with thousands of people, and scarcely passable. French horns are sounding in the balconies, and the gamins are blowing cow-horns in the streets. Carriages, full of masqueraders, and advertising vans, make a gay figure along the causeway, and all time Parisians are delighted, as usual, with any pretext for being idle, or an opportunity *pour s'amuser!*

AN EDITOR ASSASSINATED.

Col. John Wilder Shot Down in Kansas City Without a Word of Warning.

(From the Kansas City (Mo.) Times, March 1.)

It is with feelings of the most intense horror and indignation that we chronicle the brutal and unprovoked murder of Colonel John Wilder, senior editor of the *Journal*, yesterday, in broad daylight.

As far as we can gather the facts, Colonel Wilder was standing at the northeast end of the hallway which runs through the Court House, in conversation with Mell H. Hudson, the City Clerk. The murderer, James H. Hutchinson, engaged in a conversation with Mr. Sol S. Smith, and pointing to Mr. Hudson and Colonel Wilder, asked if "that man was not Wilder?" Mr. Smith told him he did not know. He then drew a revolver from his breeches pocket, cocked it under his coat, and walked rapidly toward Col. Wilder and Mr. Hudson. When within about sixteen feet of them he muttered, "now, sir, defend yourself," and fired, the ball striking Col. Wilder in the breast, and traveling in a diagonal direction toward the heart. Col. Wilder did not at first seem to realize that he was mortally wounded, as he walked through the hall towards the Mayor's room, where two gentlemen, one of whom he recognized and called by name, assisted him into the City Attorney's office, in the northwest corner of the Court-house. Here he was laid on the floor, and Drs. Bennett, Morris, Porter, Dickson and Woodson, were speedily in attendance. Their skillful efforts, however, were of no avail, for in about twenty minutes he breathed his last.

After firing the fatal shot, the murderer cocked his pistol a second time. Officers O'Hare and Halpin, and Marshal Kelly heard the shot and advanced to arrest Hutchinson, who retreated a few steps and pointed his revolver, but Officer Halpin dodged behind a pillar, he was secured before he could do further mischief. He was taken into the Recorder's Court room and searched, when two revolvers were taken from him. He was then, to keep him from the crowd, taken down stairs and locked up. The pistol with which the murder was committed is of the old Smith & Wesson pattern, Tomb's make, a six-shooter. All the chambers were loaded, and only one was discharged.

Col. Wilder was born in Concord, Mass., about 1836. He entered Union College, at Schenectady, N. Y., where he was graduated with high honor in 1857. He was subsequently graduated at the Harvard Law School, and practiced law in Boston and vicinity until the breaking out of the war. In the year 1862 he entered the army as a private in a Massachusetts regiment, but was rapidly promoted until he attained the rank of colonel. He was at one time in command at Key West, Florida. After the close of the war he remained awhile in North Carolina, in the practice of his profession, where he met with signal success. In February, 1867, he came to Kansas City, where he has since resided. Soon after his arrival he purchased this paper and became its editor. From that time to this his history and labors have been part of the history and labors of this growing city, and are well known. He held the position of Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, and delivered the opening address at the inauguration of that enterprise. By his larger possibilities and promise he has been suddenly cut off in his early manhood, and the work he stood ready to do for us now seeks other hands.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

The Pennsylvania Senate was not in session yesterday.

The House of Representatives met last evening. Mr. Adaire presented the report of the Committee appointed by the House in the early part of the session, to ascertain whether the funds of the State Treasurer had been mismanaged, and whether corruption had been used to elect a State Treasurer. They said that a Senate Committee had been busy in ascertaining the facts about the State Treasury, and that it had not been possible for the House Committee to fix the charge of corruption upon any person in connection with the election of State Treasurer. The Committee offered a resolution appropriating nine hundred dollars to pay their expenses, which was laid over. Mr. Miller introduced a bill authorizing masters, auditors and examiners to have power to subpoena witnesses and compel their attendance. Mr. Dailey, a bill preventing laborers, mechanics or real estate brokers from being defrauded of their commissions or wages. Mr. Elliott, a bill relative to mechanics' liens, providing that when buildings are erected by contract, the building and ground shall be liable to the contractor alone for work done and materials furnished. When the contractor neglects to pay the persons employed by him it shall be their duty to notify the owner in writing, and the owner shall thereupon retain so much of the amount due from the contractor. Mr. Bunn, a bill authorizing juries in cases of felony punishable with death to render a verdict that the prisoner shall either suffer death or may be imprisoned at hard labor for a term not less than fifteen years, or the natural life. No prisoner to be sentenced to death unless the jury shall so determine. Also a bill that when Councils shall fail to pass an appropriation bill for the School Department before December 1st, such failure should be construed to be a renewal of the appropriation of the current year for the year next ensuing. Adjourned.

George Peabody's Gifts to London—How the Estates are Worked.

The London *Times* of the 28th of February says:—We are requested to publish the following statement of the Peabody trustees for the year 1869:

The trustees of the Peabody Fund present their annual report of proceedings for the year ending the 31st of December, 1869. The statement shows that the original fund of £150,000 there has been added from rents and interest £326,869 19s. 8d.; and after deducting from the amount the expenses attending its administration there remained at the end of the year 1869 property in lands, buildings and cash in hand to the amount of £475,972 8s. 11d. The trust now possesses under the first trust four groups of buildings, situated in Spitalfields, Islington, Shadwell and Westminster, providing collective accommodation for 498 families, irrespective of the persons assigned to the superintendents and porters. A fifth range of four blocks at Chelsea, of somewhat different construction, affording tenements for sixty-eight families, is approaching completion. The tenements are of one, two and three rooms each, and the weekly rent varies from 2s. 6d. to 5s. 6d., according to the number of rooms and desirableness of location. The trustees also possess a site at Bermondsey not yet built upon. The second donation of £200,000, which only became available for building purposes in July last, has been invested in Consols, at the cost of £0,471 0s. 7d. Mr. Peabody, by his last will and testament, added to the second trust the sum of £150,000, but this, by the terms of the gift, will not become available until 1873. The sum total of his gifts to the two trusts amounts to £500,000.

[For the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

THE CRY OF THE DOWN-TRODDEN.

BY EUDORA.

Deal gently, Bridget; for my wife is young,
And all unversed in every household way,
And dreadfully she fears thy bluterous tongue.
'Tis time to order; here is to obey.

Deal gently, Bridget; if the coffee strong
Must be thy portion from the family pot,
And if to unclean the grounds belong,
Give us at least the grounds and water hot.

Deal gently, Bridget; and thy favorite cat
That drinks the cream, and steals the boiling tea,
Breaks our best china, licks the butter-pat,
Shall still remain to keep thee company.

Deal gently, Bridget; if thy numerous friends
Delight in roasted beef and pudding cold,
Why, share and share alike the odds and ends;
Give them not off the new and us the old.

Deal gently, Bridget; if thy biscuits tough
Come to the table either burnt or raw;
To eat the wretched trash is hard enough,
Spare us at least a little of thy jaw.

Deal gently, Bridget; if the dirt and dust
Be swept in holes and corners unawares,
We'll pardon holes and corners, but thou must
Not leave thy breakneck dust-pan on the stairs.

Deal gently, Bridget; if thou must get tight
And on our velvet sofa snooze it out,
Or at the chandelier the gridiron light,
Be merciful, O, Bridget, merciful as stout!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The Rule of the Monk; or, Rome in the Nineteenth Century. By a general Cadet. 1870.

At first sight this piece of rhodomontade is a not very different performance from the performances of Emerson Bennett and Sylvanus Cobb, Jr. There is the same audacious romantic flights, superb brigands, and heroic stage-battles. Chapters bear such romantic and sensational headings as The Conspiracy, The Beautiful Stranger, The Subterranean Passage, The Spy in Venice, or The Cairolis and their Seventy Companions. The lovely daughter of the strong-minded sculptor loses no time—at the very first chapter—in being enamored by the beastly Cardinal Procopio. This monster's penitinuous victim meanwhile goes mad upon his slaughtering his and her child, and is not rescued from the dungeons beneath the convent but at an immense fetive expense of torchlight, wielding stairs, torture-chambers filled with corpses, profligate abbesses, *et cetera*. In short, there is the whole machinery come down from Ozranto, in its oldest and gibbest condition. Adventures so very strong could only appeal, to a reader unambitious of being narrowed, if set forth in a style of sound distinction; or else if interspersed with a good deal of didactic matter which might be supposed personal to the writer. But the distinction has in translation completely gone from Garibaldi's prose, and even his philosophy is set forth in a style that is a kind of travesty of the letters which come from time to time out of Victor Hugo's inkpot,—just as we have noticed in Garibaldi's manifesto and broadside eloquence a gaudy imitation of Napoleon Bonaparte. The book, we hasten to say, improves as it goes forward, and it gives the reader's blood a sort of heroic shock to remember that the insurrectionary action of October, 1867, with which the tale concludes—however incoherently narrated, and however redolent of a kind of *N. Y. Ledger* sublimity—is actually the best piece of work in the history of the whole scheme by its right. Garibaldi warned the police to be vigilant, and prevented the interference of the Government, to save the people from their own folly. Still a large portion of the public preferred to believe in bankers; the deposits went on increasing; and the very evening before the bubble burst they people could be heard condemning the conduct of the press as an unfair attack on the credit of a man who was enriching his countrymen by the easiest and most agreeable manner possible. It was true the profits were almost too large, and, if you choose to say so, incredible; but not more so than the resources and the genius of M. Sella. The next morning came the news that M. Sella was with his comrade Costa, in his proper place, in gaol. Of his eighty companions, some had been already arrested, eight are now prisoners, the rest for the time continue their payment under the strict surveillance of the police. The sums intrusted to the banks are said to have amounted to nearly 3,000,000*l.* sterling, the moneys seized to about 300,000*l.*

The telegrams which had been sent to the country began to produce their effect on Wednesday, by the arrival of crowds of depositors in the city, hoping to save something out of the wreck of their little fortunes. In some districts the number of the travellers was so large that two engines had to be put on to the trains, just as is the case on the occasion of a great speculation at Naples. All these country people, as fast they arrived, took their stand round the offices of the defaulting banks, and could be seen, with countenances of stupid despair, gazing upon the scene of their misfortune. Among them were a number of women who, unknown to their husbands, had invested the family funds intrusted to their keeping, and whose distraction was aggravated by the thought of the reception that the news of the loss would procure them at home. In many of the groups predominated the opinion that it was reported that in many villages no mass was said on Wednesday, owing to the absence of all the clergy in Naples. And without perhaps give as vivid an idea of the extent of the disaster, is the fact that the theatre of San Carlos was closed for the evening, owing to the Croesus being taken with convulsions on learning the loss of a considerable sum which she had placed in the hands of M. Sella. The same is said to have been the case with many of the other performers of this theatre, of which M. Sella was part proprietor, the dancers included. The earthquakes occasioned among the friends of the arrested bankers have hitherto prevented any but isolated acts of popular vengeance. The cashier of M. Sella, who, from the condition of a petty tobacconist, had in a short time attained to competency, was recognized in the street by some of the victims of his employer, and met with a perhaps not unmerited beating; after which another body proceeded to the lodgings of one of the bankers who has escaped, and, not finding him within, thrashed his porter. The police had also to rescue a collector who, on presenting himself at the Bourse, was greeted with cries of "Out with the swindler! out with the robber!" cries which were quickly followed by personal violence.

The arrest of Baron de Cunetis, one of the bankers, was made with some ingenuity. Surrounded by a strong force of police, he found himself in his house by the balcony. The authorities instantly sent to the house of his mistress, whom they found in her drawing-room with three gentlemen, all of whom denied any knowledge of the Baron de Cunetis. The agents, with a profusion of excuses, asked leave to search the gentlemen's pockets: in three of the first they found nothing, in those of the second only a few francs, but on the third were discovered bills to the amount of 6,000*l.* "You must be De Cunetis," said the officer; so he was.

Years and Leap Years.

The year 1900 will not be a leap year. 1896 and 1904 will be leap years. To explain this we must give a short account of the change of style in the calendar effected by Pope Gregory XIII. He found that the error of eleven minutes in the Julian calendar had amounted to ten days. He therefore deducted ten days in October, 1582, and, to prevent a recurrence of the error, it was ordered that every year ending a century should not be considered a leap year, except the multiples of the year 400. Thus, 1600 was a leap year, but 1700 was not, nor 1800, nor will 1900 be; but 2000 will be a leap year, and every 400th year after it. In England and America the Gregorian calendar was not adopted until 1752; consequently with its 1700 was not a leap year and we were eleven days out. These were substituted, at the time the measure enacting the alteration caused considerable uneasiness, and some few riots among the ignorant people, who could not comprehend the matter, and raised the cry of "Give us back our eleven days!" The Greeks and Russians still retain the old style; so that there is now a difference of twelve days between their dates and ours, because they have considered 1700 and 1800 as leap years.

The term "bissextile" as applied to the leap year, was given by Julius Cæsar when he reformed the calendar. He gave an additional day every four years to February, as being the shortest month, and caused it to be inserted between the 23d and 24th. By the Roman mode of reckoning the 22d of February was called the sixth day, and the 24th was called the and the intercalary day was, therefore, named "his sextus dies," the second sixth day, and the year "bissextile," contained the second sixth day.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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NO. 1 GARDNER'S ALLEY,

Manufacturers of fine furniture and of medium priced furniture of improved quality.

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Counters, Desk-works, &c., for Banks, Offices and Stores made to order.

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Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania in the Western States.

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JOHN W. MASON,

No. 102 Church street, City Stores

mh8 3m

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Commissioner of Highways, Park 224 SOUTH FIFTH street, till noon of SATURDAY, March 19, 1870, for furnishing and maintaining a Gas Lamp Post and Iron Post, at a part of whom they found in her drawing-room with three gentlemen, all of whom denied any knowledge of the Baron de Cunetis. The agents, with a profusion of excuses, asked leave to search the gentlemen's pockets: in three of the first they found nothing, in those of the second only a few francs, but on the third were discovered bills to the amount of 6,000*l.* "You must be De Cunetis," said the officer; so he was.

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

PATENT SHOULDER SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

Orders for these celebrated Shirts executed promptly and faithfully.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods,

Of late styles in full variety.

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MRS. A. H. GRAHAM'S

Corset Manufactory and Hoop Skirt and Variety Store,

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To No. 127 N. Eighth St.,

East Side, above Arch.

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CORSETS,

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PANIERS,

HAIR CLOTH SKIRTS.

112 S. Eleventh St.

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HARDWARE.

Machinists, Carpenters and other Mechanics' Tools.

Hinges, Screws, Locks, Knives and Forks, Spoons, Saws, Planes, Hammers, Nails, Screw Taps' Dies, Universal and Scroll Chucks, Planes in great variety. Ivory and Rosewood Rules, Chisels, &c.

At the CHEAP-FOR-CASH Hardware Store of

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GIFTS OF HARDWARE.

Table Cutlery, with Ivory, Incoriole, rubber and Stag Handles, Pocket Knives and Scissors, Razors and Forks, Pocket Knives, Scissors in sets, Razors, Gay Goods, Ladies' Companions, Ladies' Thimbles, Thimbles for watch chains, Ladies' Scissors, Ladies' Nail Files, Ladies' Nail Polishers (twenty miniature tools in thimble), Boxes, Leather and Gents' Skates, Clothes Wringers (they'll save their cost in clothing and time), Carpet Sweepers, Furniture Casters, Door Springs, Door Springs, Furniture Springs, Door Springs, Carpet Stretchers, Miniature Carpet Tacks, Carpet Tacks, Carpet Tacks, Brass Nails and Spring Call Bells, Nut Crackers, Tea Trays and Waiters, Patent Ash Sifters, Ice Pick Handles, Ice Picks, Ice Shavers, Ice Cream Freezers, Chopping Bowls, Butter Bowls, Adjustable Chopping Machines, Patent Nutmeg Graters, and a general variety of useful Housekeeping Hardware. Cutlery, Tools, &c. at THOS. A. WOOD'S, Hardware Store, No. 848 Market street, between Ninth, Philadelphia.

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Accounts received and Interest allowed on daily balances subject to check at sight.

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$700 $1,000, $2,000, $5,000 TO LOAN at par on mortgage.

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COTTON.—204 BALES COTTON, NOW landing from steamer Wyoming, for sale by CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATION, RUSSELL & CO., 111 Chestnut street.

FINANCIAL.

Office of FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

No. 5 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK,

February 15th, 1870.

The remarkable success which attended our negotiation of the Loans of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY and the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY, and the popularity and credit which these Loans have sustained in the markets, both in this country and Europe, have shown that the First Mortgage Bonds of wisely-located and honestly-managed Railroads are properly recognized and readily taken at the most suitable, safe and advantageous form of investment, yielding a more liberal income than can hereafter be derived from Government Bonds, and available to take their place.

Assured that, in the selection and negotiation of superior Railroad Loans, we are meeting a great public want, and rendering a valuable service—both to the holders of Capital and to those great National works of internal improvement whose intrinsic merit and substantial character entitle them to the use of Capital and the confidence of investors—we now offer with special confidence and satisfaction the

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

OF THE

Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, connecting the Atlantic cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore with Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation and free, with the entire Railroad system of water transportation for the Atlantic States, **forms the additional East and West Trunk Line**, so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and European cities and the great productive and rapidly-growing States of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

The importance of this Road as a new outlet from the West to the sea suggested to the Pennsylvania Legislature, and insures to it an extensive through traffic from the day of its completion; while, in the development of the extensive agricultural and mineral resources of Virginia and West Virginia, it possesses, along its own line, the elements of a large and profitable local traffic.

The Loan is secured by a mortgage upon the entire Lineal Road from Richmond to the Ohio River, with the equipment and all other property and appurtenances connected therewith.

A SINKING FUND OF $100,000 PER ANNUM IS PROVIDED FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE BONDS, TO TAKE EFFECT ONE YEAR AFTER THE COMPLETION OF THE ROAD.

The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 only $7,000,000 will be issued to the Company to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the road for the large business and travel which the present price is so well secured and guarded, and so large a sum expended on it, mostly in Europe, and to certain benefits to command a prominent place among the Trunk Lines of the country. Our work will be in the case of the Grapeshot, that President Lincoln's proclamation gave to Louisiana and elsewhere were legal tribunals.

The Secretary of War yesterday sent to the House in response to a resolution of Mr. Lawrence of his expedition against the Pegans. General Sherman, in submitting the report, says that General Hardee, a most humane and considerate officer, justifies the expedition, and adds that "we will direct General Sheridan to call on Col. Baker for a detailed report, to meet the charge that the greater number killed were women and children.

The robbery of the Waverly, N. Y., National Bank, took place early on Sunday morning. The door of the vault and safe were blown open with powder, the explosion shattering all the windows of the bank. The loss in special depositors is large, to the bank small. There was no one in the bank at the time of the robbery, which was effected in the night or the following morning, and the robbers were doubtless aware of that fact.

The change in the Secretaryship of Navy has been received at Havana. General Goyeneche had crossed the Cabina River, which was the river on which the Spanish troops were encamped, and had taken the town of Guaimaro. General Puello's forces occupy Sabanieso and San Miguel, and were expecting further reinforcements, and were being fortified. The insurgent General Jose Lacret, who was reported to have surrendered last week, but they have since been moved, and are now at Remedios. General Jordan lately sent one hundred Camagueyanos to Puerto Principe. Cinco Villas district, but when near Remedios they were met by the Spanish forces and most of their number killed, and their advance checked. The Spanish lost one hundred and ten wounded. The insurgents, in superior numbers, lately attacked Fort Charcas, but were repulsed by the garrison of colored freemen from Havana.

Some Rather Peculiar Relics.

A Hungarian Roman Catholic clergymen, at Szeg Szabo Hall, of Pesthorz, in Transylvania, is a curious account of a visit paid to the Church of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, for half an hour," says the writer, "through streets uglier and dirtier than any that could be found in any Hungarian village, and then stood at last the Church of St. Augustine. When I entered, there appeared to me to be a poor old building, but an old bare-footed sacristan soon appeared who offered (of course for a small consideration) to show me the interesting relics of the churchyard. Having conducted me into a little chapel, he pointed out to me a wooden cushion inclosed in a small glass case, *the zend which Jacob Martyrd hot Rumpel Atlasoff.* My clergyman maintained the relic to be authentic, and I could not but his feelings by an expression of doubt. Another case contained a *wing of the Archangel Gabriel.* I found no inquiry from the Hungary that had obtained this gift from the angel by his prayers, and my guide informed me, with great solemnity, that he had, in the course of a pious man, the possessor of a feather from this angelic wing, who would be happy to dispose of it in favor of another devout man. I did not take the hint, we continued our examination of the relics, and I was shown *a little cask of the cock that crowed when Peter denied his Master*, then *the staff with which Moses divided the waters of the Red Sea*, and afterwards *the heart of Noah.* My clergyman took care to inform me, every now and again, that in consideration of my being a pious man, I could obtain a small portion of these invaluable relics at a very moderate price." The *Pressburg Gazette* adds to this story by way of postscript: "Our worthy clergyman does not seem to have been shown what, in our opinion, is the pearl of the collection in question: it is one of the steps of the ladder on which Jacob, in his dream, saw the heavens open and the angels descending.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

Monk reforms are promised by Ollivier.

MARSHAL McMAHON, Governor-General of Algeria, has resigned.

The freight on sugar shipped last week by the steamers on the Shore reservations in Minnesota have begun to acquire legal titles to the lands occupied by them.

The Khedive of Egypt has given orders for the immediate commencement of the new fortifications and other works in the harbor of Alexandria.

In WILLIAMSBURG, Va., on Saturday night, two men manicured the same horse, when they were thrown' against a post and both instantly killed.

A CHANGE IN the attitude of France towards Rome was necessitated by the publication of the twenty-one canons of the Church, which, in the abstract, are hostile to Napoleon's views.

The Naval Appropriation bill, reported yesterday, appropriates $16,641,855. The Bureau Navy Yard proper gets $15,530, the New Yorkyard $14,400, and the Philadelphia Yard $13,600.

THERE millions of dollars in silver are expected in New York, from Panama, this week, for the banks. One New York bank is expected to have fifty-two kegs of silver in its vaults.

THE bill prescribing the taking of the Fourth Estimate, reported by Mr. Pike, from the Chesapeake Bay with the Ohio River at a point of reliable navigation and free, with the entire Railroad system of water transportation for the Atlantic States, **forms the additional East and West Trunk Line,** so imperatively demanded for the accommodation of the immense and rapidly-growing transportation between the Atlantic seaboard and European cities and the great productive and rapidly-growing States of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys on the other.

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The mortgage is for $15,000,000, of which $2,000,000 will be reserved and held in trust for the redemption of outstanding Bonds of the *Virginia Central Railroad Company*, now merged in the CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO.

Of the remaining $13,000,000 only $7,000,000 will be issued to the Company to complete the road to the Ohio river, perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the road for the large business and travel which the present price is so well secured and guarded, and so large a sum expended on it, mostly in Europe, and certain benefits to command a prominent place among the Trunk Lines of the country. Our work will be in the case of the Grapeshot, that President Lincoln's proclamation gave to Louisiana and elsewhere were legal tribunals.

The Secretary of War yesterday sent to the House in response to a resolution of Mr. Lawrence of his expedition against the Pegans. General Sherman, in submitting the report, says that General Hardee, a most humane and considerate officer, justifies the expedition, and adds that "we will direct General Sheridan to call on Col. Baker for a detailed report, to meet the charge that the greater number killed were women and children.

The robbery of the Waverly, N. Y., National Bank, took place early on Sunday morning. The door of the vault and safe were blown open with powder, the explosion shattering all the windows of the bank. The loss in special depositors is large, to the bank small. There was no one in the bank at the time of the robbery, which was effected in the night or the following morning, and the robbers were doubtless aware of that fact.

The change in the Secretaryship of Navy has been received at Havana. General Goyeneche had crossed the Cabina River, which was the river on which the Spanish troops were encamped, and had taken the town of Guaimaro. General Puello's forces occupy Sabanieso and San Miguel, and were expecting further reinforcements, and were being fortified. The insurgent General Jose Lacret, who was reported to have surrendered last week, but they have since been moved, and are now at Remedios. General Jordan lately sent one hundred Camagueyanos to Puerto Principe. Cinco Villas district, but when near Remedios they were met by the Spanish forces and most of their number killed, and their advance checked. The Spanish lost one hundred and ten wounded. The insurgents, in superior numbers, lately attacked Fort Charcas, but were repulsed by the garrison of colored freemen from Havana.

Some Rather Peculiar Relics.

A Hungarian Roman Catholic clergymen, at Szeg Szabo Hall, of Pesthorz, in Transylvania, is a curious account of a visit paid to the Church of St. Augustine, Bishop of Hippo, in Africa, for half an hour," says the writer, "through streets uglier and dirtier than any that could be found in any Hungarian village, and then stood at last the Church of St. Augustine. When I entered, there appeared to me to be a poor old building, but an old bare-footed sacristan soon appeared who offered (of course for a small consideration) to show me the interesting relics of the churchyard. Having conducted me into a little chapel, he pointed out to me a wooden cushion inclosed in a small glass case, *the zend which Jacob Martyrd hot Rumpel Atlasoff.* My clergyman maintained the relic to be authentic, and I could not but his feelings by an expression of doubt. Another case contained a *wing of the Archangel Gabriel.* I found no inquiry from the Hungary that had obtained this gift from the angel by his prayers, and my guide informed me, with great solemnity, that he had, in the course of a pious man, the possessor of a feather from this angelic wing, who would be happy to dispose of it in favor of another devout man. I did not take the hint, we continued our examination of the relics, and I was shown *a little cask of the cock that crowed when Peter denied his Master*, then *the staff with which Moses divided the waters of the Red Sea*, and afterwards *the heart of Noah.* My clergyman took care to inform me, every now and again, that in consideration of my being a pious man, I could obtain a small portion of these invaluable relics at a very moderate price." The *Pressburg Gazette* adds to this story by way of postscript: "Our worthy clergyman does not seem to have been shown what, in our opinion, is the pearl of the collection in question: it is one of the steps of the ladder on which Jacob, in his dream, saw the heavens open and the angels descending.

AUCTION SALES.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS

Located Permanently for the Season at

No. 701 CHESTNUT street, above Seventh.

WE HAVE ALL THE

OUR SALEROOMS FROM THE OLD STAND,

No. 232 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

TO THE NEW AND ELEGANT BUILDING

No. 701 CHESTNUT STREET,

WHERE WE HAVE SUPERIOR FACILITIES,

WE ARE NOW PREPARED

TO DO BUSINESS ON

LARGE SALE OF STATIONERY AND BLANK BOOKS.

Contributions will be received during this week for the Large Sale of Stationery and Blank Work, now in preparation.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 704 Chestnut street, commencing on MONDAY, MARCH 21,

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL AND PIER MIRRORS, FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ROSEWOOD DESKS AND OFFICE FURNITURE, FINE GERMAN SILVER TEA SETS, ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED TABLES, WALNUT AND OAK EXTENSION TABLES, WALNUT, ASH AND PINE BEDSTEADS, FASHIONABLE BEDDING, FINE PLATED FORKS, SPOONS, BUTTER KNIVES, PLATED TABLE SPOONS, SUPERIOR BEDSTEADS, BEDDING, ETC., ETC., ELEGANT PLATED WARE, FANCY GOODS, CLOCKS, SEWING MACHINES, &c., &c.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,

March 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 704 Chestnut street, by catalogue, the entire Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room furniture of a family removing, as well as a superior assortment of handsome Household Furniture, new and second-hand.

Also, on Wednesday afternoon, March 16, at 2 o'clock, at No. 704 Chestnut street, by Singer and Hawley, a large assortment of Boots and Shoes.

Also, large and fine French Plate Pier Mirror.

Also, Fine Rosewood Piano Forte, made by Chickering.

Also, superior Rosewood Piano Forte, made by Steinway.

Also, Superior Rosewood Piano Forte, made by T. Loud.

CHOICE MADEIRA WINES.

Also, on Wednesday afternoon,

March 16, at 10 o'clock, soon at the auction store, by order of the Executors, a portion of the Wines of the late Joseph Lea, including the celebrated "Old PEACE MADEIRA," Sherry, Port, Sauterne, Hock, Claret, Cordials, &c., &c., &c., "Old Port" and "Sherry" Madeiras.

OLD WHISKY.

Also, at same time, 40 gallons of Bernard's Old Rye Whisky, over fifty years old.

JAMES A. BERGEN, AUCTIONEER,

No. 232 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, No. 232 and 234 South Second street, commencing on MONDAY, MARCH 16,

HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR, CHAMBER AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE, FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND VENETIAN CARPETS, FINE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, ELEGANT SILVER-PLATED WARE, ETC.

ON THURSDAY MORNING,

March 17, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, by catalogue, the entire Household Furniture.

FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY CARPETS.

ON FRIDAY MORNING,

March 18, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, by catalogue, the entire handsome Household Furniture, including Walnut Parlor Furniture, covered with rich brocatel; extra Plate Pier Glasses, made by Fisher; in sheets; Walnut Chamber Furniture, Walnut Dining Room Furniture, Walnut Sideboard and Extension Tables, Walnut Sideboard and Extension Tables, Walnut Wardrobes, Walnut Bedsteads; fine Spring and Hair Mattresses, handsome Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mahogany Tea Tables, Rosewood Chairs, Mahogany Chairs, Cottage Chairs, China and Glassware, &c.

The furniture is in excellent condition, having been in use but a short time.

THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS.

SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

Sale at Exchange Sales Rooms, No. 139 Walnut street, Fine Furniture sales at the Auction Store EVERY THURSDAY.

Sales of Residences receive special attention.

Sales at Residences, Country Seats, etc., by special agreement, ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

March 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 139 Walnut street, Valuable Household Furniture, Bedding, Carpets, Glass, Crockery, Feather Beds, Bedding, Mattresses, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Dressing Bureaus, Dressing Tables, Wash Stands, Tables, Mahogany Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Arm Chairs, Hat Stands, Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Tools, Ladders, Grindstones, Garden Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c., also, Dining Room and Kitchen Utensils, Glass and Queensware, Tea Trays, Waiters, Knives, Forks, Spoons, Plated Ware, Clothes, Gas Fixtures, &c.

ON THURSDAY MORNING,

March 17, at 10 o'clock, at No. 139 Walnut street, by catalogue, the entire Household Furniture, including Rosewood Parlor Furniture, Brussels Carpets, Walnut Chamber Furniture, Walnut Dining Room Furniture, Walnut Extension Tables, Sideboards, Dressers, Wardrobes, Bedsteads, Bedding, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bureaus, Wash Stands, Dressing Bureaus, Tables, Mahogany Chairs, Cane Seat Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Sofas, Lounges, Ingrain Carpets, Oil Cloths, Stoves, Kitchen Furniture, Tools, Ladders, Grindstones, Garden Rollers, Lawn Mowers, Hoes, Rakes, Shovels, &c., Also, Dining Room and Kitchen Utensils,