VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 3.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 13, 1870.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & 00., 807 descript street.

BENNERS.—Suddenly, on the morning of the lith linst., George W. Benners, in the 42d year of his age.

The family are invited to attend his feneral, from his late residence, Helmesburg, on Thursday morning, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock. The friends, also the Union Lodge, Ne. 121. A. Y. M., are invited to meet the funeral at Ceptral Laurel Hill, about 10 'clock F. M. CUNNINGHAM.—On Sunday morning, the 10th inst., of pnaumonis. Nellie, second daughter of Winthrop and M artha Cunningham, aged nineteen years.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend the juneral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three clock. Services at the house.

GLEM.—Un the 11th inst., Edward J. Glen, only son of the late Dr. Edward Jones Glen, in the 23d year of his age. DIED. his age. His relatives and friends are invited to attend his fu-noral, at All Saints' Church, Torresdale, on Thursday, at 12 o'clock M.

RUTTEIL.—At Pottstown, on the 12th instant, John P. Rutter, Eq., in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Friday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BLACK SILKS BLACK SILKS.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR DRESSES.

92 BLACK SILKS. 92

These are the same us the

Lest Two Lots.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NUTICES. WANAMAKER, Merchant Clothler.

FINEST READY-MADE CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER, Merchant Clothler. FINBST

PIECE GOODS WANAMAKER, Merchant Clothier.

> FINEST SPRING SUITS FOR YOUTHS

WANAMAKER, Merchant Clothier. FINEST

GENTS' FURNISHING Goops.

JOHN WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 Chestnut St.

NOTE .- Our BOYS' Clothing is attracting much attention this Spring, and justly so, for it is the Finest in Philadelphia.

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

GREAT LIFE SIZE PAINTING. By the Poet Artist, SEVENTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION. THE INTEREST INCREASING. THE POEM BEAD TWICE A DAY. M JOSEPHINE WABBEN will recite each day, at 4, M, and 9 P. M., in front of the canvass, the Poem of SHERIDAN'S RIDE."

Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M. apl1 tf

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES. SUPPLEMENTARY LECTURE, BY MISSOLIVE LOGAN.

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 16. Subject (by request), "GIBLS." Little Girls, Big Girls, Ugly Girls, Pretty Girls, Yanked Girls, Western Girls, the Girl of the Period, with a glance at the Coming Girl. Admission, 50 cents. Beserved Seats. 25 cents extra

Tickets for sale at Gould's Plano Rooms, 923 Chestnut Doors open at 2 o'clock, P. M. Lecture at 3 P. M. CARL SENTE'S PARLOR ORCHESTRA Will perform choice musical selections previous to th Lecture. apli-ff

SENATOR REVELS AT HORTICULTURAL HALL, ON THUBSDAY EVENING, APRIL 14. SUBJECT-" THE PRESS."

.....50 cents extra. Tickets for sale at

GOULD'S PIANO ROOMS, 923 CHESTNUT Street, From 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Doors open at 7%. Lecture at 8 o'clock.

GRAND GATHERING OF THE Friends of Temperance, under the auspice of the Young Men's Christian Association of the First Presby-trian Church, Washington Equare, FRIDAY RVENING, APRIL 15th, At8 o'clook.

Addresses by Rev. A. A. WILLITS, D. D., Rev. J. S. WITHROW, and Pastor, Rev. H. JOHNSON, D. D. Choice selections of music by the Choir.

All are cord-ally invited.

AND WESDOVE HOWE THERE

All are cordically invited.

App, a w that rps

NEWSBOYS' HOME.—THERE

will be an exhibition of

THE PILGRIM,

AT CONCERT HALL, ON

BASTER MONDAY EVENING,

FASTER HUNDAY EVENING,
At 8 °clock.
for the benefit of the NEWSBOYS' HOME.
Tickets for sale at the Hall from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.
overy day, and at Robbins, Clark & Biddle's, 1124 Chestnut street.

Ap13,3t\$ nut street.

OFFICE CATAWISSA R. R. COMPANY, No. 424 WALNUT Street.

The annual election for President and Directors of
this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 2d day of
May, 1870, between the hours of 12 M, and 2 P, M
ap13 w&s tmy2§

EDWARD JOHNON,
Becretary.

TELEGRAPH OFFICE AT OHEST—
nut Hill just opened.—Telegraph to all points.
Messages delivered in all parts of Philadelphia, Reduced rates. Office at Chestnut Hill.
In Philadelphia, 305 Chestnut street and Continental Hotel. At Pacific and Atlantic office.

It* LIEBIG'S COMPANY'S EXTRACT THE BIGTS CONTRACTS FRAIDACT OF Meat secures great economy and convolence in housekeeping and excellence in cooking. None genuine without the signature of Baron Liebig, the juventor, and of Dr. Max Von Pettenkofer, delegate, ja25-w s-tf J: MILHAU'S SONS, 183 Broadway, N. Y. THE CELEBRATED COMPOSER BENOR BAFFFLIN, has returned from Ha

HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department lical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously 3 1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109

TURKISH, RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS. Departments for Ladies.
Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M. RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

FIRST MORAVIAN CHURCH, corner Franklin and Wood streets, Rev. J. H. F. M. Pastor. "Passion Weeh" service, 7.45. ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, TWENtieth and Cherry streets.—Confirmation and sermon on "The Atonement," by the Right Rev. Bishop Stovens, this evening, at 7% o'clock. Cheral service. RETAILING AT WHOLESALE

prices—Saddlery, Harness and Horse Gear of s, at KNEASS', No. 1126 Market street. Big o the Joan

AND FESTIVE REUNION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

On the Evening of

On with the dance; let joy be unconfined!

THE MOYAMENSING HOSE COMPANY

GRAFFULA'S WORLD BENOWNED

NEW YORK,

MARK HASSLER'S EQUALLY CELEBRATED BAND 05

PHILADELPHIA THE REPERTOIRE

Will have charge of the AND THE AUDITORIUM

PICTORIAL DESIGNS

of the scene, and gratify the most exacting taste. SINGING BIRDS Will warble their sweetest carols, and the

Will contribute its choicest productions to intensify the attractiveness of the gorgeous spectacle. THE FOYER

and be smbellished with garlands of flowers, and fes-tooned with flags and embleins, presenting A TOUT ENSEMBLE that will charm the eye and augment the

The cuisine, viauds and wines provided for the EN-TERTAINMENT OF THE GUESTS, will be charac-terized by superlative excellence and protuce abun-dance, and be served by courteous attendants.

PAST SUCCESSES, and TALENT will be exhausted to promote the

Of the occasion, and signalize the MOYAMENSING BALL

BRILLIANT EPOCH In the memories of the participants, composed of the ELITE OF FASHION, WIT and BEAUTY of our own

TICKETS

EXTRA NOTICE.

THE MOYAMENSING HOSE COMPANY Respectfully announce that on account of the extraordinary demand for Tickets for their

ANNUAL BALL They have finally concluded, at the carnest solicitation of many of their friends, to issue a limited number of

ONE DOLLAR EACH, Admitting the holder to their GRAND ANNUAL BALL

AT THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

OFFICE ON LOCUST STREET ON THE EVENING OF THE BALL. This will afford all those who cannot otherwise pro-

SPECIAL NOTICES. MOYAMENSING HOSE COMPANY'S

ANNUAL BALL

EASTER MONDAY,

No rest till morn when Youth and Pleasure meet To chase the flying hours with winged feet !"

April 18th. 1870.

Will inaugurate the Easter Season with an

ANNUAL BALL WHICH WILL ECLIPSE IN BRILLIANCY and enjoyment all their former REUNIONS, which have been pre-eminently successful in affording unal-loyed pleasure to their multitude of friends.

THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT TWO GRAND ORCHESTRAS:

SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND

Will embrace

BRILLIANT OVERTURES, NATIONAL AND POPULAR MELODIES. ARTISTIC SOLOS. MARCHES.

PROMENADES. WALTZES SERENADES. WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE, EsQ.,

Will be exquisitely decorated with FLORAL ADORN-MENTS, while And OBNATE NOVELTIES will enhance the splendo

PAINTER'S ART.

Will be trapsformed into a GRAND BANQUET HALL

JOYOUS BEVEL.

THE CULINARY DEPARTMENT

Will be entrusted to the supervision of the ACCOMPLISHED PURVOYEUR, ADOLPH PROSKAUER.

And his EXPERIENCE, ART and ABILITY will be And an EAPERLEAUE, ARE and ABILITY WIN centratinedly expended on the appointments of the SYMPOBIUM, whose completeness, ELEGANCE and PRODIGALITY will satisfy the most fastitious EPICURE, BON VIVANT and CONNOISSEUR. THE MANAGERS

Will strive to excel their And every RESOURCE of MONEY, ZEAL, TASTE

METROPOLIS, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE and

FIVE DOLLARS.

AUDIENCE TICKETS . AT

ON EASTER MONDAY EVENING, April 18,

Entrance on LOCUST Street. TICKETS CAN ONLY DE HAD AT THE BOX

cure tickets, or who do not wish to participate in the dancing, an opportunity of witnessing one of the dancing, an opportunity of witnessing one of the GRANDEST and most ELEGANT ASSEMBLAGES

of the season and listoning to delightful music, FRANK A. DEVITT, Secretary, THE WOMAN JURORS OF WYOMING.

Judge Hewe Declares that he Never Saw a Biore Faithful, Intelligent and Reso-lucity Honest Grand and Petit Jury than that at Cheyenre.

[From the Chicago Legal News, April 9.] We have from the first taken great interest in the experiment in Wyoming, of allowing juries to be composed of both men and women, juries to be composed of both men and women, and as we saw many contradictory statements in regard to the Wyoming juries going the rounds of the press, we wrote to the Hon. J. H. Howe, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of that Territory, requesting him to give us his views as to the success of the experiment. We are pleased to publish the letter of Judge Howe, which is all the most sanguine friends of the cause could desire. The Judge, after writing the letter upon request, consented to its publication as written:

while the letter upon request, consented to its publication as written:
UHEYENNE, Wyoming, April 4, 1870.—Mrs.
Myra Bradwell, Uhicago, Ill.—Dear (Madam: I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th ult., in I am in receipt of your favor of the 26th ult. in which you request me to "give a truthful statement, over my own signature, for publication in your paper, of the history of, and my observations in regard to, the woman grand and petit jurors in Wyoming." I will comply with your request, with this qualification, that it be not published over my own signature, as I do not covet newspaper publicity, and have already, without any agency or fault of my own, been subjected to an amount of it which I never anticipated or conceived of, and which has been far from agreeable to me. I had no agency in the enactment of the law in Wyoming conferring legal equality upon women. I found it upon the statute-book of that Territory, and in accordance with its provisions several women were book of that Territory, and in accordance with its provisions several women were legally drawn by the proper officers on the grand and petit juries of Albany county, and were duly summoned by the Sheriff without any agency of nune. On being apprised of these facts, I conceived it to be my plain duty to fairly enforce this law, as I would any other; and more than this, I resolved at once that, as it had fallen to my lot would any other; and more than this, I resolved at once that, as it had fallen to my lot to have the experiment tried under my administration, it should have a fair trial, and I therefore assured these women that they could serve or not, as they choose; that if they chose to serve, the court would secure to them the most respectful consideration and deference and protect them from intention. deference, and protect them from insult in word or gesture, and from everything which might oftend a modest and virtuous woman in any of the walks of life in which the good and true women of our country have been accustomed to move. While I had never been an advocate for the law; I felt that thousands of good and true women and true works of the law; I felt that thousands of good and true works of good and true works.

sands of good men and women had been, and that they had a right to see it fairly administered; and I was resolved that it should not be sneered down if I had to employ the whole power of the court to prevent it. I felt that even those who were opposed to the reli that even those who were opposed to the policy of admitting women to the right of suffrage and to hold office would condemn me if I did not do this. It was also sufficient for me that my own judgment approved this course. With such assurances these women chose to serve, and were duly impanelled as jurors. They are educated cultivated Eastern ledical They are educated, cultivated Eastern ladies, who are an honor to their sex. They have, with true womanly devotion, left their homes of their husbands and brothers in the far West, and to aid them in founding a new State beyond the Missouri. And now as to the results. With all my prejudices against the policy, I am under conscientious obligations to say that these women acquitted themselves. to say that these women acquitted themselves

to say that these women acquitted themselves with such dignity, decorum, propriety of conduct and intelligence as to win the admiration of every fair-minded citizen of Wyoming. They were careful, painstaking, intelligent and conscientions. They were firm and resolute for the right as established by the law and the testimony. Their verducts were right, and, after three or four criminal trials, the lawyers engaged in defending persons accused of crime engaged in defending persons accused of crime began to avail themselves of the right of peremptory challenge to get rid of the women jurors, who were too much in favor of enforcing the laws and punishing crime to suit the interests of their clients! After the grand jury had been in session two days, the dancehouse keepers, gamblers, and demi-monde fled out of the city in dismay, to escape the indictment of women grand jurors! In short, I have never, in twenty-five years of constant experience in the courts of the country, seen a more faithful, intelligent, and resolutely engaged in defending persons accused of crime more faithful, intelligent, and resolutely

a more faithful, intelligent, and resolutely honest grand and petit jury than these. A contemptible lying and silly despatch went over the wires to the effect that during the trial of A. W. Howie for homicide (in which the jury consisted of six women and six men), the men and women were kept locked up together all night for four nights. Only two nights intervened during the trial, and on these nights, aight for four nights. Only two nights in-tervened during the trial, and on these nights, by my order, the jury were taken to the parlor of the large, commodious, and well-furnished hotel of the Union Pacific Railroad, in charge of the Sheriff and a woman bailiff, where they were supplied with meals and every comfort, and at 10 o'clock-the women were conducted by the bailiff to a large and suitable apartment, where beds were prepared for them, and where they remained in charge of sworn officers until morning, when they were again all conducted to the parlor, and were again all conducted to the parlor, and from thence in a body to breakfast, and thence to the jury-room, which was a clean

thence to the jury-room, which was a clean and comfortable one, carpeted and heated, and furnished with all proper conveniences. The cause was submitted to the jury for their decision about 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and they agreed upon their verdict, which was received by the court between 11 and 12 o'clock at night of the same day, when they were discharged. Everybody commended the conduct of this jury, and were satisfied with their verdict, except the individual who was convicted of nurjury, and were satisfied with their verdict, except the individual who was convicted of murder in the second degree. The presence of these ladies in court secured the most perfect decorum and propriety of conduct, and the gentlemen of the bar and others vied with each other in their courteous and respectful demeanor towards the ladies and the court. Nothing occurred to offend the most refined Nothing occurred to offend the most refined lady (if she was a sensible lady), and the universal judgment of every intelligent and fairminded man present was, and is, that the experiment was a success. I dislike the not toriety this matter has given me, but do not toriety this matter has given me, but do not shrink from it. I never sought it nor expected it, and have only performed what I regarded as a plain duty, neither seeking nor desiring any praise, and quite indifferent to any censure or criticism which my conduct may have invoked. Thanking you for your friendly and complimentary expressions, I am very respectfully, yours. J. H. Howe.

AGITATIONS IN ITALY.

Letter From Mazzini. The Democratic Union of Ravenna publishes the following letter of Mazzini, which serves to explain the origin of the agitation that has

to explain the origin of the agitation that has recently prevailed:

March 5.—Brothers: I receive very tardily your letter of February 9. I shall preserve and remember with confidence your last written words, and I know that you will keep the manly promise they contain. May your rallying cry become that of all the towns of Romagna! May they comprehend that if an act of initiative, noble by its faith and energetic by its resolve, takes place at any important point, every town ought to follow it up, without any delay, without any great anxiety about an ulterior accord, and without any of those refined calculations of strategy—service, able, perhaps, in war, but ill adapted to the requirements of insurrection? Action must engender action, and turn to account an opengender action, and turn to account an opportunity which we have the power to create. Ever yours, &c., G. MAZZINI. G. MAZZINI.

THE WICKLOW PEERAGE.

Termination of a Great Case - A Verdict Against Mrs. Howard's Child. [From the Pall Mall Gazette of March 31.] When the Committee for Privileges met

When the Committee for Privileges met this morning the Lord Chancellor said that he must lay before their lordships a petition just presented by Mrs. Howard, in which she charged most of the material witnesses against her case with having received various sums of money as bribes for their evidence in the case. He would only remark that if this were true Mrs. Howard had had abundant time and opportunity of proving it in a proper way before the close of her case.

The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to give

The Lord Chancellor then proceeded to give his opinion to the committee, and said that he considered that the claim on behalt of Mrs. Howard's child had altogether failed. His Lordship elaborately reviewed the evidence in proof of the fact of birth, and considered that it was, under the circumstances of the case, unworthy of credit. As to the Liverpool case, his Lordship observed, the story of Mary Best as to the adoption of her child was open to some doubt, because her second story showed that she had not in the first instance spoken the entire truth. But Mrs. Higginson and other witnesses gave evidence which of spoken the entire truth. But Mrs. Higginson and other witnesses gave evidence which at least proved that some such transaction occurred. Still it would be unfortunate if the decision had to depend on the truth or falsehood of the Liverpool story. There would, however, be nothing in the failure of that account to damage the case of the original claimant. And as, looking at the whole of the circumstances, the claim of the interest the circumstances, the claim of the infant petitioner had failed, he considered that the

prima facie case presented by the original claimant must be regarded as conclusive. Lord Cheimsford concurred, and commented on the various discrepancies in the evidence as to the child's birth. There was really no proof of the pregnancy of Mrs. Howard, and the evidence of the dressmaker, Miss Godden, and of other witnesses was directly and the child's respectively. oridence of the dressmaker, Miss Godden, and of other witnesses, was directly opposed to the existence of such a fact. And Mrs. Howard's own conduct, especially in her frequent visits to a governesses' institution, with the object of obtaining a situation, up to within a week of the alleged birth, showed that she could not have been pregnant. The proof of the fact of birth depended on the evidence of Mrs. Howard and the Bloors, and they were not worthy of credit. There was, further, the absence of material witnesses to be remarked. absence of material witnesses to be remarked. In 1867 the late Earl of Wicklow had offered to pay all expenses in order to enable her to establish her child's legitimacy before the Court of Probate, but that offer had been absolutely refused by her.

Lord Colonsay and the Earl of Winchilsea Lord Redesdale concurred, and put the question to the committee, that Charles Francis Arnold Howard had made out his title to vote as a representative peer, a question which was answered in the affirmative nem. con.

REBEL OUTBAGES.

Murders by the Ku-Klux in Alabama.

On the night of the 31st of March a company of about thirty disguised men rode into the town of Eutaw, Greene county, stopped at the hotel and went to the room of Alex. Boyd, the Solicitor of the county, took him out of his bed and shot him—piercing his body with a large number of bullets. The men were all disguised with masks and some had were all disguised with masks, and some had

grotesque caps on their heads.

Mr. Boyd was a nephew of Hon. William Miller, Collector of Customs at Mobile, a native of Alabama, we believe, a Union man during the war, but was then a resident of Arkansas. He returned to Eutaw soon after the surrender, and at the time of his assassinaion was Solicitor and Register in the Chan-

cery for the county.

The immediate cause of his assassination is supposed to be this: Numerous outrages have lately been committed in Greene county, among which was the hanging of a peaceable old colored man early in March, who was found hanging to a tree, with sixteen bullet-holes in his body. Mr. Boyd, it is said, had expressed a determination to keep the Grand Jury in session six months, unless they sooner found out who committed this and other crimes. It is supposed that the parties who murdered Sam Colvin, the colored man, heard of this determination of Mr. Boyd, and, in order to prevent investigation into their former crimes. committed another by murdering him. In the Democratic organ at Eutaw, which openly recommends that the "cartridge-box" be used to dispose of members of the Legislature and other Radicals, when ballots are ineffectual. A coroner's inquest was to have been held over the remains on last Saturday. We have not yet lieard the verdict; but this is known Thirty cowards attacked one brave man in his sleep, at the dead hour of night, and that none may know who fired the fatal shot, a dozen of

them pierce his body with a bullet. A DREADFUL MISHAP. The Disadvantage of Losing an Eye-brow.

A Roman correspondent sends the following to the New York Post:
"One of our leading fashionables, Madame X.—N. B. She is quasi Spanish, and was once very handsome, twenty years ago—although still indisposed, has just torn herself away and gone to Naples.

"Behold the history:

"She was at a concert; she had gone through the entire first part with the constancy of a martyr, par parenthese, she hates music, and if her life were at stake, could not turn a tune. But she was as handsome as—paint, to use a vulgar comparison; all the world had admired her forest of fair hair artistically grouped in curls upon the top of her head; a necklace of priceless pearls surrounded her swan-like neck; a brilliant diamond aigrette was proudly glittering over her left ear, and her delicately-arched evebrows gave an invargetible deversals.

arched eyebrows gave an inexpressible charm to her classically-shaped face. "There was a slight intermission in the perormance, for refreshments, during which Madame X. left her seat to say a few words to her hostess, Princess C * * *, and then, as the second part of the concert was about to

the second part of the concert was about to begin, she hastened to resume her place, opened her fan, and immediately obtained what the French call un succes de surprise so universal that for five minutes the voice of the artist was lost in the general titter. "There is no knowing how long this sort of thing would have gone on had not Madame X., who began to feel a little embarrassed by this excess of admiration, dropped her eyes modestly and seen—Alas! it was a beautifully shaped eyebrow—one of the great Auguste's shaped eyebrow—one of the great Auguste's triumphs—which lay upon her lap. There was but one of two things to do, faint or leave the room. Madame X. did both. Report says she beat her maid when she got home; for this, however, I cannot voneh; at all events she has announced her intention of never returning to Rome, whose climate she says, is turning to Rome, whose climate, she says, is unhealthy."

—Punchinello, for April 23d, says:

Miss Anne B—, of Philadelphia, who
lives at Rome, has just written a charming
song, with music for the plano, entitled,

"Liszt, O, Liszt!"

In the same number Stephens, who does In the same number Stephens, who does about all the illustrations, perpetrates the following Anglicism as a caption to one of his

"Ho! Hangelina, Hangelina, Hadams, come to the halley-window and see a 'oss with his 'coofs turned up!" —A Chicago music publisher has issued a song entitled, "Father will settle the bill." All the young ladies in the city practice it at home as well as at the stores. **EDITION**

4:30 O'Clock.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

BY TELEGRAPH.

A Village Destroyed by Fire

NOMINATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT FROM NEW YORK.

The McFarland Trial

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.] Relief Bill. Washington, April 13.—The House Committee on Indian Affairs this morning agreed to report the bill for the relief of the inhabit-

to report the bill for the relief of the inhabitants of cities and towns upon lands purchased of the Great and Little Osage Indians by the treaty of the 29th of September, 1865.

Village Destroyed by Fire.

The Freedmen's Village near Arlington, Va., opposite the city of Washington, is now in flames, and appearances indicate that the entire village, numbering some 700 shanties, will be consumed. The colored people who reside there are to-day celebrating the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment by a grand parade, and the rumor has gained cre-

grand parade, and the rumor has gained credence that during their absence incendiaries have been at work firing their buildings.

Nominations. Mominations.

The following nominations for postmasters were made this afternoon: John A. Goodman, Lowell, Mass.; Henry Chickering, Pittsfield, Mass.; Wm. Stowe, Springfield, Mass.; Isaac Seely, Great Barrington, Mass.; Edwin Rogers, North Adams, Mass.; John H. Smith, Paola, Kansas: James W. Rice, Garrett, Kansas; James R. Brown, Odathe, Kansas: Edward B. Stephens, Binghampton, New

Edward B. Stephens, Binghampton, New The Cole-Gorham Investigation. The Republican Senators met in caucus this morning, and resumed the consideration of

the case of Mr. Gorham, Secretary of the The reading of the written statement of that officer, which was commenced yesterday, was concluded, after which Mr. Cole addressed the caucus in favor of removing Mr. Gorham. He was followed by Mr. Stewart, one of Gorham's strongest friends, but before the latter concluded the caucus adjourned, as the time

had arrived for the Senate to meet. The Postal Telegraph Committee
The Special Postal Telegraph Committee
The Special Postal Telegraph Committee
this morning decided unanimously to report
favorably Mr. Washburne's Postal Telegraph

FROM NEW YORK. By the American Press Association. Death of Lopez Confirmed.

New York, April 13.—Garcia, the Argentine Minister, this morning received the following telegram by Atlantic Cable:

"Paraguayan war ended: Lopez killed.
[Signed] "John FAIR, Argentine Consul.
"London, April 13."

Arrival of the Steamship Hermann.

New York April 12. Arrival steamship. NEW YORK, April 13.—Arrived, steamship Hermann, from Bremen March 30, via Havre,

The McFarland Trial. [Continued from Fourth Edition.] Witness was cross-examined, but no new de-Further evidence adduced as to the prisoner's peculiarities, which the Court observed was rather voluminous. Mr. Graham said be proposed to prove

April 2d.

the prisoner deranged from May, 1867, to November, 1869. The Court then took a recess.

The Court was reopened at 1.15 P. M., when another witness from Carr's restaurant testified to the prisoner's affection for his boy. He kept talking to himself, with the exception when conversing with his brother. The only eccentricities the witness could remem-ber were his apparent indifference as to what

he ate, and the disordered state of his hair, which was like that of persons just out of hed. He looked as if he had very little sleep. By the American Press Association. I FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

House-Continued from the Fourth Edition. Rejected by a vote of 48 yeas to 12 nays. The majority resolution declaring Mr. Shel-ton entitled to the seat he now holds was

adopted by about the same vote. Among the Republicans voting nay were Messrs. Bingham, Cook, Dockery and Poland. On motion of Mr. Cessna, of the Committee on Elections, the House proceeded to the consideration of the contested case of Taylor vs. Reading, in the Fifth District of Pennsylvania. Mr. Cessna yielded the floor for the introduction of the following bills, which were

By Mr. Jenckes, to revive, consolidate and amend the statutes relating to patents and By Mr. Bennet, authorizing the improvement of the grounds at Fort Parker, near Buf

By Mr. Clarke, to reorganize the system of the government of Indians.

Mr. Cessna then moved the previous question on the resolution declaring Caleb N. Tay-lor entitled to the scat from the Fifth District of Pennsylvania. The demand being seconded, he yielded the floor for forty minutes to Mr. Randall, who spoke against the resolution and in favor of Mr. Reading, the sitting member. He reviewed the testimony to show that the votes for Mr. Reading which were thrown out by the Committee was resolution.

the Committee were not fraudulent or illegal.

THE COURTS. QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Paxson.-John Cornell was charged with the larceny of a gun. It appeared from the testimony that there was a shooting-match at Tacony for a gun, and Connell, a professional shooter, was employed by the parties, one of them the prosecutor, to shoot the chances which each had bought. Cornell won the gun for the party, not the prosecutor, but it was alleged that afterwards he took the gun away. The defence set up that Cornell had, on the day defence set up that Cornell had, on the day after this shooting, shot for a horse, and won it for the same party that won the gun, and he alleged that he was to receive the gun for winning the horse. Verdict, not guilty:

In the case of the boy charged, yesterday, with malicious mischief in breaking a pane of glass worth 10 cents, resulted in a verdict of not guilty the defendant to nay \$5 of the costs.

not guilty, the defendant to pay \$5 of the costs, the balance to be borne by the county, the the balance to be poine by the county, the costs together amounted to \$16, to say nothing of the additional cost of judges' salary, pay of tipstaves and jurors, to settle a dispute about

-Ex-President Johnson will go to Europe this spring to be gone about six months, "where the wicked cease from troubling and the Fifteenth Amendment is unknown.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER PROM PARIS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Eveniag Bulletta. Panis, Tuesday, March 29, 1870.—M. Olliviar has lost no time in acting upon the instructions conveyed in the Emperor's letter, and yesterday laid before the Senate the preamble and Senatus Consultum destined to introduce large changes into the prerogatives of that body, and settle, this time, once for all and finally (as he anticipates), the bases of the Imperial Constitution. I shall not attempt to give an analysis of the Minister's rather pedantic (as it seems to me) exposition of the principles and philosophy of the measure he proposes, and in which he quotes the authority and opinions, not only of Bonjamin Constant, Voltaire and Montesquieu among the French, and of Machiavelli and Gulceiardini among the Italians, but even goes back to Aristotle and Polybius among the ancients. I think American Senators would stare at such an array of fauthorities, and begin perhaps to doubt the qualifications for practical statesmanship of the speaker who dwelt upon them. However, there is practical matter in M. Ollivier's proposal, and to that I purpose addressing my-

self, rather than to his historical and philoso-

phical disquisitions. The two most interesting points in the matter under consideration are undoubtedly those which relate, first, to the constituent authority of the Senate, and, secondly, to its constitution. As regards the first, the Senatus Consultum simply abrogates it entirely, and replaces it by according to the Senate an equal share in the legislative power with the other Chamber. In other words, the French Senate ceases to be a Constituent, and becomes a Legislative Assembly, voting with the Corps Legislatif, on an equal footing. all bills excepting those relating to taxation, which must, in every instance, originate in the representative Chamber, and be voted there first. In addition to the above, the 33d Article of the Constitution, which attributed to the Senate, in very vague and dangerous terms, the power of taking all steps necessary for the government of the country in case the Corps Legislatif was not in session or in existence, has also been abrogated. As has been well observed, such a power might have been used to levy taxes and enable the Sovereign to rule without a representative assembly at all. The bove are the two principal changes introduced by the proposed measure, as regards the privileges and authority of the Senate. regards those things which were before the subject-matter of its constituent authority, they are disposed of, first, by abstracting from them all that does not form an essential part of the Constitution, and throwing it into the domain of ordinary legislation; and, secondly, by placing all that does form such essential part of the Constitution under the sole and immediate jurisdic-

The other great question to be decided by M. Ollivier was the "constitution" of the Senate, and this he has solved in a different manner from what I recently intimated and hoped might be the case. The present Senatus Consultum preserves to the Emperor the sole and exclusive right of nomination to the Senate, and, indeed, considerably enlarges the privilege. For whereas before the Emperor could not nominate more than one hundred and fifty Senators, he may now exceed that number to any extent not surpassing two-thirds of the deputies of the other House. In his presunble, M. Ollivier makes direct allusion, with respect to this subject, to the elective principle, and to the American system. Some persons had proposed, he says, that the Senators should be elected by the Conseils Generaliz of the Departments, and had compared the latter to the American State Legislatures. M. Ollivier will not allow that any such analogy exists. The American State Legislatures, he says, are real Parliaments, very different from the Conseils Généraux, even though the powers of the latter should be greatly enlarged by the Commission on Decentralization, which is now sitting. Moreover, M. Ollivier remarked with considerable effect and truth of principle, cin America, the organization of the Senate, in all its parts, is only the natural and necessary consequence of the Federal regime," which,

tion of the people, by whose plebiscite alone

in future any changes or alterations in it can

be made.

of course, does not exist in France. In another part of his exposition, when defending and insisting upon the necessity of "mixed" principles of government for the nations of Europe, he again turns his glance toward America, and says:

"North America alone has found in the circumstances of place, time and race, those compensating balance-weights which our societies, restricted in space and hampered by secular tradition, have only been able to secure to themselves by political combinations. This is the reason why North America alone offers to us the spectacle of a people which has grown great under a pure democracy. But the same conditions not existing in South America, the experiment has not there met with the same success."

The above is only a hasty glance at the important measure in question and the remarkable State paper by which it is preceded. They have but this moment appeared, and I cannot yet venture to offer any opinion as to the reception they will meet with, or the satisfaction they are likely to afford to the country. at large.

The result of the trial at Tours will, I think, be received with some surprise in America, as it certainly has been in this country, An more unexpected verdict has rarely been delivered, for no one anticipated that the jury would view the act of the prisoner (as they seem fo have viewed ity in the light of of a justifiable homicide.

do not

consider, however, that any serious consequences will flow from the acquittal. It is quite astonishing, indeed, to see how rapidly the affair seems to be passing from the public mind. The leading organs of the press take as little notice of it as possible, and evidently regard it as something which is socially disreputable to all parties concorned, and even to