BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Famous Trocadero Germany. Restaurant, SCHOPPINE, IN DRESDEN. English spoken by the proprietor and the attendants. Comfortable, well-furnished rooms; central and gas. Best location; good table d'hôte and bottled beer; prices are the inducements offered by this first class hotel.

Counsel Meyer, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Has removed from Sansom Street, has received the gold Medal at the World's Great Exhibition, 1862, in England. The highest prices awarded when any competitor exhibited. Warerooms, 728 Arch street, opposite Jayne's. Established 1832. mf1-m 3-rp

Geo. Steck & Co.'s Grand, Square and Upright Pianos. Pianos to rent. J. E. GOULD, No. 923 Chestnut street. m2 6t

EVENING BULLETIN.

Monday, March 14, 1870.

EVER'S INFAMY.

It is not a very unusual thing for the first burst of popular indignation at some alleged outrage or wrong to be modified by the subsequent development of the precise facts of the case. But in the case of Captain Arthur Wellesley Eyre, of the British steamer *Donaby*, the facts, as they come out, only render a blacker infamy upon his name, and excite a deeper indignation in all who read the tale of heartless brutality, falsehood and cowardice.

Taking Eyre at his own word, he proves himself to be a brute, a liar, and,—because a liar,—a coward. His examination is a mass of prevarication and inconsistency, out of which it is not hard to extract the simple fact that this wretch, having crushed in the quarter of the Oneida so frightfully that three men on the deck of the Bombay looked into the fatal gap, as the British steamer swept on her way, passed on without stopping, and entered port to boast how he had "cut down a d—d Yankee clipper." Eyre's denial that he heard the guns of the sinking ship is worse than worthless. It is a piece of cowardly falsehood which will no more impose upon honest Englishmen than it does upon us. He did not want to hear them, but their angry death-knell must ring in his ears, so long as he lives to disgrace the British name.

The name of Eyre was already unsavory enough in the nostrils of the civilized world, in connection with the barbarities of Jamaica; but the deeds of Governor Eyre were only those of stern cruelty, for which there may have been some pretext of excuse in the exigencies of an alarming insurrection, while the conduct of Captain Eyre blends cowardly falsehood with the lowest brutality.

The base and heartless behavior of the commander of the Bombay forms a black background, against which the noble, calm courage and steadfast discipline of the officers and crew of the Oneida shine out with a light which will irradiate their names through all the future history of the American Navy. Suddenly confronted with a terrible death, with all the crowding emotions which must have surged in upon those brave hearts, no man gave way to panic, or forgot either his duty or his manhood. Williams, Stewart, Muldaur, Copp, Adams, and the utmost penalty which English or international law can inflict upon the man who has proved himself such a disgrace to his profession, and brought such an irreparable losses not only upon the American Navy, but upon the homes of hundreds of bereaved and sorrowing families.

ADMIRAL POOR'S MISSION.

At last we have an official account of the visit paid by Rear Admiral Poor to the Provisional President of Hayti. The Admiral was instructed to protest against the extension of assistance to Cabral, the Dominican rival of Baez, and against the adoption by the Haytians of any policy which would tend to interfere in any manner whatever with the negotiations pending between the United States and San Domingo. It such interference was attempted, either by giving material aid to the enemies of Baez or by a violent effort to prejudice the Dominicans against the annexation scheme, Admiral Poor declared that the United States would regard such acts as hostile, and would oppose them with all its power. We do not know yet what special provocation induced this extraordinary demonstration upon the part of our government. It may have received information which indicated plots against the life of the Haytiens or do everything in their power to prevent the consummation of the scheme. We know that the Haytians are opposed to the annexation project, and if we are determined to complete it at all hazards, this warlike protest of ours is proper and right. But it is a question whether our duty to Hayti does not foreshadow the kind of policy which we will have to adopt if we secure San Domingo. Even if the inhabitants of that island voted unanimously for annexation we should have the Haytiens for close neighbors, and as they hate us most cordially and would dread more than ever our hunger for territory, they would continue with increased fervor their ancient policy of meddling in Dominican politics and of stirring up the malcontents to disaffection and rebellion. If we gain San Domingo we will surely have incessant quarrels with Hayti. If its negro government threatens interference now, when the target is only undergoing consideration, we may be sure of its open hostility when the sale is consummated. A war, or an interminable series of skirmishes with such a puny antagonist may not seem especially dangerous, but they will be costly, and there will be absolutely no compensating advantage for us.

Notwithstanding the fact that Baez declares that his people are nearly unanimous in their desire for annexation, we believe the contrary. We believe that a large faction ready to rebel against our authority. Cabral at this moment holds a fair position of a large portion of the island, and from the people living under his rule it is impossible to have heard. Cabral opposes annexation, and it is very probable indeed that the inhabitants of his dominions support him in this opposition. But we are not at all sure that any of Baez's declarations of the eagerness of his people for absorption into the American community are truthful. When San Domingo was annexed to Spain, a vote was taken, and there was precisely the same apparent unanimity of the people in favor of the plan that there is now. It was made to appear that the entire nation longed for Spanish rule as the sweetest boon that could be bestowed upon them. But before the Spaniards withdrew, four years later, and abandoned forever the idea of annexation, they had lost fifteen or twenty thousand men and spent more than twenty millions of dollars in vain effort to hold the island. At that time, too, Santana controlled the whole territory, and there was no such rival in the field as Cabral.

We fear that Admiral Poor's threatening mission is but an indication of future trouble which will produce results as disastrous as those that befel the Spanish scheme; and for this reason we hope Congress will repudiate the whole bargain, and thus make such a calamity impossible. We do not want to fight the Haytiens, or to attempt to govern the unruly Dominicans. We have enough to do at home in the way of government, and we will have reason to be thankful if it is done well. When our debts are all paid, our people contented and happy, and our territory entirely covered with a peaceful population, it may be worth while to cast about for new lands. Until that time it will be better to be satisfied with that already in our possession.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

On Saturday, we called attention to the necessity of early action by the Legislature on the Appropriation bill. Since then we have made an examination of the one passed by the House and now before the Senate for its consideration, and are confident that, unless early and careful action is taken on it, we shall have an expense account to foot far beyond our means. Our revenues for the year ending November 30, 1869, amounted to $5,240,000. Our expenses for the same period were $4,374,000. This year they should not be so much, as there will be a reduction in the amount of interest to be paid of $100,000, and of military expenses of $70,000. By these items our expenditures should be reduced to about $4,200,000, leaving for the reduction of the public debt $1,000,000, which is just about the amount that should be paid off yearly. This, we say, should be the case, if this Legislature was simply to follow in the tracks of its predecessors. We had certainly expected better things of it, but are now willing to compromise on this basis.

But taking its action so far, with the bills now before it partially acted on, as an indication of its intention, we do not hesitate to assert that the 20th of November, 1871, will find us *bankrupt*. We say 1871, because the miseeds of the present Legislature will only go into the portion of the year between July first and November 30th, as the appropriation bill commences on June 1st. Here are the figures: Revenue according to present laws..$5,400,000 Bills now in progress to reduce the Revenue: Bond bill, per annum.... $300,000 Capitalization bill, do.... 50,000 To reduce capital stock by dividend, if used honestly 100,000 — $450,000 Revenue..... $4,950,000 Appropriation bill as passed by House..... $4,550,000 Deficiency bill now under act, do. yet to pass..... 25,000 Paper and printing, not in Appropriation Bill..... 100,000 Sundry expenses under special acts, most likely in excess of this..... 100,000 — $4,855,000

Amount for liquidation of debt.... $95,000

This statement of expenditures does not include $250,000, which, by the Constitution, we are required to appropriate towards the liquidation of our debt. Now we submit to every intelligent reader whether we are not marching straight on to bankruptcy, unless the Legislature conform their appropriation to our revenues. We shall not go into any specific statement as to where this reduction should be made, as we are not advocating the reduction of any special appropriation, but simply demanding that the expenditures be reduced within our means, or we will be bankrupt. We repeat our caution to the members of the Legislature that those votes of the above raids on the Revenue will assuredly be held to the strictest accountability, and that this accounting bill will have to be met by the open and practical issue of the ballot-box.

A BIG THING FOR PHILADELPHIA.

The engineers of the relief rail bill, who are at work in Harrisburg, trying to get the State of Pennsylvania to pay several millions of dollars for damages supposed to have been suffered by the citizens of York, Adams, Franklin and Bedford counties during the war, ought to be put on their guard. The losses incurred by the citizens of all the southern border counties, during the rebellion of the Southern States, did not amount to one hundredth part of the losses incurred by the business men of Philadelphia.

The debts due by Southerners to Philadelphia merchants, in the year 1861, were nearly one hundred millions of dollars. These were all, or nearly all, repudiated. In many cases the debtors paid into the treasury of the Confederate Government, and in specie, the amounts they owed to Philadelphia creditors, and were given receipts in full; that being the policy by which Jefferson Davis and his friends proposed to build up a supremely fine nation. Suppose our estimate of the losses suffered by Philadelphia merchants to be exaggerated, and that the amount was only sixty or seventy millions. Still it would be as equitable for the Philadelphians to claim indemnity for such losses, as it is for the farmers of the Southern border counties, or the lobbying gamblers that pretend to represent them, to claim an indefinite number of millions for damages done to their farms, or counties, or hen-roosts.

This is one view to take, among many equally good that may be taken, of the enormity of the swindle that is attempted by the rebel raiders of the border counties, and the gamblers that have bought up their so-called claims. If this swindle is successful, it will make a good precedent for a bill to pay to Philadelphia merchants and manufacturers all that they lost by Southern debts repudiated after the rebellion. The State revenues of the border counties are to be paid, if the House bill passes, to the sufferers by the raids, or their assignees. So the State revenues derived from Philadelphia will have to be paid to the sufferers from Southern repudiationists, or their assignees.—The Philadelphia merchants, after all their losses by their bad Southern debts, still gave millions to the Government, either in absolute donations or in loans that were as good at the time. But they have not asked the State to pay them any portion of what they have lost. Still, if this border raid swindle is carried, we shall insist that the Philadelphia members of the Legislature who have supported it shall push through a bill to appropriate the State revenues from Philadelphia to payment of the losses suffered by Philadelphians by reason of the rebellion. There is a great deal of money in the scheme, and we commend it to the engineers of the Border Rebel Raid Ring, as something far superior, in a pecuniary point of view, to the Erie Ring.

TEMPERANCE AND POLITICS.

Every decent man and woman must deplore the increase of intemperance, with the long train of vices that follow it. There is hardly any such person who would not rejoice if the evil could be forever suppressed. There is not one that does not hope for a time when good laws, properly and honestly executed, will at least diminish the evil of drunkenness. But when attempts are made to convert Temperance into a political question, they are invariably condemned by the people.

In Philadelphia we had an illustration of this at the last October election. A so-called Temperance ticket received only a few hundred votes in this community of about one hundred and twenty thousand voters. In New York, where a number of leading Republican politicians brought about the enactment of a very severe excise law, the people revolted against it, and the Republicans lost the control of the State as well as the city. In Massachusetts and in several other States, where Prohibition was made an article of political faith, it has received a popular condemnation. The latest illustration of the folly and mischiefs of bringing the question of temperance into politics is in New Hampshire, where a temperance ticket was nominated for the elections which occurred last Tuesday. This ticket received, in the whole State, only a little more than a thousand votes.

Moral reform movements, like religious movements, must be kept out of the atmosphere of politics, and clear of the machinery by which elections are run. This is proved by the continual failure of every undertaking to check the vice of drunkenness by prohibitory dilemmas by the Pope's Encyclical, from which he sought to be relieved by putting this plain question to the Vatican: "Is it possible for me to remain in loyal allegiance to my sovereign and to remain loyal to my spiritual sovereign, the Pope?" To first satisfactory answer to this plain question would task all the casuistry of Rome. Several of his works have been translated into English, and he has contributed to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, *L'Encyclopédie Catholique*, &c. The publication of a complete edition of his works commenced in 1861.

Prince Henry of Bourbon.

The cable telegrams bring news of a terrible duel fought near Madrid, on Saturday, in which Prince Henry of Bourbon was shot at the third fire by the Duke of Montpensier. The deceased Prince was a first cousin of the ex-Queen Isabella and of the Duchess of Montpensier, and a brother of the ex-King Francis d'Assise. He was born April 15th, 1823, and received the title of Duke of Seville. He was made Vice Admiral of the Spanish Navy when quite a young man. In 1847 he was married to a Spanish lady, who died in 1863, leaving three sons and a daughter. He has been a liberal in politics, and so offended Isabella that in 1867 she deprived him of his rank as a Prince or Infanta of Spain. But since the revolution he has been a candidate for the crown, and a bitter opponent of the claims of Montpensier. A grossly offensive pamphlet on the subject was the challenge which resulted so fatally on Saturday.

Store No. 625 Market street.—James A. Freeman, Auctioneer, will sell on Wednesday, by order of the Executors of Wm. Wayne, deceased, the handsome Rose Furniture, Fine Mahogany, new mattresses, Wardrobe, Sideboard & Waiter. The sale will be peremptory.

CLOTHING.

THE GOODS PUT DOWN.
THE GOODS PUT DOWN.
THE GOODS PUT DOWN.
THE GOODS PUT DOWN.
THE GOODS PUT DOWN.
SPECIE AT OAK HALL.
SPECIE AT OAK HALL.
SPECIE AT OAK HALL.
SPECIE AT OAK HALL.
OLD TIME PRICES.
OLD TIME PRICES.
OLD TIME PRICES.
OLD TIME PRICES.
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHES.
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHES.
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHES.
MEN AND BOYS' CLOTHES.
CARD.—Last Monday we returned to specie payments, giving our silver for change, instead of Fractional Currency. We have more Ready-Made Clothing than any House this side of the Atlantic Ocean, and prices same as if Gold was at no premium.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

There is no poorer economy in the world than to buy poor Clothing. Go to
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Sell Fine Clothing
AT LOW PRICES.

603
There is no place in Philadelphia where you can receive better attention than at
ROCKHILL & WILSON'S,
Who sell Fine Clothing
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

AND
For the choicest materials made into the most fashionable styles of clothing, you will find that
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Sell Fine Clothing
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

605
To please the boys, to give satisfaction to the men, to rejoice the breasts of the wives and mothers of America, go to
ROCKHILL & WILSON
AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CHESTNUT
The great array of customers constantly dealing at the Great Brown Hall cheerfully testify to the fact that
ROCKHILL & WILSON
Sell Fine Clothing
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
STREET.
GREAT BROWN HALL,
603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street,
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

UNIFORMITY IN LOWNESS OF prices has enabled us to sell
QUICK SALES.
In consequence of which we have but a small stock of desirable goods left, which we offer at cost. The reduced prices are as follows:
Good Business Suits, $16, were $22.
Good Business Suits, $18, were $25.
Good Business Suits, $20, were $28.
Good Business Suits, $22, were $32.
Press Suits at the Same Rates.
Parties purchasing
CLOTHING.
From us can rely that goods are in price and quality
JUST WHAT WE REPRESENT THEM TO BE.
We avoid the practice of asking twice the worth of an article, and then taking off a fifth to make a sale, and making the purchaser believe he is getting a bargain.
EVANS & EARLE,
518 Market street.
Self-Interp

HATS.

$8 00. HATS. $6 00.
WARBURTON'S
NEW SHAPES FOR SPRING.
Easy fitting and ventilating (Patented.)
In consideration of the kind compliance of my numerous patrons (during the past season) with my new rule of business, CASH! I am enabled to make a reduction in the above. Said reduction is greater than is warranted by the recent decline in gold or existing rates of wages for labor. Hitherto I have never having been so high as now, nor so little disposed to follow the turn of gold. Further reductions will be made when feasible; in the meantime the prices for Dress Silk Hats will be $6 00 for fine and $8 00 for extra fine. A very rare superfine quality, $10 00.
W. F. WARBURTON, Hatter,
430 Chestnut Street,
Next door to Post Office.
mh14 3trp

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.—It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Hardens the Gums! Purifies the Breath! Purifies and Perfumes the Mouth! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth! In a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all Druggists. W. H. TREGO, Proprietor, mh14 3t rp5 Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia.

H EADACHE, TOOTHACHE, SUFFERING TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
"ABSOLUTELY NO PAIN."
Dr. J. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, continues to administer his painless extraction of teeth, at office, 917 Walnut st. m6 3trp5

DRY GOODS.

MOURNING GOODS.
PRICES REDUCED.
BESSON & SON,
Will Offer For Sale To-Day,
Black English Grenadines,
Reduced from $1 to 25 cents.
Black Mohair Tamises,
Reduced to 60 cents.
Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks,
Reduced from $1 75 to $1 50.
Lyons Gros Grain Black Silks,
Reduced from $2 25 to $2 00.
White and Black Chintzes,
Reduced from 12½ to 10 cents.
Gray Chene Japanese Cloths,
Reduced to 12½ cents.
Gray Chene Summer Poplins,
Reduced from 31 to 25 cents.
Gray Chene Scotch Ginghams,
Reduced from 25 to 25 cents.
Mourning Delaines,
Reduced from 22 to 17 cents.
MOURNING DRY GOODS HOUSE,
No. 918 CHESTNUT STREET.
mh14 3trp
A CARD.
Sheppard, Van Harlingen & Arrison,
1008 CHESTNUT STREET,
Will continue the sale of their Large Stock of Fine Goods at
Extraordinarily Low Prices,
making a difference of about 33½ PER CENT. from former prices, being more than equal to the
Great Decline in Gold.
Our old stock we are selling rapidly, and NEW GOODS are BEING RECEIVED DAILY, so that our Store shall continue to present to buyers the GREAT ATTRACTIONS AND BARGAINS, in all descriptions of
Shirting and Fronting Linens,
Table Cloths, Table Linens, Napkins, Doylies,
Of entirely new and elegant patterns.
Towels and Towelings
Of every description.
Marseilles Quilts,
And all varieties of
House Furnishing Dry Goods,
Furniture Coverings, Cretonnes & Chintzes.
Table and Piano Covers.
Real Lace and Nottingham Curtains,
Curtain Materials and Upholstery Goods,
ALSO,
An unusually large and attractive stock of
Hosiery, Gloves, Ties, Scarfs, Cravats, Collars, Cuffs, Linen Goods, Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, Gents' Linen Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Gents' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Linen Cambric Gents' Hemstitched