A Specimen of Negrophobia.

Crampton, Md., Feb. 3, 1870.

Election.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Election of a Negro to the Supreme Bench of South Carolina-Personal Sketch of Judge Wright-Scene at the

CANLEY. On the 5th inst., James Cauley, in the 221 year of his age.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 512 South Ninth street, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 c'clock. It. HAGY:—Oh Frist-day morning, the 5th instant, Ann Hagy, in the 5th vear of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 5169 Main street, Germantown, on Sixth-day afternoon, the lith inst., at 2 c'clock.

HEWITT:—On the morning of the 5th inst., Sallic C. at 2 o'clock. I.—On the morning of the 5th inst., Sallie C., hn M. Hewitt and daughter of the late Dr. Issue B. Murm. And the family are respectfully nyited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her nushand. No. 610 Marshall street, on Tuesday morning, at 10 cyclock. Interment at Laurel Mill. (New York

t 10 0/clock. Anterment at Laurer min. Lawow and friends of tymes please copy.]

MONTGOMERY.—The male relatives and friends of the lateflaredman Philips Montgomery, and those of the smilty, ore, particularly invited (without further no ice to steam this durrent at St. Foter acChurch, corner of Pine and Third streets, to morrow (Tuesday), at half-post three oclock P. M. punctually

MURRAY.—On the 5th inst. Louisa Nobilt, daughter of the Argov, Charles F. and Louise I. C. Murray, agod months. 1 the Heav. Chartes, p. and Lonize I. Q. Marray, agod months:
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully ritid to attend the funeral, from the residence of the arents, No 2, south Sivieenth street, on Tuesday, the in it, at 2 o'clock P. M.
NORUMONS—ID Crosswicks, N. J., on the 5th inst. sahel Burne Norcross, in the 5th year of her age.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully noticed to attend the funeral, from the residence of her randfather, J. P. Bunting, Crosswicks, N. J., onlines ay next, the 5th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Irrenton, N. J. enton, N. J. (ALLE-NTINE.—Suddenly, at Bellefente, Pa., on ursday, Feb. 3, Evan Hugh and Jennie Kenney, only ldren of Bond and Mattie Vallentine. It

L ARGE PLAID NAINSOOKS FOR LA-DIES WRAPPERS/ SATIN PLAID CAMBRICS. SOFT FINISH CAMBRICS. MUBLES AND FRENCH MUSLINS. RYRE & LANDELL.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Our Ready-Made Clothing is as fine ordinary Custom Work.

> **JOHN** WANAMAKER, 818 and 820

CHESTNUT STREET.

Unices you have inspected it you will hardly believe our Ready-Made Cloth. irg can be as fine as it is.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. RALPH WALDO EMERSON,

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, FEBRUARY 7.

Subject-Social Life in America.

Bev. E. H. CHAPIN. D. D., February Iv.
Subject—The Bolt of Honor.
GBO. W.M. CURTIS. February 24.
Subject—Our National Folly—The Civil Service.
Prof. HENRY MOETON, February 25.
Subject—Solar Scilpses.
BAYARD TAYLOR, March 5.
Subject—Reform and Art.
HOHN C. SAVE March 5. Subject—Beform and Art.
Subject—French Folks at Home.
Prot. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—Chemical Forces in Nature and the Arta.
ANNA E. DICK INSON, April 7.
Subject—Down Breaks.

** Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved eats. 75 crhts.

Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Plano coms. 923 Chestnut street. from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SOIREE GYMNASTIQUE By the Pupils of Lewis's Gymnasium, ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, February 9, 1970...

A choice Programme of Exercises by Pupils of both sexes; consisting of Heavy and Light Gymnastics, Sparring, Acrobatic Peats and Ornhestral Misle.

Reserved Seats, 50 cents. Can be secured at Ninth and Arch streets; W. H. Boner Co., 1102 Chestnut street, and at the Academy, Broad and Locust streets, on the day and evening of Exhibition. OFFICE OF THE MOSHANON
COAL COMPANY, Room No. 12, Pean Building,
30 Walnut street.

PHILADELPHIA Feb 5, 1878

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the above Company, held on the 20th day of January, 1870, the following named stockholders were duly elected Directors to serve the ensuing year:

DAVID KNIGHT:

DAVID KNIGHT:

C.E. SPANGLER,

And at a meeting of the Directors, held January 24th, 1870, DAVID KNIGHT was unanimously re-elected President, and J. FRANK KNIGHT, Secretary and Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND CAMDEN AND COMPANIES.

COMPANIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 6, 1870.

The holders of the new scrip in the above Companies are bereby 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 RICHARD S. TROWBRIDGE, Cashier, or F. S. CONOVER, Transfer Agent, to Mr. TROWBRIDGE, at his office, who is authorized to receipt for the same, on the back if the receipt for first installment.

Dialo-4ferp RICHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

On the back it the receipt for that installment.

Dialo-teers HIGHARD STOCKTON, Treasurer.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

PHICADELPHIA, January 25, 1870.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be field on TUESDAY, the 15th day of February 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M. fat the Hall of the Assembly Bulldings, S. W. corner of Tenth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia.

The annual election for Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1870, at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South Third street.

JUSEPH LESLEY;

JUSEPH LESLEY;

JUSTICHERS.

JUNIVERSITY OF DENNISY.

jazotelaps.

Secretary.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLPrefossor J. H. MELVAINE, D. D., will deliver a Course of TEN LECTURES on SOCIAL SCIENCE, at the Hall of the University. Ninth street, near Market The introductory Lecture will be given on WEDNESDAY EVENING. February 9, 1870, at 8 o'clock, and the romaining lectures on the Wednesday evening of each wook thereafter.

[65 4trps]

EYE AND EAR DEPARTMENT. The Philadelphia Dispensary have opened an "Eye and Kar Department" at No. 315 South Seventh street (between Spruce and Pine), where dispases of the Eye and Ear are treated daily at 12 o'clock.

by and Ear are treated duly at 120 clock.

ATTENDING BURGEON.

Dr. GEORGE STRAWBIIDGE,

Dr. JOHN F. WEIGHTMAN.

WM. F. GRIFFITTS, President.

THOMAS WISTAR, M.D., S.c.y. THOMAS WISTAR, M.D., Sec y.

OF TIDE OF THE BOARD OF

BADE.

Stated annual meeting of Philadelphia Board of
Trade for choice of officers and members of Ex. Council and for other business, THIS KVENING, Monday,
Feb. 7th, at 8 o'clock. A. J. PERKINS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE—AT A MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the BUCK MOUNTAIN COAL COMPANY, held at their office, No. 320 Walnut street, on February 2, 1870.

NATHAN HILLES.
WILLIAM HENRY TROTTER, JAMES B. MCFARLAND.
BENJAMIN T. TREDICK, HENRY C. TOWNSEND,
WORD JOHN W. FIELD.
WORD duly elected Directors to serve the spaning year.

AAAA meeting of the Board held on the 5th instant, NATHAN HILLER was elected President, and TH08. I. THOTTER appointed Secretary and Treasurer, PHILADELPHIA, February 7, 1879. THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, February 7.1370.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of Six Per Cent., or twelve dollars per share, clear of United States and State Taxes, payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand.

J. H. HOLLINSHEAD,

Secretary.

A GRAND CONCERT, UNDER TH auspices of the YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION of the SECOND REFORMED CHURCH, Seventh above Brown street, will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, February 10, 1876, at 7½ p'clock, in the Oburch.

MISS CAROLINE MCCAFFREY,
MR. W. BRISCOE will again.
Protects for the poor.
Tickets, 50 cents
fef-3trp

At J. E. WINNER'S Music Store,
fef-3trp

At J. E. WINNER'S Music Store,
fer-3trp Fe7-Strp

Eighth, below Green street.

NOTICE—THIRTY PER CENT. OF

the capital stock of the Valcan Oil and Mining
Company, will be returned to the stockholders on WEDNESDA's February 9th, on presentation of their certificates at Room No. 23, Philadel-phia Exchange.

167-31;

GEO. H. COLKET, Secretary. AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS for the Express Steamhoat Company will be at their office on TUESDAY, Each of the Express Steamhoat Company will be at their office on TUESDAY, Each office of TUESDAY, Each for the Express Steamhoat Company will be hel their office on TUESDAY, February 5th, 1870, at M. 115

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKICH BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

S and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

DISASTERS.

DEATHS IN THE MINES.

Casualties in Schuylkill County. The official report of the number of persons killed in the collieries in Schuylkill county, from May 1st to December 31st, 1869, was 57, which is one for about 67,800 tons of coal mined; and 91 nersons were injured, which is one for about every 42,400 tons mined during is one for about every 22,400 tons mined during that period. Taking the whole year in the same proportion, it would give 72 persons killed during the year, and 115 injured. No official report has been kept of the number of the injured that afterwards died, but as far as we received answers to queries which we addressed to Operators, about one-sixth of the injured persons have died which would give dressed to Operators, about one-sixth of the injured persons have died, which would give the number of deaths caused by casualties in mines in Schuylkill county, in 1869, at 91, leaving 35 injured that survived, in the product of about 4,883,000 tons. The causes of deaths and costalling work as follows: deaths and casualties were as follows: Persons killed 57 Maimed and in-

but four deaths, and thirty-six injured by explosions of foul gas in the collicities in Schuylkill county from May 1 to December 31, a period of eight months, while the deaths from other causes were fifty-three, and the causal-ties fifty-five from other causes. These are important figures in the framing of a bill for the protection of the lives of the miners in our collieries.—Pottsville Miner's Journal.

CRIME.

BIGAMY. Two Aggravated Cases at Chester. The Chester Republican reports the follow The Chester Republican reports the following:—An aggravated case of bigamy recently occurred in this city, in which two brothers—Daniel and Edward Agnew—both married men, with families, living in Philadelphia, married two girls—Rosanna and Bridget Daniels of James and Barney married two girls—Rosanna and Bridget Dougherty—daughters of James and Barney Dougherty, aged eighteen, residing in North Ward. The Agnews were in the employ of a picture and looking-glass dealer in Philadelphia, and brought their wares to this city for sale, returning to their homes at night. In their peregrinations in that locality, they became acquainted with the Dougherty girls, to whom they represented the messelves as single men. They visited the girls often, and finally obtained permission of their parents to take them out carriage-riding. Affairs continued in this way for some time, when the ruscals professed love to the girls, and married them about Christmas. The marriage was kept a secret, and about the middle of last month the girls left their homes one evening, and have not been heard of eight. left their homes one evening, and have not been heard of since. Their disappearance led the parents to investigate the matter, and they found the wives of the Agnews in Philadelphia-one with two children, the youngest deiphia—one with two children, the youngest a little over a year old, in destitute circumstances, and the other with one child—both supposing their husbands were in this place selling pictures. Notning has been heard of the Agnews or their second wives since they left here

MODERN JOURNALISM.

left here.

A Step in the Right Direction. The New York Herald says: We publish to-day an article from the Philadelphia Morning Post upon the subject of the formation of a new press association. The ideas expressed are sound. The old Associated Press organization, as it now stands, is hardly up to the progress of the age as evinced in modern journalism. The ideas of a quarter of a century ago cannot be applied at this day to enterprises that have made such wonderful strides in advance as are to be observed in the mode of managing and conducting newspapers. We anticipate much good from the new press association, even if it does nothing more than to incite the old association to renewed efforts in carrying out the objects for which it was originally instituted. Competition is the life of trade, in the newspaper as well as in all other kinds of business, and when the Press Association shall discard some of its exclusive features, practice more economy and infuse a little fresher energy into its operations, the better will it be for newspaper proprietors and the public generally. We hope the new association will be allowed a fair trial; for in the success of the experiment the people at large have a special interest.

—A Missouri river captain has gone into the ice business. He built himself a cabin on a raft of ice about half an acre in extent, and steered it safely down the Mississippi to St.

—A little reconstructed Southern girl five years old, asked a colored servant, in the course of a theological examination, what the 15th commandment was. The reply that there were only 10 commandments was scornfully received, and the child gravely, announced that the 15th commandment was that the colored people should vote.

Troppmann's Conduct in his Last Hours... Shocking Scenes at the Gaillotine ... The Trial of Prince Pierre Bonnparte... The Gay Season .- M. Ollivier's First Official Reception...The Minister's Young

LETTER FROM PARIS.

Wife and her Toilette. [Correspondence of the Phila, Evening Bulletin.] PARIS, Friday, Jan. 21, 1870.—The subjects which the public mind has had presented to it of late are not, it must be confessed, of the most agreeable character. On the one side we have been awaiting the execution of the most daring and wholesale murderer of modern times; and on the other, the trial for homicide at least, if not for assassination, of a Prince, and cousin of the Emperor. Such things seem to infect the morality of the very air we breathe, and to impregnate, as it were, the atmosphere itself with crime. One of these thrilling, but unwholesome epsodes" arising out of the dark side of the web of human nature has just been consummated. Troppmann died the day before yesterday;-died as he had lived, furiously, like a wild beast, dreaming of blood and destruction to the very last, and meditating new murders to emancipate himself from the jaws of death, just as he had before committed murders to escape from poverty and give himself the means of in dulging his vicious propensities. And he exhibited in his latest machinations the same stupid unintelligence which marked his whole previous career of crime. Fancy a man in his position writing to the apothecary of the prison, the very day before his execution, offering him a bribe to supply him with chloroform and prussic acid! Such a bribe, too-a thousand francs !- as though, even as regards the amount, he could expect to purchase such an act for such a sum. And then, the very same day, with stupid contidence, and a cold-blooded indifference to taking yet more human lives which makes one shudder, he writes to tell his brother that he has found the means to evade the disgrace of a public execution; and that, not by killing himself, as one would expect to hear, but by destroying his two watchers, and then escaping, disguised in the clothes of one of them. There is a bloodthirsty insolence about such a plan which makes one's flesh creep with indignation at the bare possibility of its success. I shall not dwell upon the de-

tails of the last hours of such a monster. Those present tell us that he looked the murderous hypocrite that he was to the last, and persisted in his obstinate denial of being the chief and only perpetrator of the dreadful deeds for which he was summoned to die. There is something highly characteristic in his manner of thus "persisting." He did it as though he felt a sort of diabolical relief and satisfaction in being able in some degree to wound and give pain to his fellow creatures up to his very latest utterance. He seemed to know that an avowal is always satisfactory to those who have been engaged in the arrest and execution of a criminal condemned to death, and this satisfaction he had a pleasure in refusing. "Say I persist in my denials!" he said to the priest, at the bottom of the fatal ladder which led to the scaffold. And then again, as he surmounted the last step, he turned round and shouted almost demonically: "Tell them I persist!" And all this was done, not with an air as though he wished to carry conviction, but only to provoke and annoy and give pain. The finale seems to have been a shocking scene. Either from the savage instincts of his nature, or more probably because he thought to check the death agony by lashing himself into fury -he gave way to a paroxysm of rage at the last moment, when already bound upon the fatal plank. He struggled fiercely with all the terrible strength which he had so fearfully shown himself to possess; continuing to draw up his knees, though strapped down upon the board, and then dashed both head and shoulders through the oritice where his neck was to be pinned down. He had to be thrust back by main force; and in the struggle, by a sudden bend of his head, he contrived to seize and bite severely with his teeth the thumb of the executioner.

human nature could be displayed in darker colors. The only relief to its sombre tints and the melancholy reflections it inspires is in the thought that crime there met its reward, and that justice reigned supreme and inexorable. The preliminary examinations in the other melancholy case above alluded to-the homicide at Auteuil-are proceeding slowly and laboriously, every effort being made to solve what will only too probably remain a mystery to the end, viz.: from which of the two parties the provocation, if there were such, arose, which produced the rash and fatal act. The most trifling facts are minutely inquired into, with a view to elicit or render probable who struck the first blow; as, for instance, whether the victim had his hat on when shot, at what distance the ball struck him, &c. But I fear no human iugenuity will ever establish the precise truth of the case; and the most charitable conjecture, perhaps, after all, is that the wo survivors do not quite know it themselves Besides these darker causes celebres, we have now also in prospect the trial of Rochefort. who is summoned before the Correctional Po-

Horrible, horrible, most horrible! is all that can be said of such a life and such an end;

and perhaps when the scene enacting on the

scaffold is combined with that which we are

told was going on among the filthy and ribald

rout around, it would scarcely be possible for

imagination to conceive a picture in which

lice Court to-morrow. But it is probable that the hearing of the case will be adjourned. Scenes of a brighter description meet our eye on the other side of the Seine, among the Ministerial Hotels of the Faubourg St. Germain. There we see the salons of the new ministers crowded with a brilliant assemblage of functionaries, all anxious to pay homage to power and success. The first reception of M. Ollivier was quite an ovation, so unusually large was the attendance. At the most crowded moment entrance into the 15th commandment was. The reply that there jostle of foreign ambassadors, dignitaries, salons was barely possible, so thick was the deputies, senators, academicians and men of all ranks and creations, not to mention a host of ladies. The task of receiving all her guests | claims to the elemency of justice, in arresting,

्राप्तक देव हैं। इंग्लिस के ब्रोडिंग के प्राप्त

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE | with due attention and courtesy must have been a severe one for Madame Ollivier, a young and very pretty woman, only some twenty years of age, who has been married scarcely three months, and is thus brought out at once from a condition of private lifo into all this blaze of celebrity and officiality. But by universal

assent, she acquitted herself most charmingly and successfully of her new duties. She was most chastely attired in a plain black volvet dress, worn high, with a long train, which set off admirably her delicate blonde complexion and fair hair, bound with only a single blue satin ribbon. She held in her hand a black and gold fan, without a bouquet; and manifested a graceful consciousness, without the least awkwardness, of the novelty of her position, which all present allowed to be far more attractive than the hardened aplomb of certain domes du grand monde. M. Ollivier himself was perhaps almost the only man in his own salons who was "distinguished" by the absence of any decoration. For not even the bit of red ribbon which dubs a man cheva-Her was to be seen in his buttonhole. He is probably the very first of his countrymen who has ever reached the rank of first Minister of the crown without having been the recipient of a single order, native or foreign

The fashionable season is being fully inaugurated, and balls are announced at the Tuileries and the Hotel de Ville. Great numbers of Americans have arrived in Paris from the South and from Rome, and form, as usual, one of the most conspicuous elements of our winter society.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE.

M. Rechefort's Case.-Proceedings Before the Criminal Tribunal--Charges and Sentence.

[From Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, January 25— Evening.] The affair of M. Rochefort came on Saturday before the Correctional Tribunal, for an article signed by him in the Marseillaise on the 12th inst., and in which he was accused of of

fence against the person of the Emperor and of provocation to civil war.

A charge was also made against M. Dereure, gerant, and M. Grousset, writer on the same journal, for publishing on the said 12th January an article insulting to the Emperor and inciting to various crimes.

Although an announcement had been made that the principal accused would not appear, a considerable crowd collected in the hope of obtaining admission into the court. Unusual measures had been taken to preserve order, and the utmost tranquillity prevailed through-

out.
M. Aulois, l'Avocat Imperial, maintained with great moderation the charge against the persons incriminated, and the Court condemned M. Rochefort to six months' imprisonment and 3,000f. fine (but without any de-privation of civil rights, no allusion being made to that possible penalty); M. Grousset to a like term of confinement and to pay 2,000 francs, and M. Dereure to six months, and to two fines of 500f, each.

No manifestation took place beyond that of a few young men crying out in the street, outside, "Vive Rochefort!"

What the People Said of the Sentence. Galignani's Messenger, of Paris, of the 25th of January, commenting on the sentence passed on M. Rochefort, says: The extremely light sentence passed on M. Rochefort for his insulting language to the Emperor and his excitation to insurrection forms almost the only subject of remark to the Paris journals. That

subject of remark to the Paris journals. That the government desired to have indulgence shown cannot be doubted, as M. Aulois, the Advocate Imperial, in his requisitory, made use of the subjoined language:

"Many persons have recommended that the most severe penalties should be pronounced against the accused. But we, who are charged to support the prosecution, demand that a punishment as light as possible shall be indicted and that it shall have for its object only to cause the law to be respected by all."

M. Rochefort himself, in the Marsedlaise, expresses great indignation at such leniency, xpresses great indignation at such leniency,

where sets great and granton at such tentency, his expressions running thus:

Why six months and not twenty years?

Why 3,000f, and not 5,000f.? This is just as if the Ministry were to say to the people assembled: "You must take our position into consideration; we cannot withdraw the prosecution, as otherwise it, would be impossible to tion, as otherwise it would be impossible to extricate ourselves from the dilemma. the other hand, our courage fails us to brave public opinion, which is narrowly watching us, so that under these circumstances we think that six months' imprisonment will conciliate. all difficulties. We will add 3,000f. fine not to appear to retreat from the ground we have taken, and so we will put an end to the matter." Such is the effect which this decision has produced upon me after having calmly and dispressions the sign of the state of dispassionately weighed it. I was summoned to answer a charge of inciting to revolt, no more heinous offence than which can exist in the eyes of the Ministry, especially when the people are so happy and contented under their However much persuaded any Cabinet be of its own incapacity, it can but demay be of its own incapacity, it can but de-clare that all hopes of happiness are to be centred in itself alone, for, were it not to ap-pear convinced of that result, it would be milty of not making room for another one. These principles being admitted, either I have incited to revolt or I have not; if

really guilty of this crime—that is to say, if, with the aim of overthrowing a beloved government, I have attempted to steep in blood the streets of Paris, to impede commerce, to disturb public feeling, to drive away foreign visitors—I appeal to all Frenchmen, even the most indulgent, and ask them whether it be not a complete farce to to avenge society, outraged and threatened in its very existence, by a sentence of six months' imprisonment? That penalty, with the fine of three thousand frames, cannot be considered as meeting the merits of the case, and from the moment I am declared guilty, I must claim what I consider I am enguilty. I must claim what I consider I am entitled to, and I do not think I exaggerate in fixing the builshment at twenty years' hard labor. It is very extraordinary, and even insuling, that the government for which I have always shown so little indulgence

should treat me with so much. If proved, however, that I have not incited to revolt, why has not the sentence removed the accusation made against me? What is the use of six months? Whence does this conviction arise? What can I do with it? But if it be proved, on the contrary, that I did not provoke to in-surrection, why has not the judgment set that charge aside? The whole mode of explaining the whole business would be to draw up a motive of sentence thus :- " Considering that if the citizen Rochefort had really made an appeal to civil war he would have been condemned to the bagne; but as he has not done so the Court sentences him to six months' im-

prisonment." The Constitutionnel explains the case very differently, and in a manner which M. Rocheprobably consider most offensive.

Our contemporary says: M. Rochefort is strangely mistaken as to the motives of the indulgence of the Correctional Tribunal; he purposely forgets to tell his readers that his appeal to revolt was flagrant. but that he created for himself incontestable

on the day of Victor, Noir's funeral, the ex-

plosion of the subversive passions to which he had appealed on the preceding evening.

The Public is not by any means pleased at leniency being manifested.

The Opinton Nationale expresses itself in these terms: "Before the verdict the Marseil-laise pretended that the Government wished to get rid of a Deputy who was a personal to get rid of a Deputy who was a proper or the present of the present the present of the present

A telegram from Vienna of January 24 reports: All the efforts of the centralists are at this moment directed against Count Beust. The speech of M. de Kaiserfeld, President of

dietment against the Chancellor.

The latter replied to these attacks. He boldly avowed his preference for a policy of conciliation and his desire to arrive at an understanding with all the nationalities of Austria; but he categorically denied having used underhand means to combat the members of tria; but he categorically denied having used underhand means to combat the members of the Cisleithan Cabinet who do not share his views; he protested against the pessimism of MM. Kaiserfeld, Skene and others of their party, who in their speeches have predicted a catastrophe—the complete ruin of Austria—if the constitution of December, 1867, was altered to make any concessions to the nationalities.

A New Treaty with China.

period it will continue in force for five years more. The new treaty is intended to regulate trade on the borders of the two empires, and its chief stipulation enacts that in future no duties shall be levied for a distance of seven miles on each side of the Russo-Chinese frontiers. On passing this distance merchants will, of course, have to pay the legal duties. All the ports of each of the contracting parties are also opened to the vessels of the other.

where. Tyranny reigns everywhere. Formerly it was not thus. The fields belonged to those who cultivated them. Our ancestors knew neither nobles, nor priests, nor merchants nor usurers; and they, therefore, lived free and happy. But to reign princes came from beyond the seas, bringing in their train nobility and officials; they enclaved the people and seized their fields, and have ever since lived on the sweat of our brows. * * * After becoming masters of our country the conquerors built towns, whence they still lord it over us. It is to them that we are those conpressive laws. to them that we owe those oppressive laws and heavy imposts which reduce us to misery. They are satisfied. Why should they not be? They fatten on our bread. Their towns are so well fortified that it is impossible for us to attack them, unless by flying the red cock. (This is the term used by the peasants for setting a town on fire.) "The Czar," proceeds the proclamation, "was drunk when he signed the ukase which was read on the 19th of February, 1861. What says this ukase? Peasants, you are free; but only on one condition—that you shall not possess an inch of ground. * * There was a moment in our history when we were allowed. moment in our history when we were allowed to hope—the Czar and all his family had perished! Unfortunately, the nobles got a small prince from a German country, and it is from this stranger that has arisen the line of sovereigns who have so long oppressed us. This German family has multiplied indefinitely. * * * It eats a great deal, and the expenses of its courtiers are enormous. * * * expenses of its courtiers are enormous. * * *
The consequence is that we are deeply in debt, without a hope of clearing ourselves. Like fools, we allow ourselves to be governed by Germans, who do so in order to fill their pockets. * * * There is only one course left to us—to strangle our masters like dags. No quarter! They must all perish. Their towns must be destroyed; the country must be purified by fire. * * * What is the use of these towns? Only to engender servitude. When the peasant will be master of his house and his field, when he can work in his village, he will not feel the want of being employed. he will not reel the want of being employed as a servant in a town. As they have rifles and cannon, and we are without arms, it is only by fire that we can attack and conquer them. When the walls behind which these

ENGLAND.

An American Suicide.

An English exchange says: The Leeds Coroner has held an inquest on the body of Mr. Charles Hermon Thornton, 2 native of the United States, and a partner in the firm of Homan, Thornton & Co., general merchants, Bradford. The deceased had been visiting at Bradford. The deceased had been visiting at Sandford House, the residence of Mr. Homan, his chief partner. It appears that since November last he has been very depressed in spirits. He had, two or three years ago, insured his life in a New York office. A gentleman representing that office had got his consent to increase the amount of that insurance. As a preliminary to that he had to he reprint at he preliminary to that he had to be examined by Bradford physician, and that gentleman had refused to give a certificate that would be satisfactory to the office. Then Mr. Thornton became depressed, and at times expressed fears that the business of the firm was all going away, and that it would take half a million of money to set things right again. This the Coroner and jury were assured was all a delusion; and there were no private speculations or anything in the de-ceased's private affairs which would have originated his distress of mind. He had gone up to London to consult Dr. Gull, and the advice he received was that he should be careful vice he received was that he should be careful as to his diet, and he would get well again. When he returned from London he asked his partner if he had received a telegram from some of their friends in London, for he said he was sure he had acted so strangely that they would be sending word that something was wrong. That was also a delusion. He appeared better on Saturday night, and he was not advised to rise early day night, and he was not advised to rise early next morning. About 11 o'clock his partner went to the deceased's room for his key of the letter-bag, when he found that the deceased had taken his own life by cutting his throat with a razor.

What is the difference between an actor walking the "boards" and a sailor walking the "planks?" One sees the upturned faces and the other faces the upturned seas .- Boston Bulletin.

An essay on "lying symptoms" was read at a recent session of the Chicago Academy of Medicine, in which the author maintained that it is easier to find out what ails an infant than an adult; for though the former can not talk, it also can not play the hypocrite.

PRICE THREE CENTS. POLITICAL, MARYLAND DEMOURACY.

A Specimen of Negrophobia.

To the Editor of the Tribune—Sha: hast night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, the farm-house of W. H. Ely, near Crampton, Md., was surrounded by an armed band of disguised desperadoes. The owner was taking a last glance at his cattle, &c., before retiring, when he was startled by the sound of advancing footsteps. Appreaching the front fence, he was thus accested: "Are you Mr. Ely?"

"I am." "Is there a man boarding with you named Hamilton, teacher of the nigger school near here?" "Yes."

"Well, we want him." (Cries from the moli, "Smash his lantern, so he can't see us!")

Ely—"What do you want with him?" Briggleader—"We want to lynch any white man that comes here to teach niggers, when it's against the wishes of the white peeple in this part." Ely—"The man is a stranger here, and knows nothing of your prejudices; let me tell him your wishes, and if he does not comply with them it is then time enough to me force." Ringleader—"No, we want no talk; we want Hamilton." Voices—"Bring him ont!"

After considerable parley Mr. Ely calmed the excitement, in some measure. and the to get rid of a Deputy who was obnoxious.

Now that the trial is ended, M. Rochefort finds himself aggrieved at not being sentenced to twenty years' hard labor."

AUNTRIA

Political Assaults on Count Benst-The Premier's Reply.

the Chamber of Deputies, was a veritable in-dietment against the Chancellor. Hamilton." Voices—"Bring him ont!"
After considerable parley Mr. Ely calmed the excitement, in some measure, and the promise was made that if Mr. H. would come out he would not be liarmed; he was according called. A few months since he left Scotland for the United States, desiring to see the country, and test her far-famed free institutions. Chance led him to Baltimore, and as it was necessary to combine profit with pleasure, he accepted from the Baltimore Association for the Instruction of the Colored Race the

RUSSIA.

sure, he accepted from the Baltimore Association for the Instruction of the Colored Race the situation which he has been filling for the past two weeks. Naturally he was somewhat surprised at his initiatory lesson in freedom, and remarked something to that effect. The answer was, "We were free a few years ago, but now we are all put under niggers; you must leave the school and this neighborhood, and the sooner the better for yourself." (Accompanied by the cocking of guns, &c.). Seeing no means of continuing the school with safety, Mr. H. promised to close the next morning, and the mob left; no doubt highly gratified at the success of their brave and loyal course. The school was relinquished this morning; and the teacher waits orders from headquarters. The Governmental Gazette of St. Petersburg publishes a new commercial treaty between China and Russia. It has been concluded for five years, and should no objections be raised to it in the last six months of that period it will continue in force for five years.

The pay treaty is intended to regulate

Revolutionary Proclamation...Charges
Against the Czar.

Against the Czar.

The Northcastern Correspondence publishes a curious proclamation, which has been discovered by the Russian police in its search for the members of the late Socialist conspiracy.
"Brothers," says the document; "our pa-

COLUMBIA, Feb. 3.—The election of Jonas tience is at an end. Existence every day becomes harder to you. You have been deceived than J. Wright, a colored man, to the position of Associate Justice upon the bench of the with vain promises. This earth, which God has made for all men, has been seized upon by our masters. * * * Justice is no-Supreme Court of South Carolina, which oc-Supreme Court of South Carolina, which oc-curred on Tuesday, is an event of no ordinary importance. The position is that formerly held by S. L. Hoge, whose election to Con-gress left it vacant. This Court consists of gress left it vacant. This Court consists of three Judges—Chief Justice Moses (father of the Speaker of the House of Representatives), a native of the State; Associate Justice Williard, from New York, and Associate Justice Williard, from New York, and Associate Justice Wright (colored), from Pennsylvania,
Judge Jonathan J. Wright is said to have
been born in Pennsylvania, and is about forty
years of age. He was graduated at the Lancasterian University of New York; studied
law for nearly two years at Montrose, Susquehanne county Pa, and a near at Will-selberge. hanna county, Pa., and a year at Wilkesharre, in the same State; he was, just before the war, admitted to the practice of law at Montrose, being the first man of his race admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania. In 1865 he came to S. Caronia as an attaché to the Freedman's Bureau under Gen. Howard, and was employed as an adviser in law to the freedmen about Beaufort. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1888 and fatten on our bread. Their towns are so the Constitutional Convention of 1868, and under the new Constitution was elected to the General Assembly as a Senator from Beaufort county, in which capacity he has served up to the present time. He has always been known as a man of temperate views and pleasant as a man of temperate views and pleasant countenance, and is very often heard upon the Senate floor. He enjoys the reputation of being the best educated negro in the South, standing in this respect infinitely ahead of his opponent—William J. Whipper, of Michigan, also colored—who is sadly deficient. Judge Wright is apparently what is known as a black quadroon—one who is three-fourths negro—his features being of a more Caucasian cast than his skin, which is quite dark. The scene at the election on Tuesday was

The scene at the election on Tuesday was remarkable for its intense feeling and personal partisanship. By common consent the General Assembly, white and black, had General Assembly, white and black, had settled down into the conclusion to elect, a negro; and, that question being settled, the only one remaining was whom to elect. The Republicans were nearly equally divided between Wright and Whipper; so that the turning of the gold was in the hands of the gold. tween Wright and Whipper; so that the turning of the scale was in the hands of the small Democratic minority of twenty votes. Elaborate speeches were made upon the merits of the two rivals. When the voting was over the confusion became far worse: so that, in fine, the President of the joint Assembly, unable to put a motion or control the attention of the House upon any subject, dissolved the convention of the two Houses with his gravel; and the Senate retired to their chamber without formality. Yesterthem. When the walls behind which these rascals entrench themselves are reduced to ashes, they will be forced to die of hunger."

men.

to their chamber without formality. Vester-day Judge Wright resigned his seat in the Senate and qualified as Judge; and to-day ha is sitting on the Supreme Bench, at the left of Chief-Justice Moses. Judge Wright is the first one of his race who has ever held a like position among white

THE CIGAR TRADE.

The Business in Bucks County. The Mirror says that the business has never, the mirror says that the business has never, been in a more prosperous and flourishing condition in Bucks county than it has been during the last four or five months; and is at this time. The law requires that on each and every place where cigars are made, must be every place where cigars are made, must be conspicuously exposed a sign, with the manufacturer's name, the letters of which are to be at least three inches in length. A stranger passing through the town of Milford Rockhill, Quakertown Borough, or parts of Richland, would naturally think that the inhabitants were exclusively devoted to this branch tants were exclusively devoted to this branch of business. In it are employed those of both sexes and of nearly all ages—from the child of six years to the hoary heads of seventy. In all, there are (in what is called the First Division, Fifth District, embracing the previously named townships) some forty different persons and some twenty-five different establishments where cigars are made. During the month of December last there were manuface. month of December last there were manufac tured about 3,000,000 cigars, and reported sold, very nearly 2,700,000, bringing thus, at 35 pen thousand, the nice sum of nearly \$14,000 from this alone. These eigars embrace all the dirferent grades—from those of \$15 per thousand to those of \$100 per thousand—from the strong, ill-scented cigar, made from Ohio and Ponnsylvania leaf, to the mild and pleasant dayored

-The young Grand Duke of Tuscauy has The young Grand Duke of Tuscauy has spent three years of authorship spon a book on the Antilles, the retail price of which is \$250 a copy. Fortunately, he is not entirely dependent on the sale of his works for a lively-

-A Milwaukee lunatic sat out doors one recent cold night, trying to freeze asoap bubble. His ears dropped off the next day.

—A Chicago gentleman has run in debt for.
730 papers of chewing tobacco during the past;
year, in the vain hope of finding a \$10 greenhack, with which to pay for them.