# Daily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 287.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 15, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

# WEDDING INVITATIONS ENgraved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Observations feet of

CLAGHORN.—On Monday, 14th instant, suddenly, Bertle Rice, youngest son of J. Baymond and Lizzle R. Clachern, agid? months.

WILTBANK.—In Now York, suddenly, of hemorrhage of the inngs, on Sunday evening, March 13th, Charles Parker Willbank, in the 34th year of his age.

WYLIF.—At the residence of her son, Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., on Eabhath, the 13th inst., Mrs. Margaret Wylie, Felict of the inter Rev. Dr. Sannuel B. Wylie, former Partor of the First Reformed Preshyterian Church, in the 90th year of her age.

The members of the congregation and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, March 16th. The remains will leave her late residence, 1822 Wylie street, at 2 o'clock, and the funeral services will be conducted at the Church, Broad, below Spruce street, at 3 o'clock, precisely. Interment at Woodlands Cemetery.

DEABODY BLACK MOHAIR. EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH streets,
KKEP ALL THE BEST BRANDS,
BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS,
DOUBLE CHAIN ALPACA.

SPECIAL NUTICES.

### AD INTERIM!

For the brief space between now and the opening of our New Spring Importations we will dispose of the remainder of our Winter Stock (much of which is not insppropriate for Spring Wear) at moderated prices.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

## OF ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. 1025 OHESTNUT Street. SHERIDAN'S RIDE.

LIFE SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN BEAD.
THIRD WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING. OVER 20,000 VISITORS.

With fosm and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostril's play;
He seemed to the whole great army to say:
I have brought you Sheridan all the way.
From Winchester down to say the day!

CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now sady. Price, 810.

## ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21. Prof. ROBERT E. BOGERS, March 24. ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. Admission to each Lecture..... 

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. "HOW TO SAY THINGS,"

"HOW TO SAY THINGS,"

A lecture by PROFESSOR SHOEMAKER.
the Popular Elecutionist. At the request of many friends, Professor Shovmsker will deliver the above instructive, entertaining and humorons lecture at THE ACADEMY (IF MUSIC.

ON FILIDAY EVENING, March 18.
Tickets, 60 cents.
Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcony, 75 cents; reserved seats in Family Circle, 20 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms. No. 23 Chestant street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8.

PHICRIM RENERTYS

PILGRIM BENEFITS.

Triburnia DENEITIS.

Triburnia Star Division 8. of T.
Wednesday evening. Morning Star Division 8. of T.
Wednesday evening. Central Presbyterian Church.
Thursday evening. Central R. E. Church.
Friday Evening. Darian M. E. Church.
Saturday 2.30 P. M. and 8 evening.
All societies make money by benefits.
Office hours from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M.
mhl5 24rps.

J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

mhl5 2trp)

J. W. BALN, Proprietor.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD, OFFICE OF GENERAL FREIGHT AGENT, NO.
1302 MARKET STREET,
NOTICE.

The rates for the transportation of Gas Coal to take
effect March 15, 1570, can be obtained on application at
this office.

S. B. KINGSTON, General Freight Agent. NOTICE.—A FREE LECTURE will be delivered by RACHEL W. M. TOWN-SEND, at the delivered by RACHEL W. M. TOWN-shove Chesinut, on WEDNESDAY (4th day) EVENING, 15th linst., at 80 clock, to which the citizons generally are invited. Subject—"State of Society in Washington City—its Ostentation and Degradation."

SECTENTIFIC LECTURES IN THE BUILDATIFIC LECTURES IN THE Hall of the West Penn Square Academy, corner of Market and Merrick streets.

Prof. STEPHEN ALEXANDER(of Princeton College).

Subject—"ASTRONOMY."

TUESDAY EVENINGS, Harch 15th, 22d, 29th, April 5th. Single Admission, 10 cents. mh12 3trp." PROF. MEIGS'S VALEDICTORY
Address for sale at Madeira's, 116 Tenth street,
below Chestnut.

nhlis 2trp5 HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—
Monthly Meeting and Display THIS EVENING.

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

Medical treatment and medicineful ruished gratuitously 3 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109

TURKICH BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS, Departments for Ladies. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS. See Sixth pare for additional Notices.

THE PILGRIM.—CONCERT HALL.

Rvery evening at 8. Wednesday and Saturday mhib 518 Mr. Fechter in French Comedy. Mr. Charles Feohter, the distinguished actor, hearing of the misfortunes of the French dramatic company of New York, now playing here, has very generously consented to play with them, for their benefit, in a French comedy. This rare treat, however, will be reserved for Boston, as there is no time for it while he is in Philadelphia. The following is a translation of a letter addressed to Mr. Fechter, acknowledging his liberal offer: "PHILADELPHIA, March 12, 1870—Sir: When we asked Mr. Juignet to request, in his name and ours, your consent to a performance for our benefit, we were convinced that if i were possible it would be done. Just now it is impossible for you to oblige us, but you have spontaneously offered us your powerful

but making the best of it he passed a year ou aid for a French performance to be given in Boston during your next visit to that city. This proof of artistic fraternal feeling has not surprised us, for we all know that in you proof to a proof to the pr great talent is joined to a great heart. "We are very proud, rest assured, of the splendid success obtained in America by an artist who has so brilliantly adorned our national stage, and we thank you, from the national stage, and we thank you, from the bottom of our hearts, for your generous promise. We shall take every pains to support you well, and awaiting the pleasure of playing with you, we beg you to accept the assurance of our sincere gratitude."

Signed by MM. Juignet, Génot, Moreau, Edgard and Rousseau.

The Cunard Steamer Samara Sixteen Days Out from Queenstown-Small Grounds for Anxiety ... A Surmise About the City of Boston---Rumors Current in England ...

Hope Dying Out.

Public attention has been so painfully attracted to the perils of ocean navigation within the last few days, by the prolonged and unaccountable detention of the City of Boston, that even the slightest delay in the arrival of another steamer is seized upon by rumor's busy tongue and spread about as a portentous omen of disaster. A rumor of this kind respecting the Cunard steamer Samaria caused considerable excitement in the lower part of the city yesterday. Various stories were in circulation, some connecting in a vague way the Samaria with the City of Boston, and all containing more or less of sensationalism. The simple facts in the case are given below, in order to show how little real cause there is for alarm as yet. cause there is for alarm as yet.

The Samaria is a first-class screw steamer of about 2,400 tons register, built on the Clyde in 1868, and owned and employed by the Cunard Steamship Company as a passenger and freight boat. She is not usually employed as a mail boat, but is at present bringing a British mail. She sailed from Liverpool on the 26th and from Queenstown on the 27th ult., under command of Captain Harrison, and bringing a mail, some two hundred passengers and a general cargo of small merchandise, all consigned to G. C. Francklyn, the agent of the Cunard line in this city. She has been sixteen days out, but on one previous occasion occupied fourteen days on the passage, and another steamer of this line has occupied eighteen days. She is not a fast boat, as will be seen from the following summary of her recent trips: The Samaria is a first-class screw steamer of

recent trips: Left New York Dec. 9, arrived at Queens-Left New York Dec. 9, arrived at Queenstown Dec. 21; twelve days.

Left Queenstown Dec. 29, arrived at Boston
Jan. 12; fourteen days.

Left New York Jan. 20, arrived at Queenstown Jan. 31; eleven days.

Left Queenstown February 27; not yet arrived.

rived.

The probable cause of the excitement yesterday was the arrival of the Inman steamer City of Washington, which left Liverpool five days later than the Samaria, and it was thought that the Captain of the former vessel might have brought some tidings of the Samaria, but this did not prove to be the case.—World.

THE CITY OF BOSTON.

The Rumors Carrent in England-The Wreck on the Cardigan Coast-The Steamer Said to be Spoken !

[From the Lyndon Ecko.].
The harbor authorities at Kingstown received a report on Sunday night which seems to indicate that the missing steamer, the City of Boston, has been wrecked. Mr. John Col-Ingwood, master of the bark Russell, from Marianople to Dublin with wheat, reported that when at sea, on the morning of Saturday, the Small Lights (in Cardigan Bay), bearing N. E. by N. about 32 miles, weather fine, he passed the funnel of a steamer, apparently belonging to a very large ship, for the non-time. passed the lunner of a steamer, apparently oc-longing to a very large ship, fast to a portion of wreck, and lifted up and down from six to eight feet in the water. The Russell passed the funnel about thirty yards to the windward. It is to be feared that this was the funnel of the City of Boston, screw steamship, how so long due. A Livernool correspondent funnel of the City of Boston, screw steamship, now so long due. A Liverpool correspondent states that the underwriters of the vessel are more confident than they were on Saturday, and that 60 guineas premium could command any amount of insurance. The opinion of experienced masters is that the City of Boston is coming on under sall, and that she will be heard of off the Irish coast about Thursday.

[From the London Daily Telegraph.] A private telegram is said to have been re-ceived at Bristol yesterday announcing the safety of the City of Boston steamer. She is reported to have been spoken off the Irish coast, with both cylinders broken.—[We have made inquiries, and regret to say that we are unable to confirm this rumor in any particular.

[From the London Daily News.] The Allen Company's steamer Nestorian, which has arrived a Portland from Liverpool, had the roughest westerly passage ever en-countered by that ship. The gales commenced on Saturday, the 5th, and continued through-out Sunday. The sea at the time ran uncommonly high, but being completely decked in, the vessel lived through it. During the gale a sea came over her port quarter, carrying away the binnacle near the mizzenmast, bursting in the doors of the smoking-house, just forward of the mizzenmast, and the just forward of the mizzenmast, and the concussion was such as to smash all the stained glass in the house, which at the time was covered with wooden shutters. An officer was standing on the starboard side when the sea standing on the starboard side when the sea-came over, holding on to the mast pins, which, although heavy and of brass, were bent be-fore he let go. He was thrown into the miz-zen rigging, and had his nose broken. The Bessie, which has arrived at Liverpool, from New Orleans, encountered fearful weather. Her decks were swept, the wheel broken, her sides stove in and the cargo much daywest. sides stove in, and the cargo much damaged by the seas which swept over her.

# THE LOST OF THE OBEIDA.

Ensign Charles A. Copp.--His Heroic Life and Death. Ensign Charles A. Copp, who was lost on the Oneida, was of the bravest and best of the gallant fellows who went down with their ship. From a newsboy he rose to the position of trust which he held through his own endeavors. He was born in Troy, on July 25, 1847, and came from an old and respected New Hampshire family. A stubborn will and great physical force, well tempered by a kindly dis-position, made him a leader among his com-panions from boyhood. He sold papers for panions from boyhood. He sold papers for some time when a boy, during the hours after school, and putting his earnings in a bank, managed after while to get together a liberal number of dollars for a "rainy day." Though constantly with the roughest newsboys, he retained a remarkable purity of character; he never in his life resorted to alcoholic stimulants or used tobacco in any form. At fourteen he was admitted to the Troy High School from the Grammar Department, but, preferring an active life, he remained there only a year. He next came to New York and began work as a clerk. Having a love for the began work as a clerk. Having a love for the sea and a desire to get into the service, he entered the United States Navy in September, 1863, as an enlisted boy. Through some mistake he was transferred to the wrong vessel, the beautiful the period of war, by

but making the best of it he passed a year on the blockade, participating in the siege of Charleston and acquiring a practical knowl-ledge of modern naval warfare. An appointment to the Academy was sent him while on the Monadnock, which he was judined to refuse, fearing he was too rusty in inclined to refuse, fearing he was too rusty in inclined to refuse, fearing he was too rusty in his studies to pass the required examination. His officers, who admired his manly ways and seamanlike qualities, urged him to accept, and one of them, Lieutenant-Commander Joseph N. Miller, whom he often mentioned gratefully, threatened, if he refused, to reduce him from a petty officer to which he had been promoted. He was complimented at Newport on his examination in mathematics, and immediately on entering the school became champion for his younger and weaker fellow "plobes" in

## THE MISSING STEAMERS.

their usual encounters with upper classmen. He was one of the movers in an organized defence, and for some time was president of his class. During his course he studied just enough to pass the several examinations, giving his attention to the practical branches, and excelling in all manly sports. He was a leading member of the ball and boat clubs, was a splendid swordsman, and the best boxer at the Academy. He graduated with his class in June, 1868, and in October tollowing was ordered to report to Admiral Rowan, of the Asiatic Squadron. He served in the flag-ship Delaware until October, 1869, when he was transferred to the Idaho, and came near death when that vessel was caught by a typhoon and

broken almost in two. He was on his way home for examination for promotion, when Captain Arthur W. Eyre, of the Bombay, so cruelly put an end to his brief career.

Report speaks well of young Copp as an officer. His magnificent physique gave him a commanding presence, and his noble bearing won him the respect of all with whom he came in contact. He had rare executive ability, and a tone of command that caused his every order to be instantly obeyed. He was a genial companion, a sympathetic his every order to be instantly obeyed. He was a genial companion, a sympathetic friend and a loving, devoted son and brother. After the collision, when every man's thoughts were naturally on personal safety, his solicitude for the sick was worthy of his warm, generous heart. Seeing all the invalid seamen safely on board the cutter, he went below to his station. A comrade called to him to come up, as the ship was sinking. He replied, his station. A comrade called to him to come up, as the ship was sinking. He replied, "No; I cannot until relieved!" Scarcely had he spoken these noble words when the Oneida sunk beneath the waves. Thus perished as brave an officer as ever honored any navy, and his name, with his Capiain's, E. P. Williams, is added to the list of heroic men who died rather than leave the post of duty.

Deep Feeling Excited by His Death-His Obsequies-Attendance of Prominent Personages.

Personages.

A correspondent of the World, writing from St. Petersburg in reference to Mr. Burlingame's death, says:

Ine suddenness of his death shocked everybody, and especially those who had been invited to meet him the evening before. Mr. Burlingame had not been here long enough to make many acquaintances among society of St. Petersburg, but many people had heard of him, and a ready sympathy was shown to his family. Many called or wrote to express their grief and to offer their services. Mr. Mitchell, Secretary of the English Embassy, who had conceived a great admiration and respect for Mr. Burlingame in a very short acquaintance, was very great assistance, and subsequently took charge of the funeral. He says: "Mr. Burlingame was one of those men who make Englishmen forget that they are not Americans and Americans that they are not Ergishmen." The Emperor, who had the day before sent his physician with offers of service, sent through Prince Gortchakoff an expression of his warmest sympathy with Mrs. Burlingame, and the Prince also sent his condolence, expressed in a very touching manner. The Queen of Prussia telegraphed to Mrs. Burlingame her warmest sympathy in her bereavement, and many telegrams came from other quarters.

appreciate him. In all the classes of the poplation this unexpected catastrophe has drawn mous reeing or sympathy. It anything can sorten the poignant bitterness of such a sorrow, it is assuredly the knowledge of the share that an entire population—with which all Russia will join—takes in the loss of a citizen

The Chinese were very much affected by whole confidence in him, and evidently loved him very much. The meeting of the Chinese Ministers with Mrs. Burlingame was a very moving sight, as one present described it to me. Some of them, however, have their own me. Some of them, however, have their own ideas as to the cause of his death. For several days the Chinese flag hung from the balcony of the Hotel Klu, but one day it was found that by some mistake the flag had been hung bottom upward so that the blue dragon had his head down. The lower members of the suite declared that this was the forerunner of some terrible calamity, and the flag was havied down and no longer displayed. The Chinese are so reverent of the dead that they not only were not reluctant to enter a Chrisnot only were not reluctant to enter a Christian church for the funeral, but on the contrary were very much surprised that any question should be raised.

lingame wished no unnecessary display. The funeral service was read at the hotel at 11 A. M., by the English clergyman, in the presence of the family and a few near friends. Not long after the body was taken in a quiet way to the British factory on the English quay. The funeral was appointed for two o'clock, and by this hour the church was well filled with English and American residents, officers of the army and navy, and officials and aides-de-camp of the Emperor. The Emperor himself did not come as he at first intended, but afterwards paid a visit of condolence to Mrs. Burhingame. The church, which is a pretty, neat room, in the Greek style, with a fine painting of the crucifixion over the altar, was draped in black; and when all were assembled the organ began to play a funeral march, and the rector and curate went out to the vestry to meet the body, and soon returned preceding it. The coffin was carried in by the pall-bearers, who were followed by the two sons of Mr. Burlingame, the Chinese Ministers, some intimate friends, the rest of the Chinese Mission, and the Corps Diplomatique and high Government officials in full uniform including some the Corps Diplomatique and high Government officials in full uniform, including some of the most prominent men of Russia.

The pall-bearers were M. de Westmann, Adjunct Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. de Stremooukoff, Director of the Asiatic Department; Sir Andrew Buchanan, the English Ambassador; General Fleury, Ambassador of France: Governor Curtin; General Vlangally, Russian Minister at Pekin; M. de. Champs. Secretary to the currin; General viangally, Russian Minister at Pekin; M. de. Champs, Secretary to the Chinese Mission; and General Pomutz, the American Consul. The simple English burial service was performed, while around the body of the dead American stood Russians, Greeks, Catholics. Lutherans. Protestants. Maham. of the dead American stood Russians, Greeks, Catholics, Lutherans, Protestants, Moham-medans, Buddhists and Pagans, all reverently listening. When the service was over and all had gone, the few friends carried the coffin down to the vault of the church, there to remain till sent to the United States.

The coffin is of plain wood, inclosed in another of lead, which is covered with-black cloth, and neatly trimmed with white and silver. It was loaded with wreaths of laurel, camelias, and immortelles, but through them might be seen a silver plate bearing the simple

sold the oil that murdered the two girls, have been let off for \$50. That is cheap, consider-

# **EDITION**

BY TELEGRAPH.

when that vessel was caught by a typhoon and broken almost in two. He was on his way THE ADMISSION OF TEXAS

# MR. BURLINGAME'S FUNERAL.

sia telegraphed to Mrs. Burlingame her warmest sympathy in her bereavement, and many telegrams came from other quarters.

The feeling in St. Petersburg is well expressed in the following obituary from yesterday's Journal de St. Petersburg:

"The quick death of this diplomat—who had acquired at St. Petersburg by the amenity of

"The quick death of this diplomat—who had acquired at St. Petersburg by the amenity of his manners and the distinguished qualities of his mind sympathies as ready as sincere-has caused a profound emotion to all persons who had quickly learned to know him and to appreciate him. In all the classes of the rontowards a family so cruelly tried an unani-mous feeling of sympathy. If anything can who was the honor of his country, as he was the legitimate hope of the sovereign and the nation whom had put in him their confidence, and who he represented with so much dignity, intelligence and devotion."

Mr Burlingame's death. They had put their

The funeral was very simple, as Mrs. Burlingame wished no unnecessary display. The funeral service was read at the hotel at 11 A.

Anson Burlingame, Born at Berlin, New York, Nov. 18, 1822, Died at St. Petersburg, Feb. 23, 1870.

The Milwaukee kerosene oil dealers who ing that servant-girls are worth three dollars

4:30 O'Clock.

# WASHINGTON

The Bill Passes the House by a Vote 181 to 45.

Additional Cable Quotations

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin.]
The Texas Bill Passes the House. WASHINGTON, March 15.-The Texas bll has passed the House by a vote of 131 to 45. The bill is similar to the Virginia bill.

By the American Press Association. The Appointment of New York Port Wardens.

WASHINGTON, March 15.—The House Committee on Commerce to-day agreed to report a bill taking the appointment of the Port Wardens in New York out of the hands of the State without recommending any action the State, without recommending any action. The Minister at Brussels.

The Minister at Brussels.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs instructed the Chairman, Mr. Sumner, to report favorably the nomination of John Russell Jones, of Illinois, as Minister Resident at Brussels, Belgium. Mr. Sumner bitterly opposed the nomination on the ground of alleged general incapacity. ceneral incapacity,

Proposed Changes of the Consular Sala-

Mr. Seward, the Consul General at Shanghai was before the Senate Committee on Commerce to-day, in relation to the proposed changes of the Consular salaries. The Committee agreed to report the bill on Thursday

New York Whisky Seizures. Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury, and Mr. Smith, of the Internal Revenue Department, have been sent to New York, charged with authority to investigate and release, if necessary, Collector Bailey's whisky seizures.

Montgomery Gibbs, Esq., the special agent f the Treasury, residing in Paris, has rejoined signed.

The Admission of Texas.

The Reconstruction Committee this morning agreed upon a bill for the admission of Texas, the provisions of which are similar to the Virginia and Mississippi bili. The Cadetship Sales.

It is expected that the House Committee on Military Affairs will to-morrow report in the cases recently before them, of the sales of cadetships, except that of Mr. Churchill. A resolution of censure will be reported in the case of R. R. Butler, of Tennessee, and it is expected a minority report for his expulsion vill also be submitted. Messrs. Mungen, Covode and others will be exonerated by the report of the Committee. Bill to Incorporate a New Railroad.

The House Committee on Pacific Rairoads heard the arguments from Col. Craig, Col. Abel and Judge Parson, in favor of a bill to incorporate the Missouri. Kansas and Texas Railway Company. Severalamendments were added and the final vote will be taken on Prider. Friday.

Nomination. The only nomination sent to the Senate today was that of Lafayetta Carter, as Surveyor General of the Territory of Idaho.

Latest Financial and Commercial Quotations by Cable. LIVERPOOL, March 15, 5 P. M.—The Cotton market closed firmer, but not higher. Manchester advices are more favorable, but do not Paris, March 15, 5 P. M.—The Bourse closed quiet. Rentes, 74f, 52c.

Antwerp, March 15.—Petroleum opened

quiet at 57 ff. for standard white. FRANKFORT, March 15.—United States Fivetwenty bonds opened heavy and quiet at 95; HAVRE, March 15.—Cotton opened firm both on the spot and affoat. Tres Ordinaire, spot, 135 per cwt. Low Middling, affoat, 131.

## (By the American Press Association.) FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. Second Session. [Senate—Continued from Fourth Edition.]

Mr. Edmunds followed, advocating the idea that it is best in all cases where it is ascer-tained that the Legislature is Republ can, for Congress to pass a general law allowing them to hold over two years, except in the States of Vermont and New Hampshire.

House-[Continued from the Fourth . Edition.] Mr. Garfield's motion was lost by a vote of 65 ayes to 79 pays, and the bill was then, on motion of Mr. Schenck, referred to the Com-

mittee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on In Mr. Benjamin, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, called up the bill to amend the mode of paying pensions. He said the bill was intended to emancipate the pensioner from the grasp of mercenary claim-agents. The bill proposes to simplify and economize the manner of paying pensions. It simply requires the pensioner to sign the application and a receipt, and he will speedlly receive a draft at the nearest post-office, from the Government direct, incurring no expense, whatever, save that for an oath before a magistrate. He argued in favor of the proposed plan of He argued in favor of the proposed plan of paying pensions through the post-office, even if it did involve the agency of seventeen hundred postmasters. He was especially severe upon the claim-agents, styling them soulless grasping, mercenary wretches.

Mr. Benjamin said there were over 243,000

pensioners and 103,000 applications still pend ing, and the number of pensioners would soon Mr. Benjamin said that the Government

pays to these pensioners annually \$30,000,000, yet he had reliable data for asserting that less than three-fourths of this sum reached the pockets of the pensioners. Mr. Dawes moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill for two weeks. Agreed to. Mr. Butler, from the Committee on Recon-

of the State of Texas to representation in Congress. He explained that the bill was precisely similar to the Virginia and Mississippi bills, with the exception of a clause providing that it shall not affect any of the conditions under which Texas was originally and tions under which Texas was originally annexed to the United States. Mr. Wood submitted a proviso declaring that this act shall reinstate the State of Texas,

with all the rights of other States, in the Union, without qualifications or fundamental conditions other than such as are herein Mr. Butler had no objection to the proviso,

but thought it was useless. It had not been put in the act admitting the reconstructed Mr. Wood said that was because it was not then supposed that an attempt would ever be made to overturn the work of reconstruction by subsequent legislation. He introduced the provise because hereafter the question might be asked whether, the act admitting Texas was a fai ure. He wanted the status of the States settled, so that they might not be again brought back here by the Reconstruction Committee for further reconstruction, remodeling and readmission in a week or two hence, upon some trifling pretence of error in the enactment.

The bill was then passed. Yeas 131, nays 45

# FRANCE AND ROME.

Extracts from Minister Daru's Views on the Situations in the Eternal City-Ad-vice and Predictions.

the Situations in the Eternal City—Advice and Predictions.

We translate the following highly important extracts from letters of Count Daru, the French Minister for Foreign Affairs, to one of the French Prelates now in attendance at the Ecumenical Council: "I have seen with regret," says M. Daru, "some things that have occurred, and yet I cannot give credence to too serious imprudences on the part of Rome. Rome cannot so blind herself as to suppose that the maintenance of our troops there would be possible on the morrow of the day on which the dogma of infallibility would be agreed upon. Did we desire to leave them in Rome, we would not be able to. An irresistible movement of public opinion in France would occur, and it would be impossible not to yield to it. The Holy Father undoubtedly knows, sees and believes this. He will follow, I hope, the most moderate counsels of the most illustrious members of the Church of France. \* \* I fear that the majority in the Council wishes to misuse its advantages and allowitself to sweep onward madly toward the object in view. It is more difficult to direct religious than political passions. I honor much the resistance made against them by the firm attitude of the minority of Bishops, and I aid it with all my efforts. I have several times sent the instructions of the Government to M. de Bauneville, who keeps me informed of everything, and through him I have spoken the truth to Car-

tions of the Government to M. de Bauneville, who keeps me informed of everything, and through him I have spoken the truth to Cardinal Antonelli. It is very evident that all things can be brought into question again by the conduct of the Italian and Spanish prelates, missionaries and apostolic vicars, who seem to live in another world. It is very evident that it may be made impossible for us to seem to live in another world. It is very evident that it may be made impossible for us to keep our garrison in Rome, and to occupy ourselves with the settlement of the financial affairs of the Holy Ree (which I was so well disposed to look into); that the engagements of the Concordat may be greatly weakened—the Propaganda not taking these into any account—and that the compact uniting us may be broken. I have warned the Cardinal to this effect. I shall not cease representing to him the danger in which he places himself and us; but I am not sure my assurances are heeded; men do not reason, but allow themselves to be led by the ardor of the hour. If the minority can gain time, its members will do what is best at this moment. The Revolutionary party, which has lately been active here, causes us a little trouble. It conspires, and segunt to with to are seen. active here, causes us a little trouble. It conspires, and seems to wish to act soon. How blind they are in Bome, not to see that they supply it with arms, that the danger is there; that to break the conservative strength in presence of such a peril is to do a deed of inanity; that to compromise religion by syllabi is to play the same game as they wh

without masks attack it daily, in speech and writing! I think the revolutionary plots will fall and that the attempts of the revolutionists will be repressed, but they are symptoms of the condition of men's minds, and should as such be heeded in Rome."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Possible Renewal of Negotiations. WASHINGTON, March 13.—It was announced WASHINGTON, March 13.—It was announced several weeks ago that all correspondence and negotiations upon the Alabama claims had been suspended. It appears now, however, that there is further correspondence in progress, which may lead to additional negotiations and possibly an adjustment of the long-pending difficulties between the two Governments. It will be remembered that Secretary Fish. in an elaborate desnatch, reviewed the Fish, in an elaborate despatch, reviewed the Fish, in an elaborate despatch, reviewed the whole question, and took occasion to recapitulate the position assumed by our Government and the wrongs to our people growing out of the action of the English Government in allowing the Alabama and other piratical vessels to be fitted out and depart from English lowing the Alabama and other piratical vessels to be fitted out and depart from English ports to prey upon our commerce. This despatch was not well received by her Majesty's Minister, which fact Mr. Motley communicated to the Secretary of State. In auswering this despatch Lord Clarendon respectfully declined in a brief note to continue the correspondence, which was read to the Secretary of State by Mr. Thornton. Accommanying this note was Mr. Thornton. Accompanying this note was an elaborate document or statement, which was neither dated nor signed, and which was not read to the Secretary of State. Sometime after Secretary Fish learned that the accompanying document was intended as an answer to his despatch. Not having any official knowledge of this, he immediately addressed a note to Lord Clarendon, through our Minister, to know whether the unsigned document was to be regarded as an official answer to the despatch. No reply has yet been received. If the answer is in the affirmative, the Secretary will reply to it at once, thus again opening the correspondence. It is unpanying document was intended as an answer again opening the correspondence. It is understood that the English Government is very anxious that the Alabama question should be adjusted.

SEBANTOPOL. Its Restoration. The walls of Sebastopol are completely restored, and upwards of three hundred houses have been built in place of those ruined by the bombardment. A new church, in the form of a pyramid, built entirely of marble, has also been erected in the churchyard of the town. The funds for the construction of this building were raised by a public subscription in the whole of Russia. The chief of the subscribers whole of Russia. The chief of the subscribers was Princess Wassiltchykoff, who gave up for that purpose the whole of her year's pension, amounting to 15,000 roubles (£2,000). A sum of 200,000 roubles was expended on the building. The principal monument in the churchyard is that of Prince Michael Gortchakoff. On it is the following inscription: "Here lie, among warrors, the postal roughly warrors of the control of the subscription of the subsc among warriors, the mortal remains of the man who prevented the enemies of our country from penetrating to this spot." The tombstones of the men are all alike in shape and size, and each of them bears this inscription: 'Grave of our brothers."

# AMUSEMENTS.

-At the Walnut, this evening, Mr. Fechter will appear in Ruy Blus. -Lotta will appear at the Arch, to-night, in

The Little Detective. -At the Chestnut Street Theatre, to —At the Chestnut Street Theatre, tonight, the translation of Sardou's comedy,
Frou-Frou, will be produced, with Miss
Keene and the full company in the cast.
"Frou-frou" is really an onomatopoetic
word, the English for which is "rustling." substantively used. Thus "Le fron-fron d'une robe de soie" denotes the "rustling of a silk dress." But by the authors of the comedy the word is employed to specify a certain type of Parisian society.

Parisian society. -At the American, this evening, the Rizzarelli Brothers will appear, and there will be a first-rate miscellaneous performance. -Mr. Charles Walcot, Jr., will have a benefit at the Walnut Street Theatre on Saturday next, in a splendid bill.

# FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

## LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Gerrespondence of the Phila. Even'g Bulletin.] Paris, Tuesday, March 1, 1870.—At last we are able to say, though not until the month of March has begun -solvitur acris hyemswinter is gone! It has been an unusually long one. It began on the 26th of October; the memorable day when, as on so many subsequent occasions, there "was to have been" a "demonstration", but which ended in there being only a snow-storm. Since then snow has fallen, I think, not less than nine or ten times successively in Paris—ar unprecedented occurrence; and winter has only finally disappeared after a three weeks' frost of extraordinary duration and severity, extending to this advanced period. There was ice two feet thick on some parts of the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne, and the adjoining city ice-houses have never been so well garnished since they were first erected. Americans who have this year sought a milder winter than their own in different parts of Europe have been not a little disappointed, whether at Nice, Pau, Paris, Rome, or elsewhere; for everywhere there has been the same exceptional duration of cold, wet or stormy weather. At this moment the Mont Cenis has once more been rendered impassable by a heavy fail; and even on the

plains winter only slowly and unwillingly re-

laxes his iron grip.

Our news items are of a more sombre com; plexion than the weather, and throw a gloom over American circles. The list of passengers in the missing steamship, now exposed to view at the windows of many of our steam companies' offices creates, a painful impression upon all, and is harrowing to the feelings of those more deeply and dearly interested in the fate of the vessel. The account of the dreadful weather encountered by the Orontes, of the British Navy, which left Halifax just before the City of Boston, and the narrow escape which the former vessel seems to have experienced, are not encouraging under the circumstances. Still, in the above case, there is yet some room for hope. In another instance, unhappily—that of the sudden demise of Anson Burlingame there is no such consolation left to his many friends, well-wishers, and countrymen residing in this city. The impression here was very great; almost as much so as the telegrams tell us it has been at Washington and generally in the United States. Nor is this to be wondered at, for Paris was perhaps the scene of Mr. Burlingame's greatest celebrity and success. Here it was that he seemed to triumph most completely over all the obstacles thrown in his way by European diplomacy and political and conventional reserve, and literally to carry all before him, Here it was that the salons of Mrs. Burlingame were crowded with the representatives of every court of the Old World, and where the hearty frankness of the first regularly accredited. Chinese Ambassador, and the grace and distinction of his lady, were universally acknowledged and done justice to. Few will ever forget the splendid hospitality displayed by Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame, at their beautiful mansion in the Champs Elysées; or those so-called "Chinese balls," at which hundreds of the highest fashion were soanxious to be present, and when there, seemed surprised to find only the most refined taste in all around, and good manners even among the Chinese! I happened to be making calls at a number of purely French houses the day when the news of the death of the late Ambassador was received, and I was surprised to, find how completely, even in such circles and amidst the engrossing political incidents of the day, the above important tidings en-

At the risk of making this letter look like an obituary, I must mention the decease of another member of that great financial house, of which the head and chief representative died here a short time ago. The Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild, nephew and sonin-law of the late Baron James de Rothschild, of Paris, and son of the old Nathan de Rothschild, of the London Stock Exchange, died a few days since, after eighteen years of what might be called existence rather than life. There are many persons here who can still remember the beau jeune homme, so elegant in person, dress and manners, who was the life of the Jockey Club, the race-course and the ball-roem. When still under forty years of age his sight first began unaccountably to fail him, and then gradually his other senses and limbs, until literally nothing was left but his mind. The soul seemed to survive the body, and the latter, unable in any way to serve the wants of the former, may be said to have sat for eighteen vears in an arm-chair, waiting for death. Arms, legs, hands, eyes, every member had lost the power of being useful, and made their unhappy owner absolutely dependant upon the care of others. Nothing remained of this extraordinary existence but the mind. But that was wonderfully brilliant to the last; and from his arm-chair even, Baron Nathaniel de Rothschild made his existence felt. it may almost be said, over the world. Perhaps such a life was not harder to bear for him on whom it fell than for the still young wife who left the world and society to devote herself to supply the privations of her hus-

grossed the general attention and were the

subject of very profound and sincere regret.

band. This is Shrove Tuesday, or Mardi gras, as it is called here—one of the most universal holidays in France. All the world is abroad for amusement, and to enjoy the fine weather and see the procession of the boulf gras; a sight of which the Parisians never tire any more than the London cits do of their Lord Mayor's show. The Boulevards are crammed