Dawn
When darkness is withdrawn,
A shining angel breaks upon the sight!

Restored, perfected, after the divine Imperishable design, Lo now! that once despised and outcast thing Holds its true place among The fairest pictures hung.
In the high palace of our Lord the King!

-Cincinnati claims a population of 265,000. —John Mitchell is speaking on the Irish Church question in the West.

-Ex-Secretary Seward left Chicago on Saturday for Omaha, Salt Lake, San Francisco -There were 36 marriage licenses asked for,

and 36 applications for divorce, in Cincinnati, during three days of last week. -Four hundred Japanese silk and tea cultivators are expected in San Francisco next month.

-John C. Breckinridge has gone to Minne-ota to look after property that he owned before the war. —Somebody says the Mississippi river has raised a foot. When it raises another it will run. It usually runs when it gets down a foot

or two, and then falls. —It is suggested that if Sprague, the defendant in the recent Illinois breach of promise suit, wishes a rich wife, he has only to pay the verdict of \$100,000 and marry the plaintiff.

—A gentleman who has made a rock-work planted with ferns in the front of his house, near Winchester, England, has put up the folowing notice, and found it effective: "Beggars beware! Scolopendriums and Polypodiums are set here." -Reverdy Johnson has resumed practice in

the Baltimore courts, and is said to be looking much better than he did when he sailed for Europe last year. English roast beef, sherry, &c., have done him good. Americans like him hetter in a Maryland court than at the English Court -The following advertisement appeared in

the London Daily News lately. It is such a strange hash of good and evil tidings that it is difficult to understand whether grief or joy is expected to predominate in the bosom the gentleman to whom it is addressed: "If Samuel Bibo will call or write to Mr. Samuel Stern, Paradise street, Liverpool, he will hear of something to his advantage. His wife is no more. —The excavations at Herculaneum, undertaken by means of the 30,000 francs granted by King Victor Emmanuel, have led to the dis-

covery of a large room, which must have served for a kitchen. In it was a wooden clothes-

press, entirely carbonized; also fourteen vases,

a candelabrum and a lamp, all in bronze, seve-ral vessels in glass and terra-cotta, a small marble statue of a faun, and two broken tables, one in marble and the other in slate. Visitors have been very numerous of late to examine these objects. -The usefulness of small birds as destroyers The usefulness of small birds as destroyers of insects is thoroughly recognized by the Saxon Government, as is shown by a curious scene witnessed a few weeks ago on the market place at Dresden. A body of police suddenly made their appearance and, without any previous warning, seized all the cages containing singing birds exposed for sale and released their inmates. A decree has also been issued forbidding, under penalty of a fine, the killing or trapping of these useful songsters, and containing especially severe regulations with regard to birdnesting.

The Figure corrects the popular notion

with regard to birdnessing.

—The Figure corrects the popular notion that M. Thiers was the son of a blacksmith.of Aix. It says that his father was an advocate of the Parliament of Marseilles, and his mother, Marie Madeleine Amie, the daughter of a delegate of the commercial population of Constantinople under Louis XV. The latter was married to a lady whose sister was the wife of Louis de Chenier, so that M. Thiers's mother was consin to the celebrated poet André Che-nier, who perished on the guillotine in 1793. She was a warm supporter of the Comte de

son did not join the Legithmist party.

—The often-quoted remark of Ensign Stebbins, that he was "in favor of the Maine law, but agin its execution," has received another practical illustration in the action of the Massachusetts Legislature with respect to the prohibitory statutes. Mr. Bird, of Walpole, introduced an amendment to the bill making it obligatory upon the State Constables to enforce the enactment on all violators without distinction or discrimination. Every prohibitionist in the House of Representatives voted against

Chambord, and always regretted that her son did not join the Legitimist party.

in the House of Representatives voted against the amendment, so that the Ensign may fairly claim a large majority of the members of the popular branch of the present Legislature of Massachusetts as his adherents.