PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 1, 1870.

# VOLUME XXIII.-NO. 302.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 descript afreet. WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-

MARRIED.

BENSON-GODWIN.-On Thursday, the first ult., by the Rev. William P. Breed, D.D., Frank C. Benson to Sallie F., daughter of Francis A. Godwin, Esq.

BUCKNELL.—At Upland, Pa., on Thursday evening, March 31st, Margaret C. Bucknell, wife of Wm. Bucknell, and closs daughter of the late John P. Urozer:
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of Mrs. John P. Crozer, on Monday, April 4th, at 3 o'clock P. M. The train for Upland leaves the Baltimore Depot at 2.30 P. M.
BURMELL.—Buddenly, en the 31st ultimo, George Stuckert, only son of Dr. Wm. W. and Lizzle D. Burnell, aged 6 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1913 Green street, on baturday, the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock. DIED.

parents, No. 1913 Green street, on baturday, the zerial parents, No. 1913 Green street, on baturday, the zerial parents of the zerial parents of the zerial parents of J. Raymond Olaghorn, eldest daughter of John Rice.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, ITD Arch street, on Saturday afternoon, at 30 clock.

CROLL.—On Thurday evening, the 31st ultimo, Mrs. Mary Gegelia Groll, wife of Martin J. Croll, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 1410 South Penn Square, on Mouday mornings, the 4th Inst., at eleven o clock. ionth Penn Square, on Mouday morning, the 4th inst., at slaven o clock.

PETERSON.—In the evening of the 20th ult. after a long illness, Joseph K., elitest son of T. B. and Mary B. Peterson, in the 20th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his father's residence, southwest corner of Brusd and Girard avenue, on haturday afternoon, at one o'clock.

SCOKES.—On the 3ist ultimo, Wyndham H. Stokes, aged of years.

SIGNED.—On the one training of the family are in-aged Gyers.

The male relatives and friends of the family are in-vited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Main street, Germantown, on Monday, April 4th, at 2 o'clock

P. M.

### MASONIC NOTICE—THE MEMBERS OF 
Bolomon's Ledge, No. 14, A. Y. M., and the Order in 
general, will most at the Masonic Hall, Chestnut street, 
was SATURDAY, April 2d, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend 
the funeral of our late Brother P. M. BENJAMIN 
HOUSEKKEPHR. By order of the W. M. BENJAMIN 
mbM-21\* CHARLES H. KINGSTON, Bec'y,

DEARODY BLACK MOHAIR.

EYRE & LANDELL.

FOURTH and ARCH streets,

EEP ALL THE BEST BRANDS.

BLACK ALPACA MOHAIRS,

BUBLE CHAIN ALPACA. SPECIAL NUTICES.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS.

I. Ready-made Clothing.

- II. Fine Custom Work. III. Spring Overcoats.
- IV. Business Coats.
  V. Boys' Clothing.
- VI. Gents' Furnishing Goods.
- VII. Traveling Suits.
- VIII. Fine Shirts.
- IX. Under Garments. X. Black Goods.
- XI. Dress Suits. XII. Umbrellas and Canes.
- AIII. Pants and Vents.
- XIV. New Spring Styles. XV. Everything else in the Clothing Line.

### IN THE Oak Hall,

FOR APRIL.

## WANAMAKER & BROWN, S. E. COR. SIXTH and MARKET STS.

# ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

1025 OHESTNUT Street.

### THE FASHIONABLE RESORT. SHERIDAN'S RIDE

STILL ON EXHIBITION.

PIFTH WHEK OF THIS GREATEST OF MODERN FAINTINGS.

By the Poet-Artist.

T. BUCHANAN RWAD.

GALLERIES THRONGED WITH BEAUTY,

WEALTH AND CULTURE.

"With foamand with dust the black charger was gray;
By the flash of his eye, and the red nostril splay.

He seemed to the whole great army to say:
I have brought you Sheridan all the way.

From Winchester down to save the day i."

Chromosy in size 20x25 inches) now ready. Price, \$10.

ADMISSION.

25 CENTS.

Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.

Gyen from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 71s to 10 P. M.

apl 24

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON

will deliver the TENTH AND CONCLUDING LEC TURE OF THE SECOND SERIES ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7. Subject-TO THE BESCUE. A MATINEE LECTURE.

will repeat (by request) her great Lecture on ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 16.

dmission, to conts: Reserved Seats, 25 cents, extra, kets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, 923 Chestnut et, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. MISS OLIVE LOGAN'S Tickets will be ready at a clook on MONDAY MORNING, April 4.

apl tf

THE PHCENIX INSURANCE
COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given in pursuance of an act of Assembly, approved February 3d, 1870, entitled "An Act authorizing the Directors of the Phemix Insurance Company of Philadelphia to wind ap and settle the affairs of the Company, and distribute the assets among the stockholders;" that the assent of the holders of more than one half of the stock of the said Company, whether in their own right or in a representative capacity, as required by said act, has been obtained thereto, and that the Directors will proceed under the provisions of said act, with all convenient speed, to close the business, to liquidate, settle and wind up all the concerns of the said Company, and to convoir its assets into monoy.

By order of the Board of Directors, aplicatu-813 J. R. WUCHERBER, President.

By order of the Boand.

api fatu-813

J. R. WUCHEBBB, Procident.

OFFICE OF THE MORRIS CANAL

JERRY CITY, March 29, 1870.

The Interest Coupons of the Virus and Second Mortgages of this Company, due April 1st, 1870, and the semi-annual inforces upon the Boat Loan Bonds, due April 1st, 1870. will be paid at this Office; and to holders of the Coupons and Boat Loan, resident in and near Philadelphia, at the Office of the "Punsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, No. 304

WALNUT street, in that city.

JOHN RODGERS,

mh30-1 ap55

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109

TURKISH, RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS. Departments for Ladies. Baths open from v A. M. to 9 P. M.

ALEXANDER PRESBYTERIAN
Ohurch, Mineteenth and Green streets.—Preaching on next Sabbath at 10% o'clock A. M. and at 7%
P. M. by Rev. Geo. F. Cain, pastor cleet. apl 22 HOWARD HOSPATAL, NOS. 1518

and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.

Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

POARDING WANTED BY A GENTLEman, wife, and daughter of 9 years, in a private family where there are no other boarders. Answers must state location of house and room, whether furbished or not, and terms. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address "DOLOS," BULLETIN Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE-CONonient Dwelling, between Pine and Race streets f Broad. About \$10,000. Also, one on Chestnut it or Sprince, or on a cross street, west of Broad West of Broad. About on a cross street, wood Walnut or Spruce, or on a cross street, wood for not over \$25,600, ... IONES, Real Estate Broker, No. 707 Walnut street.

THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S CASE ANOTHER PHASE IN THE CONTEST

This morning was fixed for the argument in the Co mmon Pleas upon the motion of Mr. Sheppard for a review of the count in the case of the contest for District Attorney. Before the case was called in the Common Pleas, however, Messis. McMutrie and Meredith appeared (at 10 o'clock) before Justice Read, and applied for a writ of injunction, in the name of Charles Gibbons, and directed against Purman Sheppard. The bill sets forth:

1. That a general election was held under the laws of this Commonwealth, on the 13th October, 1838, at which a person was the chosen to fill the office of District Attorney for the County of Philadelphia.

2. At that election votes were cast for two persons for said office, viz. the plaintif and the defendant.

3. The officers authorized to make returns of the result of the election returned that the defendant was duly elected, and he took the oath required by law, and became and was District-Attorney for said county.

4. On the 23d betober, Edward S. Clark and others filed a petition in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the City and County of Philadelphia, contesting the right of the election in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the said petition, and thereupon an issue was raised and testimony taken.

6. The defendant filed an answer in said Court to the said petition, and thereupon an issue was raised and testimony taken.

And now, October 16,1895, it is ordered, adjudged and derreed by the Gourt, that at an election held in the city of Philadelphia, contract sessions of the cause and on the 16th October, 1869, the said Court of Quarter Sessions of the count of Philadelphia.

7. Om the 19th day of October, 1869, the said Court of the said count wit of critoriors from the Surgement of the said count, and the said count of Quarter Sessions, took the count of October, 1869, and on the 4th of Mocomon wealth, to remove the record of the said count in the said count, and these said count of the said count of Philadelphia, for the term of three said count of the said count of the said count of Proceedings in the Nisi Prius.

theretofor- pronounced and entered, to which suswers were filed.

19. At that time the record still remained in the said Court, not having been removed therefrom; but on the 20 day of January, 1878, before the hearing of the 'said petitions, the defendant did remove thoraid record under and in pursuance of the evictorar by him issued out of the Supreme Court, and lodged the same in the said Supreme Court, and lodged the same in the said Supreme Court, and lodged the same in the said supreme Court, and lodged the same in the said supreme Court of to be heard is and by the Supreme Court of this Commonwealth; and on the lath day of February, 1878, the judgment of the said Supreme Court. day of February. 1878, the judgment of the said Court of Quarter Seasions was affirmed by the said Supreme Court.

12. And your orator evers that the said judgment of the Quarter Seasions, entered on the Joih day of October, 1809, was as final judgment, and that the term of the Court in which it was entered, expired on the Sist day of October 1809, and that sail power in the said Court to vary the same from that time crased.

13. The defendant, hewever, pretends that, notwish-standing the premises, he is not precluded by the lapse of time or other cause, from asking the Court to reverse or smend or vary their nudgment. But your orator charges that the defendant havings after the bling of the said petitions, removed the record to the Supreme Court, or maying, prior to said petitions, sead out a write of extending to return the same, and having afterwards assigned errors in the Supreme Court, and the judgment of extending the Dayreme Court, and the judgment wen if he had any such right after the final judgment of the Court of Quarter Seasions to revise or vary the judgment of the Court of Quarter Seasions and sectors the linal judgment of the Supreme Court.

11. But now so it so, that the defendant seeking to possess humself of the said office, contrary to law and to the supreme. Court, has moved the said Court of Quarter Seasions to precure the shid Court to revise, review, amend and vary their didgment, and to decree that he is entitled to the said office, but that your erator is advised that the said intended proceeding of the defendant is contrary to law, and he icers that unless restrained by this Court, the defendant will further vex and harvas your orator, the said seek to disturb him in his rights, and to procure the said Court of Quarter seasions to rehear the cause and set aside, as well their own judgment as the judgment of the Supreme. Court,

well their own judgment as the judgment of the Supreme Court,
16. Your orator, therefore, requires equitable relief.
1. That the Court will declare the said judgments of the Court of Quarter Sessions and of the Supreme Court to be final, and that it is not competent for the Court of Quarter Sessions to re-examine or vary the saine.

2. An injunction restraining the defendant from further prosecuting the said petitions, or seeking in any way to vary or change the said judgment of the Court of Judgment of the Supreme Court, entered on the 14th of February, 1870, adjudging your orator to be entitled to the said office.
3. General relief.

Mr. Biddle, for Mr. Sheppard, appeared in the Nisi Prius, in answer to this, and expressed

the Nisi Prius, in answer to this, and expressed his readiness to proceed to the argument of

Justice Read declined for the present to hear any argument, and announced that the preliminary injunction would issue in repouse to the prayer of the bill, and he would hear the argument on Monday. Proceedings in the Common Pleas.

Judges Allison, Ludlow, Peirce and Paxson were in the court at 10 o'clock, but owing to the proceedings in the Nisi Prius referred to above, no counsel were present until about twenty minutes after 10 o'clock. Mr. Biddle twenty minutes after 10 o'clock. Mr. Buune and Mr. Hagert then appeared with Mr. Shep-

mr. Biddle—May it please your honors, I am ready to proceed with the argument in the District-Attorney's case. This morning an application was made to the Nisi Prius for an application was made to the bisi Frius for an injunction in the case. It was granted without argument, although we were ready to proceed. But no writ has yet been issued, and I ask this Court to go on now with the hearing until stopped by an injunction.

Judge Allison—Who are the counsel for Mr.
Gibbons?

Mr. Biddle—I do not know who they are in this case. Mr. McMurtrie and Mr. Meredith represented him this morning in the Nisi

Judge Allison—Are they there now?

Mr. Biddle—They were there a few minutes ago,
Judge Allison then directed an officer of the

Court to go for the counsel. In a few minutes Mr. McMurtrie appeared.

Judge Allison—An application is made for

a hearing in the District-Attorney's case. Mr. McMurtrie—Well, sir, an injunction has been ordered by the Supreme Court restraining a further hearing in the case. The bond has been drawn up and the writ will issue as soon as it can be written. sue as soon as it can be written. The motion for the injunction will be argued on Monday. Judge Allison—What is the bill?

Mr. McMurtrie—To prevent any further interference with the decision of this court.

Judge Allison—Does it restrain this court?

Mr. Biddle—It does in effect. Mr. McMurtie is mistaken, unintertionally in science.

Mr. McMurtie is mistaken, unintentionally, in saying that the injunction was granted this morning by the Supreme Court. We went in to argue this motion. A judge, and not the Supreme Court, declined to hear the argument, although we were ready to go on; and he issued the injunction.

Mr. McMurtrie—If a judge does not make a court, I don't know what does.
Mr. Biddle—Well, I am ready, in answer to the mandate of this Court, ordering me to be here at 10 o'clock, to go on with this case. So far as I know,no process has issued out of any Court interfering with my client's rights to be

Mr. McMurtrie-Even after notice of a mo-Mr. McMurrie—Even after notice of a motion for an injunction, any proceeding which the injunction is intended to stop, if the injunction is ultimately granted, is stopped.

Mr. Biddle—We understand that, and are willing to take our chances.

Mr. McMurtrie—If the writ is ordered it

would be the merest jest in the world, in the delay occasioned by the writing of the writ, to go on as if no writ had been issued. do not desire to have anything done which do not desire to have anything uone which would be a matter of ridiculousness. If this injunction is not granted, a cause which has vented by the Principal kept for two years will keep for two days. If intended murder.

### THE COURTS.

AN INJUNCTION BY THE NISI PRIUS

have the appearance of struggling with another Court upon the question of proceeding in the case; and it must be remembered that judgment here is the judgment of the Supreme Court. It is not the judgment of this Court. When the Supreme Court affirmed your judgment it became their judgment, not yours, and this man holds his place by virtue of that judgment as well as your own; but the judgment affirmed in the Supreme Court is entirely and essentially their judgment, with which you have nothing more to do than any other Court has. The Supreme Court are not even required to send their judgment to you when it requires execution. They can execute as an original judgment. I suppose they did that because of the difficulty of making inferior courts enforce the judgment. But the question now is whether it would be decorous, supposing this to be wrong, as it could be—whether it would be reasonable to require us to proceed with the argument of a case which

to proceed with the argument of a case which has been already heard.

At the conclusion of Mr. McMurtrie's re-At the conclusion of Mr. McMurtrie's remarks, the four Judges consulted together, and the determination was announced as follows by Judge Allison: From the infermation just communicated, I need not say that myself and brethren are surprised; and we have come to this conclusion: Inasmuch as we are informed that a Judge of the Supreme Court—if I understand the application—a single Judge has, upon the presentation of a copy of this bill, granted a preliminary injunction, and fixed an early day next week for hearing an argument upon that question—out tion, and fixed an early day next week for hearing an argument upon that question—out of respect simply to the action of a Judge of the Supreme Court, we think we ought not to proceed to day to hear the argument which we came prepared to hear according to our appointment. In looking at this bill, we notice that the court is not made a party. It is Charles Gibbons, plaintiff, and Furman Sheppard, defendant, although the prayer of the bill looks to obtaining from the Supreme Court an opinion upon the judgment of this court. As to the effect of their judgment upon our decision, this court is thereupon not a party to the prothis court is thereupon not a party to the pro-eedings. The injunction could not restrain this court if it felt it to be its duty to proceed even at this time, because the injunction prayed for relates simply to Furman Sheppard, to restrain him from proceeding before the court. At the same time we cannot close our eyes to the fact that the result sought to be reached is to obtain an onlinion from the

our eyes to the fact that the result sought to be reached is to obtain an opinion from the Supreme Court upon the question as to whether this court has or has not the right to proceed and determine this case as we consider it standing before us. We shall not do anything hasty, or what would seem to be wanting in respect to the Supreme Court; and we will suspend for to-day our action upon this application.

I desire to say this, however, that in a case which was, heard some years ago before Judge Thompson—Mann vs. Cassidy—they were the claimants to the office—they appeared at the claimants to the office—they appeared at the bar of this Court and withdrew from the further conduct of that case, either by way of making out the allegations in the petition or by way of giving further evidence in reply to the allegations in the bill. We then said, so ar as they were concerned, the case was at far as they were concerned, the case was at an end. The Court, however, did not consider that a determination of the question. On the contrary, we came to the conclusion that that case having been properly brought into Court; that the requisites of the act of Assembly had been compiled with and the jurisdiction of the Court having attached, it became in the nature of a public inquiry, and that it was still in the hands of the Court. The injunction was that the Court should "proceed to inquire whether there had been an undue election or false return." From that point on election or false return." From that point on the Court took up the case, considered it upon the Court took up the case, censidered it upon the evidence, arrived at a conclusion, decided the question which was raised by the petition. Therefore, white we do not desire now to say what our final action would be it the Supreme Court should grant this injunction ragainst Mr. Sheppard, yet with the precedent which that case affords to uswhich, unless we change our views, is to us the law, the Court reserves to itself the right to determine what it would feel bound to do, even if the injunction should be granted eventually. We don't say now that we will proceed to determine, but reserve to ourselves the right to decide that case if the necessity

right to decide that case if the necessity should arise. In regard to the effect of the indgment of the Supreme Court we say this: The proceedings in this case were certified from this Court to the Supreme Court, and that shows there was pending and undetermined a question of fact upon the evidence yet undecided. I remarked the other day that the reason we did not proceed with that, and decide it, was, first, the fact that the writ of certificant had taken it out of this writ of certificari had taken it out of this Court, and we were in doubt whether to proceed; and, second, because there was a question so material to be decided by the Supreme Court, and if decided contrary to our opinion, this application would fall, and there would be no necessity for deciding it. We thought the question of our right to throw out entre precincts would be disposed and possibly relieve us of the duty of hearing this particular application. If the Supreme Court had determined adverse to us on that point, the cause would have come back to us to have the precincts purged, and this would have altered the position of the case materially. For that reason we sustion so material to be decided by the Supreme this would have altered the position of the case materially. For that reason we suspended our judgment upon that application; but this fact must not be forgotten—when these proceedings were certified to the Supreme Court, part of the record that went up was the petition and the answer, and the undetermined question. The Supreme Court affirmed the judgment of this Court, but that judgment left to this Court the question of fact raised by this amended petition and answer, to be decided. We think, too, that this principle has been recently affirmed in the Supreme Court, in Harper's estate. That was a case where there was a decision upon the law and the facts, And there was an appeal to us to review certain errors, and the Supreme Court held that we had the power to correct errors apart from that decision.

to correct errors apart from that decision. When this case was presented to the Supreme Court there was a question yet to be decided, so that the principle in Harper's Estate which would enable us to go on even if this petition and answer were not in the case at all would enable us to go on even it this petition and answer were not in the case at all.

For the present we will postpone the argument, and will be ready to come in immediately after the decision of the Supreme Court, and fix an early day to go on with this case if

the way should be open to us. Here is the style in which the Texas Jimplecute announces amusements: "Circuses are, thicker in Texas now than fiddlers are in hell. Wait for Noyes's if you want to see the

-A young man recently went to the banks of the Danube for the purpose of drowning himself. He laid his hat on the ground, when a soldier on guard shouted, "Fall back there, or I'll shoot you." The young man picked up his hat and rapidly ran away. Death by shooting was not in the programme.

-The Big Horn expedition organizing at The Hig Horn expedition organizing at Cheyenne will carry a banner on which is inscribed "Let Us Alone." As the expedition will number about five hundred persons, each armed with two revolvers and an eighteen-shooter, it is presumable Mr. "Lo" will take the advice.

A gentlewoman in Sioux City, Iowa, whose daughter had been whipped in school, artised herself with a butcher-knife and went directly to the school-house, and there at-tempted to kill the lidy teacher, but was pre-vented by the Principal from committing the

it is granted, this Court would not like to have the appearance of struggling with another Court upon the question of proceeding in the case; and it must be remembered 4:30 O'Clock. BY TELEGRAPH.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT

Another Decrease of Nearly Six Million NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT

# FROM WASHINGTON,

By the American Press Association.] Recapitulation of the Public Debt State

ment.

Washington, April 1.—Debt bearing interestin coin: Bonds at five per cent, \$221,589,-

Bonds at six per cent., \$1,886,352,800.

Amount outstanding, \$2,107,943,100; interest, \$43,743,504 95. Debt bearing interest in lawful money: Certificates, at three per cent., \$45,565,000; Navy Pension fund, at three per cent., \$14,000,000; amount outstanding, \$59,565,000; interest, \$483,859 45.

Debt on which the interest has ceased since maturity: Amount outstanding, \$3,914,336 64; interest, \$512,908 68. Debt bearing no interest: Demand and legal-tender notes, \$356,109,621. Fractional Currency, \$39,568,079 61. Certificates of gold deposited, \$38,848,-

Amount outstanding, \$434,526,200 61. Total amount outstanding, \$2,605,947,637 25. Total interest, \$44,730,273 08.

Total debt, principal and interest, to date, including interest due and unpaid, \$2,650,677,

910 33.

Amount in the Treasury—Coin, \$105,413,-745 08; currency, \$7,472,729 65.

Sinking fund in United States coin, interest, bonds and accrued interest thereon, \$30,047,624.

Other U.S. coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon, \$75,181,665 86.

Total, \$218,115,785 59.

Debt less amount in Treasury, \$2,432,562,-127 74.

Debt less amount in Treasury on 1st ult., 2,438,338,477 17.
Decrease of debt during the past month, **%5,766,319 43.** Nominations. The following nominations were made to-

day: A. Willmana, to be Assessor of Internal Revenue, Fifth District, New York; M. T. Patrick, U. S. Marshal for Utah Territory. Postmasters—John E. George, Lebanon, Pa.; F. W. Oakley, Beloit, Wis.; Mary J. Frey, Columbia. Pa. Columbia, Pa. New Rining Company...HcGarraban's Claims.

Ex-Attorney-General Evarts was before the House Judiciary Committee, to-day, and de-livered an argument in behalf of the New Idria Mining Company and against the claim

The Tariff Debate Concluded. The debate on the Tariff bill has been concluded, and, if it becomes a law, it takes effect in October, 1870.

# FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]

New York, April 1.—A motion will be made to-morrow for a stay of proceedings in the case of "Jack" Reynolds, who is sentenced to be hung, in this city, on Friday

Alleged Silk Smugglers, Isadore Wolff and Myrtle May, the alleged silk smugglers, have been held for the action of the Grand Jury.

Bailey's Successor Installed.

General Pleasanton, the successor of Col. Bailey, was in the office to-day.

Alleged Bond Robber Arrested.

Edgar Deal was arraigned for examination this morning, before Justice Shandley, charged with having in his possession a number of the bonds and securities alleged to have here bonds and securities alleged to have been stolen from the Norwalk Bank. Deal is employed in an insurance office, and says he re-ceived the bonds and sold them on commision. He disclaims having had anything to do with the robbery.

Expected Arrival of Caldwell.

Mr. Caldwell, charged with complicity in the drawback frauds with Blatchford and others, is expected to arrive here late to-night from Canada in custody of Col. Whiteley.

# NEW ENGLAND STATES.

MASSACHUSETTS. . Another Associated Press Hoax.

BOSTON, April 1.—Another heartless hoax has been perpetrated by the Associated Press. This time it was announced that Peabody's tomb had been entered and the coffin despoiled of the gold plates and ornaments. It is hardly necessary to state that this story, like that in regard to the City of Boston and others, is wickedly false.

# FROM EUROPE.

By the American Press Association. Financial and Commercial.
FRANKFORT, April 1.—United States Five-THANKFORT, APRIL 1.—United States Five-Twenties closed flat at 25½ for 1862's. PARIS, April 1.—The Bourse closed dull. Rentes, 73 francs, 90 centimes. ANTWERF, April 1.—Petroleum closed declining; standard white, 53if.

## By the American Press Association. FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS. Second Session. [Senate-Continued from Fourth Edition.]

Mr. Sherman followed, denying that he was influenced by partisan considerations in sup-porting the claim of Gen. Ames to a seat. House-[Continued from the Fourth Edition.]

Mr.Garfield—From one we can judge all. On the Republican side there are about fifty-one who will vote for a reasonable reduction. If we do not gratify them they will strike hands with the Democrats and go to sweeping and damaging extremes.

At the conclusion of Mr. Garfield's speech, he chairman announced that the general de-

The Clerk proceeded to read the bill.3
Debate arose on the date at which the tariff hall go into operation. Mr. Schenck moved to insert the first day

Mr. Brooks thought a later date should be fixed, in order to give fair notice to importers.

The first of January would be soon enough.

Mr. Schenck's motion was agreed to. Mr. Loughridge submitted an amendment, that when ten is imported direct from the place of growth in an American vessel or in vessels of foreign countries which do not discriminate against American vessels, it shall be admitted free. He regarded internal revenue as the most equitable system of taxation yet devised for this country. He would take all the pro-posed reduction from the tariff and none from internal revenue.

## MUSICAL.

The Patta Concers at the Academy.

The diva was transcendant last night, before a handsome but not superlative house. We have never heard her in more perfect voice, or known her to exult more capriciously in the difficulties of the French method of vocalization. In the variations of which she is so naturally fond, her power of suddenly and without hardness touching a distant staccato note was constantly used, as if the voice were a key instrument rather than a human organ. She sang a rondo from Somambula, with astonishing caprices in the second stanza; and then, being warmly bissie, "Comin' thro' the Rye"—a ballad, by the by, to which she does not, in our opinion, impart the right shade of feeling. The bolero composed for her by Herr Ritter was given with great dash and splendor, after which, at an ardent encore, she obliged the audience with her famous French laughing-song, that unique example of difficulty vanquished and art concealed. In the quartette with which the entertainment concluded, Miss Patti was simply musical and mechanical: the want of dramatic denty which is the The Patti Concers at the Academy. Miss Patti was simply musical and mechanical; the want of dramatic depth which is the grand trouble both with her and her little sistem mode the fifteet a meaning negative, appears ter made the effect a merely negative success. In the same quartette Ritter came out as a vo-

In the same quartette Ritter came out as a vo-calist, displaying a very pure and true bari-tone, of mere parlor compass. Herr Ritter's finger last night was in excellent mood, and among all he did so well we would particular-ize his own combination of Mendelssohn's "Night March"—the "Veloce," in which he made the instrument hum with a sin-gular swarm of exquisite sounds, completely conquering the disconnected character of piano-music. This poetic performance carned him an enthusiastic encore. Prume, the French violinist, was elegant and cultured as usual; after his longest effort of memory and execution, a fantaisic elegant and cultured as usual; after has longest effort of memory and execution, a funtaisis from Vieuxtemps, he pleased the audience immensely with a flowing sollo voce exercise of the violin, the gentleness of which re-quired and rewarded the utmost attention and most complete silence from the house. Herquired and rewarded the utmost attention and most complete silence from the house. Hermann sang with equal dignity and goodnature, and met an encore with the beer-song from Martha; but his labor is now very evident, and at times unpleasant. Mr. Henry Sources has a limited tener voice of great evident, and at times unpleasant. Mr. Henry Squires has a limpid tenor voice of great sweetness, and gave especial satisfaction in his first ballad, "Happy Thoughts." The matinice of the troupe on Saturday will doubt-lessly pack the Academy with a full audience of amateurs, intent on listening to the age's most celebrated florid executant, and her talented companions.

### talented companions. Mr. Jarvis's Pifth Soirce. Mr. Jarvis gave his fifth soirce at Dutton's Rooms, last evening, presenting this pro-

vace. (Orchestral accompaniments for a Second Piano)
Messra. Jarvis and Guhlemann.
To those familiar with these delightful entertainments it is needless to say that perfect justice was done to each item. Of course, the great attraction was the Schumann concerts. Mr. Jarvis's interpretation of which is certo. Mr. Jarvis's interpretation of which is to be heartly commended; the whole perfor-mance being one of his very best. It is a noble work replete with inspiration and abundantly rich in great effect. Only an intellectual musician, like Robert Schumann, could have musician, nke kopert Schumann, could have enriched the world of art with a creation of its immortal beauty. Mr. Guhlemann gave the accompaniment with exceeding care and praiseworthy precision, upon a second grand praiseworthy precision, upon a second grand piano, but, not to be critical, full justice to the work as well as to a performer of Mr. Jarvis's excellence, demands the orchestra. Would then that an early opportunity of hearing Mr. Jarvis again in this concerto with the proper instrumental support may be concessed us!

instrumental support may be vouchsated us! But it is a thousand chances that there is no such prospect for us.

Mr. Keptz, ever advancing in his art, played the Tartini solo better, perhaps, than it has ever been given here. This is warm, but just praise. Only a violinist with his beautifully neat and perfect intonation can adequately interpret this classic work, whose difficulties are as great as its beauty. For the rest, it remains to note Mr. Hennig's, soulful performance, and to thank Mr. Jarvis for the Schumann trio. such prospect for us. mann trio. The next and last soirée is announced for

The Weather for March. B. J. L. sends us the following table of the weather a Germantown for the month just passed; MARCH, 1870.

Wind and Weather. S. W. Cloudy, N. W. Clear, High Wind, N. W. Clear, W. Clear, High Wind.
W. Cloudy, Snow
I. W. Cloudy, Cloudy, I. Cloudy, I. Cloudy, I. Cloudy, I. Clear, I. W. C 2-10 211434254 30.0 53 22 3534 48 30.1 49 23 37 40 45 50.2 48 24 29 34 42 70.2 41 25 28 35 41 30.2 40 26 29 35 48 30.2 47 27 32 40 44 29.7 43 1 1.5 28 354 31 47 29.5 46 1-10 29 34 43 10 30.0 51 30 46 44 52.7 30.1 55 31 41 46 49 30.1 66 W. Clear. N. E. Cloudy. E. Cloudy.

Lowest Point..... Eight o'clock..... Twelve o'clock.... Three o'clock..... Depth of rain.... -Hen, Gasaway Sprightly is a member of the Kansas Legislature.

-A San Francisco baker announces " Four loves for 25 cense." -The estimated crop of wheat of Minnesota for 1869 is 18,500,000 bushels. The intended marriage of Ole Bull to a Madison (Wis.) lady is denied by the Demo-

crat of that city.

—A woman in Chicago recently seized a nan, and before he could secure assistance, brutally married him.

-April 15th is to be observed as a fast day in several New England States. It is the anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln. —San Francisco has five theatres and a circus open. At one theatre a Spanish opera company is playing.

-W. W. Hays, Esq., Mayor of Harrisburg, died there yesterday afternoon, of consumption. He was a good citizen and a most efficient officer.

An Arizona miner recently fell down a shaft 128 feet deep, and was only slightly bruised. Will, how do the boys got along en

# FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

PRICE THREE CENTS.

LETTER FROM ROME.

The Vatican Galleries by Torchlight. Mr. Shakespeare Wood's Hand-book-Effect of the Torch Light among the Ancient Sculptures-Blunders about the Torso-Preparations for Carnival.

[This letter was in the Samaria's mail, which was detained, and is not so late as two others that we have printed from our valued corre;

spondent-ED. BULLETIN.] [Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Builetin.] Rome, Italy, Feb. 20.—One of the most interesting things to do in Rome is to make a visit to the Vatican sculpture galleries by torchlight. The usual manner of going is toput your name down on a list at Piale's the reading-room and book store at the corner of the Babuino and Piazza di Spagna. When twelve or thirteen names are received, the proper authorities appoint an evening, and the company is taken through the galleries, accompanied by a guard of four or six Swing soldiers, the torch-bearer, two or three attendants, with lanterns, and a man who seems to be the director of the affair. The expense to each one is ten francs, and it is the perquisite of the Swiss Guards. This is a very

pleasant way of doing it. But the most agreeable is to make the acquaintance of Mr. Shakespeare Wood—an Euglish sculptor in Rome, Honorary Secretary of the British Archieological Society of this city-and manage to join one of his parties. This gentleman delivered, last year, a lecture before the Archæological Society previous to visiting the Vatican by torchlight. The lecture was so useful, as well as interesting, that Mr. Wood was requested to publish it. Spitheever and all the booksellers in Rome have it for sale. It is a small pamphlet, and I would advise every one who visits the Vatican by day or night to have one of these lectures. with them; it will be a most useful guide. Mr. Wood is preparing a capital catalogue of the Vatican Galleries, for the use of the Archeological Society. If he ever has time to finish it-for it seems an endless task-it will be invaluable. He kindly offered, this autumn, to lend me the MS., as far as he has gone with the work, and my studies in the galleries have thus been greatly benefited as well as facilitated.

For one must study to fully comprehend the intention of an art-creation. There is a certain pleasure you have when you see 2. beautiful statue, or painting, or building, but there is a great difference between this sort ofuneducated pleasure and an intelligent understanding. There are many things relating to an art work necessary to be known; not only the intention of the artist, the meaning of the attributes, or the symbolism, but also the numberless traditions accompanying every creation. A careful reading of critical and historical works, and association with intelligent, generous-minded artists, go a great way; but there is nothing like taking your studies. into the presence of the very works. I often fill a Viennese bag with books, take a camp-stool, many times, like Dominie Sampson, put two or three more books under my arm, get into a Piazza "trap," drive to the Vatican, or Capitol or Lateran Museums by 10 o'clock in the morning, and stay in the galleries until the custodians inform me that it is three o'clock and I must go. I select some especial . statues or busts, sit down in front of them, and read in their presence what Ampère, and Braun, and Winckleman, and a dozen others, say about them. Ampère is delightful. There is no such other book that I have been able to find as useful as his works on Rome for just this especial purpose of studying Roman arthistory of all kinds. He illustrates his history by recalling the various busts and statues as well as the buildings and ruins in Rome. I often wish an edition of Ampère could be published with actual illustrations accompanying the text. This agreeable writer spent ten years in Rome, laboring at his work with conscience and love. He was intimate with our great Crawford, who lived then at the Villa Negroni, near the railway station (which station was: not there in those days), and right in the centre of the Baths of Diocletian and the walls of Servius Tullius. Crawford's wife has often spoken to me of Ampère's visits and conversations with her husband. Think of being able to say you had heard Ampère and Crawford talk familiarly together over Roman ruins.

and ancient sculpture! But I am going away from the torchlight party, and that is what I wish to say a few words about. Mr. Wood kindly consented this autumn to help me make up a party and to accompany us. Take the advice of experience, however, and never make yourself responsible for other persons in such an expedition-or any expedition, for that matter. When the evening was decided upon by the authorities, and I received the notice of time and place of meeting, six out of the seven members of my share of the party fell out! I was the forlorn hope, the luckless representative of seventy francs!

But fortune, favors the brave. Miss Mer-

rick, of Philadelphia, took three of the tickets for herself and friends; two of the recreant ones rallied at the last moment, and came up to time, and only one proved utterly faithless. It was a charming and successful evening. Mr. Wood's intelligent remarks were made in such a conversational way as to put us perfeetly at our ease, and also draw us out and encourage us to give our own views. The galleries are not illuminated, as many think. Besides the little lanterns there is but one forch-a collection of twelve or fifteen long candles, fastened together, and inclosed in a large, strong reflector. This torch was placed on the end of a long pole, and Mr. Wood directed the light as it ought to fall. The statues are arranged more for architectural effect, than for art study; therefore, it is difficult to examine some of the best works accurately by day light. The statue of Augustus, which was found in the ruins of Livia's villa, at Prima Porto in 1807—the finest portrait-statue in existence loses one half of its beauties in the ordinary light of day. The full blaze of the torch thrown properly upon it shows: its careful modelling and execution; the details of the fine accessorcan be seen, also the basso relievos on the cuirass, which are finished almost like cameos. Then the effect of the torchlight streaming