VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 289.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 17, 1870.

INVITATIONS WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-graved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Obestunt freet.

MARRIED. WALLACE-WILSON.-On February 1, 1370, by Bev. B. Holliday. Dr. James Addison Wallace, of Brady's Bend, Armstrong county, Pa., to Miss Sarah Ann Wilson, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

RAILEY:—On the 16th Instant, Mrs. Mary S. Bailey, in the 66th year of her age.

Borvices at St. Clement's Church, on Friday, the 18th Instant, at ten o'clock A. M.

GALLAHER.—On the crening of March 16th. Mrs.

M. A. Gallaher, wife of the late Dr. William Gallaher, of Mantua, West Philadelphia.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

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

WILSON.—On the 16th instant, Theodore Wilson, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and also Empire Longe, No. 1941. [O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 1995 Arch street, on Saturday afternoon, 19th instant, at 2 o'clock. DIED.

PEABODY BLACK MOHAIR.

EYRE & LANDELL.

FOURTH and ARCH atrects,

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.

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

LIFE SIZE PAINTING BY THE POET ARTIST, T. BUCHANAN READ. THIRD WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
GALLERIES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.

OVER 2020 VISITORS.

With formand with dust the black charger was gray;
B) the flash of his eye, and the red nostril's glay.
He seemed to the whole greatermy to Say, the flash of whole greatermy to Say, the flash of whole stream all the way.

From Winchester down to save the day in a CHROMOS of the above, in size 20x25 inches, now ready. Price, SiD.

ADMISSION. ing the entire Collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M. mh7 if

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

HUMOROUS LECTURE
BY JOHN G. SAXE;

ON MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21.

Subject—FRENCH FOLES AT HOME.
At the conclusion of the Lecture Mr. SAXE will recite by request) from his Poems "THE PROUD MISS MCBRIDE and "THE PRE-S."

PROF. BOBERT E. ROGERS
ON THURSDAY EVENING. MARCH 24.
Subject—CHEMICAL FORCES IN NATURE.
Illustrated by numerous brilliant and instructive exoriments.

ANNA/E. DICKINSON, APRIL 7.

SF Admission to each Lecture, 50 cts. Beserver, Besits, 25 cts. extra. Tickets for any of the Lectures from sale at Gould's Pisno Booms, 923 Chestnut street. from 9A. M. to 5 P. M. daily.

mh17 4s

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. "HOW TO SAY THINGS,"
A lecture by
PROFESSOR SHOEMAKER,
the Popular Elecutionist. At the request of many
filends, Professor Shoemaker will deliver the above instructive, entertaining and humorous lecture at
THE ACA DEMY OF MUSIC,
ON BILDAY EVENING, March 18.
Tickets, & cents.

The request in Paramet. Paramet Circle, and

Tickets, & cents.

Reserved seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle, and Balcopy, 76 cents; reserved seats in Family Circle, 50 cents. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, No. 23 Chestnut street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; lecture to commence at 8.

COMMERCE ST. S. Mhli 4trp.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE

COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, March II, 1870.

At a meeting of the Stockhollers, held THIS DAY, agreeably to public notice, the following gentlemen were duly elected Directors:

John R. White,

Franklia B. Gowen,

George H. Boker,

H. Pistt McKeen,

Robert B. Cabeeu.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN B. WHITE was upanimously re-elected President, mhli 3t. 1 WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr., Sec. ry. AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF the Alumni Association of the Jefferson Medical College will be held in the lower Lecture Room of the College, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at twelve committee on Constitution and Plan of Organiza-

tion will report.

J. EWING MEARS, M. D.,
mhl7-2t§ Secretary mhlr-245

OFFICE OF THE WESTMORE
THIRD STREET, CORNER OF WILLING 'S ALLEY,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1879.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the 'West
moreland Coal Company' will be held at the office of
the Company on WEDNESDAY, April 6th, 1879, at 12

c'clock M., when an election will be held for eleven Digeotors to serve for the ensuing year,
mhl7tap5§

Secretary.

F. H. JACKSON.

Secretary.

PHILAD ELPHIA, MARCH 16, 1870.

The Members of the Philadelphia Branch of the American Social Science Association are notified that the second volume of the "Journal" for Isro, is ready for delivery, at the office of the Secretary, Room 12, southeast corner Sixth and Walnut. All subscriptions in arrears are payable to C. H. OLARK, Treasurer, First National Bank.

115

THE PILGRIM.

CONCERT HALL.

Orowded every night, as usual.
Matinee WEDNENDAY and SATURDAY, 2.30 P. M.
SILVER DAY.

ON SATURDAY,
Between 2.39 and 8 evening, all fractional change will be made in silver.

Matine M

OFFICE CATAWISSA RAILROAD
COMPANY, NO. 424 WALNUT STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, March 16th, 1870.
The apprent meeting of the Metch believe of the PHILADELPHIA, HARDEN LOUIS AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE ADMINISTRATION OF A PRINCIPLE AND A STREET AND A STR

BOOKS, STATIONERY, &C.—THE mhl5tu th s tap5§ BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c. - 1112 SHERHFF'S SALE OF stock, &c., of rotall book-store, to-morrow morning, at 10 o'clock, at 724 Chestnut street, advertised in our columns. Unusual chance for har-

OITY TREASURER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, March 17, 1870.
Oity warrants registered in 1868 or 1869 to No. 70,000
will be paid on presentation at this office. Interest
coasing from date:
JOSEPH F. MARCER,
It§
City Treasurer.

1. O. O. F.—HARMONY LODGE,
No. 16.—The members are requested to attend the
meeting TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING. Special
business. [1t*] WM. M. BOWEN, Scory. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

Medical treatment and medicineful rulehed gratuitously
of the new 3 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKICH BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS,

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

BY TELEGRAPH.

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS

A Petition for the Release of Colonel Burke.

THE PETITION REFUSED

HARRISBURG.

The General Appropriation Bill

The Senate Finance Committee Concludes its Labors.

Reduction of Half a Million Dollars in the House Bill.

FROM EUROPE.

By the American Press Association. ENGLAND.

Fenian Convict Petition for His Release Refused. LONDON, March 17, 2 P. M.-Sir Henry A Bruce, Secretary of State for Home Affairs, has refused the petition for the release of Col. Burke, the American Fenian convict. The reason assigned for this refusal is that Col.

Burke participated in the blowing-up of the Clerkenwell Prison. St. Patrick's Day. His Grace, the Duke of Abercorn, will pre. side at the festival of the St. Patrick's Society,

in this city, this evening. Health of John Bright Improving. The health of the Hon. John Bright is im-

proving. He has gone to Brighton. TRBLAND.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus
Recquimended.
DUBLIN, March 17, 2 P. M.—The Grand
Jury of the county of Donegal have for warded to Landon recommendations that the writ of habeas corpus be immediatly suspended, giving as the reason therefor, the growing insecurity of life and property throughout the ountry.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The General Appropriation Bill. [Special Despatch to the Phila. Rvening Bulletin.] HABRISBURG; March 17, 1876.—The Senate Pluance Committee concluded its labors on the House General Appropriation bill last night. It has been the subject of consideration at almost daily sessions since its passage in the other branch of the Legislature, and several of the sittings of the Committee have been extended far into the night. Every item has been scanned closely, and in nearly every instance a reduc-tion has been made—the Committee taking into consideration the difference in the price of every article at the present day and the time when the figures in the Appropriation bill were arranged. It has been a laborious lell were arranged. It has been a laborious task, and has resulted in the appropriations being reduced over one-half of a million of dollars. The following are the important changes: From the item for the support of the Common Schools the increase made by the House of \$250,000 has been struck out, leaving it as it was during the past year, \$500,000. The appropriation to the Dauville Hospital has been reduced from \$150,000 to \$100,000. Pensions and Gratuities have suffered to the extent of and Gratuities have suffered to the extent of \$25,000, leaving the figures at \$100,000. All the appropriations to local charities have b struck out. The Soldiers' Orphans' item has been left at \$500,000, a reduction of \$60,000. All the increase in salaries, including the Judges of the Court, have been cut off. The item for the payment of the interest on the public debt was deemed too high by \$50,000. All the items for the maintenance of the inmates of the charitable institutions have been reduced from 10 to 20 per cent.

At the session last night, George F. McFarland, Superintendent of the Soldiers' Ornhans'.

Schools, appeared before the Committee occupied some two hours in urging the strik-ing-out of the provision attached to the section making the appropriation to his department, with reference to parents assuming control, for a certain period of the year, of the inates, and being allowed one-half the amount for each year that the institution would be entitled to receive. His argument, which succeeded in inducing the Committee to strike out the objectionable provision, was as fol-

First-It reduces the rate \$5 per pupil in the Homes and primary schools and 310 per pupil in the advanced schools. The policy of the Department has been to elevate the character Department has been to elevate the character of the schools as they grew in years, and as prices became lower. While food is less, the teaching force increases in cost just as the schools grow in age, and now costs twice what it did three years ago. The reduction is little to the State, but enough to the schools to compel reduction in food and help, at the expense of the children.

compel reduction in food and help, at the expense of the children.

Second—It changes the manner of clothing the children in the advanced schools. At present the goods are supplied by the Department and made in the Sewing Department of the schools, the girls assisting, and thus learning how to sew. The advantages of this plan are: 1. That the children are clothed upiformly in quality of goods suitableness to season, age in quality of goods, suitableness to season, age and sex, as well as in make, appearance, &c. 2. That better goods are secured for the price. It cannot be denied successfully that one person buying for thirteen schools from a few first-class wholesale houses can buy at better rates than if the same amount of goods were bought by thirteen persons from as many

different establishments. 3. That the children are better clothed than many of them would be if the several principals clothed them. Grant that some, even many of them, would buy liberally and with good judgment. It is quite probable, however, that some of them at least would not do so. And if a single one failed the children would be the sufferers without the possibility of the be the sufferers, without the possibility of the State being the gainer.

4. But, above all, the proposed plan adds an additional inducement to Principals to withhold necessary supplies, and thus save as profits more of the money that passes through their hands. their hands.

5. The present plan has been successful. A comparison of the condition of the clothing now and three years ago will show the most surprising results. The children are well clad,

Third—The House section changes the manner of settling and paying the accounts. At present, and for three years past, all accounts for education and maintenance are carefully examined and corrected by those carefully examined and corrected by those familiar with all the details of the system, and then paid by warrant drawn directly upon the State Treasurer, signed by the Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans, who thus becomes personally and officially responsible for their accuracy. They are then taken to the Auditor-General's Department, all receipted, and accompanied by affidavits as to correctness, &c., and again examined at leisure by him. Thus an error that escapes those who first evan-

and again examined at lessure by him. Thus an error that escapes those who first examined them is likely to be discovered and corrected by this second examination, and a complete check is put upon them. The State Treasurer is forbidden to pay warrants for a subsequent quarter until the bills for the previous quarter-are settled vious quarter are settled.

This plan secures both accuracy and prompt-

This plan secures both accuracy and promptness—accuracy, because both parties are responsible for their correctness, and promptness, because payment is made after the first examination, though errors, if found are added to or subtracted from subsequent bills. The proposed change, strange to say, proposes that the Auditor-General and State Treasurer shall issue and pay warrants on accounts, which they themselves shall audit. Thus every check is removed. The Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans is relieved from responsibility, and parties that are not and

tendent of Soldiers' Orphans is relieved from responsibility, and parties that are not and cannot possibly be as familiar with the facts are the only responsible parties, and if they make an error there is no means of correcting it. It is difficult, indeed, to see wherein this could possibly be safer, while it is liable to great abuse, as well as tedious delays.

Fourth—It proposes to discharge children at the age of 15 years. the age of 15 years.

This proposition is ruinous to the child, unwise as a measure of State policy, derogatory to the character of our Commonwealth, and a clear violation of the contract entered into three years ago with those who upon the faith of the State entered into this work.

of the State entered into this work.

It is well known and generally acknowledged that 16 years in the very carliest ago, at which a child (without precocity) can be said to possess sufficient strength of mind to have mastered thoroughly the rudiments of a sound English education. This is certainly true of these neglected and destitute children. To discharge children from school and return them to their former associations earlier, will cause much of their previous education and training to be lost, and many of them to fall

cause much of their previous education and training to be lost, and many of them to fall back to early habits and vices.

Pennsylvania, having proclaimed by solemn enactment three years ago that these children should receive "proper care, maintenance and education at the expense of the State until the age of sixteen years," and having afterwards accepted their guardianship by legal indenture until that age, cannot abandon them eatlier without dishonoring herself and bringing disgrace upon her fair name. ing disgrace upon her fair name.

How can Pennsylvania, without dishonor.

repudiate the contract entered into with the proprietors of these schools. Their part of the contract having been fulfilled, will the State. because it has the power to do so, violate her part of it? Is, it any the less disgraceful to violate a contract because one of the contracting parties happens to be a powerful State? To change the system materially and shorten the time will be to bring financial ruin upon every proprietor, every one of them having every proprietor, every one of them having that cover soldiers' orphans, received on the plighted faith of the Commonwealth. For the act of 1867 empowered the Superintendent to contract "for the proper care and maintenance and education, at the expense of the State, and until the age of sixteen years." It also provided that all indentures should "be valid and binding upon the said mothers, guarvalid and binding upon the said mothers; guardians and next friends, and also upon said orphans, until their arrival at the age of sixteen years." Would it be expected that when all the other parties were so firmly bound, the State would feel any the fess firmly bound.

It proposes to permit mothers or guardians o take children out of schools and receive one half the sum allowed for their education, though no guarantees whatever are required. o provision made for their inspection no power to rescind the contract and remand the children back to school if they are not properly cared for.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Vote on the Lay Delegation Question

A Majority of 4,940 in its Favor

The Philadelphia Annual Conference. (Special Despatch to the Phila, Evening Bulletin.). Portsviene, March 17.—The Conference assembled at \$2:0 clock this morning. In the absence of the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Wm. Cooper occupied the chair. Devotional excroises were conducted by the Rev. Dr.

The following committees were announced Freedman's Cause—Revs. J. J. Pearce, W. Major and J. F. Croneh. On Memorial on the death of Dr. McClintock—Revs. B. H. Nadal, J. P. Durbin, D. D., G. D. Carroll.

Nadal, J. P. Durbin, D. D., G. D. Carroll.

The following were continued as supernumerary preachers: Without work—Reys. J. Hurd, C. J. Crouch, J. Edwards, A. Wallace. With work—Rey. B. Agars.

The deaths of the following members were announced as occurring during the year: Reys. F. Moore, C. Walters, T. D. Childs.

As superannuated preachers—Reys. S. M. Cooper, J. W. Arthur, S. Patterson, P. Hallowell, J. D. Long, J. C. Carlisle, J. Cunnos. The report of the Commission to aljust questions pending between the two Conferences was presented and adopted.

The call of the Stewards for collection for the worn-out ministers was made. The collecthe worn-out ministers was made. The collections are in advance of last year. The amount

last year was \$7,320 28.

Bev. P. E. Iders reported the vote on Lay Delegation among the membership as follows:—North Philadelphia district, for, 1,850; against, 294—majority, 1,556. South Philadelagainst, 294—majority, 1,556. South Philadelphia district, for, 1,862; against, 348—majority, 1,514. Central Philadelphia district, for, 1,644; against, 366—majority, 1,278. Harrisburg district, for, 1,653; against, 461—majority, 592. Total, for, 6,409; against, 1,462—majority, 4,940. The vote on Lay Delegation was then taken among the members, by calling the roll, resulting as follows:—For, 127; against, 17—majority, 110; absent, 32; excused, 1.

The semi-centennial sermon of the Rey. Comments of the semi-centennial sermon of the Rey. The semi-centennial sermon of the Rev. C. Cooke, D. D., pastor of the Eleventh Street M. E. Church, of your city, will be preached on Sabbath afternoon next, prior to the ordi-

nation of Elders. FROM THE WEST. [By the American Press Association.]

ILLINOIS.

Discharge of Baliroad Conductors. They are Charged with Embezziement.

CHICAGO, March 17.—The Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, who have been watching, by the means of detectives, several of their conductors whom they had reason to believe were dishonest, have dis-

SECONDEDITION | the uniform is comfortable, appropriate and pretty, and the small sum allowed by law made to do it all. | Con pany will not prosecute them. One of the discharged conductors kept his carriage and servants, and lived in first-class

The Effects of the Storm. The railroads are recovering from the effects of the late snow storm, although some of the trains are snowed in a few miles from this city. Another Snow Storm.-Telegraph Wires Down.

We had another heavy snow storm last night, and the Eastern telegraph wires are all Assaulted and Robbed.

A gentleman was knocked down in front of his residence last night by a slung shot. It appears he had his back before his residence, appears he had his back before his residence, when two men stepped up and asked to take a ride with him. One of them struck him, and after felling him to the ground, they succeeded in robbing him.

Sleighing... A man Thrown from a Sleigh and Killed.

The splendid sleighing on the avenue drew out an immense number of vehicles yesterday. During the fast driving a cutter was smashed, and a gentleman who was in it was killed. Theological Students-They are Suffer ing Privation. The students in the Baptist Theological

Seminary here are some of them living on a dollar a day, and are suffering privation for the lack of means. Capture of a Bloter. ROCK ISLAND, March 17.—Sam. Lynch, the ringleader of the steamer Dubuque rioters, has been captured in Arkansas, and a requisition has been sent to the Governor of that State tor

OHIO.

Female Suffrage.

bis return.

COLUMBUS, March 17.—The minority report of the Committee of the House on the question of Woman Suffrage is adverse to the ex-tension of the privilege of the ballot, setting forth that the responsible duties of the male citizen, necessarily sustained, entitle him only to the ballot.

to the ballot.

Boings of the Legislature—The Extradi
When Law—The Suffrage Amendment.

A bill passed the Senate yesterday to repeal
the law prescribing a penalty for casting a
vote by any person not a free white male
citizen; or receiving such a vote.

A resolution relative to the extradition laws
was adopted. In the House; a resolution to
submit the suffrage amendment was lost by a
vote of 50 ayes to 54 noes.

vote of 50 ayes to 54 noes. Disgraceful Scane in City Council...The President Wishes to Adjourn...A Substi-tute in the Chair.

CINCINNATI, March 17 .- A disgraceful scene CINCINNATI, March 17.—A disgraceful scene occurred in the City Council meeting, yesterday afternoon. The President of the council was suspected of purposely effecting an adjournment, so as to avoid the transaction of some business. The members became incessed, and placed a substitute in the chair, and resolved upon laving a second meeting. The President's rulings and remarks on the occasion were not deemed worthy to be placed on the records. on the records. St. Patrick's Day. The celebration of St. Patrick's day will be

participated in by numerous delegations from the principal cities and towns within a radius of one hundred miles, but the slippery condi-tion of the streets and the intense cold will doubtless quite change the character of the display. Cold Weather Again ... A Flood Appre-The wind set in northwest last night, and

blew intensely cold. The mercury this A. M. was 26 degrees. Pedestrianism is very difficult, and a number of persons have had their limbs broken by falls. The wind is veering this morning, and more snow is threatened. The fieaviness of the fall throughout the past twenty-four hours gives rise to apprehensions twenty-four hours gives rise to apprehensions of a serious flood. Industrial Exhibition-A Grand Display. Expected.

The Chamber of Commerce and Board of

Trade have elected representatives to effect a permanent organization for the Industrial Exhibition to be held in October next. Preparations are to be made for the grandest ex-hibition of manufacturers' products and the arts ever held in the West. The Cincinnati and Chattaneoga Bail-road Bill. The trustees of the Cincinnati and Southern

The trustees of the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad, whose names were embodied in the Senate bill to incorporate the Cincinnati and Chattanooga Railroad by John Sherman, have notified the author of the incompatibility of such a position with the appointment now held with the Ferguson Railroad bill, and desire to have their names withdrawn.

National Sangerfest.—Contributions Sent.

The preparations for the National Sanger

The preparations for the National Sanger-fest are actively going on. The Arlon of the West, of St. Louis, have sent contributions for forty musicians. The Swiss Männerchor, of Chicago; the Frohsinn, of Louisville, and the vocal sections of the Schiller and Concordia Societies, have submitted correspondents Societies, have submitted correspondence to the Central Committee.

NEBRASKA.

The Storm at an End.
OMAHA, March 17.—The storm ceased about three o'clock yesterday. It had continued without intermission about seventy hours. The river is again closed, and a large number of the passengers delayed here by the storm crossed in safety on the ise. All the railroads leading out from here will be in good working

order to-day. At Delay of the Pacific Railroad Trains. Trains on the Union Pacific Railroad, yesterday, were slightly delayed, but were mostly on time for the West. There are a large numher of passengers here to go West.

The Storm a Severe One. Despatches from all parts west of here show that the storm has ceased and it is now clear and cold. It has been the most severe storm of this winter, although we have had but a slight fall of snow.

IOWA.

Strike of Laborers.

KEOKEK, March 17.—The laborers on the Government canal have quit work and struck for an advance of about twelve per cent. on

MINNESOTA. New Railroad Vote Against Giving a

St. Paul, March 17.—St. Anthony's voted yesterday against giving a bonus of \$50,000 to the Minnesota and Western Railroad Company. Minneapolis voted last week to give \$25,000 to this company.

INDIANA.

Litigation Against a County Officer.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 17.—The AttorneyGeneral of the State is about to commence
proceedings against the Auditor of Marion
county, for refusing to place upon the tax duplicate the 40 per cent, increase which was directed by the State Board of Equalization, in
their session lest July 196. 40 per tone, tore their session last July. The 40 per cent. tax would make the appraised value of farming land in Marion county \$62 20 per acre, while in Crown county it is only \$44 12. The suit will probably commence in a short time, and will, no doubt be appealed to the Supreme Court.

INDIANA.

-Hortense Schneider will sing this spring at Berlin, Vienna and Florence. -The King of Wurtemburg is, the greatest beer-guzzler among the sovereigns of Ger-

THE MISSING STEAMERS.

More Facts and Conjecture's Concerning the City of Boston.

The N. Y. Times contains the following:

The N. Y. Times contains the following:

A Report of Overloading.

One thing which has tended to increase the anxiety respecting the safety of the steamer—if anything could add to the apprehensions regarding her—was the despatch from Loudon, printed yesterday, to the effect that in the House of Commons, on March 15, "Sir J. Pakington said it was reported that the City of Boston left America loaded twenty inches deeper than the underwriters allowed. He gave notice that he should ask the Government to inform the House if there was any

He gave notice that he should ask the Government to inform the House if there was any truth in this report."

This statement Mr. Dale, the agent in this City, emphatically declares to be untrue. The cargo of the ship was as follows: 300 tons of beef, 200 barrels of flour, 486 bales of otton, 12 cases of sewing-machines, 18 tons of oil-cake, 88,500 pounds of thour, 189,700 pounds of bacon, 10,375 pounds of wheat, 14 bales of varieties, 82,672 pounds of tallow, and 36 bales of hops.

Description of the Vessel. The City of Boston, A 1, belonging to Liverpool, was built in 1864, at Glasgow, and surveyed in New York in 1869. She was of iron, and her draught was twenty-two feet. She left Halifax without any defect, in her machinery, and had plenty of provisions on board.

The Gale She Probably Encountered. A passenger who went over in the Russia, which left here on Feb. 2, when the City of Boston had been four days out, says in a communication to the Liondon Times: "We heard on the North Research of t of no heavy gales on that side at that time, and for the first two or three days of, our voyage we found the sea smooth and the sailing line—no signs whatever of previous bad weather. But after ward it became very rough. During the latter half of our passage we were beset by a most ugly, tempestuous sea—such

beset by a most ugly; tempestuous sea—such an one as, in four previous passages across the Atlantic, I had not known. The wind was ahead, and continued so up to the very port of Liverpool. We were constantly shipping the most tremendous seas, and our noble vessel, strong and steady and magnificent as she is, soemed yet put to her utmost resources to hold her position. It was, indeed, a stormy time, and instead of making the passage in nine days, as is usual with the Russia; we were eleven. We were all grateful enough, however, to get through as we did. I have no doubt that this was the weather from which the City of Boston suffered. Indeed, we heard apprehensions expressed for her safety the first moment of our arrival at Liverpool. She probably encountered the storm several days before we did, and it may then have been even more violent. I cannot imagine how a vessel could make her way through such as as a without her and it may then have been even more violens. I cannot imagine how a vessel could make her way through such a sea without being very strong and perfect in all her parts. If there was any weak spot in her machinery it must inevitably have succumbed. If, therefore, the steering apparatus of the City of Boston was defective, as is alleged, she was no doubt disabled by this weather, and may be lost."

She May be Safe Yet.

lost. A correspondent of the Halifax Chronicle, writing in reference to the City of Boston, says: "If the Boston's shaft has snapped off short,' and is irreparable, she will have a huge sixteen foot propeller to drag, and to which there is no litting gear to take it out of the water. Although ship-rigged, she will not spread more than the sail area of the Forest King, a vessel one-third her size, and cannot possibly make such headway with the screw dragging. The City of Durham has the best chance of finding her down about the Western Islands. She, of course, will take her in tow, and our first intelligence will probably be by telegram from Lisbon, carried there by the West India mail-boats, but if one day too late no other chance occurs for fourteen days by the Regail mail tecomer. no other chance occurs for fourteen days by the Brazil mail steamer. I do not know the dates of their arrival at Southampton, so as to say when to expect news. The stern bearings and water-tight bulkhead (in the event of accident to the shaft) are so secure that there is not the remotest possibility of a repetition of

the London's disaster." No Tidings of the Samaria.

Up to a late hour last evening no tidings had been received of the Cunard steamer Samaria, which left Liverpool on the 26th ult., and Queenstown on the day following, for this port. In view of the fact, however, that she has been out eighteen days, while the Smidt was out forty-nine days, there is ground for hopes of her safety. The Samarla is a first-class screw steamer of about 2,400 tons register, and is only two years old. She is commanded by Captain Harrison, and bears two hundred passengers and a general cargo of small merchandise. On previous trips she of sman merchandise. On previous trips snew has been as long as fourteen days in crossing the ocean, and the insurance companies interested say that they have not the least fears for her safety.

Another Vessel Probably Lost.

Grave fears are entertained concerning the safety of the iron-clad steamer Triumfo (formerly the rebel ram Atlanta), which left Philadelphia for Port-au-Prince early in December last. She has never been signaled by any other vessel, and up to a recent date had not arrived at the port of her destination. She was the property of the Haytian Government, and was officiared entirely by American Charles. and was officered entirely by Americans. One hundred and twenty persons were on board. including two Haytian Senators and the wife of the commanding officer. Although there seems to be little room for doubt as to her loss, it by no means follows that her passengers have perished, as they might have been picked up by sailing vessels bound on long

CUBAN MATTERS.

Opposition to Annexation to the United States.

A Havana letter-writer says:

The correspondence of Gen. Roloff has been captured near Villa Clara. The documents contain a great deal of interesting information about the insurrection, proving beyond a doubt that Frederice Cavada has gone to the Camaguey to assume the chief generalship of the Cubans, and also that arms and ammunition, and especially clothing, are very scarce. But the Cupaus, and also that arms and ammunition, and especially clothing, are very scarce. But the item of the highest importance is contained in the letters of Autonio Hurtado del Valle and Gen. Salome Hernandez to Gen. Carlos Roloff, announcing that they have formed in-dependent clubs for Opposition to Aunexation.

They are to oppose annexation to the United States under any circumstances. Valle is very bitter, and as the representative of the Cinco Villas in the Cuban Congress, complains that a small minority in the Camaguey works in favor of and organizes clubs favoring annexa-tion. Mr. Valle says it would be an act of cowardice to favor annexation to the United States; this would merely be an exchange from the domination of a rotten nation to that of another and stronger one; thus blighting the hopes of country and people. What have the United States done for us? says Gen. Valle. They have taken our money for arms and ammunition; they have detained our expeditions and cruisers; have not even recogValle as leaders. Gen. Valle writes to German, "I am the representative of the rich Cincov Villas, and have neither clothes. nor money." This, however, is nothing in comparison to the plain and frank avowal of Valle to oppose annexation and his dislike of America. Valle merits the thanks of every American for his nexation and his dislike of America. Valle merits the thanks of every American for his opposition to annexation, he thus proving himself the greatest friend of the United States, as the annexation of Cuba, with its present population, habits and customs, would be of incalculable damage to America and e of incalculable damage to America and Americans. If they can gain their independence by themselves, remain by themselves and govern themselves, either according to the Spanish-American way or any other, it is quite a different affair. Cuba for the Cithans and America for the Americans!

PRICE THREE CENTS.

SEES OUR PUBLIC LANDS. Their Extent and Value. Few have any just conception of the vaetness of the public domain of the United States. The whole, prior to the Alaska purchase, embraced

The Russian purchase..... 369,529,600 acres. रमान भागती राज्य

or more than 2,837,882 square miles. Therebave been granted, out of this vast domain, for sundry purposes, as follows: To purchasers and homestead set-

6,306,475

To States as Swamp lands 47,423,950

And yet, this more than royal bounty of the Government has not destroyed the public domain thus given; but, like the spared books of the Sybil, the remaining public domain; by this liberal policy of giving away, has become, more valuable than the whole was before. It has been a donation that has enriched the donor; and, more than anything beside, in connection with our free government, has made us a rich, populous and prosperous namade us a rich, populous and prosperous na-

tion.

In round numbers, 500,000,000 acres have been surveyed, and more than 420,000,000 have been disposed of, and yet there remained, on the 30th of June, 1868, 1,405,366,678 acres unsold, or more than 2,195,000 square miles. Since that time, large grants have been made, in side of the magnificent system of Pacitic Rail. Since that time, large grants have been made, in aid of the magnificent system of Pacitic Railways and other purposes, perhaps to the extent of 100,000,000 acres. This great and beneficent policy of the Government has bound with hands stronger than iron the whole Republic. It has opened and is opening vast regions for settlement in the interior of our continental empire, prepared highways for emigration from Europe, Asia and Africa to people them, and supplied them with churches and schools, colleges and universities, railroads; canals. and supplied them with all the clements of

and telegraphs—with all, the elements of a rapid and healthy growth in material wealth and Christian civilization.

As before shown, we had, on the 30th June, 1868, about 1,400,000,000 acres tusoid. How insignificant in view of this imperial domain are 100,000,000 acres granted in aid of other areas in the property and analysis and designed. great lines of railways and canals needed for the full development of our immense natural resources, and for the establishment of lines of resources, and for the establishment of lines of iron steamships that shall make our commerce. Whiten every sea, and the power and enterprise of the United States be acknowledged in every part of the world—not for conquest and oppression, but for enlightenment, for liberty and Christian civilization.

Guard these grand donations to the people, for great enterprises, for railways, canals.

Guard these grand donations to the people, for great enterprises, for railways, canals, steamship lines and telegraphs, with everly precaution to secure their use for the public good, and the truth of the old proverb will be vindicated—"There is that scattereth, and yet maketh rich; there is that withholdeth, and yet tendeth to poverty."—N. Y. Tribune.

THE CAPTURE OF THE MARY LOWELL. Responsibility of England.

By telegram from London we learn that in By telegram from London we learn that inanswer to an inquiry made in the House off
Commons on Monday last, Mr. Otway, UnderSecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated
that no claim could be made against England
arising from the capture of the American brigMary Lowell, inasmuch as she was captured
on the high seas, and not in British waters.

The reply may prove a satisfactory one tothe member of Parliament who made the inquiry; but inasmuch as the fact has been publicly stated that the Governor of the BahamaIslands, shortly after the capture of this yes-Islands, shortly after the capture of this vessel, forwarded to the British Foreign Office sel, forwarded to the British Foreign Office affidavits of both American citizens and British officers who were on board at the time of the seizure in the harbor of Ragged Island, in which they stated that the vessel was at the time of capture within a mile-and a quarter of the snore, that she was in charge of the Collector of that port, and that her hatches were at that time sealed with his official seal, we presume that Mr. Otway's reply will scarcely satisfy either the owners of the Mary Lowell or our State Department.

official seal, we presume that Mr. Otway's reply will scarcely satisfy either the owners of the Mary Lowell or our State Department.

There can be no question but that the British Foreign Office has been purposely kept misinformed of the real facts.

The steamer Lilian put into Nassamin October last in distress, having run short of coal. The coal was refused, and she was ordered to leave port within twelve hours. Not being fitted for sailing, the captain was forced toget up steam by burning his cabin and other furniture. By good luck he managed to get out of British waters, a distance of more than four miles from shore, and while in the act of coaling on the high seas, the schooners which were captured and towed by a British man of war into Nassau. The Lilian was obliged to return to that port, where, coal being again refused, she and her valuable cargo were seized and condemned. The plea was that she seized and condemned. The plea was that she was coaling in British waters.

The extent of British jurisdiction in colonial waters appeared to the colonial waters.

nial waters appears to be conveniently elastic. In the case of the Mary Lowell, it did not cover a distance of a mile and a quarter from shore; in that of the Lilian it extended considerable that siderably beyond the orthodox marine league. British colonial authorities are usually impecunious retired officers of the army or navy, and of course the lion's share of the price-money falls to them.—N. Y. Sun.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

The Moscow Gazette, in a letter from its Constantinople correspondent, expresses great alarm at the Turkish armaments. It says that Turkey has ordered 350,000 breech-loaders in America, and eight new iron-clads in addition to the eleven she already possesses, and the four which she is to get from the Viceroy of Egypt. "What," asks the Russian praer, "can be the object of the Porte in thus increasing its naval forces? It is certainly not any danger from the side of Grocce or of Egypt, ton Turkey has already triumphed over both without having recourse to such means. Necessary Are the Turks Preparing for Wants. out having recourse to such means. Now can it be admitted that her armamonts are caused by the intention of resisting the fleats of the Western Powers in case of need. The real reason of her extraordinary activity is that she can Republics have done. One independent club, opposing annexation, and working to kill off the annexation scheme, has already been organized, with Eduardo Machado, Col. Lino, Coca, Gen, Marcos Garcia and Gen. wishes to threaten our ports on the Black Sea,