Dain Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 293.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1870.

WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-graved in the newest and best manner. LOUIS DEEKA Stationer and Engraver, 1032 Chesting street. DIED.

BARCROFT.—On the 19th instant, Stacy B. Barcroft, in the 76th year of his age.
His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 1803 Vine direct, on Wednesday, 231 instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without Wednesday, 233 instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice,

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

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son. Bilwood Bonsall, No. 2522 Gormantowa arenue, above Washington lane, Germantown, on Fourth-day (Wednesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, Carriages will be at Germantown Depot on the arrival of the 10 and 11 o'clock frains. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MCOURDY.—On Esturday, 19th inst., Hannah Keem, wife of Robert K. McCurdy, and eldest daughter of John Yard, Jr., Esq., aged 43 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 busband, No. 335 North Broad street. ireet. NISBET.—At Georgetown, D. C., on the 21stinstant, its Jane Nisbet, aged 71 years, formerly of Philalohis. OODEN.—On the 19th inst., Harriet, wife of John M. orden. In her 73d year. The funeral will take place from the residence of her numband, No. 445 Marshall street, on Fourth day morn-Bibband, 70. 327 marsian ercet, on routh any moning, at 10 o'clock.

SHEE.—On the evening of the 20th inst., Margaretta
W. wife of Bertles Shee, Esq.
Funeral on Thursday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the
residence, 1207 Girard avenue.
WOLF.—On Monday, 21st inst., James T., eldest son
of Jonathan and Ann T. Wolf.
Due notice of the funeral will be given.

Managers of the Girard Life Insurance, Annuity and Trust Company, of Philadelphia, held Monday, March 21st, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adoubt. The total the following preamble and resolutions were unaulmously adopted:
Whereas, We have heard with profound sorrow of the decoase of our late follow member in the Board, STACY B. BABCROFT; therefore, be it
Resolved. That in the death of Mr. Barcroft this Board has lost an honored member, who has been for many years identified with its intrests, and as a merchant was conspicuous for his uprightness and integrity.

Resolved, That the sillicted widow be assured of our deepest sympathy to her sad be reavement.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the family of the deceased, he entered on the minutes, and be published in the daily papers.

THOMAS RIDGWAY, President.
W. H. STORVER, Assistant Actuary.

PEABODY BLACK MOHAIR.

EYRE & LANDELL.

FOURTH and ARCH streets,

KEEP ALL THE REST RRANDS

BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS,

DOUBLE CHAIN ALPACA.

SPRING OVERCOATS.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A very large

and very beautiful assortment

Styles New

Spring.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

PINEST CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT, 818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, 1025 CHESTNUT Street.

SHERIDAN'S RIDE, THE GREATEST BATTLE PAINTING OF THE

AGE, BY T. BUCHANAN READ. (Author of the Poem.) FOURTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. GALLEBIES THRONGED DAY AND BYENING.

OVER 30,000 VISITORS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SCIENTIFIC LECTURE.

BY PROF. ROBERT E. ROGERS,

(Of the University of Pennsylvania), ON THURSDAY EVENING, MARCH 24. Subject—CHEMICAL FORCES.

Illustrated by brilliant, beautiful and instructive experiments, including the new process of making ICE by chemical newer. The Professor will make a cake of ICE in full view of the audience. ANNA E. DICKINSON, APRIL 7. EF Admission to each Lecture, 50 cts. Reserved cats, 26 cts. extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano dooms, 923 Chestnut street from 9 A. M. to 6 P.M. daily. Doors open at 7%; Lecture at 8. mb22 2t

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Early GO or stand YOU must. mh22 st rps

UPHOLSTERY WORK DONE
without delay; prices low: Torkman afficiency without delay; prices low; workmen efficient and agreeable. At W. HENRY PATTEN'S, 1516 Chestnut

GRAND ORGAN CONCERT AND Opening of the New Organ in Rev. Dr. Wadsworth's Church, Tenth and Filbert streets. THURSDAY EVENING, 24th inst. The following eminent artists will take part; Miss Caroline McCaffrey, Messra, D. Wood, B. Henning, H. G. Thunder, A. B. Taylor, K. de Rubna and W. A. Briscoe. Tickets, 31; may be had at the principal music atores, and drug store of D. S. Jones, Spruce and Twelith. mh19 3trp.

GO TO THE PILGRIM
TO-NIGHT. mhl8-6trp MERCANTILE LIBRARY, TENTH above Chestnut, Lecture Hall to let. Also, a groom accommodating twenty persons. [mhl9,8&tu,2trp* HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518

and 1220 Lombard street, Dispensary Department,
Medical treatment and medicinefurnished gratuitonsly
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FURNITURE MENDED AT PAT-It. TEN'S, 1516 Chestnut street.

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TÜRKISA BUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS,

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

THOSE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

Cyrus W. Field's Plan. A Washington correspondent says:
Cyrus W. Field, who is now here, has submitted to Senator Sumner his proposition for the settlement of the Alabama claims. He proposes that the United States shall name three eminent persons, crowned heads, as arbitrators, from whom Great Britain shall seect one, and his decision of the case shall be final and binding upon both parties, or that Great Britainshall name the arbitrators and that the United States shall make the selection of the fated individual. Mr. Field had a long conference with Sumner yesterday on the subject. The latter does not favor the proposition. With all his respect for royalty, he does not think the United States would get a fair show from any of the growned heads of French and the states where the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from any of the growned heads of French and the show from the sho show from any of the crowned heads of Eushow from any of the crowned nearly of Europe. He is opposed to all sorts of arbitrators in this matter, because he considers it beneath the dignity of our government to submit to anything of the kind. Mr. Field's mission is therefore a failure, so far as influencing Sumner is concerned.

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Bailey, the New York Defaulter knowledge; if Mr. Bailey wanted any money, the cashier was bound to give it to him; the stamp account was always correct. I am willing to abide my actions, and face whatever The Fugitive Said to Have Confessed His Guilt.

Complaint Against Two of Balley's Officers

Latest Report of the Investigation

The New York Times says: It was reported yesterday that Bailey left a confession with a Government official at the time of his flight, in which he admitted havng committed several frauds during his official career, and in which he also asked that clemency might be shown his bondsmen. Efforts were made to procure a copy of the confession, but without success:

Supervisor S. B. Dutcher and other officers of the Internal Revenue were engaged yesterday in examining the books of the Thirty-second Collection District. The stamp account was found correct in every essential particular. The work of checking the assessment lists is progressing slowly, requiring the entire available force of the office, and will occupy several days. As yet nothing has been found in this office to implicate Collector Bailey in any irregularities. cial career, and in which he also asked that Bailey in any irregularities.

Affidavit of Col. Whiteley.

Affidavit of Col. Whiteley.

Col. Whiteley appeared before Commissioner Shields yesterday, and made the following important affidavit concerning the frauds in the Thirty-second District.

H. C. Whiteley, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is chief of the Secret Service of the United States, and that from information and belief one J. F. Bailey, Collector of the Thirty-second District, one C. S. Childs, Deputy Collector of said district, and one Frederick Low, Cashier, did conspire to detraud the United States out of a large sum of money, to wit: \$100,000, contrary to section 20 of the act of Congress, approved March 2, 1867; that deponent bases his information upon the confession of J. F. Bailey, Collector of the Thirty-second District, to the effect that he, the said Bailey, bad absconded and was a defaulter Thirty-second District, to the effect that he, the said Bailey, had absconded and was a defaulter by the appropriation to his own use of a large amount of the Government funds, and was desirous of clemency for his bondsmen. That said C. S. Childs, Chief Deputy, and manager of Bailey's office, in connection with the said Low, cashier and keeper of the funds in the said office, did aid, abet and conspire with said Bailey to defraud the United States, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided; that the relations of the said Childs and Low to the business of the said Collector, in his office, their care of the assessment rolls. and Low to the business of the said Collector, in his office, their care of the assessment rolls, their custody of the money collected and their duties in receipt of the said moneys, and in the disbursement thereof, were such as would give them knowledge of such defalcations. That the deponent has had conversations with the said Childs, and he now professes his will the said Childs, and he now professes his wilthe said Childs, and he now processes his wil-lingness to give information touching such de-falcations, but the deponent deems it important that steps be immediately taken to insure the presence of the said Childs, and said Low, and said Bailey, upon due and proper legal information of the same.

H. C. WHITELEY. Childs waived an examination, and gave bail in \$5,000 to appear for trial. Low was

What the District-Attorney Says. District-Attorney Pierrepont is authority for the assertion that Bailey's defalcation will be pretty large. The Investigating Committee, of which he is a member, found it to be about \$120,600, but are not certain to be confined to this around. It occurred by receiving tower. this amount. It occurred by receiving taxes which have never been entered upon the books, and by abstracting the office funds from the safe after they had been paid in by the merchants. It will be impossible to ascertain the exact amount of the funds until ail the receivis are collected.

A Contradiction A positive denial has been given to the report announcing that Baileys error in his accounts in the Fourth District arose from the confusion in which the accounts had fallen in that office before he entered it. Those who have stated this are said to be mistaken in have stated this are said to be mistaken in their assertion from the fact that the accounts of Mr. John Mack, his predecessor in the Fourth District, were fully audited and allowed by the Treasury Department. It was found that the latter had overpaid the Government, and a balance amounting to \$1,800 was therefore paid back to him by the Treasury. Treasury.

Another Statement by Childs. Another statement was made by Childs, yesterday, concerning his knowledge of Bailey's transactions, of which the following is the

substance: When Bailey took charge of the Fourth Revenue District, he labored under many dif-ficulties; the affairs in the office were in great confusion, and it was some time before things got well regulated. The March and April got well regulated. The March and April lists of the first year of his term were disallowed by the Treasury Department. He deposited the funds collected by him in the Fourth National Bank; whenever he required any amount of money he drew upon this account; but I do not think he understood the law upon this subject. The Treasury Department at one time sent Mr. Mann to examine Mr. Bailey's banking account; I had a long talk with that gentleman on this subject; the matter was finally settled; but I do not know in what manner this was accomplished. Mr. Bailey has done all that lay in his power to return all the money take. by him; he did not want the public to know by him; he did not want the public to know how his affairs stood; he was naturally a very proud man; he was also extremely ambitious, and would not submit to public disgrace. Mr. Bailey always endeavored to detect fraud Bailey always endeavored to detect fraud wherever it was possible to do so; he has repeatedly said to me, "I do not want money so much as I desire the reputation of a good and faithful officer." I have often spoken to Mr. Bailey in reference to his indebtedness to the Government, so far as I was acquainted with the facts; his accounts were not always allowed at the Treasury Department: money was generally paid in at partment; money was generally paid in at the office in checks; large numbers of persons often came to pay their taxes; some mer-chants who were pressed for time would go to Mr. Bailey and give him their checks; he to Mr. Bailey and give him their checks; he would give them receipts for the amounts, but often failed to make any entry on the books of these sums; he also returned numbers of the above as not having paid. I have never used any money of the office for my own benefit, and whenever I received money always returned it to the cashier; I have in my possession a letter from Mr. Bailey which clears me from any suspicion of having ever received any funds in an unlawful manever received any funds in an unlawful man-ner; he sent for me and gave it into my hands; Mr. Bailey admitted that he was doing wrong, but seemed to think that he would eventually but seemed to think that he would eventually come out all right; I was also sanguine of this, if sufficient time were allowed; the cashier knew nothing of Mr. Bailey's transactions; he is honest and upright in all his dealings. The course pursued by Mr. Bailey while in charge of the Fourth Revenue District was captinued by him on his transfer to the also continued by him on his transfer to the Thirty-second District. I think the amount of money taken by Mr. Bailey will reach \$100,000—the extent of his bonds. I do not think he has much available funds with him; he rented the house he lived in; but owned the furniture; he has nevergambled or speculated to my

Action of Supervisor Dutcher

charges may be presented in regard to my-self; I never exposed these proceedings be-fore, because I supposed Mr. Bailey would cancel all his obligations and come out right in the end; although he used these sums of money, I do not believe he intended to do wrong; he did not make me his confidential adviser in every particular; the Cochica make adviser in every particular; the Cashier, who is my nephew, has been with us since we took charge of the office." COL. E. M. YERGER. Particulars of his Strange Escape from Jail in Mississippi.--He Compels ja Friend to Dismount from his Horse and

Rides Away.
[From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, of March 15.] (From the Jackson (Miss.) Clarion, of March 15.]
The public was somewhat surprised, at an early hour on Sunday morning last, by the announcement that E. M. Yerger had escaped from jail, and various and contradictory were the conjectures and rumors that prevailed during the day concerning the event.

It appears that the prisoner had become impatient under the several postponements of the hearing of his petition for bail under writ of habeas corpus. and was especially indignant of hobeas corpus, and was especially indignant toward his counsel on Saturday last for havof hobeas corpus, and was especially indignant toward his counsel on Saturday last for having agreed to the postponement of the case for still another month. He determined to make his escape, and intimated as much to his counsel, and, perhaps, to others. When the prisoner was placed in the custody of the Sheriff, he was confined as other prisoners; but the rules of the prison were greatly relaxed in his favor on the pledge of his counsel that he would not attempt to escape, or avail himself of any opportunity of doing so. After the prisoner to escape, the Sheriff was notified by his counsel that they would no longer be responsible for his remaining in confinement. Acting upon this notice, Sheriff Lake and his deputy visited the jail about 11 on Saturday night, with a view to securely locking up the prisoner. They found him insensible from dink, or feignedly so, and could not remove him to a cell without lifting him bodily. They concluded that he would be harmless until morning, and so left him. For all this, and the general management of the jail, Sheriff Lake has heen made the submorning, and so left him. For all this, and the general management of the jail, Sheriff Lake has been made the subject of much gross and alsurd abuse. We are no champion of his or any other appointee of the late Gen. Ames, but occupying an important public office as he does, we are surprised to see such wholesale denunciation of him from a quarter where his loyalty should have been better understood and better appreciated. The appointment of Mr. Lake to the office of Sheriff was only one of many other outrages The appointment of Mr. Lake to the office of Sherifi was only one of many other outrages perpetrated upon our people, but that he has not been efficient and faithful in the discharge of his duties has been first discovered by brethren of his own political household. In our opinion, Mr. Lake did precisely what any other Sheriff would have done with any other prisoner alike charged before the law, when importuned by respectable and responsible counsel, and when like pledges for good faith on the part of the prisoner were made him. He was, nevertheless, legally responsible for the safe-keeping of the prisoner; but certainly there appears no ground for criminal connivance on the part of the Sheriff as has been uncharitably, and, we believe, unjustly insinuated against him. The prisoner left the jail about 5 o'clock A. M. having evidently scaled the high plank fence by the aid of a harrel low and bukket leavel having evidently scaled the high plank fence by the aid of a barrel, box and bucket placed by the aid of a barrel, box and bucket placed against it. The fence is about twenty feet high. It seems that he had prevailed upon the jailer to go to the market-house near by and to procure him a cup of coffee, and during his absence made his escape. He proceeded up President street to the residence of Mrs. Buck, which he entered, visited several rooms, and insuited for a friend. He con-

of Airs. Buck, which he entered, visited several rooms, and inquired for a friend. He continued up that street, and when just north of the Penitentiary wall, met a gentleman on horseback. This proved to be Mr. Wilson, now occupying the residence of Mrs. Clark. He was on his way to market. He spoke to Yerger, asked him how he was getting along, &c., supposing that he had been admitted to bail, and was taking a morning walk. He and was taking a morning walk. He asked Mr. Wilson to dismount, to which the latter objected, remarking that sickness in his family required him to hasten back from market. Yerger then ordered him to dismount, and, getting on the horse, rode off with all possible speed. As soon as the Sheriff was informed of his light, couriers were despatched in all directions, and armed guards were employed during the day in searching private residences under the belief that he was yet within the city limits. A liberal reward will doubtless be or

tered for his apprehension, and no effort will be spared to obtain it. Mr. Yerger certainly could not have been advised by any of his friends to take a step so exceedingly foolish. All the probabilities were that in a few weeks he would be admitted to ball until such time as the crime of which he stands charged could be fairly dispassionately considered by a jury of his countrymen. He now occupies the undignined and unenviable attitude of a fugitive from ustice, with the chances of arrest and rein-

carceration greatly against him.

THE AVONDALE CONTRIBUTIONS. New York Subscribers Back Out. It appears that some of the New York subscribers to the Avondale Relief Fund refuse to pay their subscriptions. More despicable conduct than this cannot be well imagined. The New York Star cries "Shame!" and says: To "steal pennies from a dead man's eyes;" is proverbial meanness, but to take money from the dead man's widow and orphans is far meaner and more contemptible. The terrible meaner and more contemptible. The terrible Avondale disaster last year was the occasion of a large subscription in aid of the women and children left desolate by its ravages. But it seems there are people small enough to subscribe without paying their money, even to such a cause; for last Mouday the Beard of Managers of the Relief Association, having the Avondale subscription in hand, adopted a resolution instructing the Secretary to comresolution instructing the Secretary to "com-mence suits against all delinquent subscribers," giving twenty days' notice before taking steps giving twenty days' notice before taking steps to enforce collection." It is well, at least, that people should learn law, if not decency, and be taught that a subscription is a legal contract. They can't enjoy the cheap glory of putting their names down without paying for it.

A ROYAL QUARREL.

The Ex-King of Spain Demands His Rights. Misfortunes never come singly, and to the various unpleasantnesses which Isabella of Spain has met with during the last three years, one of the last, probably, which she anticipated is now added, namely, a restive husband. The worm will turn at last, and the lay figure formerly known as the King of Spain started into life so soon as he became a private citizen. He says that, as she is no longer Queen, she is bound like any other woman to submit to her husband and leave money matters in his hands. Her ex-Majesty declines matters in his hands. Her ex-Majesty declines to accept this view of the subject. Don Francisco, however, seems to be getting the best of it. He has applied to the Spanish tribunals to grant him the administration of his wife's progrant him the administration of his wife's property, a step to which he is said to have been more immediately provoked by a very large sale, of Spanish stocks lately effected. The court has prohibited the ex-Queen and her steward from all acts of administration penditure the final decision in regard to the dispute steward from an acis of administration pending the final decision in regard to the dispute. This difference has led, it is said, to the King

LATEST OIL NEWS.

Operations Around Oil City, Pleasantville and Lawrenceburg. The Oil City Times, of Saturday, says: The Winsor well, at Red Hot, which was struck some six months since, and for a long time produced two hundred barrels daily, has dwindled down to about sixty barrels per day. Last week it was cleaned out and benzine put into it, and on Friday was pumping at the rate of one hundred and seventy-five barrels per day. The territory in the vicinity of Scrubgrass is improving. A new tract, known as the McMillan farm, is now producing twelve barrels daily. On the Foster farm there have also been new strikes. Near this farm the McDonough Oil Company are putting down a new well, which makes a good show.

The Lawrenceburg Independent says the Cliff well, on Fowler Run, which was doing only two barrels, was torpedoed on Monday, and is now producing fifteen barrels. The Niagara, on the Wm. Parker tract, below Church Run, which was preducing about eighteen barrels, was torpedoed last week, and is now yielding thirty barrels daily. The Williams well, on the river, on land of James Parker, is now through the third sand with a good show. The Pleasantville Gaslight says that five new rigs are up on the Wrigglesworth tract, near the Hawes tract. The Foggin & Coleman well No. 2, on the King farm, is down and ready for testing. New wells are going down on the Sheridan farm, adjoining the Atkinson farm, Shamburg. Fertig & Co., on the Chicago tract, near the King farm, have two wells in the process of drilling. West Hickory now has 20 pumping wells averaging 10 barrels per day. Several new wells drilling. The Lawrenceburg Independent says the Cliff

ENGLISH EMIGRATION TO VIRGINIA. What Goldwin Smith Says. The London Daily News publishes a letter from Professor Goldwin Smith, addressed to a from Professor Goldwin Smith, addressed to a friend in England, on the subject of emigration to Virginia. Professor Smith says:

"Virginia is a magnificent State, in point of resources and capabilities as well as in point of extent and situation. The soil is rich, including excellent wheat land, particularly in the west; in the east it has been somewhat exbausted, though 1 presume not irreparably, by slave culture. On the Chesapeake Bay and along the James River there are some unhealthy tracts, which of course should be avoided; but the climate of the State generally is healthy as well as temperate. It is a great avoided; but the climate of the State generally is healthy as well as temperate. It is a great thing for the emigrant, in every respect, to escape the long and severe winters in the North and West. The old planters, who at first clung to their estates, though they had lost their slaves, seem now to have made up their minds to sell; and land is offered cheap, in some cases with buildings, though, I suppose, dilapidated by the war. Slavery is really dead and buried, and the anti-industrial sentiment which prevailed under the old regime, and barred the and the anti-industrial sentiment which pre-vailed under the old regime, and barred the Southern States against industrial emigration, would no longer be found in the way. The people are the most English of all Americans; they are very friendly to the mother country, and very anxious that the State should be filled up by English emigrants, not by the carpet-baggers and their train."

THE ST. DOMINGO TREATY. Sumper's Opposition to Its Ratification It is probably not generally known that Senator Sumner promised the President to favor the St. Domingo treaty before it was con-sidered by the Foreign Relations Committee. Since then he has changed his mind, and it is taid that he regrets being compelled to break his promise to the President. Sumner fears that in annexing St. Deniingo the United States may assume a debt of some \$9,000,000 or \$10,000,000 over what the treaty stimulates. It states may assume a debt of some \$9,000,000 over what the treaty stipulates. It is a question with him whether the policy of annexing islands separated from us by sea is a wise one. He does not believe that Great Britain would take St. Domingo in case we refused to annex it. The policy of that Government, he contends, is to allow her colonies to choose their own destiny and alliances; in other words, instead of seeking new colonies, she is anxious to get rid of what she has. He thinks, before taking any steps to ratify the tractice of the commission of the colonies. to ratify the treaty, a commission of eminent men should be appointed to proceed to St. Domingo and examine into the condition of the finances of that island, its debt, liabilities &c. Another ground of Mr. Sumner's opposi-tion is that the acquisition of territory peopled by the Latin race is undestrable; that it is a civilization foreign to our Government, and is likely to give us trouble.— Wash. correspondence

> FATHER HYACINTHE. What His Visit Meant.

An exchange tells the following exceedingly doubtful story:

We have at last discovered the secret of We have at last discovered the secret of Pere Hyacinthe's visit to America. It was only an advertising dodge after all. The man is actually about to establish a journal. Had he made this attempt before he rendered himself famous, his chances of success would have been but trifling. But by judicious preliminary advertising, he may now be almost certain of success. Should he fail, however, there is open to him: from his past record, the certainty of a splendid salary in this country as the avant courter of any sort of show he certainty of a splendid salary in this country as the avant courier of any sort of show he may choose to represent. The Courier des Etats Unis says the paper is to be called "La Concorde." It starts under the patronage of a commuttee, of which the Honorary President is the Bishop of Sura, and the acting President, Senator Armada Thierry. The Emperor's chaplain and several other notables of the callegons world are members of the comperor's chaplain and several other notables of the religious world are members of the com-mittee. In another part of the same paper, there is presented as a loke: "It is remarka-ble that every year a new mode of tuining oneself becomes the height of the fashion. This year the mode consists in establishing Demo-gratic or social newspapers." cratic or social newspapers."

THE CUBAN FUSS.

General Jordan's Letter a Forgery. La Revolucion of March 22 says: "In cor-espondence from Havana appears a letter respondence from Havana appears a letter signed by General Thomas Jordan, dated the lath of January, in which, with a view of denying certain rungors that the Spanish agents had been circulating with respect to the disposition of that chief to surrender for money to General de Rodas, that officer, who is Commander in Chief of the Liberating army of Cuba, is made to use language appearance. of Cuba, is made to use language unbecoming a military man educated at West Point, and a gentleman such as General Jordan is. This document seems to us to be a pure invention.

The very first one to treat with silence such a calumny would have been General Jordan himself. There are other things in the paper which according to which, according to our way of viewing it, stamp it as a wholesale fabrication."

TEUTONIC CONVULSIONS.

More Earthquakes in Germany. The North-German Correspondent says that the earthquake shocks in Gros-Gerau, after a temporary lull, are again becoming alarming. Between the 20th and 28th of February ten distinct shocks were felt, besides subterrane-ous thundering ous thundering and rolling repeated at least twenty times. The greatest oscillations were observed on the 26th ultime, at twenty-nine observed on the 26th ultimo, at twenty-nine minutes past 12, noon, and on the 27th at fifty-seven minutes past 1 in the afternoon. Two smart shocks have also been felt at Basel, the first on February 26th, at twenty minutes after 12, noon, and the other on the 27th, a little before 7 in the morning. fore 7 in the morning.

THE KU-KLUX IN TENNESSEE.

Doings of Marked Maranders -- Sad Con dition of Society -- Secretary Fletcher. NASHVILLE, March 9.—It was the fashion of the rebels when the Republicans were in or the repers when the Republicans were in power in Tennessee to charge upon them all the violations of law and order. They charged the Radicals for being responsible for the Ku-Klux, and with all acts of murder and raping Klux, and wieh all acts of murder and rapine and plunder which the bushwhackers and guerrillas were constantly perpetrating. But the Republicans are out of power now, and yet the Ku-Klux Klan murders and assassinations are not abated. Masked marauders prowl about the State, and there being now no Republican papers to expose their deeds of blood, silence is maintained as to their doings. It has always been the practice when an unoffending Union man, white or colored, was shot down, to report that he had either been guilty of rape or of some cold-blooded murder, and against these reports the sober judgment of the community was not blooded murder, and against these reports the sober judgment of the community was not proof. But I personally know of many men who met a horrible fate at the hands of the Ku-Klux, whose lives were pure, and whose only crime was that they loved their country. The hanging of three negroes in an adjoining county on the charge of horse-stealing, of which offence they have since been proven entirely innocent, may be instanced as a case entirely innocent, may be instanced as a case

entirely innocent, may be instanced as a case in point.

At Hill Mound, three days ago, a man was arrested on the charge of stealing a hog. Ho gave bail, but the very next day was again arrested, and confined in jail at Jasper, on some trumped-up charge, which he was given no time to refute. That night the Ku-Klux Klan came to the jail, took the prisoner out, carried him to the river, divested him of most of his clothing, and then, binding him hand and foot, put him into a canoe, and turned him adrift upon the Tennessee. The night was very stormy, and the next day the game, was disput him into a canoe, and turned him adrift upon the Tennessee. The night was very stormy, and the next day the canoe was discovered miles below the point where it was launched, but the poor man was dead from exposure, his body lying stark and stiff in his floating tomb. Againt Northern people, as such, the ex-rebels of the more virulent type manifest the numest hatred It is to this class that the masked marauders constantly turn their attention. Mail clerks, express messengers, engineers and conductors of stantly turn their attention. Mail clerks, express messengers, engineers and conductors of Northern birth, and of known Republican feeling or not, have been driven from most of the rallroads of Tennessee. The Legislature has paid but little attention to this lamentable state of affairs. When matters came to such a pass that it was difficult and extremely awkward to avoid noticing them, a sort of bill was passed, framed ostensibly to stan sort of bill was passed, framed ostensibly to stop the doings of the Ku-Klux. This law, it must

the doings of the Ku-Klux. This law, it must be confessed, is stringent; it provides heavy fines for people in mask who invade or attempt to invade the premises of another, and makes assault by a person in mask or disguise, with a deadly weapon, premeditated murder, and punishable by imprisonment for 20 years, or death by hanging. But the very stringency of the law will cause it to overshoot the mark. The bill specially urged by Gov. Senter, and which would have put an end very shortly to organized mob violence in the State—a bill providing for special peace-officers, with sufficient force of men to preserve law and order in the worst counties of the State—was neglected till the close of the session by common consent of members, I believe, and then falled to pass for lack of a quorum one day just before adjournment. It was the failure of this bill to go through which caused Gen. this bill to go through which caused Gen. this bill to go through which caused Gen. Butler to raise such a stir on the Tennessee question in Congress. A great deal of excitement has been produced here owing to the turn affairs have taken at Washington, and powerful influence is being exerted on the one hand to bring about the reduction of Tennessee to the condition of a territory, and on the other hand to prevent this consummation. the other hand to prevent this consummation.

At the head of the broken and disjointed Republican party of Tennessee is A. J. Fletcher, Secretary of State. He is the pilot of a battered fragment of a once powerful political organization, the bit of a wreck that still floats upon the waves of an angry and tennestions sea. He was the brains of the still floats upon the waves of an angry and tempestuous sea. He was the brains of the party during the Brownlow administration. His counselwas always prompt and sagacious. He is a man of great shrewdness, prolific in expedients, and bold and daring as a party leader. The spectacle of this man, surrounded by the ex-Rebels who persecuted him during the war, standing up boldly amid harrying foes, warned by the Ku-Klux, and sought after by that murderous conclave, is sought after by that murderous conclave, is something not seen every day. The Secretary lives in East Tennessee, and dares not return thither without an escort of troops. A body of masked men boarded a train on the Nash ville and Chattanooga Railroad the other day searching for him, but fortunately he had not

left Nashville. He will proceed to his home in East Tennessee in a few days, escorted by a detachment of United States troops.—Tribune. THE MORDAUNT DIVORCE CASE.

The Feeling in England. A London correspondent writes to the N. . Times as follows:

The comments of the press on the Mor-The comments of the press on the Mordaunt divorce case are very curious. After publishing twenty or thirty columns of the most unpleasant and unhappy details of the affair, because the whole public wanted to know what Lords and Ladies and Princes of the Blood were doing, they turn about and are know what Lords and Ladies and Princes of the Blood were doing, they turn about and are shocked and indignant at such a revelation. A member of Parliament appeals to the Home Secretary if such matters caunot be hushed up or privately investigated. Mr. Bruce thinks not. The English love publicity. They will greedily print and read anything, if it has only been rehearsed in a Court of Justice. And Mr. Bruce is of opinion that the cause of morality has gained rather than lost by the recent exposures.

morality has gained rather than lost by the recent exposures.

That refers to the splendid triumph of the Prince of Wales. As the trial went on, he was in such bad odor that he was publicly hissed, for the first time in his life, I think at the Globe Theatre. He watched the operation with great curiosity through his operaglass. The Princess came to the front of the box, and was enthusiastically applanded. At glass. The Frincess came to the related At box, and was enthusiastically applauded. At a volunteer dinner the toast to the Prince was a volunteer dinner the toast to the Prince was refused by several voices. Then his wonderful letters to Lady Mordaunt were published, ful letters to Lady Mordaunt were published, and he went upon the stand and declared upon his oath that his relation to the lady was just what they indicated. The next day the Queen sept for the Prince and Princess to dine with her at Buckingham Palace, and they have ever since been living in the most affectionate relations. So good comes out of evil, and virtue, even in this world, is at times rewarded. warded.

A BAD NAME,

The Crimes of the Eyre Family.

The Crimes of the Eyre Family.

[From the Detroit Tribune.]

There seems to be some occasion for replying to Shakespeare's conundrum, "What's in a name?" with something intimating that considerable is contained therein. When Benedict Arnold burned New London, and Fort Griswold in the opposite town of Groton was taken by his troops, the Federal commandant Griswold in the opposite town of Groton was taken by his troops, the Federal commandant surrendered his sword to the subordinate leading the assaulting party, and that officer instantly ran it through his unarmed prisoner, and thus gave the signal for the indiscriminate massacre of the captured garrison. That officer's name was Eyre. The man who was responsible for the atrocities committed by the Epglish in Jamaica in 1865 was Gov. Eyre. The name of the captain of the Bombay, who The name of the captain of the Bombay, who recently ran down the Oneida and brutally left its crew to drown, was also Eyra. The question would seem to be rapidly becoming an open one, as to whether the killing of an self at her court.

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PRICE THREECENT

Englishman named Eyre "on sight" would not properly come under the head of "justifia-"

THE CADETSHIP FRAUDS.

Further Investigation Needed. The report of the Military Committee on the cadeaship frauds promises to be very full in regard to all persons implicated except members of the House. It will contain a recommendation that General Schoepff who paid Mr. Butler for the appointment of Gen. Tyler's son, be required to resign his position as an Examiner in the Patent-Office. With a as an Examiner in the Patent-Office. With a greater sense of propriety than he was credited with, Gen. Schoepff has already resigned and retired from the public for the trial by a Naval Court of Commander Upshur for his alleged complicity in the frauds. The examination of Assessor Elliot, of Philadelphia, is also urged. And, finally, the report will recommend the dismissal of all cadets at West Point and Annamissal of all cadets at West Point and Annamisch they did not reside. All this is very well as far as it goes; but the whole inquiry has come to a "most lame and impotent conclusion." Congressmen would better punish their own huckstering members before hunting their tools out of the Patent Office, or wreaking revenge upon the lads at West

wreaking revenge upon the lads at West Point—Tribune. FACTS AND FANCIES.

The handsomest Prelate at the Œcumenical Council is the Archbishop of Sevilla. -Savannah, Ga., runs special street cars for

—Texas is without a single Unitarian or Universalist church.

-Hartford probibits sparring exhibitions, but allows private boxes in theatres. -Fatal stabbing is the punishment for refusing to treat a San Francisco hackman. -Tartar emetic pie detected a lunch thief in

Vermont school -What thing is most different from a woman? Another woman. —The English sparrows in New York now number half a million.

—A Portland club has the following question proposed for discussion: "Can a big man ache harder than a little man?"

A French translation of Olive Logan's last book is announced in the Paris newspapers. Fall River, Mass., is happy in the possession of a boy who dines on steel watch chains. He should be taxed as a consumer.

—Two employes of a Canadian distillery were wafted to the skies the other day by its explosion. —Carlotta Patti will go to California in May, and in the fall she intends to make a professional visit to South America.

—A Milwaukee paper derisively, but very unjustly, speaks of one of its contemporaries as "the old Straw Blunderbuss." The new Neapolitan soil—several sacks full of it, imported by water and spread on the floor.

-The Iowa Senate applauded the other day when the President said: "Miss Clerk." is a young, pretty and engrossing clerk. —An Indiana farmer laid a grave-yard ghost the other night by shooting his old white

-Fritz says that at the lecture the other evening the audience were so quiet that you could hear a bed tick.

-A New York female, failing to achieve asphyxiation with her garter, tried swallowing a hair-pin with no better result.

—A correspondent of a paper having described the Ohio as a sickly stream, the editor appended the remark: "That's so! it is con-—It is said that the late Count Montalembert, in the year 1863, secretly gave the Polish leaders half of his fortune in order to aid them

in their insurrection against Russia. The French newspapers express much gratification at the success of Faciliter, the tragedian, on the English and American stage.

—A Trenton man who died recently, during his sickness would not allow his friends to remove his pantaloons. After he had passed in his chips, seventeen thousand dollars were found in the lining. -A little boy of Hudson, N. Y., couldn't remember the text exactly, but thought it was "something about a hawk between two pigeons." It was "Why halt ye between two opinions."

-It is said that Barbara Ubryk, the poor nun who was discovered in so wretched a con-dition at Cracow, died in the hospital on the 24th ult., and that the funeral has been kept

secret from fear of a demonstration. The Crown-Princess of Prussia said, the other day, to a member of the North-German Parliament, "My dear sir, believe me, if my innermost wishes were fulfilled, I should a never be called upon to sit upon the throne." The editor of a Pittsburgh paper printed the following paragraph the other morning for Miss Lydia Thompson's especial benefit:

"Miss Thompson may rest assured that the review of this evening's performance in tomorrow's Mail will be written without feet."

-Ledru Rollin, the great leader of the French Red Republicans in 1848, was at that time a very handsome man, and of commanding presence. To-day he has grown so fat that nobody is able to recognize him, and every step he makes in walking seems to take his breath away.

-A prominent Democratin Evansville, Ind., has been furiously exasperated at the fact that he had been treating a negro to good bourbon for the past six weeks, and found out at last that the "black acoundrel" was going to vote the Republican ticket. He don't go much on the niggers anglow the niggers, anyhow.

—At a divorce trial in Indiana, a witness was testifying how the couple loved each other when they were first married, and how lovingly they used to live together, which so affected the week of the second fected the man and wife, and even the Judge and jury, that they all snorted out crying, and bellowed until the court had to adjourn, when at the suggestion of the Judge the couple con-cluded to withdraw the suit and live together again.

-The Macon (Georgia) Telegraph commends General Breckinridge for branding the Ku-Klux, "these masked marauders and assassins," as they deserve, and after declaring that he could not have said one superfluous word in denunciation of their midnight deeds, adds that they must be put down some day, and the sooner the better.

-Don Enrique de Bourbon, the Spanish Prince whom the Duke de Montpensier shot the other day, was more popular in Spain, during the reign of Queen Isabella, than his elder brother, Don Francisco, the consort of the Control of the Co the daughter of Ferdinand the Seventh. The latter was believed to be an arrant coward, while Don Enrique had given many proofs of his pluck. He had often amusing quarrels with Queen Isabella. One day, during the height of Marfori's power and influence at Court, Don Enrique said to Isabella: "Your Majesty, are we really to have here another Godoy?" The Queen thereupon ordered him out of the room. "I believe Señor Don Marfor is coming; therefore, I must leave the room." When he said that, Queen Isabella threw her fan into his face, and swore that he should never be allowed again to show him-