Daily Evening Bulletin.

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WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 Chestnut street. de30fmw tf§

MARRIED,

SNOWDEN—McINNES.—On the 4th instant, by Rev. Peter Stryker, George Snowden to Annie B., daughter of John McInnes.

DIED.

JOHNSTON.—At Bridgeton, N. J., on the evening of April 4th, Robert R. Johnston.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday morning, the 8th instant, at 11 o'clock, punctually, from the residence of A. J. Dumont, Esq., 654 North Eleventh street.

VANDEGRIFT.—On the 4th inst., Allen Vandegrift, aged 48 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Tacony, on Thursday morning, at 10 30 o'clock.

WARREN.—Suddenly, in this city, on Wednesday, the 6th instant, Eliza Atwood, wife of John Hobart Warren, and daughter of George M. Tibbits, of Troy, N. Y.

PEABODY BLACK MOHAIR.
EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH and ARCH streets,
KEEP ALL THE BEST BRANDS,
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SPECIAL NOTICES.

CONTINUED.

The unfavorable weather having deprived many of the pleasure and convenience of looking through our

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on the day appointed for our RECEPTION, the Exhibition will be continued throughout the present week We invite our customers and the public to inspect our

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ON THURSDAY EVENING, APRIL 7.

Subject—TO THE RESCUE.

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MISS OLIVE LOGAN

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ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 16.

Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Seats, 25 cents, extra. Tickets for sale at Gould's Piano Rooms, 923 Chestnut street, daily, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. ap5

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BETH-EDEN BAPTIST CHURCH, Broad and Spruce streets.—Continuation of opening services.

Wednesday evening, April 6, at 7½ o'clock—Sermon by Rev. G. Dana Boardman, D. D., of First Baptist Church.

Thursday evening, April 7, at 7½ o'clock—Sermon by Rev. H. Johnson, D. D., of First Presbyterian Church.

Friday evening—Sermon by Rev. Edward Hawes, D. D., of Central Congregational Church.

All are cordially invited. 1t*

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENTIETH and Cherry streets.—During Lent, service every Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock. Choral Service. Seats free. This evening, sermon on "Good Works," by Rev. Leighton Coleman, of Munich Church. 1t*

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OUR HARRISBURG LETTER.

DIAMOND VS. WATT.

The Report of the Senate Committee in this Case---The Alterations in the Twenty-sixth Ward Denounced---Repeaters and Personators Reviewed---Several Divisions Thrown Out---Watt's Majority.

[Special Correspondence of the Phila. Even'g Bulletin.]

HARRISBURG, April 6th, 1870.—The report of the Committee on the contested election case of Diamond vs. Watt has given general satisfaction to all parties here, except the bitter partisans; and it is hoped that the action of the majority of the Committee will be a warning to the Democracy of Philadelphia. Never before was the testimony in proof of the repeating system, as practiced by that organization, so overwhelming. The repeaters themselves appeared on the staud; and not only that—they were corroborated in every particular by witnesses whose characters were unimpeachable. This, together with the reception of illegal votes by the election officers—and the disorderly behavior of those outside of the polls, induced the Committee to throw out the vote of several election divisions.

The report of the majority of the Committee, which is appended, though comparatively short, speaks volumes:

The Select Committee appointed to try the matter of the contested election of William W. Watt, the returned Senator from the First Senatorial District, respectfully beg leave to report:

That since their selection, they have met from day to day, as required by law, and have heard a large amount of evidence, meeting for that purpose in Philadelphia three times, for the convenience of the parties—the remainder of their sessions being held in the city of Harrisburg.

The facts as complained of were that in the third and fourth election divisions of the Twenty-sixth Ward of the city of Philadelphia, and part of this Senatorial district, some person or persons had fraudulently deducted 200 votes from the return of Mr. Diamond, the contestant, and had added the same number to the return of Mr. Watt, making a difference of 400 votes in favor of Mr. Watt and against Mr. Diamond, and changing the result from an apparent majority of 176 in favor of Mr. Watt to an apparent majority of 224 in favor of Mr. Diamond. This was the only allegation of error or fraud complained of by the contestants. When, where, and by whom it was perpetrated were not shown by the evidence, but your Committee have no hesitation in expressing the conviction that the proper prosecuting officer should take this case in hand, and see that the guilty perpetrators of this, and the other frauds proved in this case, are punished. It is but proper here to say that not only was there no proof that Mr. Watt had the slightest knowledge of the perpetration of the fraud, but the counsel for the contestant expressly disclaimed even a belief in his cognizance of the matter.

In answer to this apparent case, Mr. Watt alleged that many frauds were perpetrated against him which inured to the benefit of Mr. Diamond in the return. These frauds consisted of miscounts of ballots in various election divisions; of false personations of persons whose names were on the registry lists; of miscomputations of Ward returns; of violence at and around polls sufficient to intimidate the weak, the timid and the sick from attempting to exercise the right of the elective franchise; of wilful frauds on the part of election officers, so grave in their character as to require the exclusion of the returns of whole polls from the computation of votes; and of wholesale *repeating*, as it is termed, by gangs or squads of men from New York and Baltimore, whereby a much larger vote was secured for Mr. Diamond than his apparent majority after making the correction above stated.

Your Committee very much regret to say that most of these allegations have been substantiated by the evidence before us; that there are certain facts so indisputably proven in this case, and so appalling in their character, which must control it, that we do not deem it necessary to refer to the specifications in detail.

That a Committee of the Senate, in a contested election case of a member of that body, has power to throw out a return cannot be questioned. It has been repeatedly done in England; by the Courts of Pennsylvania; by the lower House of Congress, and in both branches of the State Legislature. So often has this been decided in the State by the courts that we do not deem it necessary to refer to the cases in detail.

In Mann vs. Cassidy, that pure jurist, since gathered to his fathers—Judge Oswald Thompson—held that when the whole proceedings were tarnished with fraud the entire returns will be rejected. In Thompson vs. Ewing, Judge Ludlow said, in referring to one of the election divisions here in controversy, "We must reject the entire vote polled in this division, because we cannot, with certainty, determine which candidate received a majority of votes." Judge Allison, too, gave additional emphasis to the same principle in the same case, and Judge Peirce concurred in the views of the President Judge.

Thus we have learned jurists of all parties proclaiming the doctrine to be settled that, wherever a division return is attacked and the result cannot be ascertained, the poll is to be rejected; and this, "whether the disturbing cause be fraud, or gross and culpable negligence," or even, in the language of Judge Ludlow, "a mistake." With these principles of law well settled, what are the facts in this case?

Witnesses were brought before your Committee from New York and Baltimore who testified that a large number of men were engaged in those cities and were taken to Philadelphia, and who voted over and over again in this Senatorial district, some of them voting several times at the same poll. As to the main fact, that such persons were seen traversing through this district from poll to poll and voting again and again, these witnesses are fully sustained by unimpeachable evidence; men who saw them arrive at the depot; men who knew where they went after their arrival; men who saw them at their nefarious work, some of whom knew them and where they were from; others to whom they boasted of their presence and purpose. And the clear, undoubted evidence of false personations, proved before us and sustained by the lists of voters of various divisions which were in evidence, satisfy our minds that these things were done as alleged.

It has been argued that to throw out these polls bodily would disfranchise legal voters. This may be so. We can only regret that the election in them was so conducted positively against the plain requirements of the law as the uncontrovertible facts in the case show it to have been. It has been argued that it has not been shown for whom these illegal votes were cast. We cannot see that this alters the case. "A fraud is a fraud, no matter by whom committed. A violation of law is the same, whoever may be the agent in perpetrating it." We firmly believe that in the seventh division of the Third Ward; Sixth division of the Fourth Ward, and after twelve o'clock in the first division of the Eighth Ward, the fraudulent voting, the personation, and the general violation of all law enacted for the purity of the ballot, were so entirely overrided or overlooked, either by the wilful neglect of the election officers, or by their failure to discharge their duty, that these polls should be stricken out of the return. Four different ballot-boxes were counted by the Committee, and no one of them show the ballots to sustain the returns made from them, but showing a large gain to the respondent.

Your Committee, in conclusion, after allowing Mr. Diamond all that he claims in his petition, and confining Mr. Watt to the specifications in his answer, are of the opinion, and so report, that William W. Watt had a large majority of the legal votes at the last October election, and is entitled to the seat now held by him.

JAS. L. GRAHAM, Chairman.
M. B. LOWRY,
JAMES KERR,
H. JONES BROOKE,
JOHN B. WARREL.

The following will show the majority for Mr. Watt, according to the report of the Committee:

Majority for Watt, according to his certificate	176
Gains for Watt by actual count:	
Ninth division, Fourth Ward	34
Ninth division, Third Ward	45
Fourth division, Fourth Ward	10

Divisions thrown out:

	W.	D.	
First division, Eighth Ward	83	148	
Sixth division, Fourth Ward	49	240	
Seventh division, Third Ward	86	508	
	218	896	
		218	
			678
Total gains for Watt			943
Votes lost by Diamond by the miscount in the Twenty-sixth Ward			400
Watt's majority			543

This excludes 116 personations proven which the Committee refused to count, on the ground that it was not in evidence for whom they voted.

The Rooster Ring.

The extended report in the BULLETIN of the operations of the Rooster Ring has been the theme of conversation ever since its appearance, and has served to cause not only considerable uneasiness with those who were actively engaged in its villainous schemes, but has also been the means of bringing gentlemen who have the misfortune to be the colleagues of these fellows into reproach at their homes. The article in question has been extensively copied throughout the State, and some people who have been venally disposed have taken advantage of the exposé, and allied the names of as honest men who have ever been in the Legislature with those who have justly earned the title of "Roosters." Your correspondent has been appealed to in order that some protection might be afforded the innocent gentlemen, and he takes this occasion to say that of the counties mentioned as being represented at the meeting held "to pinch" the Jersey Shore bill, the following gentlemen were not present: Messrs. Keffer, Fulton, Bill, Dill, Harvey, Ellis and Steele.

The Appropriation Bill.

The general appropriation bill went to the Governor to-night for his approval. The amount appropriated for the present year falls $150,000 short of that expended during 1869, and is nearly $600,000 less than when first reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means.

PAUL.

THE NEW DOMINION.

Statement of Mr. Donald Smith, Canadian Commissioner to the Red River Insurgents.

PRESCOTT JUNCTION, April 3.—Mr. Donald Smith, Commissioner to the Red River country, now on his return to Ottawa, says in effect what I herewith communicate to you. Our conversation this morning lasted more than an hour. He left in December as Commissioner, having previously occupied a governing position under the Hudson Bay Company. On arrival at Fort Garry he introduced himself to Mr. Riel as connected with the Hudson Bay Company, whereupon the President of Winnipeg expressed pleasure. Ultimately in the Fort, Mr. Smith was asked to take an oath, which oath is now explained to be an engagement not to take up arms or attempt to overturn the existing state of affairs. Mr. Smith said he would certainly promise not to leave the Fort for those or any other purposes that day, but positively declined to swear, promising, however, to take no steps whatever to revolutionize Mr. Riel's government. He then asked Riel if he was to consider himself a prisoner. Riel replied, "Certainly not," but in reality Mr. Smith was under restraint. Mr. Smith at length declared himself in the capacity of Commissioner of the Canadian Government. His papers, the Queen's letter, his commission, and public documents, were taken away from him. He demanded their return, but was refused. Afterward, after almost daily representations to Riel, a public meeting of English and French settlers was called to receive him as Commissioner. At the mass-meeting there was great excitement. Riel refused to give up his papers. After a tough debate, in which Riel warningly said: "I do not want to remember how I took a pistol at you before on that platform"—referring to a former meeting, at which he had threatened Mr. Smith. The meeting agreed to a delegation to Ottawa. The subsequent doings of the Convention were the formation of a Provisional Government, which was to be provisional or temporary in the strictest sense, and the appointment of a committee to arrange preliminaries for a basis of action. The committeemen, with the exception of Riel, voted themselves into all the public offices properly pertaining to the establishment of a government, Riel being President.

THE BONAPARTE TRIAL.

A Scene in Court.

Our European files state that the scene which, as has been already mentioned, took place at the trial of Prince Pierre on Thursday, March 24, was one of terrible violence. Some disparaging remarks had been made by an advocate, and in return Prince Pierre, who generally sits passively, violently exclaimed that the individual depreciated possessed that courage which was wanting to the Republican faction. It was at this moment, says a correspondent, that a loud, ringing voice was heard throughout the hall. "Il a bien assassine Victor Noir" were the words which I distinctly heard. Then an awful tumult arose, when the exclamations, "Assassin! A l'assassin!" again resounded. I stood up and looked back from our press stalls into the thronged pit in our rear, and saw it convulsed with excited groups swaying to and fro, while in the middle stood Ulric de Fonvielle in the hands of about a score of gendarmes, who shook and dragged him violently, his friends vainly endeavoring to press forward to the rescue, but being forcibly held back by the neutrals, or by men of the opposite, or imperialist party.

On the very first alarm Prince Pierre Bonaparte stood up in the dock, burst open the door behind him and vanished through it, followed by the captain of the gendarmes acting as his escort. He had evidently been prepared for some riot which might serve as a signal for an attempt on his life and had probably been instructed in any case of alarm to rush from the hall. Awe and amazement prevailed everywhere.

After the ordinary sitting of the court was over, M. de Fonvielle was brought in and made no attempt to deny, but rather boasted, of having said:—"You have in truth assassinated Victor Noir, you Pierre Bonaparte look me in the face and deny it if you dare, Assassin! Assassin!" He was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment for outraging the majesty of the court.

State of Thermometer This Day at the Bulletin Office.

10 A. M.....45 deg. 12 M.....47 deg.
Weather cloudy. Wind Northwest.

ISABELLA AND THE POPE.

The Ex-Queen's Intention to Abdicate in Favor of Her Son---She Begs a Papal Blessing for the Young Prince.

[From the London Times.]

The following is a translation of the letter Queen Isabella sent the Pope by her son, Prince Alfonso:

Most Blessed Father: The day has arrived so pleasing for me to fulfil one of the most vehement desires of my soul, and which has also been so benevolently concurred in by your Holiness. My son, the Prince of Asturias, goes to Rome to receive the promised Sacrament of the Eucharist at the august hands of his venerated father and protector. Heaven grant that the boy who under such auspices enters into puberty may inherit the religious piety ever felt by his mother, now that she cannot ask from God for him that he inherit her fortune! The Prince travels under the title of the Marquis de Covadonga, in charge of the Captain-General the Conde de Cheste, always a good Catholic and a loyal subject, who is accompanied in his mission, as persons also of all confidence, by the Conde de Heredia Spinola and General Don Jose de Reina, with others of his very few ordinary attendants. By Cheste, whom I instruct for the purpose, your Holiness will be made to understand the reasons which have impeded myself and the King, my husband, from realizing others of the duties of which I spoke to your Holiness. We both cherish the hope of fulfilling them as soon as circumstances permit us; meanwhile my sorrowful heart, which has suffered so much, is anxious to receive from your Holiness your benediction for the daughter of the Church, and your consolation for the Queen dethroned. Not a little comfort was it for me, most blessed Father, when I received your first letter, so sweet and compassionate, in which your Holiness manifested to me that you directed your prayers to the Most High for my health, and for God to restore me to the throne which belongs to me of right. I do not now aspire to preserve this right to myself, recognized even yet in my misfortune by the wisest sovereign of the earth, but to transmit it, as I say, to all who were my subjects on the best and most fitting occasion to the Prince, my son. Hence my vehement desire he should obtain his principal strength to exercise it by becoming imbued with the Holy Catholic spirit—the only thing by which he will be able to associate the grand principle of authority with the true liberty, equality and fraternity which are indispensable to make all men happy. For this reason also I have formed the proposition that the Prince shall be educated in such a manner that, if some day the nation needs him, and God wishes it, he may go and perform his labor without exciting the hatred or the opposition of any of the numerous factions into which our country is unfortunately divided, for he will have learnt that the good king for Spain must not belong to any party, but to all the Spaniards, and that God has given the kings for the people, and not the people for the kings. May God's divine justice not permit that by his fault one drop of blood shall be shed, nor the peace and tranquility of our beloved compatriots be disturbed for one single day. Oh, that so much blood had not been shed for his mother, innocent as she was of it. If during our civil war I had been found in the state of reason of which my infancy deprived me, I would not have wished to reign at so much cost. I wish not now that my boy should mount a throne erected upon tears and misfortunes. I do not desire the throne for him if he is not raised to it by the legitimate hope and general love of the people. May God preserve for many years the life of your Holiness, so necessary to-day for the world; and permit me very speedily to receive personally your blessing, which I now ask for myself, for my husband, and my children, with the fervor with which I am

Your Holiness's most humble, grateful, and most loving daughter, ISABEL.

PARIS, February 20, 1870.

EMBEZZLEMENT IN ST. LOUIS.

A St. Louis Book-keeper Makes Away with $35,000 of His Employer's Money.

The Chicago *Republican* says:

Officer Simmonds, of the Central Station staff, arrested, yesterday, at the Hotal Garni, corner of Randolph and Wells streets, a middle-aged and respectable appearing man, named J. C. Powell. The man was arrested on charge of embezzlement, to the amount of $35,000, from the firm of J. C. Hall & Co., merchants of St. Louis. Powell has been in the company's employ as head bookkeeper for over three years, and during that time, or most part of it, he has succeeded in abstracting from his employers pretty round sums, without any suspicion attaching to him. Finally matters began to grow serious, and, the man dreading detection, fled last week from St. Louis, and came to this city, where he put up at the place where he was captured. His flight opened the eyes of the firm which he had swindled, and, after a careful inspection of the books, the large defalcation mentioned was discovered. The police authorities of St. Louis immediately telegraphed to Superintendent Kennedy the whole affair, and that official set his men to work with the success already stated. Powell, when arrested, was greatly agitated, and appeared to feel his position keenly. It is understood that he bore a highly respectable character up to the date of his unfortunate crime. He has a wife and family, resident in St. Louis, and on them, as much as on himself, the penalty of his misdemeanor, poverty and disgrace, must, for a time at least, fall heavily. No definite reason was given by the wretched man as to what induced him to plunge so recklessly into ruin. Some hint gambling, others women and wine, and some say all combined had to do with his fall.

The prisoner was given in charge last evening to detective Reinhardt, of St. Louis, on requisition from the Governor of Missouri, and Powell was taken on the night express back to the scene of his crime and misfortune.

COUNT MONTALEMBERT'S FUNERAL.

Strange Behavior of the Pope.

A startling illustration of the present temper of the Vatican is to be found in the interference with regard to the funeral service of Count de Montalembert. Monsignor Mérode, one of the hottest of zealots in behalf of the Pope's rights, and brother-in-law of the deceased Catholic hero, does what is only his natural duty under the circumstances, and orders a funeral for the repose of his soul in that church of Rome which is emphatically dedicated as the national temple for France and Frenchmen. Thereupon the Pope steps forward to forbid the celebration of the intended service, and commands that if celebrated at all it shall be at the hand of a strange priest of his own selection in one of the obscurest churches in the most obscure quarter of Rome. Montalembert's funeral mass prohibited by Pius IX. as a demonstration of the spirit of sedition and disloyalty to the highest interests of Catholicism! What a whirligig of inconceivable combination is presented by these words, yet they are but a dry and prosaic statement of fact. Things have come to this pass in Rome—that the honors about to be paid to the memory of one of the most distinguished sons of the Church have been proscribed by a fiat from the Pope, who is on the brink of being proclaimed the infallible oracle of law henceforth, as something that cannot be tolerated without scandal to himself and religion.

—Toledo is to have a $75,000 opera house.

MUSICAL.

Parlor Concerts.

The sixth and last of these charming musical entertainments, in Natatorium Hall, will be given next Saturday evening, April 9th. The entire programme has been well selected, not only with a view to please, but to satisfy the most fastidious. The opening *Trio*, for piano, violin and violoncello, in D minor, by Schumann, is a great and difficult work, the meaning of which some think to be almost incomprehensible. So, also, the great string quartette by Raff, a work full of strange and difficult harmonels, and therefore requiring the utmost nicety of intonation; difficult in rhythm and time, and therefore demanding the greatest precision of beat, and at the same time calling out the individuality of each performer. Mr. Hennig had the pleasure and advantage of playing this work from the original manuscript when the composer took it to Leipsic for trial, before publishing it.

Miss Jackson's playing of the piano is, we know, more satisfactory to her audience than to herself, for she is a relentless critic. Mr. Guhlmann, who, as a pianist, has given pleasure in these concerts in the early part of the season, will play the first movement of Mendelssohn's *Concerto*, in G minor, accompanied by Mr. Boettger on a second piano. Mr. Hennig will charm, as he always does by his tender and sympathetic tone, with that lovely *Adagio*, transcribed from one of Mozart's Quintettes. Mr. Emil Gastel, who already has won so good a character as a classic singer here, will sing two beautiful songs by Schubert and Schumann.

SAD ENDING OF A ROMANCE.

A Private Soldier Condemned to Death for Falling in Love.

[From the New Orleans Picayune.]

To-day, just as the sun is at meridian, just as with solemn sound of the great bell of the old St. Louis Cathedral tolls forth the hour of noon, a soldier will pay the penalty of a crime for which military justice knows but one expiation. The United States barracks, below the city, has been the place selected where the execution is to take place, and the green sward of the parade ground will ere many hours be stained with the crimson life-blood of the unfortunate man.

He was a member of one of the companies of United States troops stationed near a village in one of the interior parishes of Louisiana. Near the camp was the plantation of a wealthy gentleman who had sympathized with the Union cause during the war, and who, therefore, was the object of special attention on the part of the officers of the command then performing provost duty. The planter had a large family, among whom was a daughter, who possessed in a remarkable degree that rare type of beauty for which the women of the South are noted. She had imbibed the sentiments of her father, and, therefore, took great pleasure in entertaining the officers who frequently visited the house.

The First Lieutenant of the company, Ambrose Black, at once conceived a warm attachment for the beautiful young creole, and endeavored in every way to induce her to share his feelings. Strange to say, however, the lady treated him in a peculiarly polite but formal manner, that proved her heart was ice toward him. This was a great shock to his vanity, and he was at a loss to understand it. Finally the explanation came, when one of his companions, playfully rallying him upon his ill success, stated that he had discovered why the lady refused to smile upon him. He had accidentally witnessed an interview between herself and private Alfred Blake, the soldier who had been detailed to guard the house—an interview which proved conclusively that the heart of the young creole was irrevocably the private's and not the officer's.

This intelligence was too much for Lieutenant Black. His pride was wounded in its most vital point. He had been forestalled where his heart was most enlisted, and by one of his own subordinates. Seeking Private Blake at once, he poured out the vials of his wrath upon him, taunted him with his position, and declared he would send him where he should have no more opportunities of dallying with a shameless girl while on duty. Alfred Blake had borne much, but this coarse allusion to the woman he loved better than life fired heart and brain, and with one blow he struck his officer prostrate upon the ground, in the presence of his company.

Then followed the trial—which was rendered inexpressibly touching by the presence of the woman who had dared to love a private soldier—the sentence of death, to be preceded by imprisonment at Ship Island.

To-day the sentence is to be enforced, and the majesty of the law sustained.

THE LATE INDIAN TRAGEDY.

A British Opinion.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says:

"These 140 women and children were offered up as a solemn sacrifice in honor of industrial progress, Christian civilization, and democratic institutions. There is some talk about an inquiry by Congress; but it is almost certain that the talk will come to nothing, and quite certain that, even if held, the inquiry itself will come to nothing. Meanwhile, the butchery must have been directed by an officer who is amenable to a military trial, and who has over him, besides his immediate superiors, a General commanding, a Secretary of War, and a President, who is *ex-officio* Commander-in-Chief. It is these high personages who will be responsible for all similar crimes in the future if they allow this one to go unpunished; and, in the probable event of their thinking it beneath their notice, we commend their conduct to careful consideration of discontented Radicals in England."

Less than a century ago the English Government was paying American Indians for the scalps of white men, women and children, which were sent in bales to London to be counted, or as vouchers, and are, I presume, still to be found among the archieves; but that is a good while ago. It is not long, however, since we saw the death of the last native of Tasmania. It will not be long before we see the last of the Australian aborigines. It was only the other day that I read, I think also in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, an interesting account of the way in which "niggers" are now treated by British subjects in South Africa. Slavery is, of course, prohibited. The moment the foot of a slave is pressed upon British soil that moment he is free—except in India. But you are allowed to have apprentices. When the South African planters want a new supply of apprentices they take their guns, go into the bush, shoot down the dusky adults and carry off the children, who, being orphans, can be legally apprenticed by the Magistrates. Some of the orphans, however, are too young for apprenticeship, and are otherwise disposed of. The account I read states that in one instance these were thrown in a heap and covered with long, dry grass, which was then set on fire. Here poor babies are smothered a good deal, but this South African horror reminds us of the stories of the Druids. The coronor of Middlesex has made some startling exposures of infanticide, which may excite the horror of future generations, if the world, as some people hope, really makes progress in what are called feelings of humanity.—*N. Y. Times.*

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Paxson.—Prison cases were taken up this morning.

John Hopkins, colored, pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery.

William Scott pleaded guilty to a charge of larceny.

James McLaughlin was convicted of an attempt to pick pockets.

John Schmidt was convicted of a charge of stealing a lot of chickens.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM PARIS.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.]

PARIS, Friday, March 25, 1870.—The Emperor has taken another long step in advance, and has once more lent a hand to destroy the edifice which was built up by himself. To speak of "crowning the edifice" will soon be quite a misnomer, for there will no longer be any edifice left to crown. The Imperial constitution of 1852, which has been so long talked of as "perfectible," has neither been perfected nor amended; it has been simply abrogated and destroyed. *Troja fuit* may be as truly said of it as of old Ilium itself. It has become a thing of the past. The sovereign has been transformed; the ministers have been transformed; the Chamber has been transformed; and now, lastly, the Senate is about to be transformed in its turn. For, as M. Prevost Paradol says this morning, in the *Journal des Débats*, the "Senate created by the Constitution of 1852 is duly and definitely suppressed, and is gone to join the other *dejecta membra* of that same Constitution, in order to make way for an entirely new Assembly." Am I not justified, then, in saying that the Imperial Constitution of France has not been "perfected," but replaced, and that nothing remains of it but the name of Emperor?

The terms of the Emperor's letter are very remarkable; more so, perhaps, than any of his former utterances. He distinctly "restores to the nation" the authority which it had delegated to himself, and as distinctly recognizes that the past system of government was merely provisional and temporary, and has died a natural and inevitable death as soon as the abominable circumstances which gave birth to it have ceased to exist. There can be no mistake possible in such language, which reveals not only the necessity of the total change which has been effected, but the *conviction* of such necessity on the part of the speaker. The Emperor is clearly convinced that he must henceforth rule, if he is to rule at all, as a constitutional sovereign.

I explained so recently the character and powers of the French Senate (especially as distinguished from that of America), that it is unnecessary, I think, for me to dwell upon the contemplated change. The Senate is to cease to be a "constituent," and to become a "legislative" body, in conjunction with the Lower Chamber. It is to return very much to what the Chamber of Peers was under Louis Philippe, or what the same body is in England. But will this remain its definite form? I confess I doubt much this being the case. I do not think that either the nation will remain content to see the Emperor nominate the members of an entire legislative chamber, with incomes for life of 30,000 francs a year, or will such a chamber ever be really dignified and independent enough of the executive. It is greatly to be regretted that the Senate did not take the initative in its own reform, which, as I remarked, was recently offered it by Prince Napoleon and President Bonjean, and transform itself, at least partially, into an elective and representative assembly. But I defer further remarks on this subject for the present, and until the changes on which M. Ollivier is known to be at work are laid before the public.

The trial at Tours continues, and will hardly, I think, be brought to a close this evening, as was expected. The testimony on the disputed points continues to be as contradictory as ever; but these and all else have almost been forgotten amidst the sensation created by the scene which took place in the Court yesterday. This was so extraordinary that I must relate it as given in the published accounts. Witnesses were being examined as to character on the part of the Prince, and an old officer who had served with him insisted, with great energy, upon his courage, and especially upon his having a *coup d'œil d'aigle naturel!* This extraordinary expression, both as to diction and meaning, raised a general laugh throughout the Court, in which it appears that M. Laurier, one of the counsel for the prosecution, must have joined, and thereby greatly irritated the prisoner, who, unable to restrain himself, exclaimed that "though M. Touchet (the officer in question) might have less rhetoric at his command, he had more courage than M. Laurier and the whole faction he belonged to." While the audience stood astonished at this outburst, de Fonvielle suddenly sprung to his feet and shouted to the prisoner at the top of his voice: "You assassinated Victor Noir! You are a coward, and assassinated Victor Noir!"—with, as some say, the words "*A mort; à mort!*" The tumult became frightful. The ladies present rose from their seats in terror. People seemed to dread a pitched battle in Court between the witnesses on either side. A Commissary of Police began dragging de Fonvielle one way, while the gendarmes dragged him the other. The presiding Judge could not make himself heard in the tumult, which, say the reporters, "exceeded anything we ever before heard." All sorts of contradictory orders were given, and at last the prisoner was removed out of Court. When, at last, silence was obtained, the Procureur Générale rose and demanded that official minutes of the incident should be taken in order that he might subsequently proceed against de Fonvielle for his language and interruption of the proceedings of the Court. M. Laurier, the advocate, whom the Prince had first insulted and thereby began the disturbance—and who, to his credit, never lost his temper or made any reply to what had been said—pleaded on behalf of de Fonvielle, "whose outburst he regretted," the provocation he had received; and the Procureur Générale himself said that "he blamed the words uttered by the prisoner." The Judges retired to consult for three-quarters of an hour on the incident. On their return they pronounced in favor of the demand made by the Procureur Générale for judgment of contempt of Court, and at the close of the day's sittings de Fonvielle was brought up and sentenced to ten days' imprisonment, after having expressed his regret for what he had said, and extenuating circumstances being admitted in his favor. But the excitement created by the above incident has evidently been immense, and has tended unfortunately to exasperate public feeling and give a political tone to the pro-