Evening Bulletin.

PHILADELPHIA

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 21. FRIDAY, MAY 6, 1870. PRICE THREE CENTS

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 Chestnut street. do30mwf tf§

EARTH CLOSET CO.'S DRY EARTH commodes and apparatus for fixed closets at WM. G. RHOADS', 1221 Market street. Freedom from risk to health and from offence; economy of a valuable fertiliser secured by use of the dry earth system. ap22tf§

DIED.

BALL.—On the 3d instant, Benjamin, eldest son of Wilfred and Catharine J. Ball, in the ninth year of his age.

CRABBE.—On Wednesday, May 4th, 1870, Elizabeth Crabbe, widow of Henry S. Crabbe.

Interment at Harrisburg.

JOHNSTON.—On the 6th inst., Catharine E., wife of William C. Johnston, and daughter of the late John Clawges.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her husband's residence, Haverford street, above Fiftieth, on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock.

PEALE.—On the 5th inst., Franklin Peale, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 1131 Girard street, on Monday, the 9th inst. Service at 9 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill.

RIDGWAY.—On the 6th inst., Richard Campion, son of Richard C. and Susan B. Ridgway, aged two years and five months.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

TEMPLETON.—In Pittsburgh, on Wednesday, May 4th, Captain George G. M. Templeton, late of the Twenty-seventh Regiment U. S. Infantry.

☞ AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MANagers of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, held on Thursday, May 5th, 1870, Vice President John C. Cresson, Esq., in the chair, on motion of Dr. Caspar Morris, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That it is with the deepest feeling of affectionate regard for the memory of our late highly esteemed President, FRANKLIN PEALE, Esq., that the Board has received information of his decease. During thirty-four years he had, by his indefatigable devotion to this Institution and its pupils, manifested his interest in the welfare of the Blind, and his desire to promote the objects for which we are associated, and as President of the Board, discharged the duties of that post not only to the entire satisfaction of his colleagues, but in a manner which secured their grateful respect, proved the depth of his interest in the education of the Blind, and promoted in an eminent degree the accomplishment of that object.

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Board be directed to communicate to the family of Mr. Peale the expression of our sympathy in their sorrow, and of our high esteem for the memory of our late respected President.

Resolved, That this Board in a body will attend on the occasion of the funeral services of our deceased friend.

Published by order of the Board.

1t§ J. BERGEANT PRICE, Secretary.

1870. IRON BAREGES, PLAIN COLORS. 1870.
BROWN IRON BAREGE.
MODE IRON BAREGE.
PEARL IRON BAREGE.
VIOLET IRON BAREGE.
EYRE & LANDELL.

SPRING MOUNTAIN LEHIGH COAL, always on hand at CLARKSON'S Yard, 2100 Market street. my5 31&my12 31§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Carefully Cut,
Tastefully Trimmed,
Securely Sewed,

Finest Ready-Made Clothing.

Superior Styles,
Fashionable Fits,
Graceful Garments,

John Wanamaker's Establishment,

Children's Clothes,
Spring Suits,
Superfine Shirts,

818 and 820 Chestnut Street.

Sailor Suits
Sailor Suits
Sailor Suits
FOR
BOYS.

☞ At a Meeting of the Stockholders OF THE
PEOPLE'S BANK OF PHILADELPHIA,
held this day, the following persons were duly elected President and Directors:

President,
W. H. KEMBLE.
Directors,
WM. H. KERN,
CHARLES A. MILLER,
GEORGE J. RICHARDSON,
GEORGE J. GROSS,
WILLIAM ELLIOTT,
WILLIAM BUHM.

And at a meeting of the Board of Directors, Wm. H. TABER was elected Cashier.

W. H. TABER, Cashier.

The Bank will be open for business on MONDAY, May 9th, at 411 CHESTNUT Street.
my6 6t§

☞ CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER. my6 2trp§

☞ ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.
LAST DAYS OF THE EXHIBITION OF
SHERIDAN'S RIDE,
Great Life-size Painting by the Poet-Artist,
T. BUCHANAN READ.
TENTH WEEK AND UNEXAMPLED SUCCESS.
The Poem recited at 12 M., 4 and 9 P. M. daily by
MR. J. B. ROBERTS,
The distinguished Tragedian and Elocutionist.
Admission.....25 cents,
Including the entire valuable collection of the Academy.
Open from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M., and from 7½ to 10 P. M.
my2 6trp

☞ NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD STREET, BELOW WALNUT.
SWIMMING SCHOOL
FOR BOTH SEXES AND ALL AGES.
OPEN FROM 5 A. M. TILL 10 P. M.
WATER CHANGING CONSTANTLY.
An even and comfortable temperature maintained by use of steam boilers.
Polite and competent Instructors always in attendance.
Persons taught to swim in from six to ten lessons.
NOTICE.—Persons who have their names on Club Lists should procure their tickets on or before Saturday, May 7, as no Club Tickets will be issued after that day.
Send or address for a Circular,
my5-3trp J. A. PAYNE & BRO.

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK, No. 224 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1870.
At a meeting of the Board of Park Commissioners, held this day, the following ordinance was adopted: The Commissioners of Fairmount Park do ordain, That no person shall be permitted to bring *led horses* within the limits of Fairmount Park, and any person bringing any horse into the Park grounds that is not harnessed and attached to a vehicle, or mounted by an equestrian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and liable to a fine not exceeding five dollars, recoverable as similar fines for violations of the rules and regulations for the government of Fairmount Park are, under existing laws, now recoverable.
Attest: DAVID F. FOLEY,
my4-3t§ Secretary of Park Commissioners.

☞ INSTALLATION EXERCISES IN the Alexander Presbyterian Church, Nineteenth and Green streets. The installation of the Rev. Geo. F. Cain as Pastor of this Church will take place on next SABBATH EVENING, May 8th, 1870, at 8 o'clock. Rev. A. M. Jelly, Moderator of the Central Presbytery, will preside. Sermon by Rev. A. A. Willits, D. D. Charge to the Congregation by Rev. Dr. Musgrave. Charge to the Pastor by Rev. J. Addison Henry. Sermon in the morning at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor-elect. my6,2t*

☞ CANCER PLANT IS SOLD AT SEVENTEENTH AND CHESTNUT. 2trp§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF FAIRMOUNT PARK.
PHILADELPHIA, May 4, 1870.

PARK CARRIAGE SERVICE.
TARIFF OF FARES:

1. For a single trip to George's Hill, and return.....30 cents.
2. For a round trip to George's Hill, and return.....50 cents.
3. For a single trip to Belmont Mansion, by way of George's Hill (*when road is completed*)...40 cents.
4. For a round trip to Belmont Mansion, and return.....60 cents.

Passengers have the privilege to pay for the round trip and take tickets for their return trip from George's Hill or Belmont Mansion; which may be used on any day.

5. Tickets, good for any day or trip, can be obtained at the following prices:
For five round trips to George's Hill.....$2 00
For five round trips to Belmont Mansion.... 2 00
6. Carriages are provided, in addition to those making the regular trip, which can be engaged by the hour, at the following rates:
When used by one person, per hour, or less time.....$1 50
When used by two persons, per hour or less time..... 1 75

and 25 cents for each additional person, who may originally engage the carriage. No vacant seat in a carriage thus engaged shall be used by any one not of the original party, except by their express consent.

Published for the information of the public, by order of the Committee on Superintendence of Police.

DAVID F. FOLEY,
my6 fs 6t rp§ Secretary Park Commission.

☞ HALL OF ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES.
APRIL 23, 1870.

The Academy, with the view of inspiring and encouraging a taste for Natural History, for the last half century, has admitted the public to its Museum, on two days of the week, without cost. The Academy would wish to pursue the same course, but now find it necessary, for the preservation of its collections, to limit the multitude of visitors. The excessive crowds not only interfere with the progress and comfort of the visitors, but cause much destruction of property, in the breaking of glass and wood-work; and the production of dust is so great as seriously to damage the collections.

As the best means of restricting the number of visitors, the Academy has authorized its curators to make a small charge for admission. The Museum will be open on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, from 10 A. M. until sunset, commencing after the first of May. Tickets of admission, admitting a single person of any age, may be had of the following:

Krauss, Druggist, 1201 Chestnut street; Queen, Optician, 924 Chestnut street; Hepburn, Druggist, 737 Market street; Ward & McKeever, Paper-Hangers, 1400 Chestnut street; McAllister, Optician, 728 Chestnut street; Shinn, Druggist, 1600 Spruce st.; Fry, Eighth and Buttonwood; Bakes, Druggist, 1100 Arch st. ap25-mwf 6trp*

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL be made by the undersigned, to the Department of Highways (No. 104 South Fifth street), on THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 12 o'clock M., for a contract for Paving America street, from Jefferson street to Montgomery avenue. All persons interested in said paving may be present at the time and place, if they think proper. The following named persons have signed a contract for the paving of said street: James Ritchie, John Saybott, Matthew Erwin, Samuel P. Smith, James Wood, Jacob Besson, Lavinia S. Seixter, Robert Beaver, Jacob Essig, John Sharp, John Jacob Knoll, Threstira Peters, Joshua Twining, Amos Twining, Henry Thomas, Frank Thomas, Peter Brady, Schofield & Branson, Thomas Branson, Eliza A. Fox, Charles McCort, Robert Erwin, John H. Schadewald, William Bannemann, Henry Bruer, Henry Gerlitz, John Morris, E. R. Apple, K. S. Neidig, James Hickey, Jacob Seffarlen, William Epley, John Griffin, Mathew Siemen, B. McAleer, Jacob Viegel, George Blood, David Spangler, Isaac Murphy, George Buchanan.

my4w fmltrp§ JOSEPH JOHNSON, Contractor.

☞ CANCER PLANT IS SOLD AT SEVENTEENTH AND CHESTNUT. 2trp§

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL be made by the undersigned to the Department of Highways (No. 104 South Fifth street), on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock, M., for a contract for paving Orianna street, from Norris street to Dauphin street. All persons interested in said paving may attend at the time and place, if they think proper. The following named persons have signed a contract for said paving: Isaac Norris, Joseph Gray, R. J. McQuellin, Casper Kapper, Jos. Brenner, Henry Parker, Wm. Wild, Geo. Geisting, Wm. Schuler, James Knight, John W. Firth, John Hagan, Aug. L. Sabach, Samuel Leister, E. Felmeden, Hollowell & Hellgass, John S. Serrill, Andrew Gray, Lewis Walter, Joseph Jones, John Schrack, Georges Snyder, Christopher Seidel, John Smith, Joseph Distler, Charles McQuillen, George B. Fell, Henry R. Henry.

ALEXANDER McGUEN,
JOSEPH EARNEST,
my4-w fm3trp§ Contractors.

☞ NOTICE.—APPLICATION WILL be made by the undersigned to the Department of Highways, No. 104 South Fifth street, on THURSDAY, the 12th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for a contract for paving Braddock street from Huntingdon street to Lehigh avenue. All persons interested in said paving may attend at the time and place, if they think proper. The following named persons have signed a contract for the paving of said street: George E. Wills, Allen S. Dunaway, John Morris, Solomon Cribler, Peter Lynch, H. Freede, Isaac Norris, Alexander Kerns, George W. Kirk, Patrick Garner, John McClosky, Charles Schaffer, James Duffy, Peter Grim.

my4-w fm-3trp§ JOSEPH JOHNSON, Contractor.

☞ CANCER PLANT IS A BLOOD PURIFIER. my6 2trp§

☞ AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the Stockholders of the Lehigh Zinc Company, held WEDNESDAY, May 4, inst., the following gentlemen were elected to serve as Directors during the ensuing year, viz:

Benjamin C. Webster,	Adolph E. Borie,
George K. Ziegler,	Charles L. Borie,
Charles W. Trotter,	James C. Fisher,
Gordon Monges.	

And at a subsequent meeting of the Directors the following officers were unanimously elected to serve during the ensuing year:

BENJAMIN C. WEBSTER, President.
CHAS. W. TROTTER, Vice President.
GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.
HENRY A. WILTBERGER, Secretary.

By order of the Board,
my6-3t§ GORDON MONGES, Treasurer.

☞ HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Dispensary Department.—Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously to the poor.

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3, 1870.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30, 1870.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting Dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD street.

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 3 P. M. from May 30th to June 3d, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH,
my4 60trp§ Treasurer.

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ 1870. 1870.
SHERIFF,
WILLIAM R. LEEDS.
Subject to Republican Rules.
my6 rptf§

TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH.—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!
Cleanses and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a Superior Article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists.
A. M. WILSON, Proprietor,
mh1 1y rp§ Ninth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia.

HEADQUARTERS FOR EXTRACTING TEETH WITH FRESH NITROUS OXIDE GAS.
"ABSOLUTELY NO PAIN."
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. mh5,1yrp§

BUY THE "BARTLEY" KID GLOVE, $1 85. We also offer the celebrated "La Belle" kid glove at $1 25 per pair.
Best $1 25 glove in America.
"Joseph," $1 00 per pair.
Misses' kid gloves, $1 00 per pair.
Every pair warranted same as the "Bartley."
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
ap30tfrp§ Importers, 23 N. Eighth street.

PORTABLE ENGINE WANTED, FROM 5 to 7 inch bore of cylinder.
Apply at W. H. HARRISON'S,
my6 2t* 1708 Barker street.

WIRE DISH COVERS OF THE ROUND, oval and oblong patterns, for protecting food from flies or insects, at TRUMAN & SHAW'S, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

LIGHT QUOITS, SUITABLE FOR ladies' or children's recreation, and several sizes heavier for gentlemen's use, for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

TO CATCH TILL-TAPPERS AND Sneak-Thieves, use the Patent Alarm Money Drawers. We have three styles. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) Market street, below Ninth.

THE "BARTLEY" KID GLOVE IS THE BEST. A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,
ap30tfrp§ Sole Agents, 23 N. Eighth street.

THE RICHMOND CALAMITY.

The following extracts from a private letter, written by a member of the Virginia House of Delegates to a friend in this city, give some additional and interesting particulars of the recent catastrophe:

The hall of the House of Delegates occupied all the north end of the Capitol, over which were the executive chambers and the room of the Court of Appeals. The latter, at one time, was in two rooms, and when they were thrown into one the bridge or truss bracing which was inclosed in the partition was removed. The floors of these upper rooms were supported by three girders (truss); but the one in the centre, which broke, had been deprived of all support but its own strength. Over the House hall was a separate ceiling, with its joists, &c., and over the court-room the same.

The middle girder broke in the centre, and all, from the *roof* to the hall floor, fell, striking three separate blows at short intervals, say a half-minute in all—filling the centre of the hall to about the average depth of twelve feet with a mass of building material in ruin, interspersed with human beings, from which issued continued moans and prayers.

The company in the court-room was composed mainly of two opposite classes: the ablest judicial minds, who were anxious to test their own judgment of the law points involved in the expected decision, *and a larger number of the poorer classes*, holding or expecting police and other municipal places; and also a large number of negroes, who, as usual, now flock to courts and meetings where they think any question involving their rights will be raised. The number of the latter class is large, and the families of a large number of the poorer classes are left without means of support.

We are doing all we can; but Virginia is poor—poor, indeed—and I am glad to see that old Philadelphia is awake, and will help to provide for their temporary wants. The deaths reach now about 70 and the casualties about 210.

Bad as it is, it might have been worse. Our caucus had just adjourned and the members returned to the committee-rooms. Had it happened fifteen minutes sooner, every Conservative member of both Houses, except those necessarily absent, would have been under the ruin; and had it occurred a little later, the House would have been in session.

I, being the presiding officer of the caucus, was in the Speaker's chair, and had only left it about ten minutes, and had only time to reach my committee-room in the basement, directly under the centre of the hall, when the accident occurred. Not knowing what was the matter, I turned off the gas and went up to the rescue. I hope never to hear again such sounds; and, after the cloud of dust settled, I saw such a sight as I hope never to see again.

All worked hard, and all worked in that uncertainty so terrible which results from the knowledge that you are helping others at the risk of your own life, for none knew what would come next and most feared that the walls would follow. In about one hour, or a little less, all had been removed and attended to, and then the full horror of the calamity was apparent. Richmond had lost some of her brightest minds, and all the State was in mourning.

A fine lad (a page in the House) was killed, and some twenty-five members wounded, and one Senator killed and about five wounded.

A word for poor Bland, a negro, but one of the few who have been able to take a man's place in affairs. Well educated, a native orator, and of fine manners. * * * * * He was respected by us all, and his advice and suggestions carefully weighed by us of the majority with whom he, in many points, coincided. His loss is a public loss. * * * * * His color gave him a control over both white and black of his party, and he was, in the Senate, its acknowledged leader; and he was so well fitted for the lead that no one in that body questioned his right to the title.

We now meet in the Hotel, and do not know what to do; the State is too poor to build a new capitol, and the old one is not worth repairing.

REVENUE REFORM.

General Schenck's Bill.

The *Tribune* says:

The House of Representatives has for some weeks been mainly engaged in a revision of the Customs Tariff; wherein every item is brought under consideration, and most of them submitted to a direct scrutiny and vote. A few are increased; a much larger number are reduced; while the Free-List is very considerably extended. But this is not "revenue reform," according to the views of those who are masquerading in the cast-off robes of Calhoun and McDuffie, because it does not ignore and destroy Protection to American Industry.

"Reduce the Taxes!"—That is just what Gen. Schenck's bill will do if enacted. We don't value it on that account; for we hold that the time for reducing the National Income has not yet arrived, and will not till the Public Debt shall have been funded at a lower rate of interest. Hence, we are indifferent to the fate of Gen. Schenck's bill; but the fact that it will, if enacted, reduce the Revenue by many Millions, is clear. But this isn't satisfactory to the "Revenue Reformers," simply and solely because it does not subvert Protection.

When this measure shall have been disposed of, the Committee have an Excise or Internal Revenue bill ready to follow it. That reduces some taxes and abolishes others, so as to diminish taxation by some twenty millions more. Taken together, these two bills reduce the revenue by about fifty millions per annum. But they don't satisfy the self-styled "Revenue Reformers," because they do not put an end to protection.

The income tax expires by limitation with the current year. We think it should not be reimposed. Congress should maintain good faith; and it was Congress that decided, years ago, that this should be the first tax abolished. To reimpose a heavy and odious tax at the same time that we are reducing several taxes and abolishing others, would seem a strange policy. But this is deemed essential to the overthrow of Protection: so we must expect to see it commended and insisted on as a measure of "Revenue Reform."

THE FIRST RAILROAD.

It Was In Delaware County.

The Oxford (Chester county) *Press* says:

Leiper and Lewis are relaying their railroad track and adapting it to the use of steam instead of horse-power as heretofore. This road connects the renowned and superb granite quarries of Avondale (in this county), with a tidewater landing in Ridley creek near Leiperville. These quarries, together with the road were recently purchased by Messrs. Leiper and Lewis. Dr. George Smith, in his history of Delaware county, tells us that "the first railroad in the United States was built in Ridley township, in 1806, by the late Thomas Leiper, for the transportation of stone from quarries on Crum creek to his landing on Ridley creek, a distance of about one mile. The ascents were graded inclined planes, and the superstructure was made of white oak with crossties and string-pieces. The cars and trucks were very similar to those now used, the wheels being of cast-iron with flanges." In 1806, only sixty-four years ago, the only railroad in the United States was this one in Delaware county.

—A good many men who supported the Government during the war seem to think that now the Government should support them.

REMINISCENCES OF PIERRE SOULE.

M. Frederick Gaillardet has written, for a French paper, a long biographical sketch of the late Pierre Soulé, parts of which are very interesting.

Soulé's Interview with Louis Napoleon.

In 1849, returning from a visit to Madrid, Soulé stopped a while in Paris, and expressing a desire to see Louis Napoleon, then the Prince-President, M. Gaillardet wrote to M. Mocquart, describing the person he wished to present, as he was anxious that the impression made upon him should be favorable. We translate the account of the interview:

"Scarcely had I presented my traveler to the master of the Elysée, when I felt sure that my letter had not been received, for the first question he put to Soulé was, 'You are an American, sir, are you?' I hastened to mention the honors and qualities of a man, who, born in France, had become one of the glories of the American bar and Senate. Louis Napoleon, who is affable and good towards everybody, doubtless feared that he had hurt the feelings of his distinguished visitor, whose name he ought to have remembered; for there was an embarrassing silence for several seconds, which he broke by asking the Senator from Louisiana the news concerning the crevasse in the Mississippi! 'It is corked up, Mr. President,' answered Soulé, with a smile of terrible meaning. The prince kindly expressed a desire to see him again, and the conversation ended. My cause was lost. I felt that he was deeply wounded, and I tried in vain to heal the wound by alluding to the prince's many preoccupations. But nothing would do. Soulé was convinced that the President was an idiot. 'He saw I measured him at a glance, and that is what embarrassed him. He hated me as soon as he saw how I had judged him. He will never forgive me for his crevasse and my cork.' This impression fastened upon his mind, was not without influence upon a well-known and bloody incident which occurred afterwards in his diplomatic career."

The Madrid Duels.

After the famous Ostend Conference, and while Soulé was Minister to Madrid, occurred the duels which M. Gaillardet thus alludes to:

"Soulé, who had been the soul of the Ostend Conference, had just returned from Madrid, when he was invited, along with other members of the diplomatic corps, to a ball given by the Marquis de Turgot, Minister of France, on the occasion of some national anniversary. He went, with his wife and his son, who was his Secretary of Legation. Madame Soulé, on the arm of the latter, was passing a group of gentlemen, when she heard the Duke of Alba say: 'There goes Margaret of Burgundy.' I do not know if the phrase was meant for Madame Soulé. If so, it could only have referred to her personal appearance; for if she were as handsome and strong as Georges in *La Tour de Nesle*, she was an honorable lady, whom slander had never touched. But she did not so understand it, and her son went at once to the Duke of Alba and demanded an explanation of the insult to his mother. A hostile meeting was decided on.

"On learning what had passed, Soulé the elder, on his part, demanded reparation from the Marquis de Turgot, whom he held responsible for the outrage offered to a lady in his house by the brother-in-law of his master. The Marquis vainly protested this innocence. Nothing could persuade Soulé that the scene was a hit designed for him by or in behalf of the Tuileries. They meant, in insulting him, to please the Emperor and Empress, who regarded him as an enemy since the unfortunate issue of his presentation at the Elysée. Strange effect of preconceived ideas! The double duel took place without serious result to the Duke of Alba or young Soulé, but with a ball in the knee of the Marquis de Turgot, which lamed him for life.

"This unfortunate affair made Pierre Soulé's stay at Madrid; unpleasant and as General Marcy, Secretary of State, did not give him the support he had promised, he requested to be recalled. On his return home, to show the constant firmness of his position in the eyes of young America, he published his correspondence with the Cabinet of Washington."

MEXICO.

Internal Dissensions of the Republic—Outrages and Crimes Frequent—Death Decreed the Punishment for Highway Robbery.

VERA CRUZ, April 20th.—We receive from all directions confirmatory evidence of the painful dissensions which threaten the Republic with anarchy. The difficulties in San Luis Potosi continue. The whole section of country lying upon the borders of the United States is unquiet, while the troubles with Lozada threaten never to end. From Oaxaca comes news that one of the members of Congress and an Administrator of Excise for the State, D'Francisco Rosas, has been murdered or captured by robbers.

The *Monitor* states that Señor D. Trinidad Garcia, Deputy to Congress, was lately grossly maltreated by soldiers, sent to protect his person while on the way from San Luis Potosi to this city. He was compelled by them to walk, leading a stubborn horse; and the Representative of the people of Fresnillo passed through that city, scoffed at by the Government soldiers conducting him. A short time ago a schooner was seized near the coast, while in the act of sending goods and effects on shore. A body of troops, numbering ten men, who had been stationed at that point by the officers of the customs at Sisal, were sent on board to take charge of the vessel, a Custom-house official accompanying them. About midnight the smuggler slipped his anchors, and making prisoners of the guard, put to sea, doubtless intending to land his cargo at some other point. What became of his prisoners is not known, but can easily be surmised.

Innumerable incidents of this kind, unworthy, however, of detail, reveal the deplorable state of the country. They have prompted President Juarez to action against the highway robbers who commit the most of these crimes and outrages, but I am sorry to say the action is not calculated to better the condition of the country. He has issued a decree defining highway robbery and its punishment. Highwaymen arrested in the commission of crime are to be punished with death on the mere accusation of the officer effecting their capture. When proof of the offence is required a summary examination—in fact, a drum-head court-martial, lasting not more than three days—is to decide upon the guilt or innocence of the accused persons. Sentence and execution in case of guilt are to follow within three days after the close of the trial. This extraordinary judicial and executive power is vested not only in military commanders of the several States and their subordinate officers, but in the civil authorities of the districts. Of course, such extreme measures defeat themselves, and practically the decree is simply encouragement to robbers.

—This is the season for snake-stories, and considering that the faculties of country editors in the snake line have lain dormant all winter, we think the Jersey editor who starts out with a story about a black snake seventeen feet long, is entitled to the grateful consideration of the profession. Later in the season, though, it wouldn't amount to much. —*Ex.*

—Since the two Cincinnati editors have got so near to a duel, undertakers in that city who have not advertised before in five years, are inserting whole-column advertisements in the papers.

TERRIFIC BOILER EXPLOSION.

Destruction of the Silver Spring Paper Mill at Bloomfield, New Jersey—Estimated Loss Over $150,000—Scenes, Incidents, Accidents and Narrow Escapes.

The New York *Herald* says:

Bloomfield, a delightfully situated rurality of New Jersey, distant about fourteen miles from this city, on the line of the Morris and Essex Railroad, was the scene late on Wednesday night, of a fire, followed by a terrific boiler explosion, whereby property to the extent of over $150,000 was destroyed in the twinkling of an eye. Happily no lives were lost, though twenty or thirty were imminently jeopardized.

Just about midnight it was discovered by the workmen in the extensive Silver Spring Paper Mill, located about a mile west of the village, that a fire had broken out alongside one of the steam generating boilers fixed in a section off from the main building. Everything was going on in full blast at the time, the night gang of men being all on post. The alarm was at once given, and all hands stopped work and proceeded to take measures for the extinction of the fire. But little apparatus for such a purpose was on hand, and the building being constructed of wood, the flames increased in violence with rapidity. Within half an hour from the sounding of the alarm, and while the villagers were crowding to the spot,

Whiz! Bang!! Crash!!!

went the entire structure, with a report equal to that caused by a ship of the line's broadside, filling the air with monster fragments of boilers, machinery, timber and thousands of bricks, paralyzing temporarily every one within a radius of at least half a mile. An iron receiving-tank, having a capacity of 3,800 gallons, used for holding caustic soda, was shot into the air at least a hundred feet. It landed on the other side of the water bulk-head frame building standing in front of the mill. The two main boilers, measuring each seven by twenty-four feet, were hurled in different directions, one of them having been blown into five or six huge fragments. The large brick smoke-stack, seventy feet high, was hurled almost intact into the air in like manner, and fell in myriads of pieces about the place.

The Main Building

was a two-story frame, covering an area of about 100 square feet, and was solidly constructed on a stone foundation. It had been in working order about three years and contained the finest and costliest of machinery, one piece alone having recently cost $16,000. It was only last week that the insurance inspector visited the mill and remarked that it was one of the finest risks in the country. There was comparatively little stock stored on the premises—not over fifteen tons of manufactured paper. The mill could turn out two tons per day and was at its busiest when the catastrophe took place. About thirty men were kept constantly employed. There was, however, a large quantity of raw material, such as bamboo pulp. The mill was owned by a company, of which Amos Tenney, of No. 87 Madison avenue, this city, was Treas.; E. G. Judson, Sec'y, and G. W. Goddard, Superintendent. Mr. William D. Judson is also a stockholder.

Among the

Most Miraculous Escapes

were those of Mr. E. G. Judson, secretary of the company, and Johnson Walters, a workman. Mr. Judson resides a short distance west of the mill, and was aroused by the alarm of fire. Throwing on his garments he rushed abroad and had reached within a stone's throw of the burning building when the explosion took place. Directly towards him came bounding an immense piece of the rotary boiler, some seven feet in diameter. He dropped insensible, and on recovering found the expected messenger of death lying a few feet in front of him. The large steam drum was lying not far off in another direction. Mr. Judson was not injured. The man Walters, while hurrying out of danger immediately after the explosion, was struck by a flying timber and pretty badly hurt in the spine. His clothes were taken clean off his body, and his face and neck painfully burned. His injuries, though serious, are not considered fatal. He is the only person known to have been badly injured.

GIN AND MILK.

The Great Case in New York.

The New York *Post* has the following:

The case of the clergyman who took his gin and milk has been disposed of. He has received his reprimand, and the affair will now be left, like the offence of Brummell's brother in appearing on Bond street in country clothes, to blow over.

The same quiet humor which marked the indictment characterizes the verdict. The clergyman, say the reverend jury, did not ask the reporters to drink, unless "What will you have?" may fairly be taken to involve such invitation. He was not intoxicated. The quantity of gin he imbibed with the milk was inconsiderable. At the time of the offence he was in a state of great physical exhaustion. But by resorting to a restaurant he acted indiscreetly, and by asking for gin "he was guilty," say the committee, "of tempting the barkeeper to violate the law of the State." This is surely putting it very mildly. The guilt was in actually inducing, not tempting, the barkeeper to violate the Excise law.

With regard to the dictum of the committee that in asking the reporters "What will you have?" he did not invite them to drink, there will be different opinions. A more direct and explicit invitation "to take something" could hardly have been made to thirsty reporters. The late Artemus Ward was once asked by telegraph upon what terms he would lecture in San Francisco, and in reply to the despatch, "What will you take for a hundred nights?" promptly replied, "Brandy and water." But "What will you have?" in a bar-room, cannot possibly be misunderstood. Any one who had profited by a good system of common schools could not have failed to catch its meaning.

The clergyman's defence is, perhaps, the most damaging part of the inquiry to his own reputation. He "stood treat" to the "gentlemen of the press" that he might get his sermon into the newspapers! O weak human nature! *O vanitas vanitatum!*

IS IT A HOAX?

A Terrific Balloon Story.

An Indianapolis telegram of the 4th says:

Yesterday evening the following note was dropped from a balloon high in the air, moving in a southeasterly direction, near Montpelier, Blackford county, this State. It was fastened to a loose piece of wood and iron, weighing about one and a half pounds:

"Sailed from Toronto, April 28, for New York; met with adverse winds, and, by a sudden movement of the balloon, Mr. Lagrange was thrown out, I suppose, as near as I could determine, over the southern part of Michigan. Not knowing how to manage the ship, it has been tossed to and fro in all directions since he fell out. I am alone, and no human power can save me. I drop these lines, hoping some human being will find them and communicate to my parents the tidings of my melancholy fate. To heaven, to heaven, I commit my soul. Please send them this note. Ralph Lawrence, Upper Canada.

"BERTHA LAWRENCE."

THE COURTS.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—Prison cases were resumed this morning, but after disposing of three defendants for petty offences, the absence of witnesses compelled the court to adjourn at an early hour.

FIFTH EDITION.

4:30 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

The Georgia Case—The Cost of Publishing Speeches.

Bad Fire in Brooklyn, N. Y.—Heavy Loss.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[By the American Press Association.]

The Reconstruction of Georgia.

WASHINGTON, May 6th.—D. C. Forney, publisher of the *Chronicle*, testified before the Senate Sub-Judiciary Committee, to-day, that that paper had received fifteen hundred dollars from Governor Bullock as compensation for printing speeches and publishing other matter, including advertisements, in relation to Georgia reconstruction.

FROM NEW YORK.

[By the American Press Association.]

Moulding Mill in Brooklyn Burned—Heavy Loss.

BROOKLYN, May 6.—There was a conflagration at 10 o'clock this morning, at the corner of Nevins and Baltic streets. The large moulding-mill of J. S. Loomis was destroyed, a three-story brick building covering half a block square. The loss is over $50,000. The fire originated near the boiler or furnace. The flames quickly communicated to a large quantity of seasoned lumber, pine, mahogany, rosewood, &c., and spread rapidly. It was impossible to save any of the property. The men working barely had time to escape. The heat was intense, and the firemen were unable to get near the building. Several adjoining houses were burned.

The McFarland Trial.

[Continued from Fourth Edition.]

After the recess Mr. Graham continued his address with renewed energy, commenting on the case of a man condemned to death while a new trial was pending. An examination of the brain disclosed sufficient evidence to prove insanity. This man had been tried by an intelligent jury, who, in spite of the plea of insanity, found him guilty. Counsel reverted to the Cole-Hiscox affair. The question was whether the presence of Hiscox rendered Cole mad; the ruling was in favor of the accused. The constant cohabitation of Richardson with Mrs. McFarland; the changing of the name of the prisoner's little boy, and other circumstances, should bear the same relation in this case.

A ROYAL RACHEL.

The Queen of Naples Weeping for Her Lost Child.

A letter from Rome, Italy, says: The poor Queen of Naples has lost her baby. It is one of the saddest stories. The child was a healthy, fine girl. The Queen, like many mothers with their first child, wished to do the most perfect thing in the way of nursing it. She sent for an English nurse, and hoped to have it strong and hardy as English children are. This woman, it appears, mismanaged terribly. In the first place, being unaccustomed to Italian habits and ways, she found fault with the *baglias*, or wet-nurses; they were discharged, one after another, to please her, until the poor baby had no less than thirty-seven different ones in the three months of its short life. But the worst thing she did was to give the poor child ice-cold baths night and morning, and instead of wrapping the little creature up in flannel on taking it out of the bath, she always extended the shivering, naked body on her lap and tried reaction by slapping and rubbing. Of course the consequence was croup, and the child died. The mother, almost frantic, sent in every direction for counsel, although surrounded with physicians. It was very touching to hear of some of these appeals. The Queen has quite an intimacy with Miss Hosmer, the sculptor. She has stood for her statue, and, both being good horsewomen, they have met on especial occasions at the Roman Hunt. Thus the Queen knew of John Biddle, Miss Hosmer's grocer. This John Biddle has a wife and family of children. To this woman the Queen sent, and, when Jane Biddle came, the poor Queen Sophia said: "You are a mother. You have raised many children. Tell me what shall I do for my baby."

It was very sad. The last scene was the most grievous of all. I have heard it from a person who was present. The Queen sat and held the poor dead baby in her arms, extended upon her knees; not a tear fell, but the expression of her face showed that her anguish was beyond weeping. In front of her knelt the King, sobbing and wailing aloud; he kissed the child and his wife's hands, and then rested his face upon the cold body, and cried out his grief.

Poor woman! The loss of kingdom and crown never gave Sophia de Bourbon such sorrow as this death of her baby. But that first trial of her young womanhood made her haughty, sharp and unamiable. Man's injuries are apt to have this sorrowful effect. But God's griefs bring their balm with them; the poor young Queen will hardly return to her former rebellious manner, now that she has a little angel in heaven. We think this baby's death, one of the most grievous of blows to the Queen, may prove her greatest blessing.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

—Sioux-icide is the latest euphemism for Indian warfare.

—Advice on the funding question—Don't make change for a bad bill.

—Galveston "gentlemen" march into church covered and puffing cigars.

—To make a Venetian blind—Put out his eye.

—It is rumored that W. J. Florence is going to build a theatre in Twenty-third street, New York.