## Bain Corang Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher:

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 260.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 10, 1870

FARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S COM-MODES and apparatus for fixed closets, at A. H. WRINCISCUS & CO.'s. 513 Market st. de2ltu th s30t5 WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner, LOUIS DEEK Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut feet the contract of the contract

MARRIED.

KELLOGG-EVANS.—In Washington City, Feb. 8th by the Rev. Br. Starkie; Ljout.-Commander A. G. Kellign. U. S. N., to Miss Bottle, daughter of Aloxander A. Evans, of Washington.

STOW-JARDEN.—On the 8th Inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. J. H. Kummer. Ediar D. Stow, of Cincinnati, to Maggie A., daughter of Jacob Jarden, Eq., of this city. [Uncinnati papers please copy.]

ALEXANDEB.—On Thesday, the 8th instant, Martha T. wife of William Alexander.
The relatives and friends of the family agrees pectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the realdence of her husband, No. 1813 Mount Version street, on Friday, the lith inet, and of clock, without further notice.

BROWN.—On the 18th inet, James M. Brown, in the 51st year of his age.
Illus relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 18th Inec street, on Faturday afternoon, at 3 o'block. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

(18th Eldo.—Mary Ann Costello, aged 63 years, relict of the late Michael Costello.
Due notice will be given of the funeral.

of the late Michael Costello.

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Elevien. On the 8th instant, Mr. Bobert Ervien, of the fath Michael Costello.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

Elevien. On the 8th instant, Mr. Bobert Ervien, of the firm of Rowland & Ervien.

His relatives and filends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his law residence, 2004 Spring Gartien street, on Friday, lith Inst., at 16 o'clock. To proceed to Leuret Hil Cometers.

HAGY.—On First-day morning, the 9th instant, Ann Blagy, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 5160 Blain street, Germantown, on Sixth-day, afternoon, the lith inst., at 2 o'clock. th inst., at 2 o'clock. HALLOWAY.—On the 5th inst., John S. Halloway,

HALLOWAY.—On the 9th inst., John S. Halloway, aged 51 years.
The relatives and male friendware invited to attend his feneral services, at the Western Presbyterian Church, corner of Seventeenth and Filbert streets, on Saturday, at 20 clock, punctually.
MORRIS.—On the 8th instant, Mrs. Jane W. Morris, relict of the late George W. Morris.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funcral, from the residence of Faul P. Keller, No. 27 North Twentieth street, on Friday morning, 11th inst., at 100 clock.
Selimitt.—On the 5th inst., Josephine M., daughter of Louis and Catharine Schmitt.
This relatives and friends of the family are invited to strend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 30 bouth Thirteenth street, on Saturday, February 12, at 10 clock. Intermental Issurel Hill Cemetery. LARGE PLAID NAINSOOKS FOR LA-

KS' WRAPPERS.
SATIN PLAID CAMBRIOS.
SOFT FINISH CAMBRIOS.
MULLS AND TRENCH MUSLINS.
EYRR & LANDELLE.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Ready-Made Clothing.

Clothing.

---- Furnishing

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CHESTNUT

Youths' Merchant And Boys' Tailoring,

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAB COURSE OF LECTURES. REV. E. W. CHAPIN, D. D., THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, PEBRUARY B.

Subject—The Roll of Honor.
GEO. WM. CURTIS, February 24.
Subject—Our National Folly—The Civil Service.
Prof. HENRY MORTON, February 25.
Subject—Solar Eclipses:
BAYARD TAITOR, March 3. BAYARD TAYLOR, March 3.
Subject—Reform and Art.
JOHN G. SAXE, March 21.
Subject—Prench Folks at Home.
Prot. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24.
Subject—Chemical Farces in Nature and the Arts.
ANNA E. DICK INSON, April 7.
Subject—Down Breaks.
SAMMA E. DICK INSON, April 7.
Subject—Down Breaks.
The Admission to each Lecture, 50 cents. Reserved Seats. 75 cents.
Tickets to any of the Lectures for sale at Gould's Plano Rooms, 923 Chestnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
Deors open at 7. Lecture at 8.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Board of Directors of the Corn Exchange Na-onal Bank, held this day, the following resolutions

tional hank, held this day, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Our Father in Heaven to remove from our midst, by sudden death, ROBERT ERVIEN, Esq., one of the Directors of this Bank, and a man endeared to us by many associations.

Resolved, That we pay a tribute of respect to his memory by recording, on our, minutes, the high regard in which he was held by us all for sterling integrity, prudence, truth, candor, sound jadgment, courteous demeanor, and all those high qualities that mark the superior man of business. meanor, and all those high qualities that mark the superior man of business.

That we express to his family our deep and heartfelt sorrow at their betweenent, and our trust that the Most High will uphold them in this sharp trial.

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the family of our deceased friend, and that the resolutions be published. On behalf of the Board.

J. W. TOBREY, Vice President.

Attest—H. P. SCHETHY, Cashier.

Philadelphia, February 9, 2570.

It

PHILADELPHIA, February 9, 2870.

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILBOAD COMPARY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 18th day of Yebruary, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.. at the Hall of the Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner of Tenth and Chestaut 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.

JOSEPH LESLEY, ja25tfelsrp§

Secretary.

ja25tfel4rp§ MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—THE annual election for six Directors, to serve for the ensuing three years, will be held at the Library, on TURBDAY, the 10th instant, between the hours of 4 and 3 P. M. To Book I was the last investigation of Stockholders will be held the same evening, in the Lecture Room, at 8 o'clock, when the subject of keeping the Reading rooms open until it P. M., and also on Sundays, will be discussed, and the reports of the committees appointed at the annual meeting read.

JOHN LABDNER, 1996trp§ Recording Secretary.

OFFICE ENTERPRISE RAILBOAD COMPANY. ROAD COMPANY.

PHILADRIPHIA, February 9, 1870.

Notice is hereby given that the last instalment of five dollars upon each share of steck of the Company not full paid has been called, and that the same is due and payable at the office of the Company, No. 407 Library street, on or before the 24th day of February, 1870.

By order of she Board of Directors, fe10 th s tu61§

P. C. HOLLIS, Treasurer.

felo-th a tusts

P. C. HOLLIS, Treasurer.

I.ECTURE BY MAJOR A. R. UALHOUN on "Subtorranean Wonders," at the Hall
of Fred. Taylor. Peet. No. 19, G. A. E., No. 650 Arch
atreet, on MONDAY EVENING, February 14th, 1879, at
b o'clock.

felo-tras Admission 50 cents. fel0-ttrp§ OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES

NOTIDE TO TAXPAYERS.—This office will be open on MONDAY, 14th Instant, for the receipt of City and State taxes for the year 1876.

JNO. M. MELLOY, fe103t Receiver of Taxes.

Receiver of Taxes.

EVENING HOUR LECTURES.

JR., will deliver the Last Lecture of this Course, on SIXTH DAY, the lith last, at & P. M.;

Subject—England Soy years ago.

Tickets, Twenty-five cents. DEDICATORY SERVICES. Trinity Refermed Chunch, corner Seventh and Oxford. Rev. D. E. Klopp. Sermon by Rev. Geo. W. Smiley, D. D. this (Thursday) evening, 7% o'clock. Seats free. All are invited.

1109 GIRARD STREET, 1109 TURKIEM RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS, Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

ass 1539 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

bledical treatment and medicineternished gratuitousir

to the poor Overcharging by hackmen is called "scalp-ing" in St. Louis.

KIT BURNS.

INTERVIEWING HIM.

FROM THE RAT-PIT TO THE ROSINE.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin]. NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—About two weeks since five of us-comprising a Philadelphia city officer, a New York artist of genre, Police Sergeant Carr, of the district, Reserve Officer Dorsey, and myself,-paid a visit of curiosity to Kit Burns, at his Rat-pit, No. 273 Water street.

The news of yesterday, for which I was not altogether unprepared, about the dedication of the haunt for the purpose of a Rosine Asylum, has put it all into my head again with extreme vividness, and it is possible that the sober natives of Philadelphia, who do not cultivate rat pits in the very thick of the city, may be interested in a little picture of him and his surroundings.

But first let me depict the astonishing somersault that has been turned here. Kit Burns, or rather Kit Burns's lord and mistress, Mrs. Kit (a plump, comely and notable lady, by the way), has leased the Rat-pit to the Rev. William H. Boole for a mission and Rosine, and the affair was dedicated yesterday on the spot with a short and practical address from Stephen H. Tyng and one from Bishop Janes. It was a curious, a mingled, and withal an encouraging scene. In one room the earnest yoice of Tyng, proclaiming to an audience of charitable ladies that the benevolence which springs from duty is nothing, and the benevolence that flows from love

Christ is all,-in the next, Kit Burns and his obscene companions, who still hold possession of the adjacent premises, freely objurgating, expectorating their deep disgust at the whole proceedings, and sincerely feeling that the dark days of the profession bave come down upon them. Meanwhile the front door is crowded with the forms of the staring bullies and the livid daylight faces of the female denizens of the haunt. And finally, to complete the pictire, I can imagine tidy Mrs. Burns stuffing her well-gotten gains into the old tea-pot or stocking, and trying to si-

lence the three heavy dogs I observed there. As different as possible from this scene of holy zeal and thronging was the artistic seclusion, the home-feeling and introversion, of two weeks ago. Let me hasten to say that I um going to describe no affair of rat-hunting; that our visit was on one of the off-nights when there was no balting, and that if there

"No sport to-night, I see?" said Sergeant Carr, giving his elegant beaver a polite tilt over one ear that stood perfectly for the most ceremonious uncovering.

"No," said Kit, clearing his nose by a neat and natural impulse, "we're all quiet to-night, and the rats is at the theayter."

The Snuggery into which we had passed was exceedingly small, and it lay behind a Bar that was a curiosity of straitness and simplicity. But it was all perfect in its way. I have called the spelusion artistic, meaning that it was permeated with a sense or essence of rat-chasing. The place, in fact, was dark, and smelt of dogs. A bar that does not smell of braudy, but breathes of bull-dogs, I suppose to be the criterion and definition of a sporting-

The Snuggery had a table, a stove, and a chair or two. The stove was sparkling a brilliant red, the glow coming out strong in the dim apartment. The table, on examination, turned out to be a kind of dog-house. A dark brindled beast with no superfluities about him-no ears and no tail to run to waste -was lying under it, making aqueous noises over a bone and all the time nearly concealed in the skirts of the clean and comely piece of wife-flesh who was sitting at the table and keeping the dog company. Kit presented us to his lady; we did the knowing nods and grins which go to the ceremony of presentation in such a company, and now that I have got man and wife together on the scene I will introduce them both.

Kit Burns is stout, roly-poly, genial, thirtyfive, black-haired and right pleasant-looking in good humor. His round red cheek, olive torehead and pug nose have been gone over by the tool of the small-pox, leaving a kind of stippling or thimble-printing on the skin. His short black hair and whiskers are in oily condition, and, like most sports, he wears the newest, curliest and glossiest silk hat that Knox can build or money can procure. Under all this easy adipose and trimming you see the jaw, the skull, and the facial angle of the prize-fighter. It was somehow made evident to me, also, that if we had been in other company the manner could have been different, that the genial blandness would have been gone, and that the cunning, eye, now twinkling like the cushion of ink in the neck of an inkstand, would have grown deep and sullen.

It appeared to me, also, that under other circumstances the flattery of the dogs would have been wanting. I must introduce them between the man and his wife, for that was the way they stood-Kit in the low doorway, then the stove, surrounded by the brindle and two bulldogs, and then Mrs. Burns, rising from her table. One was a white pup, whom Mrs. Kit introduced with much professional pride as a likely fighter. Its handsome white hide was pure as milk, its black muzzle shining with health, and its face, seen in front, had that becoming flatness proper to the breed—somewhat as if it had been held against a pane of glass, or against a wall, to grow. The second bull-dog was the perfect white lily of which this was the lily-bud. The bull-terrier and these two slouched up to be admired, and then settled down again in their nests, taking no notice whatever or each other, nor passing remarks about our quality and flavor among themselves, but, each

prize-fighter; to sit, as Aurora Leigh says, by solitary hearths, "and hear the people praising afar off" the achievements of the man; to subdue her mind to the quality of her lord; to slice the raw veal for his dogs, and become warmly interested in their qualities; to 1 a close and heavy hand on whatever cash comes into the till or drops out of the betting-

book; and some day, as an apotheosis, to drive a tight bargain with the Church, to be approached by Rev. Mr. Boole, and to hug herself with the delight of having got a fancy rent for the place celebrated and advertised by its old wickedness. Here she will fancy the girls she has spitted upon, psalmsinging and talking through their noses; she would not exchange her free condition, and her honest pride in her husband's biceps, with the state of the most pious and ugly among

The whole place, Bar and Snuggery, had its walls quite covered with prize-fighters in lithograph. The prints were neatly framed, and hung everywhere, to the number of perhaps a hundred or near it. They formed the com plete History of the Ring, to a very early date. "Here's a condle," quoth Mrs. Burns, 'ye can't rightly see um."

And she lighted us around the historic walls, flashing the candle on the brawny breasts of the heroes, and coming out strong in anecdote and allusion. Poor obscure soul, they were the gods of her Olympus, and she knew their lives as a pious Roman matron knew the stories we find in Ovid, or as a Beecher knows Fox's Martyrology. Then Kit came up, and put in stories about the fighters be had met in the old country and here. This one he had broken the nose of himself, and this one he had seen swallow the finger-nail of that other one. The portraits represented the course of British art, from the day of George IV., when it was impossible to represent even a fighter's head without a hyacinthine row of curls, nor his calves and bust without a gentlemanly and ornamental swelling impossible in anatomy, to the more photographic and literal portraits of Sayers and Mace. Among their glowing bodies were stuck, here and there, the dusky silhouettes of negro fighters, equal and honored, garnets among pearls.

We passed out through the bar, leaving Mrs. Burns motherly and pensive among the dogs. As I was turning a glass of fragrant liquor deftly into a dark corner, Kit pointed to a handsome photograph, handsomely framed, over his head. It represented a man in faultless broadcloth, his large hands cased in kid gloves, his hair and mutton-chops dyed black, and surrounding a seamed, vulgar, and middleaged face.—an illustration novel of "Pendennis." Kit Burns, in indicating this figure, wore an air of real respect and affection, tempered with an evident desire to seem familiar and off-hand.

"I ain't dined with him," said he in a low devout tone," for some time; not since he and Mace and me was all tight together!" It was the Honorable Mr. Morrissey.

In conclusion, I must state the ground of Mr. Burns's Lament, which he performed for us with a great deal of feeling, like an Indian captive's death-chant. The neighborhood, he said, ever since Mr. Dyer, and John Allen, and that lot, was losing ground. There wasn't half the crowds at his Rat-pit. People was holding back, afraid, or going and staring at the prayer-meetings. The bucket-shops was comparatively deserted. The girls really did go and learn the psalm-singing. The good old times was gone, and it was Johnny Allen and the white chokers had done it all.

And so, with a gleam of real hope, we tilted our hats over the opposite ear, and took our

leave. THE WINNIPEG REVOLUTION.

A Mass Meeting at Fort Garry-Letter of The New Nation, of Jan. 21, contains the report of a mass-meeting at Fort Garry. So many were present that it was necessary to

many were present that it was necessary to hold the meeting in the open air, though the thermometer stood 20 degrees below zero. The chief business of the meeting was to hear the letters of Sir John Young and others which Mr. Donald Smith had brought with him as Commissioner of the Dominion Government. Sir John Young writes: "You may state, with the utmost confidence, that the Imperial Government has no intention of acting otherwise. ernment has no intention of acting otherwise or permitting others to act otherwise—than in perfect good faith toward the inhabitants of the Red River District of the Northwest. The people may rely upon it that respect and protection will be extended to the different religious persuasions—[loud cheers]—that titles to every description of property will be perfectly guarded—[renewed cheers]—and that all the franchises which have existed,

or which the people may prove themselves qualified to exercise, shall be duly continued or liberally conferred."

After the reading of the letters Mr. Riel moved that twenty representatives be chosen by the English population of Red River to meet twenty other representatives of the French population, on the 25th, to decide what would be best for the welfare of the

Father Richot said that he was glad to be present with the Bishop of Rupert's Land and the clergy of various denominations. All, he believed, came there with the best interests of the people at heart. They came there to see that order and good feeling prevailing, and to influence the people as far as they could in the direction of what was right and just. [Loud

Bishop Machray was sure that every one would heartly respond to the kind feeling expressed, and do what was possible to promote union and concord. [Loud cheers.] The rights union and concord. [Loud cheers.] The rights of all present were the same, and on all reasonable propositions there could not be very much difference of opinion. [Cheers.] For his part, he had the greatest hope that their coming together on that occasion, and their gathering next week, as proposed would lead to a happy settlement of public affairs. [Cheers.] And, therefore, he hoped we would be as united in the tuture as we had been in the past. [Loud and reneated cheers.] the past. [Loud and repeated cheers.]

MANIFEST DESTINY.

The Annexation Fever. Somebody has made out a programme of Manifest Destiny, which is to include San Domingo, Hayti, Cuba, Mexico, Jamaica, the Bahamas, the Isthmus of Datten, Canada, Golumbia, the Sandwich Islands and the Federal Columbia, the Sandwich Islands and the Federal Columbia (1988). giancing at us in a reverte of what might be done with us if encountered under more propious circumstances.

Mrs. Burns, the capitalist, does not need much further introduction. As she had been we are taning in the string, cleanly dressed all, the evening in the she capitalist, does not need much further introduction. As she had been we are taning in the string, cleanly dressed all, the evening in the she there are taning in the company of her near and murderous degrated and cleanly has a great deal to, and she were gone. That is to be the wife of a it is best to make haste slowly.—Tribune.

If there are any otherscraps of territory the ground.

C.—In using the word quietly, do you mean the wife to make it in death as it is best to make haste slowly.—Tribune.

Were, introduction were into due to the street to the ground.

C.—In using the word quietly, do you mean the treet to the word force—purchase for instance.

When the tribute is to cover everything this to cover everything the word quietly, do you mean the will be the will do not implied in the word force—purchase for instance.

When the tree to the ground.

C.—In using the word quietly, do you mean the proposition to continue to continue to continue to continue to continue to continue to sit in silence after mean and the free in make the reduction. All this too, while the word force—purchase for instance.

That is a quietly the covering the word quietly, do you mean the proposition to continue to continue to continue to sit in silence after mean and the free in make the proposition and the free the

Gustav Flourens.—His Share in the Re-cent Hanifestations. The principal leader in the revolutionary The principal leader in the revolutionary movement, Gustav Flourens, is a journalist, and was, until recently, one of M. Rochefort's associates on the Marsillaise. He is a tall, powerful man, and of an impulsive, reckless disposition. Like better men, he appears to possess the character of a leader who can precipitate revolution and command popular respect. The present manifestations and M. Flourens's share in them are both inseparable from the funeral of Victor Noir. On that occasion, as M. Hochefort has since explained in the Marsillaise there was a difference of opinion as the course to be pursued. One side in the Marseillaise there was a difference of opinion as the course to be pursued. One side was in favor of proceeding to Paris with the funeral; which meant an immediate uprising of the people; the other desired to have the demonstration to retain its pacific character. The multitude consulted M. Rochefort, which he regards as evidence that it was not the favorable moment for a rising in Paris, for, he says, when "a crowd is determined to act, it consults no one." Besides, he knew that 100,000 soldiers and all the cannon imaginable had been placed in requisition. The assemblage were nearly in requisition. The assemblage were nearly all unarmed, and being at Neuilly would have an unarmed, and being at roundy would have had in a manner to besiege. Paris to secure the stratgetle points where a conflict could be maintained. The main divergence in opinion between Rochefort and Flourens on this between rounding the intended. occasion was, however, because the intended movement on the morrow had been referred to public meetings on the previous evening. Rochefort regarded the intimation to the police thus imprudently given as fatal to success, while Flourens was for immediate action. The funeral, as is known, proceeded to Neuilly, and on the next day Gustav Flourens wrote to the Marseillaise:

"My Dear Habeneck: I will thank you to be good enough to announce that from to-day I

am completely disconnected with the manage-ment of the Marseillaise."

On leaving the Marseillaise Gustav Flourens joined the Reforme, in which he published from his point of view the incidents attending Victor Noir's funeral, and gave his opinion on the course pursued. The most important pas-sages in this account show that although the French Government has imprisoned Roche-fort, these of the statements of the statement of t fort, it has a determined adversary still at large. "Louis Noir," he relates, "said to Jules Valet, de Beaumont, and me, on the eve of the funeral day, 'How deeply I regret that my brother was not carried to Paris at the moment of his assassination! If it has not been done, it is not through any want of willingness en my part.' We adjured him in the name of his declaration, in the name of firsternal friendship and democracy in its entirety, not to allow the tragedy to inish in tretty, not to allow the tragedy to finish in a comedy by a discourse over the tomb—that his poor brother would be assassinated a second time by an unworthy burial. Louis Noir first replied negatively, and then with bitterness, representing that we wanted to place ourselves in opposition to Beachers. bitterness representing that we wanted to place ourselves in opposition to Rochefort and Delescluze, against the will of the people, and after the head of the party had decided. At the same time we were assalled by men more than same time we were assalled by men more on the latinst. Was about one hundred and helped to cry 'Down Rochefort,' and aided to detach the horses and draw the funeral car toward Neuilly. These men, shouting and gesticulating, endeavored even to provoke a quartel, when we were dragged from their hands by the intervention of our friends from Belleville and the Faubourg St. Antoine."

Another passage shows his acquaintance with police stratagems, and his impulsive disposition:

"The convoy at this moment entered the avenue leading to the cemetery of Nenilly. In order to be more certain that it should not go toward Paris, the police, under the pretext of honoring our friend. Noir, had assisted in deaching the horses.

"The horr was supreme. The blood of Noir would be avenged by the democracy, and would have aided to avenge itself and other crimes; while on the other side, the punishment of the crime would be remitted to the High Court of Justice! Bitter and sorrowful burlesque! When Pietri's (the Chief of Police) men saw a grain the resident of the Chief of Police) men saw a grain the resident. burlesque! When Fietri's (the Chief of Police) men saw us again they cried, 'a Neuilly,' a Neuilly,' They threatened us, showed their fists, and insulted us. As we approached the funeral-car they precipitated themselves on us, and we were about to dispose of some of the wretches with our revolver, when a number of friends reigning us frightened the courses. rejoining us frightened the cowards, and aided us personally to mount the funeral car to say to the crowd that we would go to Paris. At this moment Louis Noir, borne on the shoulders of two citizens, returned, addressed us violently, and called me a profaner. Which of the two parties profaned the remains of the victim, those who would conduct him to Neuilly as Emile Ollivier himself had wished, or those who desired to have proceed from this assessination, vengeance and the end of all assassing?"

This difference of opinion has not, however, prevented Flourens from espousing the cause of the imprisoned Rochefort. As three of the editors of the Reforme were sentenced to six and the manager to seven months' imprisonment less month, he had additional reason to desire the downfall of a Government which has now marked out himself for the same fate.

SUMNER ON CUBA.

His Views of Annexation Generally. A reporter of the New York World has been "interviewing" Senator Sumner. From his report we extract the following. After asserting that our recognition of Cuba would cause an instant declaration of war from Spain, Mr. Sumner was asked:

C.—But, Mr. Senator, could Spain possibly maintain such a war with the present low state of her public credit; and would not the certainty of the application of the lex talionis be sufficient to deter her from any such extreme course as the one you suggest? A reporter of the New York World has been

course as the one you suggest?

Mr. S.—I do not think that Spain would stop to consider consequences. This same Uastillian pride which I referred to a moment ago,

would probably blind her to all possible results, and until her honor was satisfied she would struggle on to the bitter end. After all, I am not so sure as to who would come out first best in the event of a contest between us and Spain. She certainly has very little to lose, while we have everything. We might, and probably should, crush her on the seas, but the victory would be like that of Pyrrhus—not to be repeated too often.

C.—How long, sir, do you suppose that such a war would last? Mr. S.—Until Spain felt that her honor wa Mr. S.—Until spain test that her noner was vindicated. It might be limited to a few decisive battles on the high seas, and perhaps a single battle on the Island of Cuba. Her honor thus satisfied, she would then, I think, let Cuba go gladly.

C.—Do you not look forward to the ultimate annexation of Cuba to the United

Mr. S.—Most certainly; and I might say within the immediate future—the present decade for instance. But it must be done quietly, and without any show of force on our part. Cuba must drop into our arms," as it were just as a ripe apple falls from the tree to the ground.

May here in this very chamber. Two members of the New York Junta then called on me to talk, over the situation, and I asked me to talk over the situation, and I asked them the question as to how much they would be willing to give in case Spain should relinquish all claim on Guba. They said at first fifty millions, but on my pressing the question home and asking the maximum amount they could offer, they answered one hundred milions. I had lying on my desk at the time a proposition from General Prim on this very subject, but their offer did not cover his terms, otherwise the contract would have been signed by me on the one hand, and the representatives of the Junta on the other, before the sun had set. I did not tell them of this offer by General Prim, however, at this time, nor indeed subsequently; but I am tolerably certain that they got at the drift of my questions before we parted.

C.—You think then, sir, that the reasons for the present attitude of the Government on the Cuban question may be found in the probability of a war with Spain, which grantal of belligerent rights to Cuba would probably en-

Mr. S.—Such is the view I entertain of the case, and, as the administration holds to the same opinion, its line of policy may be foreshadowed by what I have been telling you. Shadowed by what I have been tening you. Cuba is very far from being in a position where she can demand recognition from us, and we shall be in no hurry to force an issue. I would not have it understood, however, that the recognition of Cuba is an impossibility, but for the present, at least, a strong improbability.

COIL OIL.

Operations During January. The Titusville Herald has the following re port for the month ending January 31, 1870: The Production.

There was a moderate and general recession during January in the yield of the old districts, which exceeded by about two hundred barrels which exceeded by about two hundred barrels daily the increase in the newer districts. The total product as shown by the shipments and the difference in stocks, was 391,694 barrels, a daily average of 12,634 barrels, against 12,844 barrels, the daily average for December.

The yield in the Pithole and Bean farm, Tidioute and Church run districts, as well as in the vicinity of Oil City and Shaffer and Charley runs, and at Foster farm and Scrubgrass, did not present any material variation from that during the preceding month. But on most of the farms along Oil Creek and Lower Cherry and Cherrytree runs, there Lower Cherry and Cherrytree runs, there was a decrease which ranged from ten to one hundred barrels. On Upper Cherry the yield of three of the farms fell off, but that of all the others either remained about stationary,

or else increased.

At Parker's Landing there was an increase of about 200 barrels. The daily average of this district, as shown by the shipments and the difference between stocks, was about 1,220 barrels, against 960, the daily average for the previous mouth. In this district very nearly or else increased.

The Development and the Territory. While the number of wells completed during January was about one-third less than the monthly average for last year, the number of wells which produced in paying quantities was as large as usual. The number in pro-

was as large as usual. The number in process of drilling on the lat inst. was 24 in excess of that on the first day of January.

There were two important discoveries of territory made, and two or three of the old districts were greatly enlarged. The new districts are located on Calaboose run, about one mile and a half from Oil City, and the other about the same distance from Oil creek, and about a mile north of the Shamburg district. In both of these districts thirty-barrel wells In both of these districts thirty-barrel wells have been obtained. The yield is green in color and of about 48 gravity. The indications, so far as observed in these new districts, favor the opinion that both of them will be lasting and yield largely.

The Stock.

The quantity of oil held in the oil region on the 1st inst. was about 2,000 barrels in excess of that on the 1st of January, and about 70,000 larger than on February 1st, 1863. The stock at the wells fell off slightly, while that on the hands of refiners increased on account of some of them having stocked up preparatory to commencing to operate their works. The quantity held in iron tankage was scarcely noticeably altered. The total stock was 342,330 barrels. The amount held in wooden storage tanks and in the hands of refiners was 35,000 barrels and was located as under: at Miller, 2,200 barrels; at Pithole, 2,000; at Titusville, 10,000; on Bull Run, 300; at Rynd farm, 1,500; at McClintockville, 1,000; on the Blood farm, 600; on Cherrytree run, 4,100; on Upper The quantity of oil held in the oil region on 600; on Cherrytree run, 4,100; on Upper Cherry run, 3,500; at Pleasantville, 800; at Oil City, 4,850; at Tidioute, 1,000; at Petroleum Centre, 2,150; at Story farm, 800. The Shipments.

At the beginning of the month most of the outside refineries were bare of stock, and hence there was a large demand from them for the purpose of accumulating stocks. Under this demand the shipments to all points except Pittsburgh, increased largely, but the total shipment was only a little in excess of that for The shipments to Cleveland reached 114,000 barrels. The total shipment was 372,149 barrels of

forty-five gallons, against 292,965 barrels during January 1869. The shipment of refined oil was 24,700 barrels, against 25,000 in December.

The total export from New York from January 1st to February 5th, and from all other ports to January 29th, 1870, was 5.253,000 gallons against 5,715,000 gallons during the same time in 1869.

OCEAN CABLES.

Proposed Enterprises.

Exclusive of the two Atlantic cable companies, not less than ten submarine telegraph schemes, with a capital of \$35,000,000, have been promoted or completed within a few months. The capital of the British Indian submarine telegraph from Suez to Aden and Bombay is alone put down at \$19,000,000; the Falmouth, Malta and Gibraltar line at \$3,900,-600; the West India and Panama line at \$3,-300,600; the British Indian extension from Ceylon to Singapore at \$2,500,000; the China submarine telegraph at \$4,900,000; the China and Japan extension of the Great Northern Telegraph at \$3,500,000, and the Panama and South Pacific at \$1,900,000. The wonderful activity is exciting some alarm lest the work be overdone, and the Loudon Economist advises quiet people not to meddle with cable

THE POPE A FREE MASON.

He was Initiated in Philadelphia. Free-Masons will be interested to know that Mastai Ferretti, better known as Pone Pius IX; once belonged to their order, having joined it in Philadelphia when he was a Papal Muncio to this country, and that he continued to be a Mason two years after he became Pope. These assertions are made on the authority of the Fra Pado Sarpi of Venice, a Catholic journal devoted to ecclesiastical reform, and, if true, they are certainly very peculiar, especially when taken in connection with the well-known devotorial character of the Pone in his sarlet years.

—This fenercal flash is from the Chillicothe (Ohio) Advertiser: Chickens, in this market, shang's high as forty cents." that Mastai Ferretti, better known as Pope

PRICE THREE CENTS. BIUSICAL.

Mr. Wolfsohn's Matinee.

-The selections for the Chopin matinee in the foyer of the Academy to-morrow afternoon are particularly interesting, as most of the pieces upon the programme are new to our public. The Rondo for two pianos is an exquisite poetic conception, and it will receive just and truthful interpretation at the hands of Mr. Wolfsohn and his talented young pupil master Barili. The nocturne and allegro for plano have never before been given at a public concert in this city. The Chopin polonaise is more familiar to musical people, and it enjoys such popularity that its performance at this matines will be sure to give satisfaction. At the request of several friends Mr. Wolfsohn has introduced upon the programme the Bargiel trio for piano, violin and violoncello, which excited so much enthusiasm at the concerts last year. Mr. Wolfsohn gives us in his bill as much as possible of Chopin's different styles at the different periods of his life. On this account, if for no other, this concert should attract all of our citizens who are the admirers of this composer.

AMUSEMENTS.

At the Chestnut Street Theatre the Galton English Comic Opera Company will appear to-night, in the charming opera, Fanchon the Cricket. Miss Susan has a farewell benefit to-morrow night.

—At the Arch, this evening, John Brougham will appear in The Red Light. At the Walnut Street Theatre, this evening.
Mr. Edwin Adams will appear in The Marble

—A first-class miscellaneous entertainment will be offered at the American Theatre this

evening —Signor Blitz will give an exhibition of magic and legerdemain at Assembly Buildings to-night, and on this and Saturday afternoons.

-Messrs. Carneross & Dixey announce a very attractive performance at the Eleventh Street Opera House to-night. The Live In-dian, The Coopers, "Wonders of Electricity" and other novelties are on the bill.

-A first rate entertainment will be given at Duprez & Benedict's Seventh Street Opera —Mr. Carl Wolfsohn will give his "Chopin matinee" in the Foyer of the Academy of Music to-morrow at 4 o'clock. The following programme will be presented:

—At the Academy of Music to-morrow ight the Parepa-Rosa English Opera Company will begin an engagement with The Marriage of Figuro. At the Saturday matine Madame Rosa will appear as "Arline" in The Bohemian Girl. The cast for The Marriage of Figure to morrow is as follows: of Figuro to-morrow is as follows:

Count Almaviva......Mr. Laurence.
The Countess, his Lady...Miss Rose Hersee.
Figare to the Count....Mr. S. C. Campbell. 

Doctor Bartolo...... Madellina, his Housekeeper, Miss Fanny Stockton. Mr Nordblom. Miss Fanny Stockton.

Basilio, a Singing Master.....Mr. Nordblom.

Antonio, Gardener to the Count. Mr. E. Seguin.
Barberina.....Miss Isancson. Don Curzio......Mr. Kinross. Susanna, Lad's Maid to the Countess.

Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

NAPOLEON THIRD.

What the Papers Call Rim. "Napoleon the Third," exclaims the Paris Gaulois, "must be greatly embarrassed. How does he call himself? Every public organ in does he call himself? Every public organ in Paris applies a special name to him. The Journal Officiel de l'Empire calls him, officially, H. M., the Emperor; the Constitutionnel, respectfully, His Majesty the Emperor; La France, simply, the Emperor; the Pays, naively, His Majesty; the Siècle, familiarly, Napoleon III.; La Cloche, indifferently, Napoleon III.; La Cloche, The Francisco de la Constitution of the Pays of Pages and Pages an Napoleon III.; La Utoche, indinerently, Inapoleon; the Reveil, pleasantly, The Executive; the Rappel, facetiously, Casar; La Marseilaise, pitilessly, Sardanapalus, Heliogabalus of Herod. When La Marseillaise is very angry, and Olean Hortanse." it adds Sardanapalus, son of Queen Hortens

English Flankeyism. The Pall Mall Gazette says: "There is a writer in a popular English newspaper whose chief employment is this: On Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays he has to say that the French Emperor is looking remarkably well, and mounts his horse or leans into his caret and mounts his horse, or leaps into his carriand mounts his noise, or leaps into his carriage with quite astonishing vigor. On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays the same independent journalist regularly exclaims that the Emperor is the most generous and kindhearted of men; or that the Empress has the most melting soul in the world; or that the Prince Imperial is the darling of all the young gentlemen who play with him, and the hope of the army." of the army."

WOMEN LAWYERS.

The Case of Mrs. Bradwell. The Case of Mrs. Bradwell.

In September last Mrs. Myra Bradwell, of Chicago, applied to the Supreme Court of Illinois for a license to practice law, and her application was denied solely on the ground that the disabilities of her married condition rendered it impossible that she should be bound by her obligations as an attorney. Mrs. Bradwell afterward submitted a printed argument to the court, which is represented as being very able, and the court reconsidered her application, but last week again denied it. In plication, but last week again denied it. In denying the application Mr. Justice Lawrence delivered a very elaborate opinion, deciding that no woman can be admitted to practice law in Illinois. An attorney is not merely an agent but or the court says, is not merely an agent but an officer whose business it is to assist in the adofficer whose business it is to assist in the administration of justice. If a woman can fill this office, every office in the State will be open to her. The adverse argument is based mainly on the common law as it affects the property of women under the statute relieving somewhat its rigors and the mages under it which have denied women the right to hold office. The grim judges were very polite, and told how much pleasure it would give them to grant licenses to momen but they took care to close up the avenues against the reformers by remarking that "courts of justice were not intended to be made the instruments for pushing forward measures for gopular reform."

A singer, who is now in Colorado on a content tour is said to have fallen heir to thousand acres of fine land in Texas, through