Build Cocuing Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 281.

WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-prevent in the newest and best manner. LOUIS OBERA Stationer and Engraver. 1032 Obesing fe20 if

EARP.—On the 7th inst., Mrs. Mary Ann Earp, relict file late Robert Earp, in the 52d year of her age. Funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 045 Walnut street, on Thursday, 10th Instant, at 10 clock A. M.

FLICK WIB.—On Susday morning, the 6th instant, fary C., daughter of Joseph W. and Rebecca B. Flick-ir. Aged 13 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully wited to attend her funeral, from her parents' resience, No. 225 German street, on Wednesday afternoon, at No. 80 clock. Borvices and interment at Trinity Church, atthatine street, above Second
MEGARGEE—At Rome, Italy, March 4th, of typhoid ver, Miss Maggie Megargee, of this city.

MILLEE.—Of cropp, on the night of the 7th instant. carry Grove, youngest son of William J, and Mary A. (filler, aged 2 years and 2 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully vited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his arents. No. 355 North Sixth street, on Friday aftersoon, at two o'clock.

\$1 PLAID SILKS, BARGAINS.
EVRE & LANDELL.
FOURTH and AECH streets, Are selling some SILKS AT ONE DOLLAR,
That will satisfy the Bargain Hunters,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing. Boys' Clothing.

JOHN WANAMAKER'S, \$18 and \$20 Chestnut

Street.

Every Variety of Youths' Wear, Made in Highest Style and of the Finest Goods.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 CHESTNUT Street.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE. LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST. T. BUCHANAN BEAD. SECOND WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. GALLERIES THEONGED DAY AND EVENING. General approval by the public of this GREAT NATIONAL WORK OF ART. wan normany with dist the black charger was. By the flash of life eye, and the red nortril's play, Resemed to the whole great army to say: 'I have brought you Sheridan all the way From Winchester down to saw the day '''!

From Winchester down to save the day CHROMOB of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAB COURSE OF LECTURES. A BEPETITION OF PEOP. HENRY MOBTON'S GREAT LECTURE ON SOLAR ECLIPSES.

ON MONDAY EVENING, March 16

ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT THE HAHNEMANN MEDICAL COLLEGE OF

ACADEM) OF MUBIC,
WEDNESDAY, March 9th, 1870, at 12 o'clock M.
Doors open at 11 o'clock.
PROGRAMME:

Overture PROGRAMME: Weber
Triumphal March. Gaertner
(Entrance of Trustees, Faculty and Students.)
PRAYER.
By Rev. Edward W. Appleton.
Hymn-"A Mighty Fortress is our God". (Luther.)
Overture to Magic Flate
VALEDICTORY
By Prof. C. G. Raue, M. D.
Quartette-"Biesting of Angels". Gaertner.
(ONFERRING DEGBEES
Aria and Chorne. Mercadante.
DISTRIBUTION OF BOUQUETS.
Music (from Martha).
March. Massack. Music under direction of Mr. Carl Gaertner. Lickets to be had at the door.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MU-IRISH DIAMONDS. C. W. BROOKE, Esq., buying kindly volunteered to deliver his New Lecture

buving kindly volunteered to deliver his New Lectures on the above subject, on THUBSDAY EVENING, March 10, 1870, for the benefit of the NEW CHURCH OF ST. JOSEPH, MAD. JOSEPHINE SCHIMPF will also appear to illustrate the IRISH DIAMONDS.

The Christian Brothers' Brass Band has also kindly volunteered.

volunteered.

Cards of Admission, 50 cents. Reserved scats, 75 cants.

For sale at Academy of Music; Covert's News Stand.
Continental Hotel; J. L. Carncross & Co.'s Music
Store. No. 6 North Eighth street, and at the parsonag
of the church.

of the church. mh7-4t rp5

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

MARCH 7th, 1870.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of seven dellars and fifty cents per Share on the Stock of the Company for the last six months, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives, after the 17th instant.

mb8 t185

Secretary. OFFICE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGA-

Weather permitting, the Line will be open for the pas-age of boats on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870. mh4-6trp; FRED, FRALEY, President. mh4-6trps FRED, FRALEY, President.

THE WOMAN'S MEDICAL COLLEGE will held their Twentieth Annual Commencement at Musical Fund Hall, on SATURDAY
NEXT, March 12th, at 12 o'clock, M. Valedictory address by ANN PRESTON, M. D., Professor of Physiclogy and Hyglene. The public are respectfully invited.

mbb-4trp*

TRENTON, N. J., MARCH 1, 1870.
NOTICE.—The Delaware and Raritan Canal
will be opened for navigation on the 10th inst.
JOHN 6. STEVENS,
mh3-7trp§ Engineer and Superintendent. TURKICH RUSSIAN AND PERFUNED BATHS,

Bathsopen from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

MARINERS' BETHEL.—AT CON-at 8 o'clock. THE PILGRIM, with all its Scenery, Music, and GBAND TRANSITION FINALE, will be exhibited for the benefit of this Church. As this is a worthy object, the public should respond liber-ally.

TWELFTH ST. CHURCH—TUES-DAY FVENING, March 8th, Concert Hall, The Pilgrim, the Grandest Entertainment of the Mineteenth Contury, will be exhibited for the benefit of this Church. Procure your geats early.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE ELEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH will beld at the Church Chostonia Control of the Church Chu be held at the Church, Chestnut street, west of Righteenth, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 9th inst, at 7½ o'clock. Annual address by Rov. Bishop Simpson. Music under the direction of John M. Evans, Ksq. mis 2trp*

THE FINE ARTS.

Fagnani's "Nine Muses" still form a great popular and social attraction at Earles' Gal-

Read's picture of "Sheridan's Ride" is being very successfully exploited at the Academy of Fine Arts by Mr. Pugh. The visitors last week averaged between four and five hundred per day. As the exhibition includes the musée of the Academy, a whole class of our population who never attend the exhibitions proper were introduced to the collection. A large lot of catalogues was disposed of in two days, and the edition exhausted. The subscription for the chromo-lithograph of 'Sheridan's Ride" progresses as actively as could be expected.

The combined Haseltine and Bailey collections, exhibited at Mr. Haseltine's rooms, preparatory to their auction sale, form one of the most attractive exhibitions,-and in all probability decidedly the most attractive free exhibition,—ever opened in the city. The best pictures are of cabinet size, suitable to form the ornaments of a parlor. Of this character are the gems in the small North gallery, among which our connoisseurs, with watering mouths, are now daily wandering around and trying to make a choice. There will probably be a tight competition for the small Spanish character-picture by Ferrendez, entitled "El Bocado de Cardenalo"; it is a velvety piece of painting, a love-scene of two figures. Desgosse, the best artist of still-life in the world, is represented by a splendid onyx cup and a flower; Schreyer by Arab Scouts, a small study : Caraud, a nurse, holding a slim and graceful girl by the skirt; Zamacois, a single figure of a man; Herbsthoffer, the Gipsy in the guard-room, and a single figure: Plassan, Cavalier, back view, conducting a lady in a country scene; Meyer von Bremen, a sewing-girl; the best expression of this artist we recollect; the above are all first of their class, and are enumerated simply to give an idea of the wealth of a gallery in

which they occupy but a corner.

Harnisch, the young Philadelphia sculptor,

will keep him profitably fixed this summer-llis portrait-statue of Mr. Mullen, the philan-Carrara marble, of the dimensions of life. Mr. Harvisch, after a tour in Germany, where he examined the works of art under very advantageous circumstances, opened studio for the first time in the Eternal City, with some work engaged in Philadelphia, and various new schemes and inventions. He has sent home a model sketch of the proposed Humboldt monunent for Fairmount Park, the foundation of which was laid last September. This model has now been deposited in the room of the German Society, 24 South Seventh street, where it enters into competition with two or three other designs which have been furnished.
Mr. Harnisch's model consists of a portraitstatue, with accessories, elevated on a base or pedestal of a general cubical form, with the proper cap and surbase. The chief feature is the statue of Humboldt, which is simple and realistic, and has been prepared after inspect-ing many portraits of the philosopher in his own country, and conversing with those who have been familiar with his person. These opportunities have given Mr. Harnisch decided advantages over competitors who have simply elaborated in America their idea of the great interpreter of the Kosmos. The figure of Humboldt in Mr. Harnisch's sketch reprerests an acute-looking man, with broad shoulders, and a weighty head thrust a little forders, and a weighty head thrust a little forward, the latter having the features we know from the portraits, yet with more of youth and briskness than are seen in the ordinary likenesses affoat. He balances easily upon the left log, the right being thrust sturdily forward. The left hand holds a note-book close to the body, while the right band sweeps a nencil with an while the right hand sweeps a pencil with an oratorical gesture of demonstration. This figure, considered as a preparatory sketch, seems to us full of character, and to fulfil every requisite of monumental portraiture. Some accessories are introduced, building up a supporting group beneath the left elbow, which are good in idea, though open to artistic criticism. Humboldt's studies of the celestial economy are indicated by the genius of harmony (a spirit with a lyre), bearing the starry globe on its wings; and his researches in physics by a sphynx, the emblem of mystery, who pours flowers and fruits over the earth. We should prefer to see these thoughts indicated should prefer to see these thoughts indicated as bas-reliefs on some part of the design rather than as figures in full relief vying in solidity with the practical-looking portrait-likeness of Humboldt. The design is adapted for either bronze or marble. In Italian stone of the best quality, the price would be ten or twelve thousand dollars, the monument to be eighteen feet high. We hope that material will be adopted, as bronze in a public garden looks unpleasant, except when relieved against the

Better Station-Houses.

Editor of the Evening Bulletin-SIR: The present condition of the station-houses and police quarters of Philadelphia is a disgrace to the city. Uncleanly, ill-ventilated, inconvenient, and prejudicial to the health of the prisoners and officers, they are unworthy of a town of 5,000 inhabitants, let alone a great city like our own. In her station-houses this city, we believe, is behind every important city in the country. A large number of station - houses were originally station - houses were originally private dwellings, which have been bought and altered by the city, from time to time, and which never were adapted to their purpose, and never can be, by reason of their construction. The police and magisterial business of the city requires commodious, comfortable, clean and well-ventilated buildings, and it is to be hoped that the city government will have its attention called to a matter that directly concerns it, as well as the reputation of Respectfully, T. F.

THE COAL REGIONS.

Another Murder.
The Pottsville Miners' Journal says:
At Eastwick Colliery, Shamokin, two men were left on watch on last Friday night, occupying a small house erected for their convenience. During the evening some person or persons came to the door and demanded admission, which was refused, and the door held fast. Finding that the men on the inside were determined not to open, those outside commenced firing through the door, which was of thin boards, with revolvers. One of the watchmen, named Buchanan, was shot and instantly killed, and his companion was shot through the ear. The perpetrators of the bloody deed are unknown, and the whole affair is still enveloped in mystery.

-The flakes came down quietly yesterday, but many a fellow knew what it was to have the snow ball in his car.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 8, 1870.

DISTRESS AMONG THE POOR. The Needs of Some of Our Public Charities.

The Union Benevolent Association, Howard

Sunday School, Charity Hospital, &c. A FEW CASES AS ILLUSTRATIONS.

Appeal to the Rich and Benevolent

It is from no desire to awaken mere sensational interest, but with the hope that the more earnest and thoughtful of our readers may be aroused to increased activity, that we ask attention to matters so urgent, and appealing so directly to the responsibility of each one of us, that indifference would be indeed culpable.

The Union Benevolent Association. Several weeks since the BULLETIN gave notice to an appeal of the Union Benevolent Association, published by nearly all the daily newspapers, in which the fullest statements concerning cases of extreme destitution and suffering were accompanied with an announcement that the means of relief were nearly exhausted, and that in the heart of this city persons were perishing from starvation and

This appeal was not unheeded, and most welcome assistance has been rendered. Still, however, the need is pressing. It is stated that the suffering among the better classes of the poor has this winter exceeded that of any year since 1854, and all are urged anew to contribute everything within their power to relieve the prevailing distress.

The Howard Sunday School. From the missionary department of the Howard Sunday School comes another appeal. We are fold that want and misery have increased among the poor of the southern part of the city, and that if our citizens could but be induced to visit the abodes of suffering, sickness and destitution,"relief would be forth-

The Charity Hospital. Again, we learn that the excellent work of the Charity Hospital is now partly paralyzed for want of help, and that, in this time of unusual distress, some of the wards have been is now settled in Rome, where his engagement,

It would almost appear to be a melancholy truth that in proportion to the increasing devotion of the community to money-getting, and while a superabundance accumulates in the hands of the few, poverty and wretchedness become more widely extended, and the usual sources of relief fail.

We have heretofore flattered ourselves, perhaps too greatly, that whatever might be the condition of the poorer classes in overcrowded European cities, our country at least never neglected the sufferings of the deserving poor. There is a popular belief that the municipal provisions prevent the possibility of actual misery; and many ask, apologetically, with Scrooge, "Are there no prisons?-are there no workhouses?"

Some Particular Cases of Distress. Genuine suffering shrinks from observation; and though when walking the streets by day or night, we may perceive few or none of those distressing public spectacles which for eign cities afford, let us not delude ourselves with the fancy that the wretchedness we might easily seek and relieve is less real or less intense because not openly exhibited. It is true that the verdict "death by starvation" has seldom startled us, but we may well consider, without delay, the facts presented. The first-mentioned appeal tells us of "a family living in a good house, on Sixth street who had not tasted food for 48 hours. A manager received a note written in a beautiful female hand, appealing for aid to keep her family of little children from starving and freezing. The call was obeyed, but in the meantime the husband and father had attempted suicide in despair at

seeing his family suffering without the means to relieve them. A family of four little children were found in a fearful state of suffering. Their mother lay dead on an old carpet on the floor. A young woman of refined appearance, pale and emaciated with consumption, was discovered by a citizen in an attic on Willow street, apparently dying, without fire, food or attendance." In the annual report of the Association many other cases are enumerated. An instance is presented of the relief of a family

consisting of a father eighty-five years of age, sick and infirm; his daughter, with a husband also in ill health, and four small children. These had exhausted their last mouthful of food before the visitor called, When from the diminished fund a dollar was tendered, the woman exclaimed, with tears: I know my Heavenly Father sent you. I knew He would come to our aid in some way. I was asking Him for bread when your knock came upon my door."

An Appeal for Help.

Many regard the imposition generally practiced as a justification of an unconscious heartlessness, which they characterize as judicious caution; and others endeavor to assure themselves that the suffering so often spoken of must be greatly overrated, and that in authenticated instances of actual want-if worthy persons were really dying from cold and starvation, in the agonies of unregarded sickness they would at least temporarily forego some accustomed and little-cared-for pleasure, to relieve such inconceivable misery. Meanwhile, almost on the way from home to the house of worship-within one-half the distance which we traverse with ease to reach the place of amusement—some forsaken soul returns to its Creator, under a roof which shelters nothing but human woe.

None can longer excuse themselves with the plea that it is impossible to distinguish between the deserving and impostors. We are asked simply to contribute that which is in our power, however trifling, depending upon those aobler men and women who devote their leisure hours to personal investigation of these cases and to their relief, for the proper distribution of our aims.

Let none hesitate on account of too limited ability. The more half-dollar, thrown away street-walking Cyprians. upon a scarcely remembered trifle, will be welcome indeed, and the cast-off garmentsthe torn and unused bed-clothing-may yet be

THE MORDAUNT SCANDAL. The Prince of Wales on the Witness Stand.

The Prince of Wales entered the witness-hox in the Mordaunt case on the 23d. After he had been sworn, the Judge, Lord Pen-

Before Dr. Deane asks his Royal Highness any questions, it is my duty to point out to his koyal Highness his position under the act of Parliament passed last session. It provides that no witness in any proceeding, whether a party to the suit or not, shall be liable to be asked, or be bound to answer, any question tending to show that he or she has been guilty of adultery. Now, from the course which the case has taken I think it right to point this or addition of the course which the case has taken I think it right to point this out to his Royal Highness, and to toll him he is not bound or required by law to submit to any interrogations on that subject.

His Royal Highness was then examined by Dr. Deane as follows:

I believe your Royal Highness has for some

I believe your Royal Highness has for some ime been acquainted with the Moncreiffe

family? I have. Were you acquainted with Lady Mordaunt before her marriage? I was.
On her marriage did your Royal Highness write to her and make her some wedding present? I did.

Previous to her marriage had she visited at Marlberough House when your Royal High-ness and the Princess of Wales were there? And has she gone to the theatre with your

Royal Highness? She has.
We are teld that she was married at the end
of 1866. In 1867 did you see much of her? I And in the year 1868? I did also. Were you acquainted with Sir Charles Mordaunt? I was.

Have you frequently met him? I have.
And with Lady Mordaunt? With Lady Your Royal Highness knows Hurlingham?

Have you been in the habit of meeting Sir Charles there? I have. On one occasion, I thinkin June, 1868, there was a pigeon match between Warwickshire and Norfolk." There was.

I believe your Royal Highness and Sir Charles were captains for each county." I believe

Charles were captains for each county? 1 Delieve so.

Was Lady Mordaunt thera? She was.
With her husband? With her husband.
Does your Royal Highness remember the date? I think it was about June.
Did Lady Mordaunt score for one side? For both sides, I think.

And in the course of that match did you speak to Lady Mordaunt at times when Size speak to Lady Mordaunt at times when Sir Charles was by? I believe so. We have heard in the course of this case

that your Royal Highness uses Hansom cabs occasionally. I do not know whether it is so? It is so.
Dr. Deane—I have only one more question to trouble your Royal Highness with. Has

n any improper familiarit eriminal act between yourself and Lady Mordaunt?

His Royal Highness (in a very firm tone) There has not. There was here a burst of applause, which

was at once suppressed.

Mr. Serjeant Ballantin—I have no question to ask his Royal Highness. The Prince then bowed to his lordship and retired, amid another attempt at applause,

which was, as before, promptly suppressed. Sir Frederick Johnstone received a similar caution from Lord Penzance to that given to the Prince of Wales. He said: I have known Lady Mordaunt from a child. I have kept up an acquaintance with her. I often visited Walton Hall. In 1868 I dined at the Alexandra Hotel with Lady Mordaunt. I left there at 12 o'clock at night. We sat in the sittingroom. No improper familiarity or criminal act took place between us.

Remarking on the evidence of the Prince,

the London Times concludes an article as folows: The truth is that the Prince has been for some time acquainted with the Moncreiffe family. The acquaintance with Lady Mordaunt existed before her marriage, and the Prince, as a friend and Highland neighbor,

made her a wedding present on that occasion. Before that time, Miss Moncreiffe had visited at Marlborough House, and had accompanied the Prince and Princess to the theatre The acquaintance was maintained subsequently to the marriage, as the letters have shown, and little secret was the intimacy that upon one occasion, when a pigeon match was shot between Norfolk and Warwickshire, and the Prince and Sir Charles Mordaunt were the

Captains of their respective counties, Lady Mordaunt was on the ground, keeping the score for both sides, and chatting now with one Captain and now with the other.

The unhesitating denial by the Prince of the categorical question put to him completes the picture. If we do not refer to the evidence of Sir Frederick Johnstone it is because he party to the cause which is still subjudice. The case of His Royal Highness stands by itself. It is evident that the Prince's error was simply this—that he had been too careless of

his reputation. He had acted as a young man who does not understand the passion too many have for seandal, and had given occasion to miscon-struction through simple heedlessness. It is, indeed, not easy for the young, even though they may be next the crown to remember and guard against "the flerce light that beats upon

the throne. Those who know Marie Antoinette as we have now the power of knowing her, through all the relations of her checkered life, know how baseless are the calumnies which were persistently heaped upon her name when living; but she—gay, brilliant, charming, the radiant vision treasured in Burke's memory—recked nothing of the malice of the base, and her indiscretion accelerated at least the catastrophe which caused her own unlappy death and the destruction of the French kingdom.

The Prince of Wales has learnt, by a painful experience, how watchfully he must walk whose life is the property and the study of the world. If royalty has many privileges, it must suffer not a few privations, and the how baseless are the calumnies which were

must suffer not a few privations, and the charm of personal intimacy is one that must be almost denied to the inheritors of crowns. The Prince has had, indeed, before him the pattern of a life, not surely devoid of innocent pleasures, yet so carefully regulated that it was, in the eyes of all men, dedicated to domestic purity.

The life of the Prince Consort was marked

The life of the Frince consort was marked by the nicest regard to the conditions under which it has passed. Everyone will remember the rules of social conduct the Prince prescribed for himself, and how faithfully they were observed. We do not doubt that the future years of the Heir Apparent will show, by their fidelity to this example, the infifence by their fidelity to this example, the infifience of the lesson he has to learn, and that English-men will see exemplified in their King that is to be a life purified from the semblance even of levity.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Peirce.—The Grand Jury for the March term was formed this morning, and Joseph Hop-kins, Esq., was appointed foreman. In his in-structions to the Grand Jury, the Judge advo-cated the infliction of severe and constant labor upon the inmates of our prisons and labor upon the inmates of our prisons and almshouse; a more rigid enforcement of the , and a suppression of the evil of

-Ophelia says that she don't care how the German Hamlet affects other people, so long as she knows how the performance appears to a Fechter. (To affect-her, you perceive.)

HEAVY REVENUE DEFALCATION. A Deputy Collector in the Fifth District, New York. Embezzles over \$30,000 in Ten Months and then Escapes to Europe.

The Tribune says:

For some four years past an Englishman named John A. Phillips, who is 28 years old, and came to this country from the Isle of Barbadoes about the time the war broke out, has been employed in the Internal Revenue office of the Fifth District, at No. 338 Broome street, near the Bowery. When John McHarg in April last succeeded Lewis J. Kirk as Collector in this District, Phillips was First Deputy, and was so well recommended as a valuable and trustworthy officer that he was retained without question in that responsible position. No one in New York suspected Phillips of any misconduct, but in Washington it began to be noticed that monthly report No. 76 failed to come from the Fifth District, and upon investigation it was found that something was seriously amiss with Collector McHarg's stamp. The Tribune says :

come from the Fifth District, and upon in vestigation it was found that something was seriously amiss with Collector McHarg's stamp account. Word was quietly sent to Supervisor Dutcher; about two weeks ago, to examine and report upon the account in question. This was done, and last week (Monday) Collector McHarg received a telegram summoning him to Washington without delay. Phillips, who knew of this telegram, speculated with the utmost nonchalance on the probable nature of the business, and with inimitable sang froid expressed a fear that something was wrong with the stamp account. Collector McHarg went immediately to Washington, saw Commissioner Delano, and returned on Wednesday with a heavy heart. The same morning, Phillips, on his way down town, called at Mr. McHarg's residence on Union square, inquired if he had returned yet, and expressed solicitude lest the journey should make him ill. From there he went to the office, and then, early in the afternoon, back to his house in West Forty-fifth street. Here he gave his wife \$50, and told her he was going to Washington for a few days. With two valises and a trunk, and a box of cigars under each arm, he left the house in a strange carriage, and in less than an hour stood on the deck of the Idaho, bound for Liverpool, deliberately and cruelly leaving behind him the young and unfortunate mother of his unborn child. One of Phillips's acquaintances saw him on the Idaho, and through this gentleman the first of Phillips's acquaintances saw him on the Idaho, and through this gentleman the first news of Phillips's departure reached his wife

news of Phillips's departure reached his wife on Saturday morning.

In the meanwhile, Supervisor Dutcher and his chief clerk had spent the whole of Thurs-day night in examining Phillips's accounts, and the next day, on complaint of Collector McHarg, Commissioner Betts issued a war-rant for the arrest of Phillips on a charge of having embezzled over \$30,000, and altered or suppressed revenue reports No. 51 and 76 to suppressed revenue reports Nos. 31 and 76 to conceal his crime. But the daring offender was already beyond reach, and of course could not be arrested.

not be arrested.

As nearly as can be learned, this fraud was committed on the tin-foil tobacco wrappers, which are stamped by the printer. The manufacturer buys an order for a certain number of these wrappers, and usually pays for them in a check, and these checks Phillips coolly nocketed and cashed on his own account. The sum embezzled is not exactly known, but it can scarcely fall short of \$30,000, and may considerably exceed that amount.

OUR CIRCUMLOCUTION OFFICE.

A Beform Needed. The need of reform in the civil service ystem was contemplated from a new point of observation the other day in Congress. An ssistant Commissioner was asked for in one of the Departments, and while it was admitted that the number of clerks employed in that that the number of clerks employed in that Department was largely in excess of the work to be done, it was contended that this new office was necessary in order to a more efficient management of a smaller torce. It was stated that one officer has annually asked for \$100,000 to pay clerks which he admits the work of his bureau do not require. Better dismiss the unnecessary men and apply the sum to increase the pay of fewer men who would do the work in better time and in a more efficient manner.

A lawyer describes, as follows, the steps it took him to get his money on a judgment ren-dered in favor of his client in the Court of

1. Went to chief clerk of First Auditor. He stated the account and computed the interest.

2. Went to another clerk in same office, who copied and numbered the account. Went to another clerk in First Comp-3. Went to another cierk in First Comptroller's Office, who registered in his book the number and amount of the account.

4. Went to chief clerk of First Comptroller, who verified the account and the computation of interest. 5. Went to First Comptroller, who signed it.
6. Went back to No. 3, who again verified it.

7. Went to Register Clerk, who copied and egistered it.

8. Went to Deputy Register, who signed it.

9. Went to Warrant Clerk and obtained

10. Went to West, chief clerk, who signed it. 11. Went to Hartley, Assistant Secretary, who signed it. 12. Went to Laub, First Comptroller's Office, who registered it.

13 Went to First Comptroller, who signed it.
14. Went to Register Clerk, who copied it.
15. Went to Register Allison, who signed it.
16. Went to Mann, draft-room, where draft was made. 17. Went to Tuttle, Assistant Treasurer, who signed the draft.

18. Went to Register Clerk, who recorded 19. Went to Register Allison, who signed

20. Went to Mann, who took my receipt for the drafts, and handed them over to me.
21. Treated Mann to whisky toddy.
When will Congress have the wisdom to devise, and the firmness to enact a Civil Service system which shall be less cumbrous and ex-pensive, and at the same time more direct and simple in its methods of business? Civil Serice reform is one of the demands of the time. -Toledo Blade.

> AMERICAN BRUTALITY. Some Very Bad Customs.

Henry Ward Beecher says: The brutality of breaking in apprentices in the shop is only equalled by the brutality of breaking in new students at college. Some of our colleges, which have in them young men-that represent the best families in the counthat represent the best families in the country, show what brutality there is in human nature. In American society the grossest and most shameless outrages and indignities are perpetrated on those just entering upon college life or apprentice life, that appeal to every instinct of honor in their elders. And you ought to be absented of it. ashamed of it. Every man ought to be ashamed of it. If there is anything that would make my blood boil, and fight quick, and take the side of the weak, it is such things as that. do not counsel you to fight; but if you ever do fight, fight for those who are weaker than you are—fight for the woman; fight for the child; fight for the good old man. No matter if it is unpopular, take the weak side. Although it may be to your disadvantage for the hour, it will be to your advantage in the

-Considering the barren mud waste of Independence Common, something may be par-doned to the military heroes who declare that the Penn is mightier than the sward of the

long run; for it will make you a man.

-Mr. Zeilin, the new Penn Square orator, possesses the eloquence of a New-Zeilin-der.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

CALIFORNIA GAME.

What the Sportsman May Find in Callfornia. From the San Francisco Bulletin. Deer, antelope, bear and elk constitute the large game of California. Deer are found among the hills in the vicinity of the city, in great abundance in Marin county, and many hundreds are killed yearly on Tamalpais. The deep gulches, woods and covers of Marin county afford excellent sport to the deer lunter. Elk do not range nearer than the original of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, where in former years they were so rivers, where in former years they were so

The brown and black bear are also hunted in Marin county. Along the coast range, San-Luis Obispo; Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Bernardino and Mendocino counties, the formidable grizzly lurks, where those in search of more exciting game than duck or quail dobattle with him in his favorite haunts. White and gray geese are found in all the bay counties, on the lakes and up the rivers, in abundance. Ducks are shot in the same localities, of which the most valued is the mallard, which remains and breeds in the country. Then come the redhead sprigtail pigeon wood duck, blue and green-winged teal-broadbill, spoonbill, sawbill, whistler, butterball, fantail, or Dutchman and Cadwell's. Quail abound in the surrounding counties, the season beginning on the 15th of March. In the immediate neighborhood of the city quail are scarce, being trapped and slaughtered for the market so carnestly that here they are almost exterminated. Rabbits are also found in the surrounding to the seasons. scarce, being trapped and slaughtered for the market so earnestly that here they are almost exterminated. Rabbits are also found in the quait grounds. The English or jack snipe are shot in the fresh-water marshes on the San Joaquin and Sacramento rivers, in the Amador, Gilroy and Santa Clara Valleys. Of the bay snipe there is an abundant variety, such as curlew, willet, white wings, plover, yellow legs, robin, doe-witch, ring-neck sand piper.

vellow legs, room, noe-whom, ring-neon saudripper.

The grouse, one of the finest game birds, frequents Mendocino and the upper counties of the State. Several attempts have been made to stock the lower counties with these birds, but with little success. Trout abound in all the rivers running into the bay, and are taken with both bait and fly, but principally the former.

Such are some of the sporting grounds of Such are some of the sporting grounds of California, but if we wish our game to increase, and our streams to abound in trout, the laws must be observed, the birds not killed out of season, the rivers not poisoned, and every infringement of these rules punished with severity.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

The President's Action. The precautionary delay of the President in issuing his official proclamation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment will commend itself to every friend of the measure, as mend itself to every friend of the measure, as wise. In a matter involving such vast political results, a few days, or even weeks, delay is of little consequence, compared with the permanent advantages of absolute and unquestioned regularity. We know that there is a disposition, not only among Northern Democrats, but among Southern politicians generally, to take advantage of every technical objection, and the nursus of resistance is general. jection, and the purpose of resistance is openly, avowed in many quarters. It is of the last importance; therefore, that there should not

be the slightest pretext for raising an issue with which to vex the future political action of the country, so far as the Fifteenth Amendment is concerned.

Of the thirty States which have thus far action there are four concerning whose are ratified, there are four concerning whose action a legal question will be made, although we are clear that as to neither of them is that question well taken. If it were necessary we should be willing to take the risk, but inasmuch as it is not, we prefer to avoid it. Conceding that New York was competent to withceding that New York was competent to withdraw its ratification, and the action of Indianato to be irregular, we still have the requisite number of twenty-eight, counting in Texas and Georgia. But they are not yet States, although they will be in a few days. When they shall be formally and recognizedly in the Union, the last doubt will be removed, and the President's proclamation—which is awaiting his signature—can properly be issued. Perhaps, too, his prudent delay may servestill another good purpose by stifling useless debate, and thus expediting the action of Congress in admitting their Representatives.—

SWITZERLAND. Don Carlos's Arrival and Escort to the

A telegram from Geneva of the 23d of Feb-The motive of his coming is said to be as follows:

The motive of his coming is said to be as follows:

The Prince, traveling with an Austrian passport, under the name of the Marquis d'Alcanard, had arrived at Lyons, where he met the Duke of Modena coming from Rome, who handed to him a considerable sum of money, destined to effect a counter-revolution in Spain. Don Carlos on leaving Lyons, report says, was to have gone direct to the Spanish frontier, but the French authorities, informed of his movements, communicated to him the desire of the French government to see him residing in government to see him residing in a town of the north of France, if he did hot prefer going to some foreign country. The Prince having made his choice for the latter, was escorted as far as the Swiss frontier. He was accompanied at Lyons by some important personages of his party, who have since dispersed.

Steam Boiler Inspection.

The following unsolicited endorsement of the views expressed by the Evening Bulle-TIN, upon the subject of the attempt now being made to repeal the privileges of the Hartford Boiler Inspection Company, comes from a class of our manufacturers, the value of whose opinion upon such a subject cannot be

PHILADELPHIA; March 7th, 1870 .- Editors of the Evening Bulletin-Gentlemen: We take pleasure in acknowledging our indebtedness' to you for the prompt and candid manner with which you have placed before the public the facts with reference to boiler inspections in Philadelphia. We have had our boilers inspected by the Hartford Insurance Company, and we fully support you in the position you have taken upon this subject.

We consider the law allowing us our choice

of inspection to be every way right and just, and we return to you our thanks for so ably expressing our views. Yours respectfully. Bueder, Adamson & Co., 500 horse-power, Wm. Massey & Co., 200 horse-power; M., Baird & Co. (Baldwin Locomotive)

Works), 500 horse-power.

Bemeut & Dougherty, 100 horse-power.

McKeone, Van Haagen & Co., 360 horse-

Henry Disston & Son, 550 horse-power.

Detwiler & Hartranft, 100 horse-power. Marshall Philips & Co. (Penn Treaty Iron Works), 500 horse-power. French, Richards & Co., 120 horse-power Miskey, Merrill & Thackara, 80 horse-

Morris, Tasker & Co. (Pascal Iron Works), 500 horse-power.

Square conundrums-Why Messrs. Carlin and Gumpert return from Harrisburg? Who asked for their recall?

Who ordered them home?