VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 235.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS
for Fatties, &c. New styles: MASON & CO., 907
destinut street: destinut its

WEDDING INVITATIONS, ENBraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS
BREEA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestinut
Street.

MARRIED.

JOHNSON-MOBRIS.—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., y the Rev. Alfred Barnes, Mary Ella Stuart, daughter the late Lawrence Johnson, to J. Cheston Morris,

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12, 1870.

By the Atlantic Cable.

Meeting in the Iron City Last Evening. Address of John Bright...The Irish Church and Land Questions...French Commercial Treaty, &c.

derman Sturge expressed the hope that the government would continue the work of reform, and amend the Irish land laws, give the people the ballot, reduce expenditures, and

Finest Ready-Made Clothing at

COST AND LESS THAN COST. The Balance of Our Winter Stock at

COST AND LESS THAN COST. All our Boys' Clething and

Furnishing Goods at

Elegant Piece Goods in the

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S

Brancis R. Cope.

Edward H. Trotter,
Edward S. Clarke.
T. Charlton Henry.
Alfred D. Jessup.
Louis C. Madeira.
Chas. W. Cushman.
Clement A. Griscom.
William Brockie.
MATTHIAS MARIN. Secretary.

Geo. L. Harrison, TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12th, 1870.
At an election for Directors to serve the ensuing year, held on the 1Rh inst., the following persons were duly elected:

John Carrow,
John Carrow,
Jane B. Baxter, Jr.
At a meeting of the Board, held this day, CHARLES
H. ROGERS was elected President.
JNO. CASTNER, Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1870.

The holders of the new scrip in the above Companies are hereby notified that the time for paying the last installment will expire February 10, 1870. At any time before that date it may be paid by those holding the receipts of HUCHARD S. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier, or F. S. CONOVER, Transfer Agent, to Mr. TROWBRIDGE, at his office, who is, suthorized to receipt for the same, on the back of the receipt for first installment.

Jalo-tfe9rp RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

HORAGE J. SMITH. Chaftman.

HORAGE J. SMITH. Chaftman.

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH VALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1869.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a quarterly dividend of Two and a-half Per Cent. on the cupital stock of the Company, payable at their office on and after January 15, 1870.

L. CHAMBERILAIN.

Ibrp. Secretary

and 1620 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Departments for Ladies. Baths open from U.A. H. to 9 P. M.

D. PAINTEH-SINGERLY.—On the 10th instit by Roy. rank L. Robbins, Mr. Oscar D. Painter to Miss C. izzie, daughter of Joseph Singerly, Esq. DIED. HAINES.—On the 12th inst., Annie E., daughter of smurel and the late Sallie A. Haines, aged 20 years. Funeral from her father's residence, 1120 Callowhill treet, on Friday next, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment it South Laurel Hill.

McMttLLAN.—On the 11th inst., James McMullan.

at South Laurel 1911.

McMillan, On the 11th inst., James McMullan, used Clygars.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother-in-law. Andrew Brown, 1734 Callowhill street, on Friday atternoon, the lath inst., at 2 o'clock. Services at the Church of the Coyenant, Filbert street, west of Seventeenth. To proceed to Woodlands.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, on the 9th instant, John A. Robinson, in the 6th year of this age.

His relatives and triends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1920 Brown street, on Thursday, at 2 o'clock.

ROBESON.—On the 12th inst., Elizabeth S., daughter of Daniel S. and Jennie C. Robeson.

WATSON.—On the 10th instant, George Washington Watson, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to altend the inneral, from his late residence, No. 1925 Chestaut street, on Thursday morning, January 13, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill Cemetery.

PESSON & SON WILL OPEN TO-DAY.

1 case Black and Purple Figured De Laipes, 22c:
1 case Black and White do. do. 22c.
1 case Black and Lead Plaid
3 cases Grayand Black Chintzen, 12/2c.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 315 CHESTNUT STREET. ja3 6t L'EGLISH BOMBAZINES. L. Just received one case Black English Bombazines, all que restrom \$1 50 to \$3 a yard.

BY \$\frac{1}{2} \text{No. From \$0.00 to \$3 a yard.}

BY \$\frac{1}{2} \text{No. Sign.} = \frac{1}{2} \text{No. Sign.} = \frac{1} \text{No. Sign.} = \frac{1}{2} \text{No. Sign.} = \frac{1}{2}

FANCY/SILKS,
BEDUCED IN PRICE TO CLOSE THEM.
LIGHT SILKS FOR EVENINGS
WHITE CLOTHS and ASTRACHANS, for the Opera.
BEST BLACK SILKS IN THE CITY.
BEST BLACK SILKS IN THE CITY.
BYRE & LANDBLL.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

COST AND LESS THAN COST.

Custom Department at

Coats, Coats, Pants, Pants, Vests, Vests,

CHESTNUT STREET Nos. 818 and 820

CLOTHING Chestnut Street. Establishment. Philadelphia.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA, No. 222 WALNUT AMERICA, No. 232 WALNUT

PHILADELPRIA, January 10, 1870.

At a Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following gentlemen were elected Directors, to serve for the ensuing year:

Arthur G. Coffin, Brancis R. Cope.

Arthur G. Coffin, Brancis R. Cope.

John A. Brown. Edward H. Trotter.

John A. Brown. Edward S. Clarke.

Charles Taylor, T. Charlien Henry.

Ambros White Alfred D. Jessup.

William Weish. Louis C. Madeira.

B. Morris Wain. Chas. W. Cushman.

John Mason.

Geo. L. Heart.

Clearles H. Rozers. Jos. B. Bloodgoud, Geo. C. Thomas, Robert Coane, John Carrow, Jas. McCann, John Carrow,

THE WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILFOAD COMPANY.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders held this day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing

PRESIDENT.
EDWARD HOOPES.
MANAGERS
Marshall B. Hickman.
John Hickman,
Dennis B. Kelly.
Samuel Biddle.

Sherts
TTH, Secret

MANAGERS
Matthew Baird.
George Callaghan.
J. Edward Farnum.
Charles Fairlamb.
Charles Fairlamb.
Albert C. Roberts.
Symmel Biddle.
Symmel Biddle.
Fairlamb.
PHILABRIPHIA, Becretary.

The Board of Managers of the Germantown Passenger Railway Company have this day declared a Dividend of Three (3) Per Gent. on the Capital Stock of this Company. Payable, clear of taxes, on and after January 15, 1870. The Transfer Books will be closed on the 1st and opened on the 1

dc29-ja5 izrp* JUSEPH SINGERLI, SECTEURY.

FVENING HOUR LECTURES AT THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY.— Professor HENRY HARTSHORNE, M. D., will deliver the first Lecture of this Course on SIXTP DAY (Friday), the 14th inst, at 8 o'clock. Subject—"Mental Health and Mental Power." Tickets, 25 cents. For sale at 304 Arch street, 109 North Tenth street, and at the desk of the Library.

AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1870.

LOCAL PROHIBITION LAW, The Temperance Societies and Churches are requested to sond, Delegates to a Convention, to promote the passage of a law allowing a majority to enforce Local Prohibition, to meet on TUESDAY EVENING, January 18, at 7% o'clock, at No. 118 S. Soventh street.

HOEAGE J. SMITH, Chairman.

Secretary.

Secretary.

Becretary.

NOS. 1518

IMPORTANT NOTICE. WILL SEUM OF ANATOMY. 1109 GIRARD STREET: 1109.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

JOHN BRIGHT AT BIRMINGHAM.

The following report of Mr. Bright's speech very much fuller than that given by the morning papers.]
BIRMINGHAM, January 11.—The members of

BIRMINGHAM, January 11.—The members of Parliament for Birmingham addressed their constituents in the Town Hall to-night. Mr. Bright, on this occasion, made his first appearance on the platform since his entrance into the Cabinet, and he met with an enthusiastic reception from his townsmen. Mayor Prims presided, and Alderman Sturge moved a vote of thanks to the Ministers for their general policy, and especially for their course in regard to the Irish Church.

In a speech supporting the resolutions, Alderman Sturge expressed the hone that the

Mr. Bright, on rising to address the meeting, was vehemently cheered. He thanked his fellow-citizens for the resolutions, conveying as they did an avowal of confidence in the government. He believed that at the end of government: He believed that at the end of the next session of Parliament a similar vote would be earned and received. He proposed no retrospect; he preferred to look forward. Yet he touched on the law in regard to compounding rates, and alluded also to the disestablishment of the Irish Church. On the latter measure, he said his constituents had spoken loud enough for all to hear and for all to understand. It was one of the completest measures ever presented to the House of Commons. But difficulty occurred in the place to which all who can go when in London, the House of Lords—a place of the greatest an-House of Lords—a place of the greatest an-tiquity and of the greatest influence. On this occasion there was more passion displayed than is generally seen there, bringing the occupants of the benches to the edge of an ugly precipice. Passion, however, cooled. The wisest reflected, and after mutual compliments and congratulations the bill was passed by the Lords, who thus admitted that no institution, Lords, who thus admitted that no institution, however ancient, grand, and instorical it might be, is safe if opposed to the convictions and voice of the people. Considering the constitutional training of the peers, their triends, might well rejoics. The Catholic grievances were extinguished, the Irish grievances only were left now. He asked Parliament to do something for the Irish population.

ances only were left now. He asked Parliament to do something for the Irish non-Catholics and land reform. The difficulties of the question appeared formidable at a distance, but were easily surmountable on approach. The state of Ireland might be painted in a few words. The land had few owners; while half of the population were tenants at will. The owner neglected, to entity at the spil, but faithfully collected the rent. The industry, home and life of the tenants are at his mercy or that of his agents. The owners his mercy or that of his agents. The owners are of the same race as the occupiers of the soil. The jouly difference between them is that of treatment, of law, of politics. The Catholic tenant and the Protestant owner might be friends and yet feel the rule. Irish proprietorship is really confiscation, which is the result of conquest, and is only justifiable as conquest. To this wrong penal laws have added vastly greater ones. Parlament is called upon to give right to the tenant, but save the property of the owners. All would be right if the Irish would be as eager for reform if they were landlords as if they were tenants. The reign of discord must be stopped. The three hundred thousand policemen and soldiers must be withdrawn from Ircland. The ques tion was the hardest ever presented to the people or Parliment. The government was preparing measures of reform. Serious popu-

There was no party question respecting it, and a party fight would be unpatriotic. Nearly four years ago he had blamed Mr. Gladstone for the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. He had also blamed Mr. Disraeli for not producing measures of amelioration. He knew that an unreformed parliment were the manufactured presents of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus. knew that an unreformed parliment must fuse action, and therefore he pressed reform, a wider franchise, and freer representation. This was no class question. The will, justice, and power dwelling only in the nation could treat it. He believed now great results must follow. A reform parliament can do as much for Ireland believed now great results must follow. A reform parliament can do as much for freland as Ireland, if independent or an American State, could do for herself. [A voice—No!] Ireland now has churches and schools, and soon will have free lands and votes. Ireland is not wealthy, but we can buy from her all she has to sell, and sell to her cheaper than can anyother nation. Our plans of pacification may fall. I hope not. We propose a new conquest of Ireland, without the shedding of blood, our only weapon will be frank, and generous instited.

conquest of Ireland, without the shedding of blood, our only weapon will be frank and generous justice, potent to unite nations long separated by oppressive neglect. [Loud cheers of From this new policy great changes in Ireland may be anticipated. We shall not make it Paradise lost, but greatly improved. He quoted the lines from Pope, commencing, "Then crime shall cease:" and added: No language like lines from Pope, commencing, "Then crime shall cease;" and added: No language like this is exaggeration. If we can suppress con-spiracy, banish agrarian crime, unbar the pri-sons, reduce the martial force, and make Ireand as tranquil as England or Scotland, something will be done to justify our statesmanship. Yet education is still untouched. There, as here, in less than three years there will be a national education by general consent. The children of the neonle must be consent. The children of the people must be consent. The children of the people must be educated. Plans vary, some even proposing compulsion: The Government listens, and learns from discussion. Religious difficulties vanish. Nobody insists on enforcing creeds or dogmas on pupils. If the Government gives money, half at least must go to an establishment properful because it is to restablishment. tablishment powerful because it is a unit. Besides, a vast body most in need of teaching are of no sect. These difficulties will disap pear before the cry of the people for knowledge, and soon universal education will

be the law.

The speaker then discussed the commercial treaty with France. Protection, he said, was an unpopular and malodorous word; reciproan unpopular and malogorous word; reciprocity was more palatable. The Tories had three policies—one for counties, one for Manchester or Birmingham, and a third for the House of Lords. The orator defended the treaty, presenting a variety of arguments and illustrations. He added that the French tariff was higher than the English, but the difference was unimportant. Other nations in Europe had adopted like measures, which were big with pacific results. Under ten years of the treaty, peace and confidence, unknown before between France and England, had grown up. Mr. Cobden proved his creed that every towards tree trade is a stride towards universal peace. Mr. Bright continued by an appeal and warning to the workmen of Birmingham. "Beware," he said, "of men who confuse that faith of the people. The Government can do many-things, but there are others which no power can do. You have votes—votes are power. It is probable that before another general election every voter in the United Kingdom will have the shelter of the ballot. Our prospective policy, the speaker said, is but little, for the Government is unable to drive six stages abreast through Temple Bar."
The educational measure might come at the coming session, but this was uncertain. Retrenchment, if agitated, was sure, but necessarily tedious if wrong is avoided, for free breakfast tables are a strong advocate. He would bid all the nations hring their wholesome products in free, but he said this as a representative, and not as a minister. Free land within ten years would be the leading question. Alteration of the land laws with-out diminishing any man's wealth, would do much to arrest pauperism. The speaker then dilated on temperance and the social virtues, wanting which, society could have no benefit from legislation. It is only by the combination of a price of the combination of the

tion of a wise government with a virtuous people that we may hope to make a step to-

wards that blessed time when there shall be no longer complaining in our streets, and when our garners shall be full, affording all manner

of store.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause, and the orator resumed his seat amid a great expression of enthusiasm.

Mr. George Dixon, M. P. for Birmingham, followed with a few remarks, at the termina-

tion of which the meeting adjourned.

FRANCE M. Rochefort and his Constituents. The Paris correspondent of the London Standard, writing ca December 27; says: "Citoyen" Rochefort seems to have taken a hint from Madame de Maintenon. It was said of Scarron's widow that she found out that the way to the heave of Louis VIV view. that the way to the heart of Louis XIV. was down his throat, and that her invention of down his throat, and that her invention of "Maintenon" cutlets made her morganatic Queen of France. The crtoyen, no doubt, finds it easier to convince the stomachs of his constituents than their intellects, and yesterday he "dined" about ninety of these patriotic souls somewhere in the wilds of Clichy. The Marsellaise assures us that the utmost harmony prevailed, and that, after partaking of Rockefort's mutton and wine, the "free and independent" honored him with a vote of confidence. Their enjoyment was greatly enhanced as they went home by the miserable aspect of a posse of police shivering in the snow at the door of the "banqueting hall."

Prince Pierre Bonsparte. Prince Pierre Napoleon Bonaparte, whose name figures so prominently in connection with the quarrel arising out of an article in the Marseillaise, has flad an adventurous career, and, unlike his elder brother, Lucien, has chiefly followed military pursuits. He is the third son of Lucien, brother of Napoleon I., and was horn at Rome in 1815. In 1839, he third son of Luciea, brother of Napoleon I, and was born at Rome in 1815. In 1832 he came to this country to join his uncle; Joseph, formerly King of Spain. He next proceeded to Colombia and joined the army of Santander, by whom he was placed in command of a squadron. Soon after he returned to Italy, where he was regarded with disfavor by the Papal Government, which in 1836 intimated to him that he should leave the Papal States. Surrounded by a troop of mounted police, he wounded two and killed their chief; he received, however, two wounds in the encounter, and had to surrender. After their chief; he received, however, two wounds in the encounter, and had to surrender. After a rather long detention at Fort Saint Angelo, in Rome, he returned to this country. He next went to England, and thence to the Island of Corfu. During an excursion in Albania, he had a quarrel with the Pallikares, and sustained almost unaided a deadly combat. The English Government having induced him to tained almost unaided a deadly combat. The English Government having induced him to leave the Italian and Greek coasts, he left for London, after vainly offering his services to France, and to Mehemet Ali, the Viceroy of Egypt. In 1848, on hearing the news of the revolution, he hastened to Paris, recalled to the public the life and opinions of his father, who had always entertained republican principles, and obtained a military appointment. He was elected in Corsica to the Constituent Assembly, and was placed on the Committee on War. He usually voted with the extreme Left, and against having two Chambers; for the right to labor, progressive taxation; amthe right to labor; progressive taxation; amnesty for the transported prisoners; and in favor of the entire republican constitution. On many occasions he testified to the sentiments of him courses, Louis Napoleon. After ments of his courin, Linus Napoleon. After the election of Dec. 10, he continued to it with the Mountain party, and disapproved of the expedition to Rome. The democrats re-ceived a consistent support from him, except in relation to personal matters of the Presi-dent Roselected for Corrigo No cotted viscodent. Re-elected for Corsica, he acted as one of the most ardent adversaries of reaction. The anger of the Right was often excited by

his democratic ardor. M. Pierre Bonaparte also energetically denied that any projects were entertained respecting a coup d'état, in rather unparliamentary language. He showed the same intractable disposition in his military conduct. In 1849 he left for Algeria, where he assisted at the first operations of the seige of Zaachta, and then, before the assault, and without permission he returned to France Web Lieberg. mission, he returned to France. The Minister of War deprived him of his military rank, and this measure, which was followed by a duel between M. Pierre Bonaparte and a journalist of the extreme right, received the

express approbation of the Assembly.

The coup d'état having placed in an awkward position members of the Bonaparte family who had pronounced in favor of the maintenance of the Constitution, M. Pierre Bonaparte refired to private life. At the re-establishment of the Empire, he received, with his brothers, the title of Prince, but without being any longer one of the Imperial family. He does not much frequent the Court of the Tuleries, lives sometimes in Corsica, to gratify his taste for hunting and other times. ify his taste for hunting, and other times at a country-house at Auteuil. He devotes part of his leisure to literary purshits, and translated Niccolini's tragedy Nabuchodonosor into Fvench verse,—Tribune.

SPAIN.

Lamentable Condition of Madrid.

A correspondent of the London Times says "From various sources lamentable accounts reach me of the present state of things in Madrid—great misery and much vice, starvation among the poorer classes, want of work, trade at a stand still, the necessaries of life exorbitantly dear, a gambling fever rife among those classes of the population that have anything left to stake. Meanwhile, General Prim has taken the Regent and some of the Ministers on a shooting excursion to his of the Ministers on a shooting excursion to his fastness in the mountains of Toledo. He possesses a sort of feudal fortress there, with possesses a sort of feudal fortress there, with extensive hunting-grounds, where he entertains friends in princely style. We hear marvels of the good cheer prepared and of the incredible sums per diem for which Lhardy, the French cook of Madrid, celebrated for the exorbitant length of his bills, has undertaken to appropriate the three transports. supply creature comforts to the guests and their retinue. Some fifty persons are said to have been invited, including the French am-bassador. The difficulties of locomotion are considerable, for the Chateau Prim is situated in a very uphill country, several leagues from Toledo, which itself is a place poor in every thing except antiquities and the picturesque, so that vehicles have to be sent by rail from so that vehicles have to be some by land in Madrid to convey the guests on their up-hill

ourney.
"Doubtless the hero of Castillejos will do the honors well, and the eight days' sport and banqueting will add to his already well-established reputation for splendor and hospitality but it may be questioned whether all this luxury and lavish expenditure will produce a good effect among the hungry multitude in Madrid."

A ROMAN ROW.

A Scene at the Commencal Council. According to a correspondent of the New Free Press of Vienna, a scene of an extraor-dinary character has already occurred in the Council. In one of the sittings a Croatian Bishop rose to propose that the paragraph in the articles as to the despatch of business, im-posed by the Pope, which renders it necessary for every resolution to be submitted to a spe-cial commission before it can be discussed by the Council, should be simply struck out. He the Council, should be simply struck out. He brought forward several weighty arguments in support of his motion, but as soon as he began to warm with his speech Cardinal de Luca, who presided, interrupted him, and on his continuing his address rang the bell violently. Cardinal Simor, the Primate of Hunpleasant impression on the Vatican.

IBISH OUTLAWRY.

A Kilkenny Outrage.

A Kilkenny Ontrage.

The Pall Mall Gazette says:

"An outrage of a novel description is reported from Ireland as having occurred in the county of Kilkenny, where the gentry have hitherto borne the reputation of being preeminently sociable and friendly, both with each other and with their tenantry. Something like civil war is now raging in the county, the hounds are poisoned, and the foxes slain in cold blood. At one time the hounds were hunted by Mr. Bryan, of Jenkinstown, a Roman Catholic gentleman, who is now one of the members of the county. The present master of the hounds is Mr. Henry Meredyth, of Morelands, a Protestant gentleman, who was extremely popular among all classes. A dispute between these two gentlemen upon some minor point totally unconnected with the hunt unfortunately ripened into a serious quarrel, when, as a matter of into a serious quarrel, when, as a matter of course, the county was divided into opposite factions. But as the only public mode of evincing partisanship presented itself in the support given to the master of the hounds, the war was transferred to the kennels. The meaning exposes the care of M. Presented. people espouse the cause of Mr. Bryan, and proceeding to extremities, have, it is reported, poisoned the hounds, killed the foxes and stopped the hunting for the season."

REDUCTION OF TAXATION.

Opinions of the Republican Press.

[From the Bangor (Me.) Whig, Jan. 8.] The excellent exhibit of our finances under this Administration raises the question, whether we should use the surplus to pay off the national debt, or whether we shall better the national debt, or whether we shall better meet the expectations of the people by applying our abundance to material reduction of taxation? The verdict seems to be in favor of reducing taxation, and to postpone the payment of the national debt, or at least to diminish the amount yearly reduced. The emphatic manner in which the Governor, in his address, takes the bround that, as the benehis address, takes the ground that, as the benefits arising from our great expenses to save the fits arising from our great expenses to save the nation are as much for posterity as for us, and therefore we should not bear the whole burden, will meet the popular view. The people demand that relief be administered as soon and as fully as possible, considering our extraordinary condition. In spite of all precautions, taxation will fall to a certain extent unequally upon the laboring classes, and the Government must keep in view this idea. Let us apply three-fourths at least of our present surplus by reducing taxation; the balance ent surplus by reducing taxation; the balance will liquidate the debt as rapidly as should be required of this generation.
[From the Bochester Democrat, Jan. 10.]

It seems to us that we have fully vindicated our integrity in the eyes of the financial world. All that we need now do, in order to retain the confidence we have won, is to show that we are abundantly able to meet our en gagemonts, and that will be done as well by voluntarily lessening the burdens of our tax rountarry, reseming the burdens of our tax-payers, as in any other way, and probably much better. Capitalists would be more likely to have confidence in our continued ability if we were easily paying \$50,000,000 annually than they would if we were nav-11 we ing twice that sum, while our taxpayers were constantly complaining. Especially does this seem likely to be the case when we remember that the higher the taxes, when we remember that the nighter one taxes, the more harm the repudiators do us abroad. We believe that the current method of retailing the confidence that we have now in the guarthe confidence that we have now in the mana-cial world, and the best way to effectually si-lence the repudiating Democracy, would be to largely, judiciously and immediately re-duce the burdens of taxation. Congress should grapple the subject independently, and with-out being unduly influenced by the expressed opinions of the Executive or the Secretary of the Treasure

the Treasury.
[From the Detroit Advertiser of Jan. 8.] The surplus next year, under the present laws, is estimated at \$124,000.000. Is there any necessity for accumulating this vast sum beyond what the expenses of the Government and interest on our public debt require? We do not think there is, and the people ought to be allowed the hencit of a large part of the be allowed the benefit of a large part of the surplus in reduced taxation. It is entirely feasible to reduce taxation between sixty and eighty millions annually, and then pay be tween tweenty and forty millions of the public

debt every year.

The Government ought to be carried on in the interest of the whole people. The present financial situation is unfavorable to the comfort and prosperity of large masses of the people. Already we hear that the public revenue shows signs of diminution, and the reason is, because many kinds of business are suspended or moving on at a greatly reduced rate: many persons are out of employment, and the production diminishes, as do also the expenditures of the unemployed, wages continue high, and the price of farm products low, which restricts the trade of the farmer with the country merchant, the latter with the city jobber, and the last with the importer, and trade is dull. Men being doubtful of the future, hoard money instead of investing it in business, and the Government, of course feels the effect of a state of affairs it has helped to produce.

SAN DOMINGO.

The Debt of St. Domingo--- A Magnificent Job Unearthed--- A New Loan Nego-tiated.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald tells the following story:
A rumor has been started that certain worthies have succeeded in negotiating a loan of some millions of dollars to the Dominican government since the arrangement of the treaty between that government and the United States. This fact has been brought to the atstates. This fact has been brought to the attention of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs. It may be that this report has been started by the enemies of St. Domingo annexation to defeat it in Congress. When the treaty was arranged it was very definitely known what was the amount of the national indebtedness and they have a further building. amount of the national indebtedness and the value of public buildings. This was to be covered by the \$1,500,000, and in event of the amount exceeding that sum the public lands were to be a pledge for the excess. It is feared that some scoundrels, taking opportunity of this looseness of expression, have set up a job, to use a lobby expression. The committee will thoroughly investigate this mottage and thoroughly investigate this matter, and though they are in favor of the provisions of the treaty they are determined there shall be no stealing fund, as appeared in the Alaska pur-

TRAGEDY NEAR NORRISTOWN.

Suicide of an Old Man. The Norristown Herald says:

Last evening Coroner McEwen, of this borough, was sent for to hold an inquest on borough, was sent for to hold an inquest on the body of Joseph Allabough, an old resident of Montgomery township, this county, who had committed suicide by hanging himself in his bed-chamber. The deceased was eighty years of age and naturally infirm. The neigh-bors considered him "childish," but nothing particular had occurred to lead one to suspect that he would attempt self-destruction. He that he would attempt self-destruction. He lived with a son and occupied a room by himself. On the day of committing the deed it had been agreed, our informant says, that the old man should make some disposition of certain property. It is surmised that this might have produced temporary insanity. He was present at the dinner-table as usual, but shortly after retired Ins continuing his address rang the bell violently. Cardinal Simor, the Primate of Hungary, rose to support his South Slavonian colleague, but he too was silenced by the cardinal's bell. On seeing this Mgr. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, seized his hat in great anger and left the hall. followed by several of his countrymen. The fact that three nations were concerned in the matter has made an unpleasant impression on the Vaticau. temporary insanity.

THE NEW YORK SCANDAL.

The Clerical Elopement-Another Phase of the Case, The Tribune has the following:
The sad case of church scandal, which was recorded in out columns yesterday, has developed new facts, which materially alter the aspect of affairs. Several reports which appeared in the journals yesterday are entirely incorrect, and incontestable evidence of their falsity is at hand. Our reporter called yesterday on Mrs. Cook, and found her stricken sorely with the painful calamity which had befallen her! Friends have afforded sympathy, and reporters furnished annoyance, although none of the latter, except the representative of the Tribune, were granted an interview. 'Dr. Stevens, Dr. Woodruff and others of the clergy called on her, and they said it was their opinion that Mr. Cook was The Tribune has the following: sald it was their opinion that Mr. Cook was

The insinuations which have been made impeaching her husband's hitherto correct life, were steadfastly refuted. His former parishwere steadfastly refuted. His former parish-oners in Mamaroneck amply testify to his pre-eminent propriety during his pastorate there. His companion du voyage on his recent trip to Europe witnesses to the clean record of his life while abroad. And no one can point to a blemish in his life until this unaccountable de-reliction. That he was not the heartless seducer which he is made to appear is also shown in the which he is made to appear is also shown in the letters Miss Johnson wrote to him, and which letters Miss Johnson wrote to him, and which were in the possession of Mrs. Cook until the other evening, and which Mr. Johnson now holds. In these letters the young lady expresses her longing eagerness for the day on which she will become 18, and boasts that when she arrives at womanhood she will hazard her life and everything for the man she loves. The letters are full of a fervid feeling and affection. She says in one of theur that she lacks only a little of being 18 years of age, and until that time she must pay paof age, and until that time she must pay parental allegiance, but after that she could do

as she pleased.

Miss Devoe, it seems, has been privy to this improper intimacy, and is now the custodian of letters which were written by Cook to Miss Johnson. The letters are all without signatures and dates, and are only identified by the permanship. It was Miss Devoe who first communicated the intelligence of Miss Johnson's tight to her family. On Friday afterneon, at about 41 o'clock, she went to Miss Johnson's home, and told the family that Mattie had left with Mr. Cook. That Miss Johnson was not merely passive in the bands. Mattie had left with Mr. Cook. That Miss Johnson was, not merely passive in the hands of her clergyman, but that, on the contrary, she did her part to allure and entice, is convincingly proven. One time she addressed a note to her pastor, expressing her disappointment at his failure to fulfill an engagement which he had made with her, and said that if he would send his son Baldwin to play chess with her she would be satisfied.

Mr. Cook told his wife that he was about ot elope with a young lady, and that when they

elope with a young lady, and that when they made their escape she would be surprised at the choice he had made. He left with but \$200, and left his family without a cent. The strange willingness he showed to have his wife know all that was connected with the matter, and the reckless improvidence in which he left; the disregard which he exhibited for a wife and family which he has always cherished, is evidence of mental aberration. When last seen he was at the Jersey City Ferry at 5.20 P. M., Friday. He was seen by a man who knows him by sight only, and who remembers the hour so distinctly, as he had just arrived from Philadelphia by the train due at that from Defectives are on the track or no platty, and the Obline's are on the stituted themselves the avengers of their betrayed sister. Mrs. Cook thinks that, because of his slenderly stocked wallet, he could not have gone to Europe. But his whereabouts is merely a matter of conjecture. The above facts are the reproduction of the contents of letters which presed between the contents of letters which passed between the parties and are not the words of gossip.

AMUSEMENTS.

—Donizetti's opera Poliuto was produced at the Academy of Music last evening to a crowded house. The work is not one of the best of the composer's by poser's, by any means, but it contains some very sweet music, and is filled with some powerful dramatic situations. Miss Kellogg made her first appearance in this city in a tragic part, and the result was entirely satis-factory. She sang with feeling and expression, and acted with a great deal of power. Signor Lefranc's personation was superb. He was more than equal to the demands of the music of the part, and acted with all the passionate fervor for which he is remarkable. He was applauded liberally throughout the performance. This evening Norma will be given with Signor Le-france and Madam Briol in the cast. Tomorrow night Ferrari's new comic opera, Pipele will be produced for the first time with Kellogg. Signor Ronconi and other of the best artists of the company in the parts.

-At the Chestnut Street Theatre this evening Miss Laura Keene will produce a new play by Boucicault, entitled Mercy Dodd; and the comedicata, A Husband to Order. The former is a domestic drama, containing powerful situations, several strongly drawn char-acters, and an ingenious and entertaining plot. The cast is a good one, and we have no doubt whatever that the entertainment will be in every respect first-rate. The same bill will be presented to-morrow evening. On Friday night Miss Keene will have a farewell benefit, when the three following plays will be offered: Matrimony; Is She Mad and The Actress by Daylight. We hope Miss Keene will have a crowded house: She deserves such a testimonial from the people of this city, for she has striven; arduously to supply them with the striven arduously to supply them with the highest class of entertainments, and has made her theatre one of the most delightful places of amusement in the country. Miss Keene is going to Wall's Opera House, in Washington to play a three weeks' engagement. She will take the entire company at the Chestnut with her. Upon her return she will begin the campalgn again with renewed energy. On Mon-day night next Susan Galton will appear, with her company, in two new comic operas one of which is said to possess more than usual excellence. It was played for three months with great success in one of the Western cities.

-At the Walnut this evening the military drama, Not Guilty, will be repeated. This play has proved an immense success; the house is crowded nightly, and the performance is in every respect first-rate. Little Em'ly will be repeated at the Arch,

this evening, with a great cast and beautiful scenic offects. In many respects the entertainment is one of the most delightful ever given in this cite. in this city. —The American Theatre offers a first-rate bill for this evening. Mr. Gibbons the famous gymnast will appear and will perform novel and wonderful feats, such, for instance, as walking upon the ceiling with his head downwards, and there will be, besides, ballet singing, farce, burlesque, and performances by trained dogs.

dogs. —Messrs. Carneross & Dixey announce an attractive entertainment at the Eleventh Street Opera House this evening. A number of novelties will be produced.

-Messrs Duprez & Benedict, proprietors of the Seventh Street Opera House, will give an entertainment of more than usual excellence this evening. Their bill includes panomines farce, negro delineations, vocal and instrumental music, and a multitude of good

—Signor Blitz, with his son Theodore, will indulge in magic and legerdemain at Assembly Buildings every night this week and on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, —Mr. Carl Wolfsohn will give his third matinee—the "Mendelssohn Matinee"—in the Fover of the Academy of Musicon Friday next. He will be assisted by several well-

known artists.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

to-morrow evening. The following programme has been arranged:

"How Came Love?". PART 1.

Saugerband Society.—{Conductor, Mr. Dietrich, J. Song, Farewell, Proc. Zither Sole Mr. J. Brachet
Aria from "Robert Le Diable," Moyerbeer
Mad. H. Behrens
Song, "The Beggar Child."

Mr. Max Friedmann. Reichard
Tenor Sole and Accompanisant of Male Voices.
Mr. M. Friedmann and Sangerband Society.

PART II. Zither Sole

Mr. M. Friedman and Sangerbund Society.

Mr. M. Friedman and Sangerbund Society.

Mr. Miss M. Schmitt, Mr. Ferry and Fred Tiedmanna.

Miss M. Schmitt, Mr. Ferry and Fred Tiedmanna.

Humoreske," The Old Bachelor. Ferry

Mr. His Ferry

Duett for twe Tenors." The Laurel and the Rose. Grell

Mr. Max Friedmann and F. Tiedemann.

Walz,—Rondo. Gambert.

Song of the Night. Railiwoda

Sangerbund Society.—[Conductor, M. Dietrich.]

—The third concert of the series of "Parlor Concerts" will be given on Saturday evening next, at Natatorium Hall, Broad street, below Walnut. These concerts are among the most charming given in the city during the present, season. The following very attractive programme has been prepared for Saturday:

Trio—Plane, Violin and Violoncello, E flat. Mosart Messrs, G. Gublemann, Wm. Stell, Jr., and B. Hednige Cavatina.

Abendlied.

Abendlied. 🕻

Abendlied. Mr. R. Hennig. Schumane.

Mr. R. Hennig. Schumane.

Concerto—Piano. E Minor. Ohopim.

Mesers. G. Guhlemann and Theo: Bositgor.

String Quartett: Op. 59. C Minor. Besthaven.

Andante con moto—Aliegre vivace. Andante con moto quasi Allegretto. Minuetto Grazioso—

Allegretto molto.

PACIS AND FANCIES.

-Windsor Forest contains 1,700 deer. -How to get a foot-hold-Take a boot-jack. -Louisville claims a population of 150,000 Bombay has a theatre company with \$100,-000 capital.

A clergyman sprained his ankle and became a lame un. A son of Madame Grisi is a Lieutenant in the British East Indian army.

An Œcumenical Bishop has been robbed of his gold watch, chain and cross. A great number of coins and gems have been recently excavated at Pompeium -A balloonist went up from Atlanta, New

Year's, and came down collapsed from the —It takes the King of Wurtemburg three hours to eat his dinner. But we don't care if it takes him a week. The story that Geo. Peabody had left money to Mrs. John Wood, the actress, was

an advertising dodge: A man in Pittsburgh shot himself in the abidomen for love; but his abdomenal tissues being stronger than his head he recovered. —A New Orleans youth ate a box of castile soap to remove freekles. It isn't known how he succeeded inside, but outside he remains

the same. -When a Suffolk, England, man means to ne is making too much about anything, he says quietly, "Now don't

spuffle: -A Boston merchant wishes somebody to manufacture check books perforated like sheets of postage stamps, that the checks may be easily separated.

-A correspondent says that there was one

York suggestive or Put-dasuch they were an naked and were not ashamed! -The Rev. P. H. Waddell, of Glasgow, has announced his intention of translating the Bible into Scotch if he meets with suitable encouragement—the first installment to be the

—An exchange has the following: "A young lady at Keokuk, Iowa, has had her under jaw amputated and her occupation is gone. She is in great demand among young men who want to marry." -General Joseph E. Johnston has definitely

declined to accept the proffered Presidency of the University of Nashville, Tenn, as his business engagements are such that he cannot with honor ask a release from them. —A member of the Wyoming Legislature seeking to sustain a point of order, jerked his coat off, with—"Mr. Speaker, if some reliable man will hold these duds, I'll teach him

that he is out of order." The point was sustained. -Owing to the unusually mild-winter, a heavier grape crop is anticipated for next season in California than has ever before been known. More vines will be planted this

season than in any previous three years com-

bined. — Nathan Coker, who is a middle-aged colored man, residing in Denton, Maryland, an exchange says, amuses bimself and astonishes spectators by walking back and forth on a red-hot bar of iron, with bare feet, until it cools, and drawing a red-hot poker across his tongue. This he does without apparent pain The art of puffing has reached its climax out in Illinois. This is the way they do it:
"If you want to hear of the wonders of the hidden river, the rush of the mighty Colorado over falls the imagination fails to picture, through chasms which have rent the hearts of the munitains and down interests."

the mountains, and down into the inner depths of the earth, go listen to Major Powell." —Alluding to the woman suffrage question, the San Joaquin (California) Republican says: "She for whose love man has defied every danger, has streaked her face with dirty paint, dug up the tomahawk, raised the hoop, and sallied forth on the war-path. Woman suffrage robs man of his dearest privilege and his most powerful incentive to deeds of valor and

—In addressing Judge Straub, of the Cincinnati Police Court, in a case recently, an Irish barrister made use of the following beautiful figure of speech: "Your honor is sitting there on that binch, as the Riprisentative of the absthract figger av Justis, which is supposed to be the bloind, howlding the scales avenly ballinst bethune man and man, and woman and woman." woman and woman." -The Adrian (Mich.) Times says that a recent case of assault was tried in that city, on which six jurors voted by ballot. Juror No. 1

voted "No cose of action." No.2 voted "Salt and batery, Second DeGree." No.3 deemed the prtsoner "Gilty of salt." No 4 decided there was "no action of caus." No.5 voted it "assaul and Batory"; while No.6 decided the prisoner "Gilty of an a salt only. the prisoner "Gilty of an a salt only."

—There is a wonderful "Healing Pool" in Gratiot county, Michigan. A well three and a-half inches in diameter, sunk in search of petroleum, began, at a depth of 200 feet, to spout water so powerfully magnetic that penknives dipped into it became permanently magnetized, and tin-cups and glass-tumblers held in the water were galvanized with a coating closely resembling gold. But the marvelous peculiarity of this water is its healing power. It seems to be a veritable Pool of Bethesda.

Bethesda.... -Larry is a good-natured, civil fellow, but has one failing, in this that when he goes to his home at night he is usually more or less under the influence of contraband fluids. One night he started for home with a nice turkey, safely done up in strong wrapping paper, under his arm. Larry found the road to his house uncommon rough that night. uncommon rough that night. He several times stumbled and fell over all sorts of obstructions in his path. Each time he fell he dropped his turkey, but contrived to pick it up again. On entering his house he steaded

himself as well as he was able and said to his "Here wifey, I've got 'leven turkeys for

you."
"Eleven turkeys, Larry! What do you mean. There's only one."
"There must be leven turkeys, wifey, for I The concert of Fred. Tiedemann, in aid of the German Hospital, will be given at the German Theatre, Coates street, near Franklin turkey. There must be 'leven turkeys, wifey, for 1 fell down 'leven times and every time found a turkey. There must be 'leven turkeys."