the Government in the elections was sometimes right and necessary. He and his party, between fifty and sixty in number, thought that the new Cabinet would not dare openly to resist and throw them overboard on a question to which the Emperor, under the old régime, was known to have held on so long and resolutely. But they reckoned without their host. In a speech of unusual warmth and vehemence, M. Ollivier himself demanded the "order of the day pure et simple," in reply to M. de Cassagnac's motion; and, for the first time, all the liberal sections of the Chamber voted in one compact group, without distinction, in favor of the Ministers and against the extreme Right, thus leaving the latter in an isolated minority of 56 to 188. The defeat was crushing and decisive, and has made the position of the Cabinet far more definite than it has ever been before.

The birthday of Washington was celebrated here by the most numerous gathering of Americans at the hospitable mansion of their Minister, which I ever remember to have seen in Paris. There was also a large attendance of diplomatic personages and other foreign guests.

Our last three weeks frost has at last left us, and a warmer temperature succeeded on most parts of the continent.

PARIS, Friday, March 18, 1870.—I mentioned, at the time of its occurrence, the painful impression which was produced upon American residents in this city by the tidings of the sudden death of the Hon. A. Burlingame. The sentiment was universal that such an event ought not to be allowed to pass over without some special expression of respect and regret towards the deceased, and of sympathy with his bereaved family. Mr. Burlingame had been so recently among us, his genial presence was so evidently remembered, the sensation in which he resided so long with the other members of his mission was always so conspicuously before our eyes, that it seemed but as yesterday that he was here; and we had scarcely realized his departure before we were called upon to lament his death. Feelings like these, so universally entertained, found their natural and appropriate expression in the crowded meeting which assembled, two evenings ago, in the American chapel, in the Rue de Berri, to pay a mournful tribute to the memory of departed worth. The meeting was of a very solemn character, and was essentially religious in tone. The attendance, I need hardly say, was very numerous, almost the entire American colony being represented by some one or other of its members, and even the American Minister took the chair, as he had been requested to do by the Committee of Arrangements, as at 8 o'clock the interior of the building was crowded to excess. It would be useless to write a catalogue of names, or to say more than that, besides Americans, there were present a considerable number of foreigners and members of the different diplomatic corps, with whom Mr. Burlingame had so long been on terms of friendly intercourse. The proceedings were opened by some fine performances of sacred music, which fittingly attuned the feelings of the audience to the addresses they were about to listen to. At the conclusion of a fine air from 'the Elijah of Mendelssohn—'Oh, rest in the Lord'—beautifully given by Mlle. Emma Carl—Mr. Washburne rose and reminded the meeting in simple and touching words that "they were assembled there to pay a mournful tribute to the memory of a distinguished American citizen." Mr. Burlingame was dead. On the morning of the 23d February, just after the celebration of the anniversary of Washington by the Americans in Paris, he received a telegraphic despatch from Governor Curtin, stating that Mr. Burlingame had died that morning at St. Petersburg after a sickness of only four days. "It seemed as yesterday," said Mr. Washburne, "that in this city I had sat by his cheerful fireside, partaken of his princely hospitality, enjoyed his friendship, and received his confidence. It seems, too, but a day since so many of us in this city joined him at a festival banquet given by distinguished predecessor as American Minister at the French court. And now the sudden intelligence of his death has fallen upon all our hearts." I quote from memory a few of Mr. Washburne's opening words, just to show the feelings which animated at once both himself and his audience, and which have been universal among all Americans in Paris. It is not necessary that I should follow him through the rapid sketch he drew of Mr. Burlingame's public life and services. All Americans will share in the "legitimate pride and pride" expressed by their Minister that "a mission of such consummate importance should have been confided to one of their citizens," and that that mission should, "by the zeal, patriotism and ability displayed by Mr. Burlingame in its execution, have been crowned with such signal success."

Mr. Bonneau had often spoken to him, Mr. Washburne said, in another part of his address, of the kindness with which he had been received by the governments of his country, and of the personal interest which the Emperor had manifested in the great object of his mission. It is needless to say that a still more cordial reception awaited him where he went west, though "only to die, in a country where friendship towards the people of the United States has become almost traditional." The snows of Russia," as Mr. Washburne expressed it, "did not cool the sympathies of the government or people of St. Petersburg; and all was done to have him that could be accomplished by the most generous sympathy and devoted kindness."

After resolutions, drawn up by the Committee, and expressive of the feelings and objects of the meeting, had been read by the Rev. W. O. Lamson, rector of the American Episcopal Church in the Rue Bayard, the audience was again addressed by General Alex. H. Bullock, in a speech of great eloquence and power. No place could be more appropriate than Paris, he said, for such a purpose as that which had brought them together that evening. For here Mr. Burlingame had lingered long in furtherance of his noble mission, and have found and enjoyed in the highest degree both official confidence and social hospitality from every rank. Here, too, especially, he had again felt himself almost at home among that increasing colony of Americans, who, without losing their country the less, enjoy the friendships and attractions of this splendid capital. He delighted to be in Paris, because he found there his country reflected, as it were—reproduced. "In Paris, also," continued General Bullock, "Mr. Burlingame was prized—what we all perceive and do not desire to conceal the mention of—that friendly accord with our country which leaves little for other nations to fear in the future—which is stronger than some so-called kindred—which is traditional, historical and perpetual."

I could quote much more largely from the above eloquent utterances, but I confine myself to a few passages expressive of the local color, if I may so term it, of these proceedings, and of the peculiarly deep impression which was created in Paris by the sad event which they were designed to commemorate and deplore.

As regards the public affairs of this country, religious feelings are quite in the ascendant at the present moment, and the question of the day is, what will be the policy of the new Ministers with respect to Rome?

The general opinion, as I think I have before mentioned, is that Count Daru's resolution of sending, or proposing to send, a special envoy to the Council, to "remonstrate" at least, if not to "threaten," is a false move, and that he would have been wiser to have kept his government altogether aloof from the hot-bed of ephemeral theology which is now burning like a volcano at the Vatican. Some sort of a "show up" there seems so inevitable that Count Daru may not improbably find himself compelled to stop short in his intended action, from the mere impossibility of finding any man of sufficient weight and authority to undertake the task of representing him. The young Duc de Broglie is said to have declined the ambiguous honor, and no one else is yet spoken of with any confidence. To be compelled to look on and do nothing would perhaps be the very best thing which could happen to the Ministry, under all circumstances.

The Prince Imperial was fourteen years old on Wednesday last. He entertained a large party of young friends on the occasion and made a "neat speech" in return for his health being drunk. He is rapidly growing into a young man.

OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

The Tax Receiver's Bill—The House Shows a Disposition to Respect State Border Raiders Driven from Harrisburg—The Bill Receives an Overwhelming Defeat—A New Water Project—Important Provisions—The Diamond Watt Contest—Debating Committee Continued—The Cozer Divorce Bill Defeated.

[Special Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, March 30, 1870.—Judging from the temper of the House to-night, the act offered on Monday night by Mr. Einstein, repealing the bill authorizing the appointment of a collector of delinquent taxes, will be received with the sanction of the members. The Governor's message, calling attention to the fact that a great fraud had been perpetrated—upon—and—the—citizens—of Philadelphia, was read, when Mr. Elliott moved to discharge the Committee from the consideration of the message and Mr. Hong, who has occupied a decidedly peculiar position with reference to this measure since it was discovered that the present act had been substituted for the one passed in the House, objected, and called a division of the question. Mr. Elliott would have insisted upon his motion for a suspension of the rules, had it not been that the members were desirous of getting rid of the Border Raid bill, which, had the rules been suspended, would, in all probability, have not been reached before the adjournment. The understanding seems to be that Mr. Elliott will be given an opportunity to-morrow morning, when his motion will be adopted, and as far as the House is concerned, the bill, which is designed to make a position for ex-President Chief Clerk of the Senate, at a salary of an annual income of about $60,000, will be expunged from the statute books.

Border Raid Bill Receives the Knock Blow.

The Border Raid bill has at last been disposed of in the House, and so effectually, that there is no chance of its being resurrected this session; and the chances are that those who have spent this winter at Harrisburg engineering measures will never again get an appearance on the Hill to its behalf. The bill came up in regular order this morning on the list of objected bills, and after a powerful appeal by Representative Skinner, of Tioga, in favor of its adoption, it was postponed and made the special order for two weeks from to-day. Between the two sessions the lobbyists were busily engaged in buttonholing members, and, judging from the expression of their countenance, they were meeting with great success. However, promises are only made to be broken; for the handsome majority which it was supposed it would receive dwindled down to a total of sixteen votes, four of which were cast by Philadelphians—Messrs. Carlin, Dailey, Forsythe, and Mooney. The division was participated in by Messrs. Skinner and Porter (York), in its advocacy, and by Messrs. Johnson (Warren), Beardsley, Schnatterly and Davis in opposition, the latter gentlemen taking the ground that the bill was not any unconstitutional, but simply—holding that it was just as proper that the merchants of Philadelphia should receive damages for the losses they sustained during the war.

Market Cleaning.

—There is a bill now lying in the Transcribing room of the House, which has passed that body and the Senate, and which has been the scrutiny at the hands of the Councils of Philadelphia. It provides that the Governor of Markets and City Property shall have the power to clean the markets of Philadelphia; and as there is no provision that the cost of the same shall be deducted from the street contractors, who have entered into bonds to keep these sheds and buildings in a cleanly condition, it assumes a position of great importance to the taxpayers of Philadelphia. The Health Officer has been here, and given the necessary assurance that the contractors for cleaning the streets include the market sheds, and there is no doubt that an effort will be made to recall the bill from the Governor for the purpose of postponing it indefinitely. Should this not prove successful, the Governor will be invoked to exercise a veto power.

A New Water Project.

During this session attempts have been made to grant additional powers to all the heads of the various departments in Philadelphia, by which the incumbents would be constantly benefited, except the Water Department. However, it would not do to let the adjournment take place without giving the heads interested a chance. Accordingly, the ingenious, a long bill was read in place in the Senate, requiring plumbers to obtain a license from the Register before opening connection with any pipe, requiring all consumers to have a stop-cock attached to every branch connected with a private pipe, and sufficient stop-cocks and openings attached to branch pipes in every building. The bill further provides that every new pipe or pipe within the limits of any footways, there shall be left openings of three square, properly walled over with brick; all persons selling or giving water, or allowing access to it, except for their own use, shall be fined five dollars for each offence; all permits issued by the Register shall contain a proviso that water may be shocked by a stopcock in the street, the owner of premises must give his written assent before water can be introduced, and to notify the Registry when discontinued; the Chief Engineer and his deputies shall have power to enter any premises and investigate the condition of pipes, and report their repair when deemed necessary; all persons who have or may have in future occasion to tap any pipe of a private pipe within or without the house shall be fined $5; the consumer shall keep all private pipes in repair, and shall be fined for leaks; the owner shall also pay all expenses for repairing; no connections shall be made with main pipes without one day's notice to the Chief Engineer, and said Engineer shall charge $2 as compensation for his inspection; private pipes shall be laid at the same depth as public mains; no more than one house shall hereafter be supplied from one main except by special permission, but existing arrangements for supplying houses shall not be changed; if one of these double

Ex-Queen Isabella has separated from her husband.

Jesse Burton, it is said, will shortly resign his seat in the Cabinet.

The St. Paul *Press* says that General Hancock has been ordered to establish a military force at Pembina, and will send two companies of infantry there.

Dr. Sarah Hall, MARD, of Georgia, was confirmed by the United States Senate yesterday, to be Governor of Idaho, to succeed Ballard, whose commission expires April 10.

Advices have been received from Galinville, Texas, dated March 5, of a raid in Western Texas, by the Camanche Indians, in which over forty white families were massacred.

A Montreal despatch gives a report that a quantity of Fenian arms have been sent from Underhill, Vt., towards the Canadian border. The Dominion Government has sent a party to the frontier to reconnoitre.

The steamship Filcelia, having on board Captain Comstock, the crew, missing passengers, Langrage and $50,000 in treasure, from the wrecked steamer Golden City, put in at San Diego, California, on Tuesday, short of coal.

Melvin Ellis was caught in the shafting of a paper mill at South Dedham, Mass., yesterday, and carried over the shaft twenty times, striking violently against the ceiling above and steam-pipes below, but is expected to recover, no bones having been broken.

A mass-meeting in opposition to appropriations for the sinking fund commission was held at Cooper Institute, New York, last night. Peter Cooper presided. Addresses were delivered by Henry Ward Beecher and others, and resolutions were adopted expressing the sense of the meeting.

Donald A. Smith, of the Hudson Bay Company, has arrived at St. Paul from Fort Garry, and reports matters quiet at the latter place. He left Fort Gary on the 19th, when all the political prisoners, including Major Boulton, had been released. Arrangements had been made for Boulton's execution, but he was saved by the intercession of Governor Smith and others.

The New England Methodist Conference, in session at Springfield, Mass., has recorded Elder L. R. Taylor guilty of maladministration of the affairs of the Conference of 1869, reported at $151,462. It has adopted a resolution recommending that Bishop Roberts, of Liberia, be made our general superintendent, to preside over the Conference in turn with other Bishops; also, a report looking to a union of the various Methodist bodies.

The argument in the injunction case of Cahoon vs. Ellison was concluded before Judge Underwood, yesterday. Ex-Governor Winn, who appeared for Cahoon, deemed it necessary to defend the Republican party, and spoke for a Radical Republican client, and admitted that he was "still an unrepentant rebel." Should the Court decide in favor of Cahoon, all the provisional officers in Virginia, he argued, would be ousted, and anarchy, will, it is understood, be continued until July.

Drought on a large scale has prevailed, recently, in the house of storm in Minnesota, recently, the home of Mr. Ole Bunn, in Blue Earth county, was burned to the ground. The house was built of logs, on other publications, and Mr. Bates went for assistance for his wife and five children, but returned only in time to find his wife dying and children dead. During the same storm two brothers were frozen to death in Brown county, in the same State, and six others perished in Iowa.

At Washington, yesterday, Judge Bradley was called upon the application of New Jersey gentlemen, including Secretary Robeson and the New Jersey Congressmen, who congratulated him upon his appointment to the Supreme Bench. Judge Bradley expressed his gratification at this evidence of the good will of the sons of New Jersey in their State, which the President had set for institutions and her excellent administration of the Supreme Judicial position, however, made it necessary for him to ignore State sentiment, and his appointment was passed. House bill for the International Steamship Company was passed. This is a bill which requires the State to put its credit upon the back of the two millions of bonds.

In the House of Representatives, last evening, Mr. Elliott made an effort to suspend the general order, which was the Border Raid bill in order to consider his bill repealing the delinquent tax bill of last week. The House refused, however, to set aside the regular orders. The consideration of the Border Claim bill was then resumed. A motion to postpone indefinitely was made by Mr. Bunn, and the motion was carried by 42 yeas, to 16 noes. This kills the Border Raid bill.

Congress.

The United States Senate, yesterday afternoon, at the conclusion of the Executive session, adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, Mr. Hoar, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill to establish a national system of education, which was postponed until the second Tuesday of next December. Mr. Arnell, from the same Committee, reported a bill naming the office of education, in the Interior Department, the "Bureau of Education," transferring to it the suspended funds of the Freedmen's Bureau, and transferring the latter Bureau, to Bills were introduced by Mr. Morrill, to amend the patent laws; and Mr. Slocum, to amend the internal revenue laws. Mr. Cleveland offered a resolution, which was referred, requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to accept the most advantageous bids for the sale of Government purchases of bonds beyond the amount authorized by the sinking fund act. A message was received from the President, announcing the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The bill will also discussed in Committee of the Whole.

The Bogus Tax Collection Bill.

Governor Geary sent the following message to the Legislature, yesterday:

To the Senate and House of Representatives—The House bill No. 1270, entitled "A further supplement to an act to incorporate the City of Philadelphia, relative to the collection of taxes," has been presented to me for Executive approval, the same day approved, at the earnest solicitation of several members of the City Councils and members of the House of Representatives, from creditable information since received, I have been informed that the provisions of this bill, approved by me, never actually passed either the Senate or the House, although a bill of the same number and title, with very different and vital provisions, did pass both Houses at the same time in the one presented for approval purports to have been passed.

In examination it appears that the bill approved when presented was in the usual form, certified by the comparing clerk to have been compared and signed by the Speakers of the House and Senate, as usual in other cases. How did the false and fraudulent bill, which did not pass, get substituted for the genuine, which did pass?

This is a grave question, irrespective of the merits or demerits of these two bills, and I earnestly invite the immediate attention of the Senate and House to the subject. If corrupt and disgraceful species of fraud shall be tolerated, it will not stop at the evil of the consequences which may ensue; and the legislature owe it to themselves, to the public interest involved, and to the honor of the official signature has thus been secured to a fraudulent act, to take such steps as may in their estimate a prompt and thorough investigation, to the end that the guilty parties may be brought to speedy and condign punishment.

I also recommend that if the facts be found as alleged, the act forthwith be repealed.

Jno. W. Geary.

The subject was referred to the Judiciary Committee for investigation.

The American Students in Germany.

The following is an extract from a private letter recently received from Heidelburg, Germany:

"Duelling has now ceased for the term. The man with whom the American, Stone (a gay young fellow), had his last duel, about two weeks since, is not out of the house yet. The doctor was for some time in doubt whether he would be able to recover from the fall he got. The last four men with whom Stone has fought were carried off the field. One fellow he brushed up in a minute and a half.

"As soon as any German begins to distinguish himself in the science of duelling, Stone calls him out, and gives him a merciless drubbing. As a result, the corps-students think that Stone is a good fellow; in fact he would be perfect if he did not possess so damn much pluck.

"The fact is, that there is a most reckless set of Americans here at present. Beside them the corps-students stand no chance whatever. When German students get drunk, they are quiet and peaceable; if they can succeed in getting each other home, but when Americans get drunk, they insist on whipping out the whole house, and generally, if the house resistance is properly closed, before they leave. They have broken windows in Germans generally clear out, and leave them the field, in order to avoid trouble."

A Hymn by Henry the Eighth.

A correspondent of the BULLETIN sends us the following:

It is known to but few persons in this country that Henry the Eighth composed a hymn, which was sung in the Cathedral and parish church of Durham Cathedral, England, is the following, of which both the words and music are attributed to Henry the Eighth:

"O Lord! the maker of all things,
We pray Thee now in this evening,
Us to defend from all evil to-morrow;
From all deceits of our enemy:
Let neither Pope nor Prelate
Good Lord with dream or fantasie:
Our hearts waking in Thee Thine keep,
That we in sin fall not on sleep.
O Father, through thy blessed Son,
Grant us this our petition;
To whom with Thee and the Holy Ghost always,
In heaven and earth be laud and praise,
Amen."

IMPORTATIONS.
Received per steamship Pennsylvania, at Philadelphia, MESSINA—Bric Prentice Hobbs, Sicor—800 boxes lemons, 500 boxes orange, 1000 boxes Messina lemons, Order & Co.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.
TO ARRIVE.
DATE. PORTS. STEAMERS. FROM.
April 1, Baltimore...Liverpool...Nevada via Halifax...March 19
April 2, New York...Liverpool...Cuba...March 19
April 2, New York...Liverpool...Cuba...March 19
Columbia...Glasgow...New York...March 19
Cuba...Liverpool...New York...March 19
TO DEPART.
Wyoming...Philadelphia...Liverpool...April 2
Pennsylvania...New York...Hamburg...April 2
Bellona...New York...London...April 2
Ethiopia...Glasgow...New York...April 2
G. Washington...New York...New Orleans...April 2
Ariadne...New York...Liverpool...April 2
Minnesota...New York...Liverpool...April 2
Minnesota...New York...Liverpool...April 2
Cuba...New York...Liverpool...April 2
C. of Brooklyn...New York...Liverpool...April 2
Cuba...New York...Liverpool...April 2
Cuba...New York...Liverpool...April 2
C. of Baltimore...New York...Liverpool...April 2
Cuba...New York...Liverpool...April 2
Cuba...New York...Liverpool...April 2
Cuba...New York...Liverpool...April 2

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MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—MARCH 31.

SUN RISES, 6 45 | SUN SETS, 6 11 | HIGH WATER, 2 35

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Steamer Tacony, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

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Reduction in Prices
TO
SUIT THE TIMES.
$100,000 WORTH OF ALL KINDS.
GEO. J. HENKELS,
1301 and 1303 Chestnut St.
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Bedding and Cottage Furniture
WAREHOUSE.
Best Quality Hair Mattresses, Feather Beds, Bolsters and Pillows, Furniture Ticking, Spring Mattresses, Husk do. and Husk Mattresses with Hair, of Cotton Tops, Blankets and Comfortables. A handsome assortment of Suits of Chamber Furniture, Marble and Wooden Mantels, Washstands, Dishes, Rocking Chairs, Hawk's Cots, and a variety of Springs for Bedsteads.
The above will be found to be reliable goods.
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No. 11 North Eleventh Street.
m30 1m rp 24t

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JOHN W. GARDNER,
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Has unquestionably some of the newest and prettiest styles of
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ever before produced. In regard to quality and finish they are unsurpassed.
☞ Mr. GARDNER invites the attention of those intending to purchase to his extensive assortment of stock, which will be sold at prices that must prove tempting.
m30 3t rp

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WE ARE NOW OPENING A FULL LINE OF
FOREIGN and DOMESTIC CARPETS,
OIL CLOTHS
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OF ALL GRADES,
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And all business relating to the same promptly transacted. Call or send for Circular or Pamphlet.
m30 2m rp 15t

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SUNDAY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS, desirous of a Sunday-School Paper, will find it to their interest to examine the Sunday-School Times. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies the Breath! Hardens the Enamel! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar! Destroys the Germs of Decay in Teeth! It is a Superior Article for Children! Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cents per box.
m30 1m rp Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia.

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"ABSOLUTELY NO PAIN."
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