

# Daily City

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.  
VOLUME XLIII.—NO. 214.

OUR HOME COUNTRY.  
PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1869.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.  
PRICE THREE CENTS.

## HOLIDAY GIFTS.

A BOX OF HAVANA CIGARS.  
Pure Wines, Ligures and Coddies.  
Choice Brandy of Champagne.  
F. L. FETHERSTON, 207 Chestnut Street.

## 18 KARAT GOLD RINGS.

work, the watches and chains, at reduced rates, at  
No. 151 N. 2d Street, 2d floor, between  
W. BALTIMORE and 2d Market street. Handsome presents  
for the holidays.

## WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS.

For Parties, etc. New styles. MARION & CO.  
207 Chestnut Street.

## WEDDING INVITATIONS.

Printed in the newest and best manner. LOUIS  
DREKA Stationer and Engraver, 202 Chestnut  
Street.

## MARRIED.

KNOX—THOMPSON—December 16th, in the West  
Spruce Street Church, by Rev. Charles W. Shields,  
D.D., Rev. James H. Allison, Knox, D.D., to Helen E.,  
daughter of the late David Thompson.  
MURPHY—GARRICK—On Thursday, the 16th inst.,  
at the residence of the bride's parents, Twentieth and  
Chestnut streets, by Rev. F. Farrington, Mr. A. J.  
Lambson of Boston, Mass., to Miss Anna V., only daughter  
of Mr. Charles Garrick.

## DECEASED.

ADOLPH—On the evening of the 17th inst., Alfred  
W. Adolph, in the 4th year of his age.  
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

## INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SOAPS.

FOR  
TOILET PRESENTS  
OF VALUE.  
RYLAND & CO.  
FOURTH AND ARCH.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

See Sixth page for additional notices.

## SAMPLES OF THE PRICES

Now Prevailing at the  
Grand Clearing Sale

## JOHN WANAMAKER'S

818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET.

A Fine Petersham Overcoat  
(Handsomely Trimmed), worth \$22, re-  
duced to \$13 50.

A Fine Chinchilla Overcoat,  
Worth \$38, reduced to \$20.

A Business Suit of Tricot or Melton,  
Worth \$35, reduced to \$22.

A Black Dress Coat  
(Swallowtail), Worth \$28, reduced to \$18.

A Pair of Fine Pants of Fashionable Make,  
Worth \$9, reduced to \$5.

A Vest of Cloth or Fancy Cassimere,  
Worth \$3 50, reduced to \$3.

The Whole Present Stock is to be Disposed  
of at Prices Like the Above

The Chestnut St. Clothing Establishment  
818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET,  
JOHN WANAMAKER.

## COACHMAN'S OVERCOATS

WITH  
DRIVING GAUNLETS.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.  
Young Folks' Series.

PAUL B. DU CHAILLU,  
THIRD AND LAST LECTURE,  
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, December 18,  
"LOST IN THE JUNGLES."

On which occasion Mr. DU CHAILLU will appear in the  
identical costume worn by him in his travels. He will  
also read and recite selections from his works.  
Admission to each Lecture, 25c.  
Reserved Seats extra.  
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

Orchestral Preliminary at 7 o'clock. 23rd Chestnut  
Street, and at the Academy on the afternoon of the Lec-  
ture. 606-73

## LADIES' FAIR,

IN AID OF  
BROAD STREET SYNAGOGUE,  
NOW OPEN.

Hassel's Promenade Band in attendance. del3 61p\*

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD  
COMPANY.—The annual meeting of the Stock-  
holders of the Chester Valley Railroad Company will be  
held in room No. 23, Merchants' Exchange, Philadel-  
phia, on MONDAY, the 21st of January, A. D. 1870,  
at 12 o'clock P. M. On the same day and same place,  
beginning on the 19th at 10 o'clock P. M., an election  
will be held for a President and seven Directors, to serve  
for the ensuing year.  
W. M. HOLSTEIN, Secretary.

THE CELEBRATED TRAGEDIAN,  
JAMES E. MURDOCH, writes that he has used  
Murdoch's Bronchial Remedy for thirty years, as the  
best and most effective to be found for the cure of  
all kinds of coughs.  
MILHAUS'S GOLDEN COD LIVER  
OIL is pure and reliable, obtained from fresh, and  
healthily treated, and unsurpassed by any yet produced.  
Sold by all respectable druggists.  
MILHAUS & SONS  
del3 5t  
151 Broadway, New York.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

### LETTER FROM PARIS.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)  
PARIS, Dec. 16, 1869.—The French Chamber  
has made use of the new privilege accorded to  
it, and has elected, for the first time under the  
Empire, what is technically called its Bureau,  
or staff of officers; and which must be  
carefully distinguished from its Bureau (in  
the plural), or ordinary standing committees,  
which it has always had the right of appointing,  
as well as of nominating their chairmen.

The standing committees are, in fact, nothing more than the division of  
the whole house into committees for the  
despatch of business, and each of these  
committees appoints its own chairman. These  
latter committees, therefore, are no test  
of feeling of the Chamber, or of the balance  
of parties, except as regards the appointment  
of the chairman, who, as the majority of each  
committee, as also of the Chamber itself, has  
hitherto always been Imperialist, has himself  
generally been of those opinions. But the  
nomination of the Bureau is a different  
thing, and being made by the vote of the  
entire house, affords us a criterion by which  
to estimate the strength of the parties in the  
new Legislature. It is this circumstance which  
invests the nominations which have just taken  
place with unusual interest, and makes it  
necessary for me to consider the results and  
their significance with some degree of detail.

The first choice to be made was that of President of the Chamber, and to this high office M. Schneider, the late President, nominated by the Emperor, was re-elected by 151 votes. The question that arises is, what does this vote represent? And the answer is: The average strength of the entire moderate and Constitutional party in the Chamber. This party is composed of the entire Cent-Setize, or 116, who signed the Interpellation which brought about the July message and all subsequent changes, and who belong chiefly to the Centre and Left Centre, together with a few of the more moderate members of the Right and Left. This is the party which, if it were thoroughly united and worked together on all points, as is un-  
lappably not the case, would form the standing majority of about 150 in a house of 270, and whose numbers would be further increased by about 35 votes of the Left and extreme Left, whenever there arose a necessity for opposing reactionary measures on the part of the Right and Extreme Right. But, besides giving us the measurement of the constitutional party in its broadest sense, the above vote for the President shows us the strength of the Right and Left, properly so called, and who do not act with the 116 and constitutional party. First, then, we find 53 members of the Right voting for M. Alfred Le Roux as President, and twenty-five more of the same party depositing blank ballots, expressive only of their dissatisfaction with M. Schneider. These two numbers make up the seventy or eighty deputies who now represent the opinion of what was the old majority before the dissolution. In the second place, we have a vote of thirty-seven in favor of M. Grevy. This represents the strength of the Left (pure) and extreme Left, apart from those who occasionally, and as in the present instance, join the moderate and central party in supporting a man like M. Schneider. Thus then we have, for the Presidential vote, a liberal central party of one hundred and fifty, shading off towards the Right and Left, with the two latter respectively represented by votes of eighty and thirty-seven. Could these proportions always be maintained, and the above majority be always of the same mind, constitutional reform would go merrily on in the new French Chamber, and what remains of personal government would soon be at an end. But, unfortunately, such is not the case. A split has taken place in the Cent-Setize, and M. Emile Ollivier, with the larger portion of that body, has united himself (so far as such union is possible) with the eighty of the Right and extreme Right, the two sections being nearly equal (eighty each); and this strange and unnatural combination of about one hundred and sixty, and not that natural one of one hundred and fifty which joined *pro tem.* in the vote for M. Schneider, seems likely to be the working majority of the Chamber for the present. This coalition was shown when the Vice Presidents came to be elected. M. Du Miral and M. Chevalier de Valdrôme, two of the deputies of the Cent-Setize who adhere to M. Ollivier, were put up along with the Baron Jérôme David, the representative of the extreme Right, and these three combined the votes of M. Ollivier's party and the remains of the old majority, and carried the election by 144, 141 and 137 votes respectively—the Baron David being, however, the last on the list. On the contrary, the three candidates of the more liberal portion of the Cent-Setize, who have declined to follow M. Ollivier in his junction with the Right, and who were therefore thrown upon the Left for support—Napoleon Daru, Buffet and Grevy—were able to unite only 98, 75 and 73 votes.

I fear I shall have wearied your readers with all these figures. But the organization of parties in the Chamber is so important—so much more important, indeed, at the present time than anything else—that I have thought it desirable to make it as apparent as possible. M. Emile Ollivier, it appears to me, by his ill-timed concessions and weakness, has voluntarily created for himself a false and weak position, when he might have chosen a true and strong one. The main point in dispute was that a portion of the Cent-Setize insisted that an interpellation should be addressed to the Government on the subject of the unceremonious and perhaps illegal prorogation of the Chamber; and to this very reasonable desire, M. Ollivier, in his new-born zeal for the imperial master whose service he is about to enter, refused to yield. Hence the split, and hence, also, M. Ollivier, instead of finding himself, when he enters the Cabinet, as there seems little doubt he soon will, at the head of a united liberal party, will find himself supported only by the mongrel and heterogeneous group I have above described. The imperialist party, however, and perhaps the Emperor himself, flatter themselves that the "old majority" is reconstituted, and "personal government" safe again until the next elections. We shall soon see better, however, how the above combination will work in practice; and it is for your better understanding of what may be the issue of it that I have entered into the above details of its formation.

## CRIME.

### SAD TRAGEDY AT RISING SUN, MD.

**Suicide to Escape Shame—A Deliberate Self-Murder.**  
The Oxford (Pa.) correspondent of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, on Friday, 10th inst. The story he tells is as follows:  
A short, dark, young man named Vincent A. Q. Vandever, son of Mr. B. E. Vandever, of Rising Sun, went to Philadelphia and secured employment as a conductor on the Chesapeake and Potomac Passenger Railroad. He soon fell into bad company and was in the course of a few weeks arrested on a charge of stealing \$300 from a drover named Miller. He had a hearing and was released on bail. He then went home and was to report himself for a hearing next week. His story, fearing that he would not appear, sent a city constable after him last Friday. The officer arrested at Rising Sun and attempted to arrest and handcuff Vandever, but his father interfered to prevent the use of the handcuffs, and promised that he would take the young man to the city and procure his own arrest, whereupon the officer released him.

Shortly after this young Vandever bought some muriatic acid; after he had bought it he carried it in a crock to his home, and there it was a very slow poison. Subsequently he bought some crocus, saying apparently carelessly, "He's a poison too." The druggist inquired of him the purpose of his purchase, and he said it was for a headache. He then poured a slow and painful death. He thought the young man only asking questions from curiosity, and supposed his purchases to be for his father, who is a Veterinary Surgeon. After he had bought these poisons, he went out and bought some meat for the family's dinner, and bought a sheet of paper, as he said to write his will. He then went home, set down at a table in the presence of his father and mother, and in a cool and collected manner wrote at some length on the paper.

After eating his dinner and taking a walk he went to the stable and there he found Mr. Vandever went to the mow to throw down some hay for the horse and there saw his son lying on his back with his hat over his eyes. He went to the mow and there he discovered that he was dead. A crowd of neighbors soon gathered, and on examination it was found that the young man had delicately cut his throat with a crocus, and with a pistol against his breast and fired. The ball passed through his heart causing instant death. He lay on his back with the pistol at his feet.

On his person was found the note he had written before dinner. It reads as follows:  
RISING SUN, Dec. 10th, 1869.—Friends and to whom I may concern, I have suffered for crimes which I wish to be forgotten. I wish to be laid away peacefully in the land of rest. Friends, do not weep for me, but henceforth and forever try to mend your ways.

Mother and Father dear, do not weep for me; I am satisfied that I will have rest hereafter. Give my sincere love to my dear Annie. I know it will be long before I see her, but do not weep for me—the one that wronged shall be blessed, I hope.

Good bye, friends! I have no enemies. One whom I much loved and who has been my friend, beware of bad company and shun it. Take your dear mother's advice—you will be better off in the end. Please take advice from me.

I have this published in all the public columns. Put my name to it as follows:  
V. A. Q. V. THE VICTIM.  
He was buried at Oxford on the 14th inst.

### THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

**Joy in Havana Over the Release of the Spanish Prisoners.**  
—Continued Activity of the Insurgents.

HAVANA, Dec. 11, 1869.—Spanish Havana is very glad. First, that the erudite President of the United States, Mr. Grant, has been entitled to a recognition of belligerent rights; and second, that under fear of the approach of the Spanish iron-clads the gunboats have been released, and such is the prevailing impression. Indeed, the entire action of the government at Washington is considered in antagonism to its sympathies and interest as well as those of the people of the United States, and the prevailing attitude of Spain. The news is regarded as bringing with it a practical termination of the insurrection, though it is not known how the energy of the Spanish troops to the field has at all abated. Business men and others are, however, very confident, and manifest no alarm at the threatened destruction of the city, which they deem impracticable to any great extent.

From Santiago de Cuba we have the Spanish report of the fighting at Mogate, which, while the Spanish are victorious, is not very satisfactory in its details. The account appears in the *Bandera Espanol* of Santiago de Cuba, and is dated from Arroyo Guerra, November 22. It states that two brilliant attacks have been fought on the 20th and 21st inst., and proved fatal to the insurrection. Nothing further is mentioned of the second day's operations. The first is described as follows: Col. Canales, with a company of 150 men, was on the bank of the Rio Grande. He had expected resistance at this river, but met with none. At an early hour on the morning of the 20th he sent a party of 50 men to the battery, a company of engineers and a mounted battery, numbering in all 600 men. At half-past ten o'clock he came upon the pickets of the insurgents, who were firing near at hand, and he fired a general. The artillery being brought up and placed in position, twenty-six shots were fired, which compelled the insurgents to abandon their position. Following this a reserve force of 200 men, the 1st and 2nd Spanish, but were routed by a bayonet charge, and, as was the account, "they were hunted like wild beasts for more than an hour, and were finally driven to the sea." The fact that nothing is said of the fighting on the second day, and it being known that the insurgents held a number of positions in the city, led to the conclusion that a different result followed the operations of that day.

Fighting is reported in the mountain pass near Trinidad. A column of 250 men, says the *Imparcial* of the 8th, went out in search of the insurgents, moving in a circle, and for a long time finding none. On their return, near Caney, they being firing near at hand, and a reconnoitering party was sent out, and it was discovered that the insurgents were in two positions on either side of a small valley, the center of which had been filled with stakes. Eight or ten companies of Spanish troops, the others got between the two fires, and two of them were killed. The column advanced and took the positions, in which were found several arms, and a few men, who were killed, and the other was useless. The ground was saturated with blood, but no killed or wounded were found, they having been carried off by the insurgents.

The same paper in another issue states that a column which had gone out came on to a party of 100 men, who were firing near at hand, and the troops followed. "Lionco," they fled and the troops followed. On arriving at Guarabo it was found that a sentinel stationed there had neglected his duty. The captain commanding the column separated him, when he raised his piece and shot him dead. The man was arrested, and the column commenced its return, driven near the city it was challenged by the outpost, to which the prisoner returned, " Viva Cuba Libre," and was immediately killed by the soldiers. The inside party opened fire, and the result would

have been serious but for the coolness of the commanding officer, who succeeded in making himself known to the insurgents.

The *Voz de Cuba* publishes a *resumé* of the casualties in the Cinco Villas during the important operations there were, according to this, 101 insurgents killed, among them one important chief. Many of those wounded had afterwards died in the hospital; 131 had perished by the hands of the patriots; and, besides, many arms and large quantities of provisions and supplies were captured. The Spanish loss is placed at five men killed, two officers and fifteen men wounded, and fifteen horses killed or wounded.

### Another Barbarous Order.

A letter from Espiritu Santo gives the news that Goyeneche, the Spanish commander there, had recently expedited an order somewhat to the effect that all families who have relations in the insurgent army shall retire within eight days to points specified in the nature of the various laws of Valmaseda. Article 1 provides that all families who have relations in the insurgent army shall retire within eight days to points specified in the nature of the various laws of Valmaseda. Article 2 provides that the families living in the mountains or on the borders of the partidos Banao, Tuinco, Neiva, Arroyo de la Cruz, and other points fixed by the Spanish authorities. This makes up a population of 8,200, and of these there are at least 3,500 placed in a state of destitution by the order. This year, also, a provision is made that the retiring parties may not be able to remove within the eight days are to be destroyed or utilized.

### A Letter from Capesedo.

The letter given below was addressed to the ladies of the *Junta Patriótica de Senoras*, of New York:

*My Distinguished Countrywomen.* The worthy efforts you have put forth toward aiding the struggle of our country for independence have not been to me matters of indifference. I desire to manifest in a sincere manner the great pleasure which such signal and patriotic services have given me, and to give you a proof of the fact that the Government of the Republic of Cuba estimates them at their full value. These patriotic demonstrations, which have been the result of your noble task which you have undertaken with the applause of the civilized world, thus giving our tyrants to understand that to overturn their empire it is alone sufficient to have your aid. Receive, then, in my name and on behalf of all the Cubans, who to-day battle for liberty, the most expressive thanks. Count upon our gratitude and that of the country, which will ever be proud to have you as its benefactors and its protectors. I am, dear ladies, with the assurance of my humble confidence and respect,  
C. M. DE CERDEÑAS.

### THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

**An Attempt to Destroy Them Frustrated.**  
The New York Times says:  
A desperate attempt to destroy the Spanish gunboats on Wednesday evening, was foiled by the vigilance of those in charge of the flotilla. For four days two young men, George Atkins and Albert Sang, late of Garibaldi's guerrilla, had been at work to drive the Cubans to some action. They raised ten men and had two boats ready, but the Junta would not even spend \$25 to buy combustibles. Their plan was as follows:  
Twenty-five men were to be placed at the foot of Fourteenth street behind a pile of lumber, and, at a given signal, were to throw down the lumber, and rush on to the boats at Thirteenth street. When they were on fire two tug boats were to come up and offer assistance in towing three or four of the boats to the foot of the same street, where they were to board them, and run the boats out of the harbor. Torpedoes were to be used in destroying the others remaining. In spite of the Junta the men would have made an attack last night had not the spy Gordon, who is in Mr. Pinkerton's employ, betrayed them to the Spaniards, so that they were unable to drive the boats to some action. They raised ten men and had two boats ready, but the Junta would not even spend \$25 to buy combustibles. Their plan was as follows:  
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