# Baily Coening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

# VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 288.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 de30fmw tf§ WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-Braved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chestnut fe20 tr

MARRIED. MARKIED.

GRANT-TORREY.—Feb. 7th, at the British Consulate, Caire, and afterwards at the American Mission Chapel, by the Rev. J. Barnet, D.D.: James Andrew Sandliands Grant. A. M. M. D., Chevalier of the Imperial Order of the Mediddich, Egyptian Government Medical Service, and Resident Physician, Cairo, to Ada Northrop, second daughter of the Hon. John Torrey, Monesdale, Wayne county, Pa., U. S. America.

CLAGHORN.—On Monday, 14th instant, suddenly, Bertie Rice, youngest son of J. Baymond and Lizzle ft. Claghorn, aged 7 months.
FERGUSON.—On Saturday, March 12th. after a short illness, at the residence of her parests, Tompkins's avenue, Brooklyn, Clara Marle, the beloved wife of William Perguson, and only daughter of Carrett and Blargaret Dung.
LEAVITT.—On Monday, March 14th, at his residence in Germantown, Hart. A. Leavitt.
LONG.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant, Charles T. Long. DIED.

In Germantown, Hart. A. Lewvitt.

LONG.—On Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant,
Cherles T. Long.

BENNITT.—On the evening of the 14th instant, after
nehort illness, Miss Annie Sennitt.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of R. H. Adams, 1227 Green
street, on Thursday afternoon, the 17th instant, at 2
o clock. Funoral to proceed to Laurel Hifl.

WHITEHEAD.—At Newark, N. J., on Sunday evening, March 13th, Gertrude Mercer, daughter of William
ami Gertrude E. (Whitehead, of Philadelphia, aged I
year and 5 months)

PEABODY BLACK MOHAIR,

"EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH streets,
KEEP ALL THE BEST BRANDS,
BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS,
DOUBLE CHAIN ALPACA. SPECIAL NOTICES.

# 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

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## ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 OHESTNUT Street.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE LIFE-SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ABTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ. THIRD WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.

GALLERIES THRONGED DAT AND ATTACKS.

"With foam and with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his-ye, and the red nostril's play,
He seemed to the whole great army to say:
'I have brought you Sheridan all the way.

"Your Windlester down to save the day!" From Winchester down to save the day?

SF CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, \$10.

ADM18S1ON. ADMISSION. 25 CENTS: Including the entire Collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7); to 10 P. M.

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

JOHN G. SAXE, March 21. Prof. ROBERT E. ROGERS, March 24. ANNA E. DICKINSON, April 7. 

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC "HOW TO SAY THINGS,"

A lecture by
PROFESSOR SHOEMAKER,
the Popular Elocutionist. At the request of many
friends, Professor Shoemaker will deliver the above in
structive, entertaining and humorous lecture at
THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
ON FRIDAY EVENING, March 18.
Tickets, 50 cents. The served seats in Family Circle, 50
Balcony, 75 cents; reserved seats in Family Circle, 50
cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Plane Booms, No. 53
Chestnut street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to
commence at 8

Commence at 8.

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD

COMPANY, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 5th day of April.

1870, at 12 octock, noon, at the Company's Office, 124

Walnut street, in the city of Philad-lphia.

EDWAILD JOHNSON,

mhl5in the star55

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—THE stated monthly meeting of the Institute will be held THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, 16th instant, at 8 o'clock. Members and others having new inventions repetimens of manufacture to exhibit, will please send them to the hall. No. 15 Bouth Seventh street, before 7 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HAMMERON.

PILGRIM BENEFITS.
Tuesday evening, Morning Star Division S. of T.
Wednesday 2.30 and evening S. Berean Baptist Church.
Thursday evening, Central Presbyterian 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. B., to 1 P. M.
mhl6 2trp§

J. W. BAIN, Proprietor.

Interest of Meat secures great economy and convenience in housekeeping and excellence in cooking. None genuine without the signature of Barou Liebig, the inventor, and of Dr. Max Von Pettenkofer, delegate, ja26-w s-tf J. MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, N.Y. PROF. MEIGS'S VALEDICTORY
Address for sale at Madeira's, 115 Tenth street,
below Chestnut. mb15 2trp§ HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 1220 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicineformished gratuitously
o the poor

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKICH BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS,

### Departments for Ladies. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and Cherry streets.—During Lent, service every Wednesday Evening, at 7½ o'clock—Uhoral Service. Seats free. This Evening, sermon on "The Ministry of the People," by J. S. B. Hodges, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, Newark. DR. BEADLE WILL DELIVER
The Becond Lecture in the Course of Biblical Illustrations, in Whitfield Chapel Twenty first and Walnut, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, March 16.

COPARTNERSHIPS. COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
The understaned have this "day form OF ALTHER RESHIP NOTICE.

The undersined have this day formed a limited copartnorship under the name and style of LINNELL & MURPHY, Druggists, at Green and Tenth streets.

HENRY P. LINNELL, 108. D. MURPHY, JR. PHILADELPHIA, March 14, 1870. mlnl6,31\*

DLOW LINES, BED CORDS, CLOTHES Lines, Rope Haiters, Sash and Dumb Waiter Cords, Chalk, Mason and Fish Lines, and Twine, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Mar-ket street, below Ninth. MALLETS FOR TINMEN, BOTTLERS AVI Carpenters, etc. A heavy fron bound article for store use. A small, neat Mallet for lads' tool chests. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth. A DECLINE IN THE COST OF GOAL

may be indirectly effected by using Patent Ash
Sifters or Ash Sleves. Several kinds for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Fight Thirty-five, Market st.,
helow Winth.

BRUTALMURDER AT WOODVILLE, PA.

CRIME.

A Woman Shot and Instantly Killed A Boarding House the Scene of a Fearful

Tragedy. The Escape and Pursuit of the Murderer.

A Pittsburgh paper of yesterday contains the following:
A fearful tragedy in which an innocent

woman was snatched from , earth by the hand of an assassin, was enacted at Woodville, a small hamlet or village about three sniles west of Marchald Da and more years on a line of the of Mansfield, Pa., and nearly on a line of the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway, between three and four o'clock yester fternoon, the victim being Mrs. Margaret The Murder.

The first news of the murder reached the city about half-past seven o'clock, last even ing, through a brother of the deceased, Charles McCarty. Mr. McCarty stated that he was working a short distance from the house. His sister was washing and dressing one of the children, as he believed, and the little one be-coming troublesome, she gave it a severe "spanking." Just then the brother heard one shot, then another inside the house, and hastenshot, then another hiside the house, and hastening to the spot, he was horrified at seeing the form of his sister lying upon the floor. of the down stair room, the blood streaming from a wound in her breast, and also one in her right arm. She died almost immediately; never speaking a word. The murderer had escaped. No one appeared to have been in the house at No one appeared to have been in the house at the time of the sad occurrence, but it seems that the murderer, Thomas Reardon, gave as a reason to some one he saw after the shooting, "that Mrs. Tobin had refused to let the little child look out of a window, and had pulled it down and spanked it, and then he had come down from an up-stairs apartment and shot her." o one appeared to have been in the house at and shot her."

There were two wounds on the person of There were two wounds on the person or the deceased, one in the fleshy part of the right arm and the other through the heart.

Mrs. Tōbin was between thirty-five and thirty-six years of age; was both in Ireland, and had been married about eighteen years.

The unweterer. The Marderer,

Thomas Reardon, is described as being a large, heavy-set Irishman. He was very shabbily dressed, and fled from the house immediately after firing the fatal shot. A short distance after firing the fatal shot. A short distance from the house he met an acquaintance, and on being questioned as to why he was in such a hurry answered that one of Mrs. Tobin's children had been taken suddenly ill and he wis on his way for a physician. He was allowed to pass by, and this person with whom the murderer conversed, arriving at the house; stopped and looked in and there saw the deceased lying on the floor dead. By this time he was out of sight.

Search for the Murderer.

News of the murder soon stretched from one end of the village to the other, and scouting parties were formed and despatched in every direction, to, if possible, cut off the retreat of the cold-blooded villain. At last accounts, he had not been apprehended. He the cold-blooded villain. At last accounts, however, he had not been apprehended. He had boarded with Mrs. Tobin about four weeks, and worked with Mr. Tobin on the railroad. Mr. Tokin worked at what is called the "dump," and Reardon at the pit. For some unaccountable reason he did not go to work at all yesterday, elsethe horrible tragely might not have occurred. might not have occurred.

# A FRENCH TRAGEDY.

Another Dreadful Murderin Paris. PARIS, March 1st.—A horrible murder was committed on Sunday night in the Rue Amelot. A carpenter named Maillot, who occupies a small apartment on the fifth floor of the house No. 34 bis, received the evening before last the following letter:

o'clock this morning, after a dispute about her master, M. Humbert. He remains responsible for our child. He is the cause of our misfortune. When you receive this letter I shall be dead. FRAISE.

This note bore the post-mark of Montreuil, near Paris. The writer lived on the same floor as Maillot, who at once gave notice to the Commissary of Police, and the door of Fraise's rooms having been forced open, a trightful speciacle presented itself. The woman was lying on the bed with the head nearly severed and the holds more left. nearly severed, and the body mangled in an indescribable manner. The sight was so shocking that a medical man who was sent for shocking that a medical man who was sent for fainted away on entering the apartment. A razor with which the crime had been committed was found in the room and had been carefully wiped, and the blood had been partially washed from the floor, no doubt to prevent it from penetrating to the floor beneath. The woman had evidently been murdered in her sleep, and the man must have remained with the body for about four hours after the deed. Fraise was employed as porter on the Lyons Railway, and was thirty porter on the Lyons Railway, and was thirty years of age; his wife was a year younger, and they had one child, a girl of eight, at present ill in a hospital. The woman before her marriage had been in the service of M. Humbert, and had remained on friendly terms with her former employers; on the afternoon of the day in question she had been attending on Mdine. Humbert, who was ill. The husband and wife had dined with their neighbor M. Maillot in the evening, and had retired at midnight, each in apparent good humor. Fraise was generally considered to be kind to his wife, but was from time to time somewhat irregular in his conduct, and would leave his work and his home for a day or two. This had occurred last week, and he had slept out on the nights of Thursday and Friday. According to his letter, jealousy of M. Humbert would appear to be the motive for the No traces of him have yet been ob-

tained. Suicide of the Murderer. Paris, Malch 3... Fraise, who committed the murder in the Rue Amelot, hung himself yes-

# BUTCHER'S MEAT.

# Why Don't It Come Down?

terday.

A New York paper asks:
Why is it that the price of butcher's meat has not fallen? Gold has gone down; the prices of sugar, flour, cotton, and all the chief necessaries of life have also fallen; routs are sensibly declining; and yet meat remains as high as it was during the darkest period of the war. The same thing was observed in the London market after the cattle-plague. The prices which the butchers had been able to demand during the scarcity of live-stock remained unchanged long after the panic had subsided and the plague entirely disappeared. It would be interesting to know by what peculiar process butchers manage to evade the effect which the fall of gold produces upon the prices of all other commodities except the

necessary one of meat. —Both the King and the Crown Prince of Prussia are noted for their penuriousness, so far as matters of dress and tollet are concerned. They say in Berlin that the Crown Prince almost wears his uniforms threadbare, and when they will absolutely do for him no longer, hegets his tailor to make out of them small uniform coats for his little Princes.

# PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16, 1870.

True History of the Fraud.

THE CARDIFF GIANT.

True History of the Fraud.

The full history of the Cardiff giant has been revealed at last, by Mr. H. B. Mortin, of Marshaltown, in the State of Iowa. This estimable and ingenious gentleman, believing himself wronged by the partners in whom he trusted, has made a clean breast of it. According to his confession, he "got up that giant," and, in partnership with one George Hull, bought a quarry of gypsum in Iowa, from which the material of the statue was obtained. With much difficulty the stone was conveyed to Chicago, and there chiseled into shape by a sculptor named Saley. Then it was sent to Cardiff, in that famous iron-bound box, and buried on Newell's farm—Broome county being, as Hull remarked, "a great place for relies." Newell had a one-fourth interest in it, and various other persons were admitted to partnership in the enterprise, though it does not appear that

other persons were admitted to partnership in the enterprise, though it does not appear that anybody but Newell and Hull got much except protested notes. Mr. Mortin's statement is tolerably circumstantial and coherent, and seems to be accepted by those who have heard it; although such is the depravity of human nature that we dare say a great many people will hesitate to take his word as evidence. We ourselves are tather more interested in Mr. Mortin's story of what he purposed doing than what he actually did. Recognizing the fondness of the public for being humbugged, he felt that his stone petrifaction; properly manaced, was equivalent to a fortune; and "if Hull hadn't made a d—d fool of himself," he remarked, "I should have had the mother of the Glant dug up near the same spot."

"if Hull hadn't made a d—d fool of himself," he remarked, "I should have had the mother of the Glant dug up near the same spot." This pleasing old lady was to have been represented in the deadly embrace of a huge serpent. She was to have been built of iron, bone, and plaster of Paris, and we have no doubt that her celebrated son would have been a very insignificant giant indeed by the side of her. The behavior of the miserable Hull, in making a d—d fool of himself, is therefore to be deeply regretted; but we may console eurselves with Mr. Mortin's prediction that in less than two years he will humbug the American people with some coloseal fraud in comparison with which the Cardiff giant will be nothing but wooden nutninegs. We shall await the next two years with pleasing anticipations.

This confession of the gentleman who "got up" the Giant will perhaps draw forth a few remarks from the gentlemen who gave it various scientific recommendations. We, of course, understand that the eminent professors, geologists, antiquaries, and authorities on art and anatomy who vouched for the nuthenticity of the statue, are "not up to small deceit or any sinful games;" but we should like to hear from the intelligent savants who declared, some that it was a real petrifaction, some that it had evidently been in the earth at least 200 years, some that it was "stamped with the marks of ages," one that "only the ancient Greek school of art was capable of such a perfect reproduction of the human form," and one that Italy possessed nothing which embodied so perfectly "the intellectual and physical power of a rock-hurling Titan."—

Tribune.

# BOME AND FRANCE.

Cardinal Antonelli's Reply to French Counsels.

The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall The Rome correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, writing under date of Feb. 25, states that the note sent by Cardinal Antonelli to Monsignor Chigi, at Paris, by Prince Borghese, replies to the counsels of M. Ollivier and Count Daru by representing the motives which prompted the Pope to with any and abolish, in his motu proprio of Gaeta. All the reforms which he promulgated at Reme in 1847-48. His Eminence adds that his whole experience forbids the Pone to return to the policy perfence forbids the Pope to return to the policy which he pursued in the first years of his reign, and which was used by the revolution as an instrument to overthrow the Pontifical throne. He points to the deplorable consequences of such movements in the present condition of other countries, as showing that concessions never bring an element of force to Governments, but, on the contrary, always weaken the hands of authority, and open the way to revolution and anarchy. For the Pope to give reforms would, in fact, be for him to give arms to his enemies against himself; and the agitation which has followed a change in the system of government in Spain and Aus-tria, and in France, itself, offers a sufficient warning against such a course. No political reforms are possible till the Holy See is re-possessed of its lost provinces, and an and is cossessed of its lost provinces, and an end is not to the dream of Italian unity. Then it may be practicable to devise some mezzo ter-mine, which will enable the Pontifical Govern-ment to: follow the counsels of France, with-out laying itself open to the attacks of the Italian revolutionists or endangering those, Governments which shall succeed the Italian monarchy. monarchy.

Prince Pierre Bonaparte..-Preparations
for His Trial.

Preparations are about to be made at Tours for the installation of the High Court of Jus-lice, before which Prince Pierre Bonaparte is to be tried on the 21st inst. The building in which the proceedings are to take place wis, when the mail closed, occupied with the ordinary assize business, but on the 9th inst. It was to be free, and the necessary alterations were at once to be commenced. About forty teats were to be reserved for the representatives of the French and foreign Press is many tives of the French and foreign Press; as many will be required for the exceptionally large jury by which the accused is to be tried; and there are in addition fifty witnesses, for whom accommodation has to be found. Under hese circumstances it was thought likely that a temporary gallery would be erected capable of seating from one hundred and fifty to one of seating from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and seventy-five persons, so as to increase the limited space of the Court reserved for the public. The tribunal is to be surrounded by much formal state. The President is to have a guard of twenty-five soldiers, and two sentries always at his door; while the Court is sitting a hundred soldiers, stationed in an adjoining hall, will be placed entirely at his disposal; and when the Court goes out in a body the same number of men will accomthe same number of men will accompany it as a guard of honor.

# THE TROUBLES IN THE COAL REGIONS.

Quiet at Last.

[From the Scranton (Penn.) Bepublican, March 15.] There is little doing in the Schuylkill coal region. Several conferences have taken place between the Anthracite Board of Trade and the Workingmen's Benevolent Association but the latter demand the basis of last year, and the operators say that if that basis is to be maintained more than half the collieries in Schuylkill, Northumberland and Columbia counties must remain idle during the greater part of the coming season. The Pottsville Journal of Saturday contrasts the activity which prevails in the Lackawanna region with the suspension of Schuylkill, and weekly with the suspension of Schuylkill, and urges the importance of a speedy resumption of business there, before the large mining companies of this vicinity monopolize all the sales of the coming season.

-The Jewish history is grand; but the modern Jews damage the ancient ones, who would otherwise stand far above the Greeks and Romans. Were there no Jews now, and were it known that one specimen of this nation could be found somewhere, I believe people would travel a hundred miles to see him and to press his hands—and now they avoid us. The history of the modern Jews is tragic, and he who writes of this tragedy is laughed at for his pains—that is the most tragic of all.—Heinrich Heine.

# DISASTERS.

THE ONEIDA CALAMITY. Heroic Conduct and Death of Ensign Adams.

United States Cousul Shepard writes as follows to Mr. Alvord from Yeddo, Japan, concerning George K. Adams, who was killed by the collision between the Oneida and Bombay. the collision between the Oneida and Bombay:

Deor Governor: Before this reaches you, the
telegraph and papers will have brought the
news of a most terrible and heartrending actident, which resulted in the loss of the United
States steamer Oneida, and twenty officers
and ninety-five men, among whom your
nephew, Ensign George K. Adams, lost his
life, gallantly, heroically doing his duty—in
fact, more than his duty. The general particulars the papers will give you, and as we are
all worn with searching day and night for
the bodies and property of the deceased, you
will excuse me if I give you only the particulars of his heroic conduct and death. The
collision carried away the poop deck,
and the quartermaster, who had the keys of
the magazine; and while the ship was sinking
he (Adams) and Lieutenant-Commander
Stewart (son of Senator-Stewart, of Pennsylyania,) went below, forced the doors of the Stewart (son of Senator-Stewart, of Pennsylyania,) went below, forced the doors of the
magazine, got cartridges, loaded and fired a
gun three times, and was in the act of loading
the fourth time when the ship had sunk so far
astern that the rifle gun at the bow fell over
and killed him. He refused to take to the
boats, and died like a hero, as he was. Poor
boy! I had seen a good deal of him since my
arrival, he having been on board the Ashuelot,
which landed me officially at Yeddo, and
discovering your picture in my album
(the photograph you gave me the winter
I was at Albany as Mr. Bennett's private
secretary), as he did upon a subsequent visit secretary), as he did upon a subsequent visit to my consulate, he considered me almost as an old friend, and told me of his home, friends, an old friend, and told me of his home, friends, yourself, and the high hopes that he had for the future. Many times he had been detailed to command the cutter, the captain sent for, and with me, and the very day of the accident the minister (Mr. DeLong) and myself had officially been visiting the men-of-war of the different nations in the harbor, and he again brought us ashore—took charge of a fishing-rod for Police Commissioner Ostrander, of Syracuse, I had promised him, bade us good-by at 4 o'clock P. M., sailed at 6 P. M., and at 6.30 P. M. he was at the bottom of the bay. All his officers spoke very highly of him, and I had taken a decided fancy to him. Depend upon it, Governor, all in our power shall be done to recover his body and property. He had collected many cameos and very valuable ones. He had economized in every reasonable way, in order to surprise his friends with presents. Noble boy! an honor to any country are such

Noble boy! an honor to any country are such as he. Any questions I can answer, or anything I can do for his mother, yourself, or any of his friends, command me for. Yours truly and sympathizingly,

# C. O. Shepard, U. S. Consul, Yeddo, Japan. SERIOUS RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Coaches Filled with Passengers Thrown Down an Embankment-A Number of Persons Injured.

[From the Dubuque (Towa) Times, March 11.]

One of the most serious railroad accidents that we have been called upon to note for some time past occurred on the Iowa Division of the Illinois Central Railroad about 1 o'clock So near as we have been able to gather them from the wild and exaggerated rutions: About midway between Manchester and Masonville is a hollow, the filling of which is fifteen feet high, laid with new iron. Passenger train No. bound for Drivers. enger train No. 4, bound for Dubuque John Doherty, conductor, and Edward Daven, port, engineer, consisting of a baggage, two passenger coaches and a sleeping-car, had passenger coaches and a sleeping-car, had reached this point, running at a speed of fifteen or eighteen miles an hour, when a broken rail was encountered, and in a moment's time the consider the state of the consider the state of the state ment's time the complete train was wrecked. Two passenger cars were thrown clear from the track and rolled down the embankment, end over end, the embankment, end over end, at its highest point, the rear car finally landing on the top of the other, while the sleeping car was turned completely round, but still remained on the track. These were filled at the time of the accident with men, women and cohildren, and the scene of turner and correspond mained on the track. children, and the scene of terror and confusion that ensued may be imagined, while many of the unfortunate inmates were severely injured. Three men had their arms and legs broken, and a lady with a small child was so severely hurt, her colar bone being fractured, that her life is despared of. That all were not

#### killed outright would seem to be a miracle. MARINE DISASTERS.

Another One in Prospect.

The N. Y. Times says: The N.Y. Times says:

At a time when we hear of so many disasters at sea, ship-owners seem to be taking fewer precautions than ever for the safety of passengers. On Saturday night, with a wild storm raging, a steamer put off for New Orleans with ten inferior hands on board—her proper complement being 18 first-class seamen. What sort of a voyage can that vessel be expected to make? Who would not wish to be in her inst as she arrives off Cane Hatteras? Half sort of a voyage to make? Who would not wish to be in actionake? Who would not wish to be in actionated as a sake arrives of Cape Hatteras? Half our coasting steamers and sailing ships leave port undermanned at the best of times. But just now there is a seamen's strike going on, all kinds of craft are going to sea with made all kinds of craft are going to sea with we should and all kinds of craft are going to sea, with none but "land-lubbers" on board. We should advise people who are traveling southward to use the railroad as much as they can until these troubles are over, and leave "fast steam-"" to the rough craws now nut on board of ers" to the rough crews now put on board of them.

# ANOTHER EDITOR IN TROUBLE.

George Wilkes Caned by Major William Leland.

The World, of this morning, says: A scene occurred on Broadway, yesterday afternoon, which, for a short time, caused a great sensation and materially shocked the promenaders of that gay thoroughfare. It approximately a pears that for some time past a storm had been brewing between the editor of Wilkes's Spirit of the Times. Mr. George Wilkes, and Major William Leland, of the Metropolitan Hotel. These contists of the Metropolitan Hotel. These gentlemen were formerly on Hotel. These gentlemen were formerly on the best of terms, but it seems that of late Major. Leland had bestowed some favors on the paper called the Turf, Field and Farm, which is a bitter rival to the Spirit, and hence the jealousy and hatred of the proprietor of the latter journal were aroused. Mr. Wilkes expressed his displeasure several times to Major Leland. his displeasure several times to Major Leland and his brother Charles, but the Major, feeling and his brother Charles, but the Major, feeling that he was under no personal obligation to the editor of the Spirit, refused to mend his ways, or to conform to the wishes of his former friend. On Saturday last he was astonished, on taking up the Spirit, to find in its columns what he regarded a gross attack on himself, an article in which Major Leland was dished up to the public as a coward. In carving Mr. Leland; the editor also discovered other properties in him editor also discovered other properties in him which he denominated accordingly. Major Leland, after reading the article, denounced it as a mean, cowardly attack, and told his bro-ther he would get satisfaction from the editor in some way. He seemed to be most offended at being represented as a coward, and said he did not care for anything else that had been written about him. He asserted that he was no coward, and that to prove it he would meet Wilkes anywhere, and under any circum-stances, His brother, Mr. C. Leland, endeavor-

ed to dissuade him from any attempt to seek redress by violence, and advised him to pursue the course provided by law where persons are libelled by editors. Major Leland, in his frenzy, replied that he knew his business, and that he would conduct the case himself. He saw no more of Mr. Willes saw no more of Mr. Wilkes until about two saw be more of Mr. Wilkes until about two o'clock yesterday afternoon, when the two met in Broadway, just below Canalstreet, near the Brandreth House. Major Leland was walking up and Mr. Wilkes was going down. The weather was beautiful, and at that hour the street was throused with acrowd of busy. the street was througed with a crowd of busy the street was througed with a crowd of busy pedestrians and gay.

Major Leland immediately stepped up to Mr. Wilkes, saying, "Why did you make that outrageous attack on me in your paper on Saturday?"

Saturday?"
Mr. Wilkes, much surprised, straightened up and squared off, and exclaimed, "Hands off, sir. Don't you touch me," and at the same time grasped his undercoat in such a manner as led Mr. Leland to think he was drawing a nistal

pistol.

Major Leland, without further ceremony, raised his cane and struck Wikes several smart blows on the head and shoulders, exclaiming, "I will show you whether I am a coward." The cane was soon broken into picces, and, as Mr. Wilkes turned to escape punishment or to look for an officer, Leland dealt him several blows on his back. Leland dealt him several blows on, his back with his fists The affair created an immense sensation on

the street, and the scene was witnessed by large crowd.
As Mr. Wilkes was making his way out of the crowd as expeditionally as possible, Leland cried out to the throng of spectators: "There goes the chivalrous fighting editor, George Wilkes."

That ended the affair for the present. There was no interference by the police, and up to last evening no legal proceedings had been instituted by Mr. Wilkes: A STARTLING FRAUD UNEARTHED.

Important Documents Suppressed in a Senatorial Committee's Report...A Ramas Senator Implicated.

The following correspondence between Sidney Clarke, Chairman of the House Committee on Indian Affairs, and Secretary Cox, relates to the alleged garbling of an official document sent to the Senate relative to some Indian lands in Kansas. The question is, who garbled it—the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs or somebody else and for what pure Affairs or somebody else, and for what pur-HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8, 1870.—Hon. J. D. Cox, Secretary of the Interior, Washington, D. C.:
DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit here-

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to transmit herewith Senate executive document No. 40, being your letter communicating, in compliance with a resolution of the Senate of December 13, 1869, papers in relation to the sale of certain lands in Kansas known as the Black Bob lands of the Shawnees; also purporting to contain the accompanying papers in said case. This matter is now before the Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Representatives, and in order to a full understanding of the subject a resolution was recently of the subject a resolution was recently passed by the House requesting the Senate to send to the House for reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs all the papers relating to the subject. On the receipt of this request from the House it was stated by the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs of the Senate that the papers had been sent to the printer, and hence could not be furnished until printed, and the resolution was temporarily laid on the table. An examination of these papers as printed in the aforesaid Senate executive document and a comparison with the original on the second comparison. with the originals on file in your department will, I am confident, prove that this document is a partial and garbled publication, and that is a partial and garbled publication, and that the great body of the papers in the case are omitted altogether. As I am informed by those familiar with the precedents in both houses of Congress in cases of this kind, and as it must be evident to all that this suppression of an important portion of a record is nost extraordinary and in the contraction of a record is not extraordinary. tion of a record is most extraordinary and imtion of a record is most extraordinary and improper; I submit the whole subject to you for such action as you may see fit to take. I ought to add that I was recently informed that Hon. E. G. Ross, one of the Senators from the State of Kansas, and a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs in the Senate, prepared the aforesaid papers for the printer. But I must add, also, that I am stow to believe that a United States Senator, before whom an important subject like this is rending for important subject like this is pending for official action, would garble or suppress papers for any purpose whatever. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

SIDNEY CLARKE. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, WASH-INCTON, D. C., March 15, 1870.—57: In accordance with your letter of the 8th instant I have caused examination to be made to denave caused examination to be made to de-termine what portion of the papers sent by me to the Senate in compliance with the reso-lution of December 15, 1869, calling for papers in relation to the Black Rob lands of the Shawnee Indians, are printed in Senate execu-tive document No. 40 of the current session. I inclose herewith a copy of a letter from Commissioner Parker, of the 11th inst., from which it appears that the document in question contains about one-fourth of the papers transmitted by me to the Senate. As it purports to furnish all those papers and not merely a selection from them, I am aware of no reason for suppressing any portion of

them. I shall call the attention of the Chairman i shall call the attention of the Unairman of the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs to the matter, and shall take pleasure in transmitting you any explanation which I may receive. Very respectfully, your obedient servant;

J. D. Cox, Secretary.

Hon. Sidney Clarke, Chairman of Committee on Indian Affairs

on Indian Affairs.

The letter of Commissioner Parker, referred to in the above, confirms the charges of Sidney Clarke, and points out definitely where the garbling was done.

# THE COURTS.

Nisi Prius-Justice Read .- John Allender vs. Charles E. School.—An action to recover damages for the publication of an alleged libel. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff for

Evan T. Knight vs. Manuel McShane.-An action to recover damages for an alleged slander, the plaintiff complaining that the defendant accused him of stealing lumber to make door-frames and shutters. Mr. Knight was building a house for Mr. McShane, and the defendant, it is alleged, accused him of taking the lumber of the defendant in order to construct doors and shutters for an adjoining house, which the plaintiff was building at the same time. On trial.

-General Berg, the Military Governor of Poland, received a sound thrashing, the other night, in Warsaw, at the hands of two unknown persons, one of whom held his arms while the other belabored him with a cowhide, while the other belabored him with a cowhide, They then drew his sword out of the scabbard and broke it on the pavement. The General shouted loudly for the police, but the latter did not make their appearance, and, after delling the General a terrible blow in the face, which blackened one of his eyes, the two ruffians succeeded in making their escape. The police next day, took the utmost pains The nolice, next day, took the utmost pains to detect the perpetrators of this daring out-rage, but all their efforts remained unsuc-cessful.

Paul Feval is translating Dickens's novels into French. The new Prussian executioner, like his predecessor, is said to be decidedly in favor of the abolition of the death penalty.

contest and have been been added to the contest and accompany to the

# PRICE THREE CENTS. DRAMATIC.

"Frou-Fron" at the Classinut. Miss Keene deserves credit for the cutorprise she has displayed in presenting promptly and elegantly her own translation and adaptation of the comedy that happens at this moment to be the sensation. The version of Sardou's play produced at the Chestant Street Theatre last night, is Miss Keene's own property, and when it is pruned a little of its superifuities it will, we hope, be as popular and valuable as the Duly version, of which it

s said to be the equal. The plot of Frou-Frou need not be redeared. at length here. It is a domestic story, imwhich a giddy and foolish woman, feeling here self wronged by a condition of things which is the consequence of her own heedless conduct forsakes her hasband and plunges into splendid misery, from which she comes out at last, heart-broken and penitent. The tale has often been told, and the drama acted in real life in every country in the world. But the treatment of the theme in this case is peculiarly Frenchy. No honest woman of any other racecould conduct herself as this one does before she sins, and then find, in the trouble of which " she is the author, provocation to crime. In no. other city but Paris could there be inducement. to such reckless social life; and nobody buta Frenchman would ever have filled a mora drama with such dissolute characters and rakish sentiments. Our sympathy with the deep suffering of "Frou-Frou" is tinged with a sense of the absurdity of her indignation against her husband and her sister; and, our ideas of propriety are shocked at the easy indifference with which she regards the intrigues of her own father, and permits the advances of the man who afterwards betrays her. But the drama has a moral, and it is an obvious one and a good one. It teaches plainly that the way of the transgressor is hard, and it contains a lesson fall of suggestion for all women, of every land, who hold their home duties in light esteem beside their eagerness for furious enjoyment of society. The evil things in the play can do no harm in

the presence of these stern truths, and we can easily forgive them for that reason. The construction of the comedy is admirable. The text is easy, natural and full of sparkle; sometimes it is pathetic and forcible; it is never tedious or dull, or so divorced, from the action as to compel it to drag. After the first act the scenes move rapidly up to the climaxes, and these are at all times effective, sometimes even affecting in their intensity. In the hands of incompetent artists we can equiceive that From Fron would be stupid; but if it is acted with earnestness by skilful. persons, it is intensely interesting. We think, we may say that the author found some firstrate interpreters last night. Miss Keene played "Fron-Fron" with grace and delicacy at first, then with passionate earnestness, and in the final scenes with splendid tragic power. If we pardon an occasional indulgence in manuerisms which are peculiar to this . admirable actress, it will be fair to assert that the part could not have been given in a better manner by any artist with whom we are acquainted. Mr. Mordaunt deserves equal praise for his personation of "Sartorys" the husband of "Fron-Frou." The character rather requires repression than demonstration. "Sartorys" is a quiet, amiable gentleman, whose only fault is blindness to his wife's folly. Mr. Mordaunt represented this person ... with delicacy and feeling, exhibiting forcewhere the occasion required it, but neverventuring into any excess or violating the artistic proprieties. These two admirable. personations alone, should insure the success. of the performance at the Chestnut.

Miss Howard appeared as "Louise," and played the part in a most satisfactory manner of Miss Jenny Anderson bardly gave a just interpretation of the character of the "Baronne. de Cambre." This creature is a bold, dashing, reckless, unscrupulous woman of the world,without any conscience, without feeling or sentiment, or womanly tenderness. Miss Anderson made of her a sweet and interesting lady, who offended innocently, and who could not have been deliberately wicked if she had tried. The author intended her to be the foil; of "Louise," who is completely a domestic woman. The entire force of the contrast was destroyed by Miss Anderson's performance of the character. Mr. Otis gave a clever personation of the villain, "Count Valrais," but he, too, erred in making that individual; rather a species of gentlemanly idiot, than a knowing libertine, who had intelligence and energy and wickedness enough to parsue his victim until he ruined her. Offr. Otis, has been so successful in his "Dundreary" characters that he seems disposed to play even this part in the same fashion, But, "Valrais?" is as much unlike "Dundreary" as " Ham et! is unlike "Richard Third." One is an ass; the other is a deliberate scoundrel. Mr. Walhs appeared as "Frou-Frou's" father, and played as nicely as he dressed abominably,

The piece is placed upon the stage in a most elegant manner. The dresses of the ladies are absolutely gorgeous, but exquisitely tasteful, The scenery is very handsome, and the appointments-the furniture, &c.-are of the best description. Frou-Fron will be repeated. o-night, we earnestly hope to a full house.

French Comedy. The largest audience yet attracted by the French. Dramatic Company to the Amateurs. Drawing Room, was that assembled last evening. The opening piece was a vandeville, by, Henri Rochefort of La Marseillase, called Un Homme du Sud. It was funny enough, but more fanciful and extravagant than most of the pieces of the repertoire. To this succeeded the elegant little comedy, La Pluré et & Beau Temps, in which Mme. Moreau, and M. Moreau and edilghtfully. After this came Les Deux Avengles, by Offenbach, Edgard and Genot taking the parts of the two loggis blinds. beggars, in which they were excessively droll. To morrow evening a new subscription season of four nights will open, with Octave Fleinllet's famous five-sot comedy, Le. Roman, d'un Jeune Homme Paurre,

-McKean Buchanan was recently called before the curtain twice one evening, at Owensboro, Kentucky—once to restore order, and again to "administer a scathing rebuke." He said he was at the head of his profession, and was the only Southern actor acknowledged by foreign countries: and was the only Southern actor acknowledged by foreign countries; that he was a native of New Orleans, and, while of the firm of Kennedy & Buchanan, had sent many hogsheads of sugar to Owensbore. He offered to play again if \$150 were guaranteed; and, as far as heard from, he didn't play again.