Baily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 292.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MARCH 21, 1870.

PRICE THREE

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 de30fmw ft3 WEDDING INVITATIONS WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-graved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DREKA Stationer and Engraver. 1032 Chesting freet.

ALEXANDER—On the 17th instant, George, son of George and the late Fannie L. Alexander, in the 2th year of his age,
The relatives and fr'ends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, N. E. corner of Third and Coatos streets, this (Alonday) afternoon, at 20'clock. Interment at Honument Cemetery. Bronday, archinosphus a viscous ment Cemetery.

BAROROFT.—On the 19th instant, Stacy B. Barcroft, in the 76th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funcral, from his late residence, No. 1803 Vine street, on Wednesday, 23d instant, at 7 o'clock P. M., without for the patient. Nechosday, 23d Instant, at 7 o'clock P', M., without further notice.

BONBALL.—On the 19th inst., Eliza Bonsall, wife of Thomas Bonsall, in the 71st year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son, Ellwood Bonsall, No. 523 Germantown avenne, above Washington lane, Germantown on Fourth-day (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, Carriages will be at Germantown Depto on the arrival of the 10 and 11 o'clock trains, Interment at Laurel Hill.

BONSALL—At the residence of his parents, Cincin and Olifo, on Wednesday, March 18th, 1870, Charles Perot Bonsall, son of Charles and Rachel B. Bonsall, in the 35th year of his age.

CONYERS.—In Chicago, March 9th, Pearl, infant daughter of John and Lids Copyers, aged 6 months and 27 days. daughter of John and Lidz Conyers, aged 6 months and 27 days.

CORNEY.—On the 19th instant, Eliza Harvey, wife of Harry H. Corney, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully instited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father in-law, Mr. Joseph Corney, No. 138 Vino street, on Tuesday afternoon, 22d instant, at 2 o'clock. Interment at Mount Peace Genelery.

McCURDY—On Saturday, 19th inst., Hannah Keem, wife of Robert K. McCurdy, and cidestdaughter of John Yurn, Jr., Esq., aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her husband, No. 1805 North Broad street.

OGDEN .- On the 19th inst., Harriet, wife of John M. igden, in her 73d year. The funeral will take place from the residence of her usband, No. 446 Marshall street, on Foarth-day morn-ng, at 19 o'clock. SHRE.—On the evening of the 20th inst., Margaretta v. wife of Bortles Shee, Esq.
Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the sidence, 1307 Girard avenue. DEABODY BLACK MOHAIR.

FOURTH and ARCH Streets,
THE REST BRANDS.
BLACK ALPACA MOHANRS.
DOUBLE CHAIN ALPACA SPECIAL NOTICES.

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SCHUYLER COLFAX, MARCH 27.
Admission 256 GABBIGUES 4 CO., 603 Arch st.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 CHESTNUT Street. SHERIDAN'S RIDE,

THE GREATEST BATTLE PAINTING OF THE AGE, BY T. BUCHANAN BEAD. (Author of the Poem.)
FOURTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. GALLERYES THRONGED DAY AND EVENING.

OVER 30,000 VISITORS. The point chosen by the Artist for the illustration of the subject is where "With form and with dust the black charger was gray; By the flash of his eye, and the red nostril play. He seemed to the whole great army to say: I have brought you Sheridan all the way From Winchester down to save the day!" From Winchester down to save the day 1 111 Chromos (in size 20x25 inches) now ready Price, 3 10. DM1881ON 25 CENTS.

ncluding the entire valuable collection of the Academy. Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M., nth21 tt HENRY WILSON, MARCH 25th.
Admission 25c. GARRIGUES & CO., 60s Arch st.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. HUMOROUS LECTURE BY JOHN G. SAXE. THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, MARCH 21.

Subject-FRENOH FOLKS AT HOME. At the conclusion of the Lecture Mr. SAXE will recite the request from his Poems "THE PROUD MISS MCBRIDE and "THE PRES."

PROF. BORERT E. ROGERS
ON TRURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 24.
Subject-CHIEMICAL FORCES IN NATURE
Illustrated by numerous brilliant and instructive

ANNA E. DICKINSON, APRIL 7.

BP Admission to each Lecture, 50 cts. Reserved Scats, 25 cts. extra. Tickets for a xx of the Lectures for gale at found is Plano Rooma, 923 Chestnut street, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. daily. VICE PRESIDEST COLFAX.

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT AND GRAND ORGAN CONCERT AND Depoints of the New Organ in Rey. Dr. Wadsworth Church, Tenth and Filhert streets, THURSDAY EVENING, 24th Inst. The following eminent artists will take part: Miss Caroline McCaffrey, Messra, D. Wood, R. Hennig, H. G. Thunder, A. R. Taylor, K. d. Rubna and W. A. Briscoe. Tickets, \$1; may be had at the principal music stores, and drug store of D. S. Jones, Spruce and Twelfth. mhl9 3trp. SENATOR WILSON, MARCH 25th

OFFICE OF S. GARTLAND, 35

You stated in your paper yesterday that I buried the Deering family for nothing; it is not so. I was paid by Mr. Duffy, the father of Mrs. Deering.
SIMON GARTLAND. GENERAL HOWARD, MARCH NOTICE.—THE KEYSTONE COUNcil. No. 1, Stationary Engineers, still meet at the northwest corner of Eighth and Spring Garden streets on TUESDAY evenings. fels-m 4trp*

GEN. O. O. HOWARD, MARCH 25. GO TO THE PILGRIM GOVERNOR GEARY, MARCH 25.

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GOVERNOR GEARY, MARCH

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The Paris Debats says that a French pre-Council, who has on all occasions loudly defended the Holy See, and who has even expounded the Syllabus in order to persuade people that it is a code of liberty, has so little confidence in the Roman post-office, that when he writes to one of his diocesans upon any subject of importance, he entrusts his letter to a person upon whom he can rely, who posts it

COLLECTOR BAILEY OF NEW YORK

HIS DISAPPEARANCE

Alleged Embezzlement of Nearly \$200,000

The Times has the following:
The heavy defalcation of Collector Bailey, and the mysterious disappearance of the latter, were topics of general discussion yesterday. Later reports in regard to his frauds on the Government indicate that they will be much larger than were at first supposed. We much larger than was at first supposed. We are informed by a prominent Government official that the entire amount is nearly \$200,-000. The extent of his embezzlements has already been ascertained to be over \$100,000, and it is expected that it will be found to be very much greater when the present investigation. and it is expected that it will be found to be very much greater when the present investigation, now being conducted by District-Attorney Pierrepont, Solicitor Baufield, of the Treasury Department; Solicitor Smith, of the Internal Revenue Department; and Colonel Whiteley, of the Secret Service Division, is completed. What Bailey Took With Him.

There is good authority for stating that there is no adequate reason to suppose that Bailey took, his flight with only a small amount of money in his possession. It is thought he converted a large amount of the Government funds in his office to his own use at the time he decamped, but the Investigating Committee is unable to learn anything positive about the matter at present. If he has taken money with him, as suspected, his frauds will probably reach \$200,000, as already stated.

What He Made Previously.

What He Made Previously. It is well known that Mr. Bailey derived a handsome fortune from whisky moleties during his official career. The amount is said by some to be as high as \$150,000. What use he made of this money, and of the large sums which he stole from the Government, is a matter of public speculation. He was not generally regarded as a fast man, and was not known to be a gambler or person who lavished his money on gay women. He was represented, however, as being the owner of several fast borses, and also of a large, wellsented, however, as being the owner of several fast borses, and also of a large, well-stocked farm in New Hampshire, for which he paid eighty-five thousand dollars in cash. He is said to have expended numereus sums in costly dinners and entertainments, given by him to prominent officials and gentlemen whose confidence and support he was desirous of receiving. He lived in a large residence in East Twenty-second street, but did not display any particular extravagance there. The most plausible supposition on the part of those who knew him is that he used a considerable portion of bis gains in carrying on his whisky tion of bis gains in carrying on his whisky suits and raids on liquor dealers, beside giving a liberal share to corrupt persons who were in

Probable Implication of Others. It is also alleged that he shared his spoils of office with high Government office-holders, whose transactions with Bailey, it is asserted, are likely to be exposed in the course of the present investigation. It is believed in certain quarters that if the full history of the frauds in the Thirty-second District was known it would be likely to implicate several other persons besides Bailey. Some of those who are suspected of having participated in his iniquities are now being watched. The flight of Mr. Bailey was not known to Mr. Pierrepont and his colleagues on the Investi-gation Committee until Saturday last, up to which time they were without any clear evi-dence of his guilt. It is reported that his re-moval from the Collectorship was determined several days previous, and that this fact on being communicated to him by some high official friend at Washington, was one of the

things which led to His Secret and Hasty Departure. It is said that he saw defeat on every side, and that he was afraid to stay and encount the formidable attack which was about to be made on him by the parties whom he had persecuted. Just after his escape a despatch was received at his office from one E. Stagg, dated at San Francisco. The contents related in some way to the seizure of H. Webster & Co.'s place in this city, which was recently made c. Collector Bailey, and announced that a compressive could be made with certain whisky men in California, provided he (Bailey) was willing. Stagg is mentioned as having been one of the private detectives employed by Mr. Bailey, and is accused of having been concerned in alleged black-mailing opera-

tions at Chicago. His despatch is now in the bands of Collector Banfield. Maifeasance in Office. Among the many acts of malfeasance in office with which he is formally charged are

the following, to wit.: 1. On the 31st of October, 1867, he seized the establishment of Joseph Jones & Co., not in his district. He afterwards released the place when \$27,000 had been paid, and receipt was only given by Mr. Bailey for \$7,500.

2. Andrew Beiser, Jr., threatened with seizure by Bailey's Deputy, and released on the 17th of January, 1868, upon payment of \$1,000, for which a receipt was given, of which the following is a copy:

Received. New York, Jan. 17, 1868, of Andrew Beiser, Jr., \$1,000, on account of times, penalties, &c., in full, subject to the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Reve-J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

Per Curles, Deputy. When Balley was about to be prosecuted on this and other cases, he sent for Belser and agreed to return \$500 of his money, if he (Beiser) would sign a sort-of confession that he had been guilty of some fraud upon that he had occur guing of some trade upon the revenue. Under threats of further diffi-culty, he finally signed some such paper, and received \$500 back. The case was never re ported to the Department until Aug. 12, 1868. when the Revenue law and regulations require report to be made "immediately," and that "the money be turned in within thirty-six

THE SOUTHERN NEGROES.

The Southward Migration of the Negroes (From the New Orleans Times, March 15.1) A gentleman of this city, a large planter just returned from Chattanoga, reports that by the regular official accounts of the ruilroads at that place, 31,000 negroes have passed through on their way to the States of Missis-sippi, Arkansas, Texas and Louisiana This influx is steadily increasing, and from the ac-counts which reach us of the great satisfac-tion of the negroes from the old States who have emigrated to this State, the high wages they command on the sugar and cotton plan-tations, and the glowing accounts they write back to their relatives and friends in the States of Virginia and the Carolinas, we should not be surprised if the seaboard States were relieved, in a very brief period, of their whole negro populations.

-Byron said: Thrice happy he whose name has been well spelt In the despatch." A cable despatch concerning the Parliamentary proceedings in a Oleveland paper said:
"Beer and ford hope" made a few remarks.

We presume "Beresford Hope" was the person meant. Another paper in the city amended the telegraphic error by asserting that "Beer and fond hope" made the speech. -Sims Reeves is losing his voice. He lost his manners long ago.

-Madame Tussaud has added George Peabody's figure to her collection of wax THE CUBAN WAR.

Indigment Letter of General Jordan to the Captain General—The Alleged Pro-position to Sell Bils Command Indig-nantly Deni-d.

We have been furnished for publication the tollowing letter, written by General Thomas Jordan, of the Cuban army, and addressed to the Captain-General de Rodas, in answer to the Captain-General de Rodas, in answer to the statement made some time in November last, that he had offered to surrender his com-mand for a valuable consideration. HEADQUARTERS OF THE LIBERATING ARMY, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF STAFF, LA FEDURANZA CLAMAGIEV. Jan 16th 1870 J.

ESPERANZA, CAMAGURY, Jan. 15th, 1870. I have recently seen in newspapers from New York a telegram, dated at Havana, in the latter part of the month of November last, in which is stated that I had made propositions to your Excellency to surrender, with the forces under my command, to the Spanish Government, for a certain amount of money. As all telegrams from Havana have to undergo a strict censorship in the office of your Expansion. As an telegrams from Havana have to undergo a strict censorship in the office of your Excellency, without any doubt this news was circulated with the sanction of your Excellency; and if this immense falsehood was not the direct conception of your Excellency, your Excellency was most assuredly its abetter, as your Excellency is responsible for the acts of the creatures of your naizes more so as your the creatures of your palace, more so, as your Excellency has suffered your emissaries in the United States to circulate this news without any contradiction.

any confradiction.

Sir, your Excellency has not received, not even apocryphally, any such proposition—nothing that would have the least similarity thereto, and which could have any other origin than that of Havana. If it is not so I challenge your Excellency to lay the proofs before the United States Consul at Havana. A soldier since my adolescence, proud to belong to a profession whose members, of all civilized nations, I am accustomed to recognize as men of honor, to whom it is repugnant to fight nations, I am accustomed to recognize as men of henor, to whom it is repugnant to fight their enemies with unworthy arms, I came to Cuba expecting that even the Spanish officers were gentlemen. But I soon found, too truly, around me the proofs that they were tigers rather than soldiers; but the skunk, not the tiger, tries to annihilate his enemy with filthy odors. When I have seen the subordinates of your Excellency assassinate aged men, helpless women and children, the sick in the hospitals, the wounded on the battle-field, the demented, which even the savage Indians respect and honor; yes, when I know that their practices are to inflict obscene mutilations on the corpses of their enemies, and commit incredible and diabolical atrocities of all kinds, it should not really surprise me that Spanish officers can be to my town the town the configers can be town town the configers can be town the town. it should not really surprise me that Spanish officers can be found who soil an honorable profession with false inventions like the one treat of in this letter.

But I was not prepared, sir, to see a lieu-tenant-general and viceroy of Spain intend to bespatter his enemy with dirt thrown by his own hands. Honorable soldiers do not make use of such arms, and I leave the sad honor to your Excellency to be the first one to do so. Nobody will believe you; the results will not recompense even the small amount outlayed I have inaugurated the new year with a blew worthy of true soldiers, which five bat-

talions of Spanish soldiers will not easily forget, carried out on our part, by a mere handful of men, who on their own soil and on the threshold of their homes fought for liberty against foreign oppression and inveterate spoliation. With this 1 have at last convinced this people what can be accomplished with a good method of warfare, and if I live one month in I severe you that month, sir, I assure you that what has oc-curred in the "Mina" de Fana on the 1st of January, 1870, will only be the prelude of what has to follow.

Come, sir, to combat at the head of your troops,like a soldier and in honor of the sword which you wear. Do not attempt to throw me from the field, irritating me from Havana with the contents of filthy water of syrings. I am with all consideration your Excellency's obelient servant,

THOMAS JORDIAN.
To the Lieutenant-General De Rodas. A private letter from General Jordan to: friend says:

The enemy as yet has been unable to get any advantages and the dry season is fast waning. After that they can do nothing for months and we can operate advantageously against them. The Spanish Press on the Situation-"Cuba is Lost." Under the heading "Cuba is Lost," La Discussion of Madrid, of 18th of February, publishes a dolcful leader upon the Cuban ques-

ion. It says:
"We have made it evident, and our readers nust be aware of the fact, that ideas are inust be aware of the fact, that ideas are not to be fought with, nor to be conquered by bayonets, but only by ideas. We have shown that, though the insurrection might be puered so far as terrifory was concerned, yet hat nothing would be really gained. We have also maintained, ever since we began discussing this Cuban question, that the insurrection which broke out at Yara was full of consequences necessarily fatal for the mother country. This, and much more, has been said by La Discussion but our observations in that regard have not been well re-ceived. We have never been fatalists, but seeing all that has happened in Cuba how can we change the opinions we have heretofore expressed in the matter? Inspired how, as ever, by the promptings of our conscience and moved alone by an ardent and unmistaken natived alpha by an artificity and unmistaken patriotism, we feel that we ought to speak out, and say to the entire nation: 'Cuba' is lost.' This is true, whether the insurrection triumphs or is subdued. To this gloomy extreme is the constitution per harden and the constitution of the nuestion now brought in this hour so madly

"In the island of Cuba there are two insurrections, both of which are against the mother country, against the institutions which the nation has given in use of its sovereign rights. The one proclaims independence, and, be sides, desolates and destroys the fields of the sides, desolates and destroys the fields of the once happy Antilles; the other combats to sustain the Spanish flag. Yes, but it would sustain itself with Slavery, without law, and by a rule special and arbitrary. The latter continues to exist, because it lives upon privilegm and favors. In truth, both of these leges and favors. In truth, both of these movements, though traveling by different routes, lead us to the same end; and, if we ought to struggle against the first, we should energetically crush out the second. Here is the terrible dilemma before us."

THE FRENCH CABLE COMPANY.

Action of the French Government. It is difficult to obtain any precise informa-tion as to the course of proceeding resolved upon by the French Government in their understanding with the direction of the French Transatlantic Cable. It is said that the latter will not formally renounce their monopoly until they see what Congress is going to do in In making fresh concessions it is also stated the French Government will investigate very narrowly the position and prospects of the companies applying, and will insist on a large money guarantee (100.000 francs) for the execution of the project. It is to be hoped that in the new bill which Congress is about to frame upon the subject it will average the classical control of the project. will expressly stipulate on reciprocity gard to the non-exaction of a money deposit, when the principle of free competition is admitted and our Government asks for no guarintees of the kind.—Paris correspondence N. Y.

The female operatives in a large factory in England sign a contract when they enter the service, in which they agree to be whipped if guilty of misdemeanor. The discipline is said to be as severe as it is in the navy, and the matter has attracted the attenTHE NEW ARMY BILL.

What Army Officers Think of it. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:
The passage of Logan's Army bill by the

The passage of Logan's Army bill by the House has created quite a flutter among army officers, especially here, where its immediate effect is well understood. The misfortunes of the army officers" doth tread upon each other, so fast they follow;" that is, the officers who are comfortably fixed in and around Washington. It is not long since Marman. Washington. It is not long since Sherman issued an order sending all officers who had been here for a period of two or more years to been here for a period of two or more years to other stations. And now comes the pitiless Logan with his sweeping bill, threatening to muster out a large number of officers, and to reduce the pay of those who are so lucky or unlucky as to be retained. Even old officers, veterans who were in the service when the present generation came upon the scene, naturally inquire, Where is this thing going to end? It is just possible that Logan's bill, should it become a law, will muster out a larger number of officers than is set down in the programme. Several belonging to the higher grades have openly signified their intention to resign. The unfeeling Logan says this is mere bluster, and means nothing beyond a sort of threat to defeat the bill. According to Logan's availables are a logicary of intention to resign. you'd a sort of threat to defeat the bill. Ac-cording to Logan's experience, army officers, especially those of the rank of Major-General or Brigadier, are of that class of whom it is said they "seldom die and never resign." Be this as it may, there is unquestionably a very bitter feeling on the part of army officers against Logan's bill and the manner in which it is proposed to treat the army. This is shared from the general down to the second lieutenger. ant. I learn from an intimate friend of General Sherman that he is very bitter, and that he cannot refer to the matter without getting off two or three well selected that off two or three well-selected oaths, as a means of outlet to his anger. He evidently regards the whole proceeding as a gratuitous insult to the army, and one that should be re sented by every officer throwing up his commission as soon as the bill becomes a law commission as soon as the bill becomes a law. He does not disguise the fact that the proposed reduction of his salary touches him in a tender place. The bill does not affect him in any other respect. Liberal as his salary is regarded, he maintains that he could not keep up his rank and live upon less. He is compalled to entertain or rather he is expected to pelled to entertain, or rather he is expected to do it, and this costs money. He intimated to a friend not long ago that he would be obliged to resign and go into civil life, and he would do it most cheerfully rather than be burdened with a rank without proper comp-nsation to support it. But Sherman has no idea that it will become a law. He no doubt thinks it will meet its Waterloo in the Senate, and that the House will gracefully back down. There is reason to believe, from what I can gather, that should it run the gauntlet of the Senate it will meet with an obstacle at the White House in shape of a veto. The President is a warm friend of the army, and he is said to have expressed his surprise that the House should pass a bill of this character. pelled to entertain, or rather he is expected to

the House should pass a bill of this character. It is doubtful, however, if the President would go so far to serve and save his old comrades in n fact, they intimate that he dare not, because he measure is too popular. It went through the House with a rush, its opponents not

ing able to muster enough strength to call the yeas and nays. There is a good deal of difference of opinion among Senators as well as army officers necessary as to the number of officers for the military peace establishment. The army officers assert that Logan is all wrong in his statistics, not only about our own army, but the armies of nations to which he referred in his speech. It is said that when the bill comes before the Senate this assertion will be fully established by official data. In the meantime Senator Wilson does not seem to be in any hurry bringing the bill before his Committee on Military Affairs. He is gathering all the information he can, so as to do the fair thing for the army; for, although he is only a militia general himself. Wilson has a soft side towards the

THE COURTS.

SCPREME COURT—Chief Justice Thompson. and Justices Agnew and Sharswood. The following judgments were entered this morning: Reitz's appeal. Common Pleas of Snyder

county. Appeal dismissed.

Bazlan vs. Alter et al. Common Pleas of Schuylkill county. Appeal dismissed, if the complainants in the bill filed below for an injunction and relief do within twenty days increase the sureties to \$50,000. Appeal of Brown, Administrator of Sher-

wood. Orphans' Court of Wayne county. Decree affirmed.
Rhodes et al vs. Childs. Error to Common Pleas of Montour county. Judgment af-Yerkes & Co. vs. Wilson. Error to Common

Pleas of Chester county. Judgment affirmed. Roberts vs. Riker. Error to Common Pleus of Susquehanna county. Judgment affirmed. Cook & Wakely vs. The Township of Deer-

Judgment reversed and renire awardèd. awarded.
Anthony Schäiff vs. John Keener et al.
Common Pleas of Berks county. Judgment
reversed and renire de novo awarded.

Provides a Lohn Modern Com-Foster & Barcolon vs. John McGran, Common Pleas of Tioga county. Judgment af-

Isaac Golden vs. Sarah Faber. Error to C P. of Berks county. Judgment affirmed.
R. H. Sackett vs. Henry Spencer. C. P.,
Bradford county. Judgment affirmed.
Michael Unfer vs. The Farmers' National Bank of Bucks county. Error to C. P. Bucks sounce. Judgment affirmed.

Robinson vs. Cox. C. P. Tioga county. Deysber vs. Triebel. C. P. of Berks county. Judgment reversed and twitre de noco awarded.
The Reading Industrial Manufacturing
Company vs. Gracfit O. P., Berks county. ludgment affirmed. McGinnis vs. Nunamaker. C. P., Bucks county: Judgment affirmed.
Keller vs. Bricker, C. P., Berks county. Keller vs. Bricke Judgment affirmed.

McCabe vs. Fitzpatrick. C. P., Wayne ounty, Judgment reversed, and confee de noro awarded. In re- Springbrook Township Road. Quarter Sessions, Luzerne county. Order af Colton vs. Babcock. C. P., Tioga county ludgment reversed, and conice de

Avarded.

McCreedy's Appeal. Orphans' Court Philadelphia. Bill quashed at the cost of the ap-The list for Northampton, Leligh, Pike, Monroe and Carbon was taken up this morning.

Over AND TERMINER Judges Peirce and OYER AND TERMINER—Judges Feirce and Paxson.—This morning Frank Quick was put on trial, charged with the murder of Dennis Corkery, on the 23d of January last, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night, in Fifth street, above Girard avenue.—In this case it appeared that on the evening in question the decased and a on the evening in question the deceased and a number of friends were in the neighborhood of Fifth and Girard avenue, conversing when the prisoner came up and made some offensive remarks, the result of which was an alterca-

remarks, the result of which was an anorca-tion, in the course of which Corkery and one of his friends were stabled, it is alleged, by Quick. Corkery was taken to St. Mary's Hospital, where it was discovered that he was stabled in the abdomen, the intestines being cut. Death ensued the next day. Shortly after the inflic-tion of the wound Quick was arrested in the neighborhood, and when taken to the station house, a bloody knife was found in his pocket. He was somewhat under the influence of liquor, and asserted that he had been attacked by several men and only acted in self defence.

A jury was being called when our report Richard P. White and Wm. B. Mann represent the accused.

AMUNEM ENTA.

French Comedy.

At the Anatoms' Trawing Room, to-morrow evening, tl. French Comedians will give a varied entertainment, consisting of four pieces. Rochefort's trifle, Flomme du Sua, will be one of them, and will interest the many who have been amused by the author in his political manifestations. A dramatic poem which has just made a sensation in Paris will be declaimed; it refers to the late strike at the Creuzotiron-works, and is called Lat Green des be declaimed; if refers to the late strike at the Creuzot fron-works, and is called La Greve des Forgerons; the other pieces are Livre III. Chapitre I., and the operetta Mo'sian Landry. The subscribers to the second four performances of French Comedy have been precisely the same set of cultivated parsons, who subances of French Comedy have been precisely the same set of cultivated persons, who subscribed for the first scason, proving their contentment with the efforts of the company. Still further to express their sympathy, these subscribers have offored M. Juignet and his collaborators a benefit performance, themselves assuming the disposal of the tickets, which will be put at a pretty high price. For this occasion, and in order to show their power and quick study, the Company have determined to learn and play Froufrou, the drama in five acts, by H. Meilhao rou, the drama in five acts, by H. Meilhao and L. Halevy, as now performing at the Gymnase Theatre, Paris, with Ravel and Mmes. Desclée and Pierson in the principal parts. Those Americans who have admired Frou frou at the Chestnut, or are expecting it at the Arch, will be glad, whether capable of French or not, to see the piece precisely as at first written, without cutting or alteration. Mr. Fechter, who is the most abandoned letter-Fechter, who is the most abandoned letter-writer we ever had among us, has replied to the note of thanks of the Company, for the Boston collaboration, by declaring himself Juignet's forever, in time and eternity, in this world and the next; he evidently values M. Juignet's friendship as he does Miss Leclercq's "honor." We wish we could add to all our assurances of the assurance of their pecuniary success. They have been warmly patronized by our wealthy French inhabitants and by a certain class of Philadelphians; but the admission laving always been rated at a dellar for an unreserved seat, the large class of French ar-

unreserved seat, the large class of French artisans residing here have not been able to attend. As this is decidedly a pity, and as plenty of the class are numbered among our readers, we would mention bien discretement, à ces braves gens, qu'ils tronveront chez Sor-lin, l'excellent et célèbre traitteur français, numero 402 Ranstead-Place, des billets au rabais pour ces représentations. -At the Academy of Music, this evening, Mr. John G. Saxe, the famous humorist and poet, will deliver the next of the Star Course of Lectures. He has chosen for his subject "French Folks at Home," and from what we arms. Logan, Butler and others who put the have heard of the discourse we have reason bill through the House, think he would not; to believe that he treats the theme in a manner worthy of his reputation. Mr. Saxe is extremely popular in this city, and we doubt not he will have an immense audience, composed of the most intelligent of our citizens. He is entitled to the highest success; and to

the warmest welcome that can be given him. At the Seventh Street Opera House this evening Messrs. Duprez & Benedict offer an masually attractive entertainment. They have a troupe which will compare favorably with t minstrel companies that have ever appeared before the public. It contains several admirable singers, a number of the best "Ethiopian delineators" in the country, and some of the most accomplished actors of burlesque upon the stage. The performances every evening are varied, and entertaining novelties are constantly introduced; and "star" singers and actors are engaged in quick succession. For the present week a eries of first-rate programmes have been prepared. This evening the musical good things

kinds by accomplished artists; banjo solos, the farces Love in All Corners, and Bad Dickey, both immensely funny; comic songs, and the burlesque Injun Warrior, together with a lot of varieties too numerous to mention. Those who visit the Seventh Street Opera House will be sure to pass an evening in the enjoy-ment of rollicking tun of the purest and most innocent description. Nothing is ever done which can oftend the most fastidious, or "make the judicious grieve." We heartly recommend this place of amusement to our

Lotta will appear at the Arch, to-night, in Heart's Ease.

-At the Chestnut Street Theatre, to-night Frou-Frou, the comedy translated from the French of H. Meilhac and L. Halévy. -At the Walnut, this evening, Mr. Chan frau will appear in Sam.

will be a first-rate miscellaneous performance. -Signor Blitz's son, Theodore, will give exhibitions of magic at the Assembly Buildings, this evening, when he will show the wonderful Sphynx. -T. Buchanan Read's picture of "Sheri-

dan's Ride" is still on exhibition at the Academy of Fine Arts. -At Carneross & Dixey's Eleventh Street

Opera House, this evening, a first-class min-strel entertainment will be given. -The Pilgrim is still on exhibition at Con-

-At the Amateur's Drawing Room, on Seventeenth street, above Chestnut, this evening; the New York French Company will appear " Par droit de Conquête."

PRINCE BONAPARTE'S TRIAL. The Feeling in Paris.
A Paris correspondent writes:

The approaching trial of Prince Pierre Bonaparte at Tours is exciting strong feelings of disquietude. It is feared that his acquittal, f which few seem to entertain any doubt, will lead to fresh disturbances in Paris and others of the principal cities of France. It was a great mistake on the part of the Government great mistake on the part of the crovernment not to accept the Prince's offer to renounce his privilege as a member of the Imperial family, and to be tried by an ordinary jury. His acquittal by a Court constituted like that which is about to assemble at Tours, will be

set down as a defeat of justice, although I am satisfied that M. Emile Ollivier believes that he is acting strictly in conformity with its interests. The story circulated about the presentation of a carbine and an address to the Prince by a number of Americans resident in Paris, is, 1 find, perfectly true. One of the two gentle men who were present when they were presented to him (M. Rambaud, of the Parlement, and M. Perthuyset, a famous sportsman), corroborated the fact to me. M. Rambaud says that he read a list of the signatures, but that the Prince begged of him not to mention any of the names. But for his promise not to do so, I should have been in a position to forward them to you in order that they should not lose

the glory of a proceeding, without parallel for its policial consistency and good taste.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LEITER FROM ROME.

A Visit to Rome...The Crowded City....Pho Display-Opening of the Carnival-Scenes in the City.

[Correspondence of the Fhila, Even & Bulletin.]. First Day at Rome.

Rome, March 3, 1870.—It rained when we left Florence and rained when we approached the Eternal City; consequently the Piber was as muddy and yellow as we had expected to find it, the Campagna as desolate, the ruins asdead and the depot as dismal. Everything looked as though it had Ktaken a washi ou Quilp's system—that is, had smeared a little water over its face with a soiled towel, making it somewhat dirtier than before. All the porters and hangers-on had a bedragged appearance, and their energy had, for a time; departed from them. We were able to reach a carriage inpeace and pursue our way towards the hotel unterrified by the proverbially fierce attacks on our luggage and our pockets. And it was a happy exemption, for eleven hours of railroad ing at night, in a pouring rain, where sleepingcars are unknown and every seat must have its. occupant, had unfitted us to contend with a. noisy crowd of vagabonds who look upon

every stranger as legitimate prey. As we drove down into the city, we ought to have been interested in the Baths of Diocletian, which we passed; we ought to have been stirred by emotions at the recollection of the antiquity and grandeur of Rome; we ought to have reflected that we were at the centre of the greatest religious empire in the world, and made some profound or sententious remark, which would serve to impress indelibly on our mind the great event of our fravels, the arrival at Rome. But on this, as on many other momentous occasions, we were lacking. The emotions were not there—the remark not forthcoming. We doubt whether it ever is forthcoming unless it be made up beforehand; and then likely enough it is forgotten at the critical moment, or is thrust neck and heels where it doesn't belong, and so comes to an ignominiousand untimely end. For ourselves, we were indifferent to ruins whether at Rome or elsewhere—to antiquity or grandeur, or empires. great or small, secular or religious—and intent mostly on getting breakfast.

Nor were we in error in our estimation of the relative importance of things. Brief inquiry showed that the city was full, and quarters not so easy to be found. We mean at the hotels; for of furnished apartments there was so great an abundance that the whole townseemed for rent. The hotels, however, wererepresented as full to overflowing. The carnival was to open that day, and, owing to the presence of so many ecclesiastical dignitaries from all parts of the world, who had come to attend the Vatican Council, it was expected to. be unusually brilliant. Many strangers had been attracted by the anticipated display, and . had crowded the hotels, as we have said-from which it will appear that the breakfast question, involving as it did the question of comforts and conveniences of life, was not receiving undue importance.

We are a little particular in recounting our doings at this time: for however tame and common-place they may appear to those whohave lived at Rome, we are persuaded that they may have some interest for others who have not been to Rome; and probably nothing less. than an emergency, such as called forth our exertions, would have given us an experience altogether novel, and to be remembered hereafteras an incident of foreign travel. While we were discussing the breakfast-

which we had with difficulty procured at a hotel where rooms were not to be had, save at prices suitable to the high estate of Great Pompey or Mighty Casar returning home intriumph with the spoils of conquered nations we also discussed the question of how to live after, breakfast was over.

Now there was a Practical Member of our party-as there is of all parties, great and small-and when the discussion had produced nothing but weariness and despair, the Prac--At the American, this evening, there tical Member made a startling, but at the same time a simple suggestion: "Why not rent. apartments? It is true that our stay will be short, but we can get apartments for a month or two, and live as some friends of mine lived here." And then she set before us in a luckt manner the feasibility of the plan; its advantages, its freedom and economy; and its crowning argument of all: its conformity to "the way of the Romans." The plan was at once adopted, and thus on our first day we saw something of Modern Rome. Sallying out into the street, brinful of our

new idea, we narrowly escaped being run over by a passing carriage. And this is our first. observation: that the streets of Rome need sidewalking. The middle of the street is lower than the sides, and serves for a gutter. About one, two, or three feet from the buildings may he found, by close observation, a row of stones, set into the pavement, which serves to mark where a sidewalk might be, but, generally, is not. The carriages literally "drive up to the doors," and pedestrians are turned out into the muid of the streets to get past them. The carriage also has the right of way; and if some unhappy pedestrian should be knocked down and run over, he would be arrested and punished for impeding travel; and this, although he might be knocked down in his own doorway! So said our informant, when we complained of the annoyance to which we were subjected of dodging in and out among horses' heels and moving wagons to get into or come out of an entrance to a store, house or building of almost any kind, except a church.

Carriages were everywhere-in the streets on the sidewalk, at the doors, turning into yards or coming unexpectedly out of dark and mysterious passages-always on the full run and