Maily Evening Bulletin.

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1870.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Emma Willard.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 6.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS
To Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & 607, 907
Chestant afreet.

DIED.

DESTOUET.—On the evening of the 16th inst., Mrs. Mary Morgan Destouet, in the 68th year of her ago. Ner friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend her, tuneral, on .Wednesday, morning, at 10 e clock, from her late residence, 1309 Welmut st. \$3 JOHNSON.—Early, on First.day morning, 17th Anthony Johnson, of Germantown and Lydia Johnson, of Germantown and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 6372 Main street, Germantown, on Third day, 19th inst., at 3 o clock in the afternoon.

SHARPLESS.—On the lath instant, at Obliten Hills, near Philadelphia, Henry H. G. Sharpless, in the 47th year of his age. near Philadelphia, Henry H. G. Sharpless, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his brother-in-law. E. Hunn, 28 Northwest Penn Square, Philadelphia. on Tuesday, the 19th instant, at 12 of clock.

BLACK SILKS.

GOOD ENOUGH FOR DRESSES.

\$2 BLACK SILKS. \$2

These are the damp as the
Last Two Loft.

EYRE & LANDELL, Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NUTICES.

JOHN

WANAMAKER,

818 and 820 CHESTNUT Street.

Boys Clothing Spring Boys Clothing Corner Spring Sp

MOYAMENSING

HOSE COMPANY, No. 27.

SPECIAL NOTICE----In consequence of the inclement state of the weather at present, and desirous of affording the necessary protection and shelter to our guests, the management beg leave to announce that they have an Awning erected, covering the entire. front of the Academy; also, the pavement will be carpeted from the curbstone reaching into the lobby.

FRANCIS A. DEVITT,

Secretary.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS. 1025 OHESTNUT Street. THE FASHIONABLE RESORT SHERIDAN'S RIDE

SHERIDAN'S RIDE

STILL THE ATTRACTION.
GREAT LIFE SIZE PAINTING.
By the Poet-Artist.
T. BUCHANAN READ.
EIGHTH WEEK OF THE EXHIBITION.
OVER 70.000 VISITORS.
THE POEM RECITED TWICE A DAY.
At 4 P. M. 3nd 9 P. M., By
MR. J. B. ROBERTS.
the eminent Tragedian and Elocutionist.
Chromos of the above celebrated Painting, in size 20 by
25 inches, price \$10.
ADM18SION.
Den from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7% to 10 P. M.
ap18 tf

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE
Stockholders of THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST.
SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY will
be held on THURSDAY. April 21st, 1870, at 11 o'clock A.
M., at the Office of the Company, No. 421 CHESTNUT
street, in the city of Philadelphia, to take action upon
the Supplement to the Charter of the Company, approved flarch 161, 1870, entitled "A Supplement to an act
to incorporate The Philadelphia Trust, Safe Deposit and
Insurance Company of the city of Philadelphia," approved the Siteenth day of April, Anno Domini one
thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, defining and extending the Trust powers of said Company, and making
and establishing certain new provisions and regulations
as to the officers and Directors thereof."

By order of the Board of Directors.

B. P. McCULLAGH,
Secretary,
and the mitrig

ap7-th m4trp§

APRIL 7th, 1870.

APRIL 7th, 1870.

BLEVENTH WEEK.

THE PILGRIM BENEFITS.

CONCERT HALL.

CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.

Monday evening—Newsboys' Hame.

Tuesday evening—Newsboys' Hame.

Wednesday—Matince 2.30 P. M.

Wednesday—Matince 2.30 P. M.

Wednesday ovening—1st Presbyterian African Church.

Thursday evening—1st Presbyterian African Church.

Friday evening—Silvan M. E. Church.

Saturday—Matince 2.30 P. M.

Saturday—Walince 2.30 P. M.

Saturday—Saturday—Sources of the saturday—Saturday—Saturday—Sources of the saturday—Satu

STEAM BOILER INSPECTION. STEAM BOILER INSPECTION.—
It having been reported that the law allowing manufacturers to have their boilers inspected by the HARTFORD STEAM BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO. has been repoaled, we would respectfully inform all steam users that such statements are untrue and without foundation. The law still romains in force, and all boilers inspected and insured by this Company are exempt from further examination.
CORBINA GOODRICH, Gen'i Agents.

Hartford Steam Boiler Inspect'n and Ins. Co.,
Office 430 Walnut street, Philada.

OFFICE OF SHAMOKIN AND BRAB VALLEY COAL COMPANY, No. 214 Chestnut street.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16, 1870.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders, and election
for officers of the Shamokin and Bear Valley Coal Company will be held at the Office of the Company om MONDAY, May 2d, at twelve o'clock M.

apl8 m w f tmyl§1

CURARD SHAMOKING

1109 GIRARD STREET. 1109 TURKISH, RUSSIAN AND PERFUMED BATHS. Departments for Ladies. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

SMOKERS SAY THAT THOSE Seventeenth and Locust, are superior to the genuine Havanas. Come and see. S. T. K. W. C. MEANS SMOKE THE S. T. K. W. C. M. EARN SHALLER, Seventeenth and Lieust. Smoke and be happy. ap16-6trps.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PRILADELPHIA, April 16, 1879 The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of One Per Cent. upon the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of Taxes, payable to the Stockholders, upon presidention of their Gerificates, at this Office, on and after May 2d, proximo. The Transfer Books will cless April

A CADEMY.—PATTI IN OPERA.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSOH is happy to announce that in merous patrons of the opera in Philadelphia, he has succeeded in inducing.

TO RENT. To Let.

N. W. corner Eighth and Jayne Streets.

First Store above Chestnut Street.

Lease the whole building from first of July next. The property is 27 feet front, on the most active business street, five stories, with the usual conveniences and thoroughly lighted. On the route from the principal Hotels, to the Market street jobbing houses, and desirable for any retail or jobbing trade, or for a public

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS,

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR RENT, LOW, COR-ner residence, 12 rooms, 1845 Master street 11 MISCELLANEOUS.

It is the most pleasant, cheapest and best dentifrice extant. Warranted free from injurious ingredients. It Preserves and Whitens the Teeth! Invigorates and Soothes the Gums! Purifies and Perfumes the Breath! Prevents Accumulation of Tartar!

cerner Third and Spruce streets, only one square below the Exchange. \$250 (00 to loan, in large or small amounts, on diamonds, silver plate, watches, jewelry, and all goods of value. Office hours from 8 A. M. to P. M. 157 Established for the last forty years. Advances made in large amounts at the lowest market

FARR & BROTHER,
324 Chestnut street, below Fourth. mbl tfrp TOWIN H. FITLER & CO.,

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIginated the anæsthetic use of NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS, devote their whole time and practice to extracting by without rain And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, Eighth and Walnut streets. 'ap20 ly

NO. 1024 SANSOM STREET, PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.

T. BABBITT'S NEW YORK CITY,
Union and best Soaps. For sale by all Grocers.
Wholesale Agency at
HENRY C. KELLOGG & CO.'S,
ap18-2t' S. W. cor. Water and Chestmut streets. PRESH CHARCOAL BISCUIT FOR DYSPERSIA:
HARD'S FOOD for infants, just imported. Select Rio
Taploca, with directions for use. Genuine Bermuda
Arrowroot, and other Dietetics, for sale by JAMES T.
SHINN, B. W. cor. Broad and Spruce. ap 9tf rp§

Box as a companion for the sick chamber; the finest assortment in the city, and a great variety of airs to select from. Imported direct by FARR & BROTHER, mhl6tfrp] 324 Chestnut street, below Fourth. CROQUES REDUCED IN PRICE.

Eight Riss & Mallets, full size, good, hard wood selling retails 22 W. G. PEBRY, Stationer, ap16 2t§ 728 Arch street, below Eighth. CHROMOS FOR COUNTRY HOUSES.

W. G. PERRY, 728 Arch street. DHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BAND-AGE INSTITUTE, It North Ninth street, above Market. B. C. EVERETT'S TRUSS positively cures Ruptures. Cheap Trusses. Elastic Belts, Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, Pile Bandages. Ladies attended to by Mrs. E. jyllyrg

BUSINESS ESTABLISHED
1830.—SCHUYLER & ARMSTRONG,
Undertakers, 127 Germantown avenue and Fifth at
D. H. SCHUYLER. [apl4-lyrp§] S. S. ARMSTRONG.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT
LOANED UPON DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, PLATE, OLOTHING, &c., at
JONES & CO., S
OLD-ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of Third and Gaskill streets,
Below Lombard,
N. B. — DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY,
GUNS, &c.,

REMARKABLY LOW PRIORS: my24tfrp§

R. LEIGH'S IMPROVED HARD R. LEIGH'S IMPROVED HARD
Rubber Truss never rusts, breaks or soils,
used in bathing; Supportors, Elastic Belte,
Stockings, all kinds of Trusses and Braces,
Ladies attended to by MRS. LEIGH, 1230 Chestnut,
second story.

OFFICE OF THE CURTIN OIL COMPANY, NO. 218% WALNUT STREET,

M. B. KEILY, Treasurer. HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518
and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.
Wedical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously

AMUSEMENTS. See bixth pass for additional Notices.

merous patrons of the opera in Philadelphia, he has succeeded in inducing MISS CARLOTTA PATTI
To appear in Mozart's Grand Opera
Arrangements are now berfected, and, after its rendition in New York, that immortal masterwork, superbly mounted, will be produced on MONDAY and TUKSDAY EVENYNGS, May 2d and 3d, When Miss PATTI will assume the role of the QUEKN OF NIGHT.

Supported by a most brilliant cast,
Powerful chornes, and complete orchestra,
Under the direction of the DORE RITTER.

SUPERIOR STORE,

The owner, now occupying the upper Rooms, will

733 WALNUT STREET.

PLEASANT HOUSE ON WALNUT a street,—Central, at nominal rent. Small family ish board. Address "G," Bulletin Office. api8 2t

FOR SALE.—A MODERN AND DEsirable Residence, Ro. 1703 Spruce street. Also, a
horse, carriage and harness, cheap. Apply to CHAS.
H. HART, 502 Walnut street. apl8 1f5

PREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.

Cleanaes and Purifies Artificial Teeth 1
Is a Superior Article for Children 1
Sold by all Druggsts M. WILSON, Proprietor,
mhl ly rp§ Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia. ISAAC NATHANS, AUCTIONEER, N. E

POLISHING POWDER. — THE BEST for cleaning Silver and Plated Ware, Jewelry, etc., ver manufactured.

Cordage Manufacturers and Dealers in 23 N. Water Street and 22 N. Delaware Avenue PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER. CONEAD F. CLOTHER

Perfumery and Toilet Soaps, 641 and 643 North Ninth street.

WE CORDIALLY INVITE THE PUB. W. Ho to call and see the
BOZORTH UPRIGHT FREEZING REFRIGERATOR
and Water Cooler, in daily operation at
1004 ARCH STREET.
GRIFFITH & PAGE.

ADJES'BEAVER GAUNTLET, RIDING and Traveling Gloves, Also, one, and two Button Beaver Gloves, finest quality imported. Just received by ap15-6t rp* GEORGE W. VOGEL, ap15-6t rp* 1202 Chestnut atreet. HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING
TRETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE

Dr. F. R. THOMAS, formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to the painless extraction of teeth. Office, 911 Walnut st. mh5.lyrp5

HENRY PHILLIPPI, CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

FOR INVALIDS.—A FINE MUSICAL

MARKING WITH INDELIBLE INK Embroidering, Braiding, Stamping, &c. M. A. TORREY, 1800 Filbert

RETAILING AT WILLIAM Prices Saddlerr, Harness and Horse Gear of all kinds, at KNEASS', No. 1126 Market street. Big horse in the door.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT

THE COURTS. QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Paxson.—The jurors for the second period appeared this morning, and the balance of the day was occupied with petty larceny cases.

€ -Owing to the prevalence of the small-pox in Paris, the whole French nation has turned to vaccination.

A couple of days ago the telegraph reported the death of this venerable lady, at the advanced age of eighty-three years. The newspapers of Troy, where she lived many years and where she died, contain long obituary sketches of her. She was born in Berlin, Conn., on the 23d of February, 1787, her father being a gentleman named Samuel Hart, and a man of ability and literary attainments. He partly educated the subject of this sketch, but the greater part of her learning was obtained at the public schools and at an academy which was established in Berlin when she was about liften years of age. In addition the village possessed a fine library, to which she had access and the books in which afforded her much information.

possessed a fine library, to which she had access and the books in which afforded her much information.

In 1804 Miss Hartopened a children's school in Berlin, at the same time pursuing her studies at the academy, of which she became the head in 1807. During this year she accepted an offer to take charge of a school at Westfield, Mass, but her field of labor there being not large enough she moved to Middlebury, VI., and took entire charge of the academy at that place. In 1812 she married Dr. John Willard, and for a brief while retired from teaching; but reverses of fortune attended her husband in 1814, and she opened a boarding-school. After tive years of successful teaching Mrs. Willard moved to Watertown, N. Y. By this time she had perfected a plan for a female seminary, which she submitted to Governor Clinton, of this State. It interested him so much that he referred to it in a message to the Legislature, without mentioning the author's name. In 1821 she left Watertown and settled in Troy, where she established the school which has since become famous. Twice she applied to the Legislature for a part of the literature fund, and each time was not refused. It was not until 1837 that the trustees of her seminary possessed enough property to bring it under the supervision of the Regents. After the death of Dr. Willard, in 1825, the entire charge of the school devolved upon Mrs. Willard. She made it one of the most popular educational institutions in the United States, her scholars coming from all parts of the country, from Canada and from the West Indies. imagine that to transport 2,500 men, with two months' provisions, horses, cattle and artillery will require a big flotilla, and that the march will necessarily be slow and toil-

educational institutions in the United States, her scholars coming from all parts of the country, from Canada and from the West Indies. In 1838 Mrs. Willard resigned her charge to her son John H. Willard, who, aided by his wife, has since conducted the seminary. On leaving the seminary Mrs. Willard devoted her time and attention to the improvement of the common school system in all parts of the Union. She traveled extensively, attended numerous educational conventions, and delivered many addresses on the subject and delivered many addresses on the subject and derivered many addresses on the subject of education. She also visited Europe several times, and always in behalf of the great cause to which she had devoted her life. In 1861 she attended the Peace Convention at Washington, and exercised what influence she possessed towards the preservation of peace. She was devoted to the Union, and regarded the war as a great calamity.

was devoted to the Union, and regarded the war as a great calamity.

As a teacher Mrs. Willard must ever be looked upon as one of the ablest the United States have ever had. She was the founder of the first school designed to give woman a scientific education. As an author she is best known by her "Journal and Letters," published on her return from Greece. the profits frem which were given to aid in the founding of a female seminary at Athens. In 1846 she published a work on "The Motive Powers which Produce the Concentration of the Blood," in which she contested the theory of the the theory of the theory Blood, in which she contested the theory of Dr. Harvey that the heart is the moving force. Subsequently she published a treatise on "Respiration and its Effects." In addition Mrs. Willard wrote several school books, all of which had great circulations. She was altogether a woman whose labors in the cause of gether a woman whose tabors in the cause of education were such as to win for her a reputation which will not readily die.—Herddd.

The New York Post, writing of Mrs. Willard, says:—She had fine poetic taste, and some of her verses are familiar as household words throughout the country agreeight the description. throughout the country especially the devout and expressive hymn, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep," which was actually composed by her during a storm at sea, and will continue for years after she has passed away to afford to pious voyagers a comfortable expression of their trust. In a wide circle of personal friend-ship, and especially among the poor and suffer-ing in the city of Troy, where she spent a long and active life, she will be remembered for her sincere kindness, deep sympathy, strong friend-ships and genuine beneficence.

Commodore Meade. On Saturday afternoon Commedore Meade on sautrony atternoon Commodore Meade was stricken with an apoplectic fit, in a law office on Fulton street, and although he was immediately sent to the hospital, he died a short time after reaching there. Commodore Richard W. Meade was born in 1810, at Madrid. Spain, where his father was serving as United States Minister. He was brother to Gen. Meade who was also have in the control of the states of the as United States Minister. He was product to Gen. Meade, who was also born in Spain. He was appointed to the Naval Academy, April, 1826, and after graduating and being April, 1826, and after graduating and being promoted several times, he was commissioned a captain in 1862. At the beginning of the late war he was in command of the re-ceiving-ship North Carolina, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard. In 1864 he re-ceived command of the steam sloop-of-war San Jacinto, which was wrecked and totally San Jacinto, which was wrecked and totally lost while under his charge. For this he was court-martialed, and after this only unimportant duty was given him. He was discontented and eccentric. In 1867 his daughter married Charles K. Landis, of Vineland, much against his washes. He was wealthy and exacting. His Charles K. Landis, of Vineland, much against his wishes. He was wealthy and exacting. His long service in the navy caused him to be dictatorial in his disposition. The marriage resulted in a family quarrel, and after many hard words and threats from the Commodore, Mr. Landis and his wife took out a canins for his Landis and his wife took out a capias for his arrest, and he was finally secured and sent to arrest, and he was finally secured and sent to Bloomingdale Lunatic Asylum. He obtained a release by judicial process, and was declared sane. He was a fine-looking man, and a favorite with the seamen. He claimed to have improved the grounds of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and he always spoke of it with much pride. He leaves a wife, and three sons in the navy—Tribune.

ANOTHER MURDER AMONG THE MINES.

A Mining Boss Killed. The Pottsville Miners' Journal says:
The whole community was again shocked esterday by the announcement of the cold-

yesterday by the announcement of the cold-blooded murder of Patrick Burns, outside boss at S. D. Socarez & Co.'s Silver Creek Colliery, at Tuscarora. The particulars, so far as we have been able to ascertain, are substantially as follows: Mr. Burns left his house in the morning for the purpose of going to his duty at the colliery, and while passing through a piece of woods between the two points he was shot through the head by some one concealed in ambush. The report was heard by men some distance away, who hastened to the spot and found the man dead. The men who heard the shot state that the report was much louder the shot state that the report was much louder than a pistol, resembling that of a musket. We learn that an inquest was held yesterday afternoon, the result of which we have not yet as-

Mr. Burns was a soldier of the late war, was an intelligent, industrious man, and a member of the Grand Army of the Republic. He leaves a wife and two or three interesting children to mourn his untimely death.

THE EXPEDITION TO RED RIVER.

Its Composition and Prospects.—The Route to be Traversed, and How.—Will the Haif-Breeds Fight.

OTTAWA, April 14.—The expedition to Red River will be under the command of Col. Woiselev of the regular army. He is a young man, only 37, but has seen service in New Zealand, Caffraria, the Indian Mutiny, and the Crimean War. He has been five times wounded, and wears seven medals; is a first-class officer, brilliant, and withal solid. The expedition under his command will consist of wedned, and wears seven medals; is a first-class officer, brillant, and withal solid. The expedition under his command will consist of 600 British regulars and 1,400 volunteers. The latter will be selected from the various militia corps in the Dominion, mustered in a camp of instruction, and formed into special regiments and companies. Three hundred armed police-trained to act as cavalry or infantry, as occasion may demand—will accompany the expedition, under command of Captain Cameron. A steel or bronze battery will also form part of the force. The volunteers are to be called out for three years, and it is believed that the majority of them will remain in the country as actual settlers. The police are to be stationed at various posts throughout the settlement.

A strong detachment of mon leave for Fort William on the 2d of May, to clear the way, open up the portages which since 1821 have open up the portages which sluce 1821 have become overgrown with trees, gather supplies, and prepare the camp. Boats are being built to hold 20 men each. They are flat-bottomed, square-ended, with an "over-lap" on either side, and will be propelled by oars. Indians and half-breeds will be used as canoemen, scouts, and guides. It was intended to men, scouts, and guides. It was intended to send forward men with provisions to form depots at various points along the route, but this idea has been abandoned form depots at various points along the route, but this idea has been abandoned on the ground that their possible destruction by theft, or accident, or surprise, might ruinously affect the expedition. Stores are being collected, blankets purchased, and steamers chartered, and it is fondly hoped that the expedition will be affect by the 10th of May. If, however, the 15th of June finds them started, there will be no cause for complaint. You can there will be no cause for complaint. You can

The route is an arduous and dangerous one. If Riel had 500 good men at his back, and opposed the advance of the English with resolution and sense, there is no doubt but that at every portage and defile he could repeat the story of Braddock. Regulars and volunteers accustomed to open warfare and to act in mass, would be useless when caught in an ambush. But although Mr. Scott, Riel's delegate, is sure that Riel will fight, I doubt it. In the first place, he has his hands full in keeping order in the settlement, and only rules by terror. Again, the Indians, despite his conciliatory policy, remain loyal, and will fight on the other side if they fight at all. On the open prairie and in the lightly wooded stretch to the landing at Lake of the Woods, he could not successfully oppose the regulars nor dispute their landing, so that he must go to meet them in the swamps and creeks 300 mles from home ere he can do any effective damage. It is not likely that we shall see any fighting or bloodshed till the end of the muster. The route is an arduous and dangerous one see any fighting or bloodshed till the end of the match. Will Riel run? If he does not, as was observed by one of the Canadian Cabinet, "he's a d—d fool." If he is caught, there net, "he's a d-d fool." If he is caught, there will not even be a drum-head court-martial. I anticipate that by the 1st of June we shall leave Collingwood, and Fort Williams by the of July. About the 1st of Augustmatters will be "all quiet on the Red river," and about the 25th, after riding 600 miles across the prairie. under the cool sky and brilliant stars northwest, we shall strike the borders of civilization, telegraph offices and railroads at St. Cloud. In all the trip will occupy from 10 to 12 weeks, and will be a glorious one.—Tribune.

A WEALTHY CLERGYMAN.

The Will of Rev. Dr. McClintock.-An Estate Worth \$150,600 to be Divided.

The will of Rev. Dr. John McClintock was admitted to probate by the Surrogate of Morris county, New Jersey, last week. Commencing life in straightened circumstances, and engaged always in "preaching and teaching," he found time to compile works upon educational and theological subjects, the sale of which brought him a considerable income. Careful investment increased his gains, so that he was at the time of his death worth

about \$150,000.

The will, which is dated May 31, 1861, commences as follows: "I, John McClintock, minister of the Gospel and President of the Drew Theological Seminary, being of sound mind but of uncertain health, do make this my last will and testament, in the name of Almighty God, in whose mercy I humbly trust through the redemption of Jesus Christ, His san."

The property of the testator, real and personal, is bequeathed to James Bishop, Esq., of New Brunswick, N. J.; James W. Marshall, of Bound Brook, and J. Emory McClintock, of the Asbury Life Insurance Company, of New York, in trust for the family of whom the last-named executor is a member. To Mrs. Catharine McClintock, wife of the deceased, Catharine McUnitocs, which is the deceased, the will secures \$1,600 per annum during life; to Robert McClintock, a brother, "who is ill, and unable to support himself," \$600 per annum; to a daughter, Annie Purdy McClintock annum; to a daughter, Annie Purdy McClintock, an annuity of \$600; to his sisters, Jane and Martha Graydon, annuities of \$250 and \$150; to a step-daughter, Maria J. Emory, and a step-son, John Emory, (children of the late Bishop Emory, of the M. E. Church,) annuities of \$200 each; to the testators and their children, J. Emory McClintock and Mrs. Martha A. Longacre, annuities of \$500 each. After provision is made for these payments the will bequeaths to J. Emory McClintock \$1,000, and if a balance is left after investments are made to secure the annuities and this cash legacy, it must be applied to the increase of the annuities.

An explanatory paragraph is added to that

plied to the increase of the annuities.

An explanatory paragraph is added to that containing these bequests, showing that Mrs.

McClintock and her children by a former husband, Bishop Emory, had separate incomes of their own, and that other members of the family had already received legacies from the testator amounting to a considerable sum.

Attached to the will is a schedule of the property left by the testator. First upon the Attached to the will is a schedule of the property left by the testator. First upon the list is the literary property. Copyrights of four Latin and Greek text-books (familiar to all students) are estimated to be worth \$1,000 per annum. The copyright of the three published volumes of the Cyclopedia is set down at a valuation of \$25,000 or \$30,000 per annum. The manuscripts for the volumes not yet published are worth, by the estimate of the author, \$15,000. His manuscripts and collections for a biography of Bishop Asbury are held to be a biography of Bishop Asbury are held to be worth \$600. Among the effects of the deceased are many other valuable manuscripts, which are left to be published under the supervision of J. Emory McClintock and Rev. Drs. Foster and Nadal, of Drew Theological Seminary. and Nadal, of Drew Theological Seminary.

The other property left by the testator consists of real estate and mortgages upon property in Bergen, N. J., stocks and bonds of iron, insurance, gas, railroad, gold mining and oil companies, United States bonds, and notes made by persons to whom money had been

made by persons to whom money had been The doctor's library is an extremely valua-\$5,000. He bequeaths to his wife one hundred yolumes, to be selected by her, and to his children, brothers and sisters, each fifty yolumes. He then directs that it be sold to the Draw Theological Seminary for \$5,000.

the Drew Theological Seminary for \$5,000. -Besides Rochefort and Pierre Bonaparte, the Parisians have now got the small-pox and

THE FENIAN EXCITEMENT IN CANADA The Ministry Responsible.

[From the Toronto Globe, April 15.] The government have taken upon themselves the responsibility of asking the suspension of the habeas corpus, alleging that a Fenian raid is about to take place, and that it is necessary to arrest parties coming over from the United States as spies. We are bound to say that the evidence of a coming raid which we had in 1866 is wanting now; but it may be that ministers are better informed than the public. Upon them will rest the responsibility public. Upon them will rest the responsibility of making a commotion if it is found that no warrant exists for their action.

The Duty of the American Government

From the Toronto Leader, April 13.]
During the debate in the Commons on Friday night upon the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, Mr. Mackenzie said that it was a day night upon the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act, Mr. Mackenzie said that it was a matter of extreme regret that this country should be threatened now for five consecutive years, with periodical invasions by lawless portions of the people of the United States, [Hear, hear.] He trusted that government would make such representations to the Imperiod authorities as would induce them to take some steps to prevent such periodical occur rences, these occasional rumors, and the possibility of an occasional invasion. One or two occasions within the past year we had similar rumors, and small forces were called out at various points along the frontier, yet nene was able to observe any real necessity from movements on the other side for the preparations taken. It must be presumed that there were reasons why the Government should take such steps, but it was desirable that if these rumors were to be brought up periodically from the inability of the Government of the United States to control part of their population, Great Britain must take some steps to enforce the observance of international law. [Hear, hear,] What would be thought of their population, Great Britain must take some steps to enforce the observance of international law. Hear, hear.] What would be thought of us by the people of the United States if we permitted forces to be organized, regularly drilled and officered by a periodical assembling of Legislatures, and a periodical drilling of troops, and to keep armed sentries at the doors of the said legislatures and of their armories? What would be thought of us, if in the face of a continual remonstrance, we should permit such a state of things to exist? We were reviled and upbraided by the people and press of the United States because some of their citizens made an attack upon a portion of their territory from this country, portion of their territory from this country, but we took steps to prevent the reoccurrence but we took steps to prevent the reoccurrence of such an act again. Yet, here was an organization estensibly and avowedly for the very purpose of making this country and our people subjected to constant alarms, our commercial intercourse exposed to continual interruption, because of the want of effort on the part of the United States, government to supported the correspondent. government to suppress this organization. [Hear, hear.] He trusted such representation would be made as would result in some arrangement being arrived at which would prevent such periodical occurrences, such alarms as at present, which would not render necesas at present, which would not render neces-sary the taking away the liberties of the people as proposed in the present act. He did not in-tend to criticize or oppose the statement of the government, but accepted their statement, and

agreed to arm them with the authority necessary for the preservation of public peace. [Hear, hear.] AN INTERESTING BELIC.

An Antograph of a Historical Character.
The London Guardian gives currency to a curious story of a discovery recently made at Paris of a most interesting autograph of Henry. Duke of Guise. It is written on the Henry. Duke of Guise. It is written on the fly-leaf of a manuscript Book of Hours, which belonged to Queen Catharine of Medicis. The words, in the Duke's bandwriting, are simply "All is arranged for the 24th," and are supposed to allude to the terrible 24th of August, 1572, the eve of St. Bartholomew's festival. The signature attached is "Le B.," which is explained to mean "Le Ballafré," under which name Henry of Lorraine was known which name Henry of Lorraine was known on account of the scar upon his face. We con fess, however, to feeling some doubt about the whole affair. Autograph collectors in Paris have recently shown themselves so easily hoaxed that we should not be surprised to learn that this was only another instance of successful forgery. No evidence is adduced to prove that Henry of Guise ever adopted the nickname for his signature, and the sensational character of the hint savors rather of the modern stage than of real life in the sixteenth century. sixteenth century.

RUSSIA.

Turning from France Towards England.

| From Galignani's Messenger, April 3.]
It is remarkable that the preference for everything French, which so long characterized the Russians and was considered among them the criterion of high culture, is beginning to give way to a liking for England and the English. The English language is gaining ground in well-educated families. English women are chiefly sought as bonnes and governesses, and English pieces are becoming the fashion in the private theoriests of the Russian and English pieces. fashion in the private theatricals of St. Pe

The imitation of English manners and cus-The imitation of English manners and customs keeps pace with the spread of the language. Sport and hunting are already the favorite amusements of the rich Russian nobles, and societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals are generally patronized. Even generals and high civil officers consider it an honor to belong to them. In Worsey, it an lionor to belong to them. In Warsaw such a society has lately been formed, as if to satirize the cruelties to which the inhabitants of that city are frequently subjected by Rus-

sian officials. PROTECTION VS. FREE TRADE.

The Case of Canada.

The New York Evening Post truthfully says:
"Canada is losing its population. The people are coming to the United States. The Canadian Government takes measures to encourage immigration to supply the deficiency, but the immigrants do not remain there. Of the 53,000 who landed there last year, only 13,000 remain." The Case of Canada

000 remain." Canada, be it observed, is enjoying the blessings of a low Revenue Tariff. Her farmers have that choice of "two markets" the domestic, and the toreign—which the Post and its school delight in. Their Public Debt is moderate, and their internal taxes are light. If Free-Trade were the true policy, they would be enjoying signal prosperity—but they are not. A farm on our side of the line is worth considerably more than one located just across the border; and the industrious classes are coming away from cheap land and cheap labor to share the benefits of Protection. Should not these facts induce reflection?—Tribune.

MEXICAN MATTERS. Anti-Junrez Rumors in Mexico. he editor of the San Antonio Herald, under date of April 2, reports the visit of Mr. A. S Addis, an American resident of the State of Chihuahua. "Mr. Addis," says the editor, "tells us that it is charged against Junes and ballayed Mexico by his enemies, and believed by enemies and friends allke, that a secret treaty has been made between the United States and Juarez for the sale of Senora, Durango, Chihuahua and Sinaloa to the former; that the treaty was conducted while Seward was in the City of Mexico last winter; that when Juarez presented the treaty for ratification or approval to the Mexican Congress that body refused to sign the same, whereupon the late war broke out which has been put down by Juarez, who has thus carried the treaty by a successful war. Mr. Addis has great faith that we are soon to acquire Northern Mexico, as well as a very high opinion of the acquisition itself."

PRICE THREE CENTS FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE

LETTER FROM ROHE. A Requiem Mass for a Royal Prince-Mezart's Requiem--- Mustafa, the Male Seprane...The Excavations at Ostia... The Council...Lady Day and the Pope...

(Correspondence of the Philada. Evening Bulletin. J. Rome, Italy, March 25, 1870.—The Requience Mass of Mozart was sung for the repose of the soul of the Archduke Leopold, on Wednesday in St. John of the Florentines. As is usual, this year, whenever any especial ceremony is announced, the rain came pouring down in tor rents. The church was crowded with a class of persons we call "working people;" only in Rome this class never work—they go to festas and lounge around. Heaven only knows what supports them: To be sure, their clothes don't cost much; the sort of food they eat is cheap enough; and as for lodging, there are plenty of holes and burrows for them in this old city. They think life was made for them, especially if it is full of gala days. A useless, troublesome class in a community, but Rome has always been blessed with just such a set. The old Emperors built amphitheatres for them, and gave them martyrdoms and tiger-fights to look at. They are more harmless in this day, and are as well pleased with a church parade as they used to be with the old beast and

Christian slaughter in the arena. A large part of the nave of the church was taken up with a superb catafalque, which was composed of panels decorated with funeral scenes in the Pompeian style. Large squares of black at the four sides of the base had on them Latin inscriptions in honor of the dead. The arms of the Archduke were on the front, at the top of the catafalque. On the four sides of the summit, female figures, with crowns on their heads, sat as if in solemn guard over the semblance of a bier that lay on the top, and at each of the four corners of the base were two angels. Add to these a splendid draping of black and dark-ruby velvet, white satin, with rich gold borderings and decorations, and imagine the huge mass towering up almost to the vaulted ceiling of the church, and you may probably have some idea of the catafalque. The whole church was also draped in black, white and saffron, with gold borderings and broad gold bands hanging from arch to base. The Romans love to have their churches look like vast theatres, only they make them stages, and leave no place for an audience. This theatrical style of decoration becomes very wearlsome, and when you see the superb pilasters and piers of St. Peter's decked out with ed damask and gold band ire apt to feel like pulling them down. Some of the churches, however, have become so shabby and dirty that the only time to see them favorably is on some festa, when rich tapestries shut out the light from the windows, and the gorgeous blaze of hundreds of candles throws a fietttions splendor over everything.

On either side of the transept of the church, on Wednesday, there were tribunes erected for invited guests and the Archduke's fam ily. I managed, by the help of some friends larger and stronger than I, to push through the crowd and secure a position in the passage leading from the church to the sacristy, from which I could see the immense choir of men and boys, the catafalque, tribunes, and also the invited guests, who were provokingly taken past me to their comfortable reserved seats. On such occasions noble ladies look like the rest of us, only sometimes worse, for they have no marks in their dress of their rank and station; asimple black costume and black veil is the rule. I own to having been extremely disappointed some years ago, when I first visited Europe and saw royalty and nobility on public occasions. When I came to analyzo my unreasonable expectations, I found I had unconsciously retained some very childish impressions, and had looked to see Kings and Queens go about as they do on playing cards, with crowns on their heads, balls and sceptres in their hands, and heavy trailing robes perfect " guys," in short-still, the orthodox thing. European court-men are a little more like my old idea. To be sure, it is difficult at first to tell a master from a flunkey. I remember, when I first visited the Sixtine Chapel, I looked with reverential admiration on a set of men who stood under the royal balcony dressed in court small-clothes, breeches, silk stockings and buckled shoes. I thought to myself, with

a little exaltation-there stand the representatives of old historical names; their ancestors were the "noblest Romans of them all." I was sadly let down, and have had little respect for my penetration ever since, when I discovered they were simply the Jeemeses of the Cardinals. I have learned now to look around the necks of the men and on their coat-lappels for the signs of distinction, for the rich medals and collars, the crosses and orders sparkling with jewels and rich-hued enamels. Liszt, by the way, a friend tells me, has seventy-eight different orders, but never wears anything but the cross, rosette and riband collar of a Commander of the Legion of Honor.

Mais revenone à notre Requiem Mass. At first I felt as "if the game was not worth the candle," as the French say. To stand in that broad-vaulted passage-way for an hour or two, with the damp air pouring in from the sacristy, was anything but pleasant. To move farther into the crowd for shelter was worse, for the breaths of unclean, garlic-eating men, women and children are still more disagreeable. After you have gone through nearly two years' service in these Roman Church displays, you begin to feel like old Weller in regard to the value he had for the knowledge gained by marrying a widow: "It is like the charity boy's alphabet, Sammy. Whether it's worth going through so much to accomplish so little is the question. I rather think not." (1) 1911 2013

I consulted one of the soldiers—for a fringe of soldiers always borders every avenue and passage in Roman church pageants as to the possibility of renting a chair. He kindly asked a sacristan. Some well-bred young olergyman secured a bench for us from one of the sacristymen. A friend who was with me flashed a pretty silver franc-piece in the black eyes of boy, who gave up a chair to her that had been destined for some noble lady, whose flunkey looked daggers at the little fellow. Thus we were provided with resting-places by the time the music and the mass began. - Roman choir voices en masse are dr-

hard, sometimes grating, but the co-