PHILADELPHIA Evening Bulletin.

VOLUME XXIV.—NO. 29. MONDAY, MAY 16, 1870. PRICE THREE CENTS.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO., 907 Chestnut street. do30fmw 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 fertilizer secured by use of the dry earth system. ap22tf§

DIED.

GOEPP.—Suddenly, on Sunday afternoon, 14th inst., Martha N. Goepp, wife of Charles Goepp, Esq., of New York, and daughter of Joshua and the late Catharine W. Copeland.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. tf§

McINTYRE.—This morning, at 3 o'clock, John McIntyre.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

PHILLIPS.—On the 13th inst., Amos Phillips, in the 68th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, 610 Marshall street, on Tuesday, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Funeral services in Green Street M. E. Church, at 3 o'clock, precisely.

PHILLIPS.—On Friday evening, 13th inst., Mrs. Ann Phillips, in the 88th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, John Phillips, Green Tree, Chester county, on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 10 o'clock. Train leaves Depot, West Philadelphia, at 8 o'clock A. M. Friends of the family are invited to see the remains this evening, at 6 o'clock, at her late residence, 123 North Fifteenth street.

YOUNG.—On the morning of the 13th instant, Edwin Young, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1940 Wallace street, on Tuesday afternoon next, at 3 o'clock.

1870. EYRE & LANDELL 1870.
HAVE TO-DAY ANOTHER OPENING OF
LLAMA LACE JACKETS,
LLAMA LACE FANCHETTES,
LLAMA LACE FROU FROUS.

POCKET ANEROID BAROMETERS, for measuring heights, marked in feet as well as in inches. Price, $12 50. W. Y. McALLISTER, No. 728 Chestnut street.
Also, a general assortment of Mathematical and Optical goods. my14 6t rp§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARTY COLORS.
LIGHT KID GLOVES
For Gentlemen.
A Fresh and Most Beautiful Assortment at
818 & 820 Chestnut St.

WANAMAKER'S,
Clothing FOR Boys.
Boys' Reliable Clothing.
818 & 820 Chestnut St.
Our READY-MADE CLOTHING
Is as fine as
CUSTOM WORK.
Elegant Spring Goods
of
Unequalled Stylishness and Beauty.

BETHANY MISSION,
Twenty-Second and Shippen Streets,
BY BEQUEST
PROF. WILLARD
Will repeat his grand description and musical representation of
THE CHRISTIAN PILGRIMAGE,
On Tuesday Evening, May 17th, 1870.
TICKETS 25 CENTS. 1t*

AMYGDALOID MINING COMPANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Amygdaloid Mining Company, of Lake Superior, will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 324 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, June 1st, 1870, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting.
M. H. HOFFMAN, Secretary.
PHILADELPHIA, May 16, 1870. my16-11t§

FREEDOM IRON AND STEEL COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given that on THURSDAY, the 19th of May, 1870, at 1 o'clock P. M., there will be a hearing before the Examiner and Master, Joseph A. Clay, Esq., at his office, No. 21 South Fifth street, Philadelphia, to consider the propriety of a postponement of the sale advertised for TUESDAY, the 24th of May, inst., of the property of the Company assigned in trust for creditors.
JAMES S. BIDDLE, } Assignees.
CHAS. McCREA, }
JOSEPH A. CLAY, Examiner and Master.
my 14, 1870. my16-3t§

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, FACULTY OF ARTS, May 7, 1870.—The stated public examinations of the SENIOR CLASS for DEGREES will be held daily (except SATURDAYS) from May 9th to May 26th, from 4 to 6 o'clock P. M. FRANCIS A. JACKSON, Secretary.
my7 16trp§

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, having been injured by the recent storm, the Exhibition of the life sized Painting of SHERIDAN'S RIDE is postponed for a few days. my10tf rp§

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

AGRICULTURAL.

HAND LAWN-MOWERS.—THE superiority of the Philadelphia machine over all others is well known.
No. 1 cuts 15 inches wide, price $26 00.
No. 2 cuts 20 inches wide, price $36 00.
We have also the Swift's Mower at $25, and the Swift's House Machine, the superior merits of which is well known, price $220.
We warrant every machine to give entire satisfaction, and when required will send a man to put them in operation.
ROBERT BUIST, JR., my12 6t rp§ 922 and 924 Market street, above Ninth.

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§

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.

TRY THE "BARTLEY" KID GLOVE.—No risk. Every pair warranted. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.
$1 85 PER PAIR.
GENTS', $2 00.
A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW, Importers and Sole Agents, ap30 tf rp§ 23 N. EIGHTH street.

FRESH CHARCOAL BISCUIT FOR DYSPEPSIA:
HARRIS' FOOD for infants, just imported. Select Rio Tapioca, with directions for use. Genuine Bermuda Arrowroot, and other Dietetics, for sale by JAMES T. SHINN, S. W. cor. Broad and Spruce. ap 9 tf rp§

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED CITIZENS of Philadelphia, having observed the patience, ability and fidelity with which the Hon. EDWARD M. PAXSON has performed the duties of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Quarter Sessions, and Oyer and Terminer of this city and county, since his appointment to the Bench, respectfully and earnestly urge his nomination and election to that office.

PHILADELPHIA, April 26, 1870.

J. L. Clarke Hare,	W. M. Meredith,
M. Russell Thayer,	Eli K. Price,
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Charles Thompson Jones,	Wm. Henry Rawle,
Charles Gilpin,	Chapman Biddle,
Joseph B. Townsend,	Alexander Henry,
Henry Bumm,	William H. Kern,
J. Gillingham Fell,	M. Hall Stanton,
Gustavus Remak,	Wm. Rotch Wister,
George Junkin,	Constant Guillou,
John A. Houseman,	Thomas Fitzgerald,
Thomas A. Budd,	James W. Paul,
Henry C. Townsend,	Wm. J. McElroy,
Geo. D. Boardman, D. D.,	Rev. J. Walker Jackson,
Wm. Brantley Hanna,	George D. Budd,
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George F. Keyser,	John L. Shoemaker,
James D. Whetham,	D. Milligan,
Edwin T. Chase,	James W. Latta,
A. Atwood Grace,	George H. Earle,
Aaron Thompson,	J. Sergeant Price,
Joseph H. Siddall,	Craig D. Ritchie,
Edward G. Lee,	John R. Orr,
Hiram Horter,	James Work,
William Taylor, M. D.,	Joseph S. Allen,
F. Knox Morton, M. D.,	H. C. Paist, M. D.,
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George Kerkes,	John Manderson,
Abraham Stewart,	Benjamin R. Haines,
John M. Collins,	Samuel H. Orwig,
Andrew Zane, Jr.,	J. T. Pratt,
J. W. Gilbough,	Ludlam Matthews,
Joshua S. Fletcher,	Calvin H. Test,
John Malin, M. D.,	Horace Fritz,
Charles Mathews, Jr.,	Edwin T. Coxe,
David Jones,	R. A. Parrish,
Richard P. White,	George W. Dedrick,
Joshua Spering,	Henry O. Terry,
Lieut. Daniel Craig,	James H. Kerns,
Wesley Stephenson,	James Holgate,
Benj. F. Hoeckley,	Edward B. Jones,
G. W. Dedrick,	James Brenrley, Jr.,
Fredk. Hittman,	A. Lucius Hennorshotz,
H. B. Gillingham,	John C. Gerrish,
Edward T. Parker,	A. W. Greene,
John W. Du Bree,	John Edward Siddall,
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WARBURTON'S IMPROVED, VENTILATED and easy-fitting Dress Hats (patented) in all the approved fashions of the season. Chestnut street next door to the Post-Office. oc8-tfrp

FROM NEW CASTLE, DELAWARE.

The Whipping-Post and the Scenes of Last Saturday.

[Deportorial Correspondence.]

NEW CASTLE, Delaware, Saturday, May 14.—If any inland town in an old Slave State is fenced in and finished, it is this apathetic and somnolent county-town of the State erst carried in the breeche's-pockets of Saulsbury and Bayard. In the way of big aches during the rebellion, this little toe-corn especially distinguished itself. Its party leaders clung to slavery with a bull-dog tenacity and grit that matched the corresponding stubbornness of Toombs and Letcher. In the interior these demagogues still lead the people by the nose. Their hold will remain upon them until the autumnal election.

The people around New Castle look upon the coming change with a degree of sullenness not altogether unprovocative of mirth to unsympathizing strangers who come among them. Of all the malcontents the sorest-headed subjects here are people who not only never enjoyed the proprietorship of a "nigger," but hadn't sufficient energy to own a cemetery lot.

The politicians are working wisely. To-day being a part of court-week, a meeting was called in the town square to form a white man's party. Speakers were announced and some endeavors made to drum together a crowd. There was no crowd. The party expected to come from Wilmington didn't come. In the train were Mr. Wright, Secretary of the State of Delaware, and ex-State Attorney Col. Chas. B. Lore. Neither alighted from the car. With a population of which one-fifth are "niggers," they very sensibly see the handwriting upon the Democratic wall in the Diamond State. What the leaders are now doing is trying to propitiate the colored vote—trying to throw feathers against a gale of wind. The only people who did alight were Rev. Mr. Latimer, the pastor of Calvary P. E. Church, at Wilmington; a member of the Peace Society who don't want his identity disclosed, and the writer of this letter. The object of their visit was also the object of ours—to witness the quadrennial administration of vindictive justice, in the shape of the public pillory and public lash.

It is to be hoped that this exhibition will be the last ever to take place upon American soil. The merciless whacks of the BULLETIN in this direction have shamed the best people of the vicinity. They have so humiliated Sheriff Richardson that he invariably sinks his title and identity whenever he goes out of the State.

In order to get rid of this distasteful task this morning with as little publicity as possible the gentleman plied his lash and got up an appetite for breakfast at 7 o'clock in the morning. This was done to head off such outsiders as Rev. Mr. Latimer, the Peace Society gentleman above referred to, and ourselves. The culprits numbered seven. Six of them were negroes. The scarifying endorsement of the cat-o'-nine tails was written upon their flesh to the number of 20 lashes each. The other, whose name is James E. Sudler, got a double dose. The larceny was this man's third offence. Mr. J. M. Wise, the Warden of the prison, who stands among the upper-crust Methodists of the place, informs us that the circumstance is the only one ever occurring in the county. More than this, he states that he never previously knew the same man ever to be a second time scourged.

The instrument of torture is capable of cutting deeply into the flesh. The force of the blows is optional with the Sheriff. While we didn't witness the infliction of the punishment, we did see the backs of those who received it. Candor compels us to say that in no case was blood drawn. The man who received the forty lashes was again at work when the train arrived. When we asked if the punishment hurt him, he uttered that short chuckle peculiar to his race, and said: "Well, marser, it's jest dis yer way: My ole marser down in Sussex had a Yankee overseer. I guess, marser, I'se had fifty lickins a good deal worse dan dis yer one. Tell yer, boss (looking up from his rag-picking), dat obersee didn't often drop de whip till the blood was clar ober de whole on't."

The white man was an object of commiseration to us. His back bore weals, but was not bruised—at least not more than skin-deep, but the leather had entered into his soul. He was honored with the first introduction to the cat. As the entire job was done inside of twenty minutes, the strokes of the falling leather must have been rather rapid. The seven men were ranged in line just inside the inner jail yard gate, with backs bared to receive the infliction. The Warden called their names. Each man stepped in turn up to the post. An iron contrivance secured their hands, and as rapidly as the Sheriff could ply his lash the tale of blows was given and received.

In the Warden's office, as we passed out, we saw a well-dressed, good-looking young man, receiving some money. We supposed him to be a business visitor. At the early age of nineteen, after a two years' incarceration for a burglary in the adjoining town of Centreville, he was going forth again into the world. The money he received was his earnings from overwork in trade of carpet-weaving. He had received sixty lashes as part of his sentence, and upon his back the telltale scourge had left its unobliterable impress. Could he remove them, he told us, he would willingly undergo another two years' incarceration as the price of the damned spot. He had earned handsome apparel, and had $28 in his pocket. He went down the steps of the prison portico, with no smile upon his face—down into the busy world—down, where, in the struggle of life, the discharged and lash-scarred convict is the mark of obloquy and scorn—down; who cares where?

We learn that the railroad to Lewes, Delaware, is completed. A pier is now being built. A line of steamboats will then run to it from New York. The New Yorkers will then tap our fruit region as they have already tapped the sources of our supply of coal. This is something that suits the folks about here. That it will increase the par value of all the agricultural lands in the vicinity is something that they confidently predict. While it will do this they claim it will lift Lewes from a one-horse affair to the dignity of a first-class watering place. They still further claim the prospect of a handsome revenue to fisheries that couldn't previously be made to pay. The Wilmington and Reading road is another wrinkle upon which they pride themselves. What particular benefit will accrue to New Castle from it your reporter is unable to predict. The town is at present as stagnant as a horse-trough. The only man we saw in anything of a hurry was one whose garden was being invaded by a lot of pigs. Of the gentler sex our reporter didn't see one. The telegraph office in the depot is only open at certain hours, when the trains arrive and depart. The local patronage to it would hardly keep an industrious tobacco-chewer in respectably good "fine cut." There are four white people churches in the town, and one African. With a splendid agricultural country all around it, the place is beyond all comparison the sleepiest we ever saw. Were every acre around it sown with poppies the case couldn't have been more remarkable. The shad fisheries are in operation, and doing well—the only demonstration approximating to activity that came within our observation.

At the hotel opposite the Court-house we saw one curiosity—a rockfish weighing 82 pounds. He was taken in a shad net. He was the biggest fellow ever seen in those parts. The reason that another big one wasn't taken was because the fishermen were too lazy to pull him out. So much for one glimpse of the State of Delaware. J.

THE LATEST RAILWAY SLAUGHTER.

Frightful Collision on the Pacific Railroad—Nineteen Persons Killed and Thirty Wounded.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, May 13.]

Perhaps not since the Gasconade disaster has such awful intelligence startled St. Louis as that which smote the ears and hearts of our people yesterday, that a fearful collision and loss of life had occurred on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, near Eureka, some thirty miles distant.

Scene of the Disaster.

The accident occurred about a mile and a half east of Eureka, near a point of rocks at a stone-house. Around this point of rocks the road makes a sharp curve and runs on an embankment about twenty feet high for a distance of half a mile. At this point the road curves very much, and it is impossible for a train to be seen more than a hundred yards ahead. On each side of the embankment were fragments of cars, and bolts and bales of merchandise. Laborers were at work collecting the goods, and women and children were standing in groups gazing upon the scene of the wreck. The thieves were not idle. One man took a velvet vest from a box of clothing, and, secreting it under his vest, carried it away. Another man rifled the pockets of a dead man. On the freight train were a good many barrels of coal-oil, which were rolled down the embankment, some of them falling to pieces and strewing their contents over the dead and wounded. Fortunately there was no fire on either train, and no lamps burning. The accident occurred at 5:20 o'clock. Two of the sleeping-cars were pretty well filled with sleepers, and as neither of these cars was thrown from the track, the accident was not so bad as it would have been if it had occurred later in the day.

A conductor informed us that the collision occurred between train No. 35—an extra freight train going west—and No. 4, a passenger train going east; that the conductor of the freight train, William Odor, was ordered to run thirty minutes on the time of the passenger train; that he left the city at 3 o'clock, and that he should have arrived at Eureka, sixty miles distant, at 5:10; that being behind his time, he should have stopped at St. Paul, six miles this side of Eureka; that the conductor of No. 4, George J. Dubois, having got behind time at Otterville, should have stopped at Eureka. We do not pretend to say that this theory is the correct one, or upon whom the blame should rest.

Statement of Mr. Smizer.

Mr. G. W. Smizer, a farmer, living near Eureka, heard the whistles of the trains, and knew a collision had occurred. He hastened to the spot, and for a moment was almost paralyzed by the scene that presented itself. The two locomotives were crushed to shapeless masses, and had fallen on the south side of the embankment, while most of the cars fell on the opposite side. The groans of the wounded and dying were fearful. Men were lying helpless under the ruins of the cars—some with broken legs, some with crushed arms, and some suffocating from the pressure of the weight upon them. An old man was lying under the edge of the tender, the dead body of his little daughter upon his breast, his wounded son near by and a dead man lying across his legs. He begged some one to shoot him and put him out of his misery. Cap. E. Augustine and a number of his neighbors arrived in a short time, and all labored diligently to rescue the wounded from the wreck. The tender which fastened the old man down was rolled over, and the sufferer taken out, but he soon died. Several physicians of the neighborhood also arrived, and did all in their power to relieve the wounded. A German, lying among the rubbish, called lustily for a doctor, and said his legs were broken off. He was lifted up, and then it was found that he had not received a scratch, but was terribly frightened. Another man lying on his back, and he, too, wanted a doctor; said he was sure he was killed. He was raised to his feet and was as sound as a dollar. He had lost one of his shoes, and he begged Mr. Smizer to find his shoe for him. One man who was but slightly injured was served with refreshments, which so far revived him that he stole the napkin and fork that had been brought for his use.

Arrival of the Wounded in St. Louis.

Almost from the hour the news of the fearful disaster reached the city, the Seventh street depot was made the objective point of those who felt a deep interest in learning the names of the killed and wounded, and other particulars bearing upon the catastrophe, and by 1 o'clock a dense throng had gathered, awaiting the arrival of a train from the scene, the coming of which had been heralded. At 2½ o'clock the train bearing most of the living sufferers came slowly toward the depot, and the crowd upon the platform, as if one man, moved forward to see if friends could be recognized in the several bruised faces which were visible through the car-windows. There was no boisterousness, and the usual shoving and elbowing was not indulged in. Sympathy was never more plainly manifested. Many citizens went to work in earnest, and three of the wounded unable to walk were placed upon mattresses and conveyed on a stretcher to the vehicles in waiting. All who needed surgical attention—with the exception of those elsewhere noted—were taken to the Sisters' Hospital, a timely notification having been previously given to the good Sisters that the wounded would be taken to that institution on their arrival.

Who is to Blame?

Where the responsibility of this horrible accident lies has not yet been explained, but the community will not rest quietly until it is determined. According to the statement of the conductor of the freight train, he had received orders to proceed exactly as he did. When the collision occurred he had still four minutes in which to reach Eureka, and in that time, but for the collision, he would have switched his train at the station exactly as ordered. Mr. G. J. Dubois, the conductor of the express, on which such a frightful loss of life occurred, states that he received orders to wait thirty minutes at Eureka, and then go ahead. He waited thirty-three minutes, and then proceeded as ordered. Fearing that something was wrong, he got upon the engine in order to keep a good lookout for any other train ahead; was still upon the engine when he saw the freight train coming around the curve, and in an instant after he was surrounded by dead and mangled passengers and the ruins of his own train.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION.

How Riel Compromised the Winnipeg War—The Fenian Invasion.

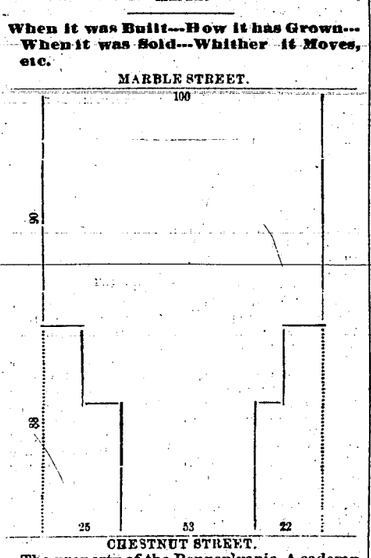
MONTREAL, 12th May.—The compromise between the Winnipeg and the Dominion was dexterously done. Riel has undoubted influence over his people, but vanity and religion have quite as much influence over Riel, and on these strings our politicians played. It was represented to the priests that a persistence in the effort for absolute independence would inevitably result in annexation to the United States, and as, on the principle, perhaps, of those making the most noise being best heard, you Americans are regarded as an infidel and priest-defying people, the Catholic clergy of Manitoba were alarmed into using their influence with Riel and the half-breeds to compromise with the Dominion and thus escape demoralizing contact with "Yankee isms." It was also shown Riel that if Red River were annexed to the United States, he would be soon reduced to the ranks by the efforts of American politicians eager for place; while, if the Americans were kept out, he would always be a prominent figure in the provincial politics of Manitoba. These two strings being well plied and many hints being thrown out of danger from the Indians on the one side and Fenians from Minnesota on the other, Riel was brought into an accommodating temper and the Northwest bill was pushed through Parliament. By its terms Red River was made a province of the Dominion, like Ontario, under the name of Manitoba, which Bishop Tache spells Manitobah, and is to have representation in the Dominion Parliament, a provincial Legislature of its own, and a subsidy. The lands of the Winnipeggers, heretofore held in tenancy under the Hudson's Bay Company, are secured to them in fee simple, and a singular privilege is added of cutting grass for two miles back of each tract. Excepting independence, the Winnipeggers get about everything asked for by them, and the prospect is that everything will now go on amicably, though there may possibly be some trouble about the Scott murder. Still, that is in abeyance now.

The compromise does not do away with the expedition by any means. Something over a thousand men, one-third of them British regulars, are to be sent out, and the preparations at headquarters are very nearly completed. The headquarters or rendezvous are in Toronto. The regulars are all ready—350 in number—and the Ontario battalion of 350 men is also full. The Quebec battalion has only 250 muskets, but 100 more recruits will be secured. The service is very popular, and government is making the men very comfortable. They are fully provided with the best clothing and equipments, and are armed with short rifles, very well fitted for woods fighting. Arrangements have been made by which the pay of the men can be drawn by their families or friends in Canada, and, in short, no effort has been spared to make the service desirable. It is thought many of the men will settle in Manitoba on the expiration of their term of enlistment. The great bulk of the volunteers are English, but about half of the Quebec battalion will be French Canadians. At one time it was thought a refusal by the American government to permit the passage of men or stores through the Sault Ste. Marie Canal would impede the expedition by forcing a longer march overland in places where it is said a few opposers could do much damage; but, now that Riel will not take the field, such a refusal puts no other difficulties in the way than are necessarily incident to a march through a broken country. The troops are anxious to hoist the Union Jack on the walls of Fort Garry, the capital of Manitoba; but if accounts be true, Riel has already done this. On the 18th of March, the *New Nation* says, the Legislative Assembly of Assiniboia, as they call it, met at Fort Garry, and a debate on independence was the first thing. The Fenian influence sought to vote down a declaration of allegiance to the Crown, but Riel said they were "still under the Crown of England," and the allegiance clause was carried by 22 to 5. This seems to settle the influence of O'Donohue and O'Lone, the Fenian leaders, but Riel pushed his position still further, by the passage of a bill that no one shall be a voter until he has lived five years in the province and has taken the oath of allegiance, the five years being aimed at the Americans and the oath at the Fenians. Riel has a bodyguard of 50 men, but could probably raise 1,000 soldiers, and these, in conjunction with the Canadians and the volunteers and the Indians, would make quite a little army in case of a Fenian invasion.—*World.*

GOSSIP ABOUT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS.

When it was Built—How it has Grown—When it was Sold—Whither it Moves, etc.

MARBLE STREET.



CHESTNUT STREET.

The property of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts was sold on Saturday to Mr. Robert Fox, the theatrical manager, for $140,000, an earnest of $25,000 being laid in the President's hand by Mr. Fox's agent, Mr. Fitler.

The charter of the Academy is dated March 28, 1806. It recites the erection of a building as then in progress. Singularly enough, (since an *Academy* was in question) nothing is said in this document of the functions of a school, and the prominence is curiously given to sculpture; the recital speaks of the necessity of an edifice for the display of "sculpture and other works of art."

A rotunda was built, with galleries to the north and west. A number of really fine works were lent for the original collection, and some fine gifts were made to the Academy. Among others the splendid gallery of Spanish masters collected by the father of General Meade, filled a room on the western side; these pictures were afterwards sold.

One night, in 1844, an insane man, a relative of the janitress of the establishment, was seen stealing, in night-costume, through the cellars, then filled with plaster casts. A fire broke out immediately after, and was attributed to this unfortunate. Considerable damage was done. A large Murillo, from the collection of Joseph Bonaparte, purchased for the Academy in Spain and sent directly hither, was entirely destroyed, as it hung against a lattice partition between the Rotunda and North Gallery. It was worth many thousand dollars. The subject was the favorite *Carita Romana*, or old prisoner nourished by his daughter. West's *Death on the Pale Horse* was hastily cut from the frame, and escaped with only a few blisters. Benjamin Haydon's monstrous picture of *Christ's Entry into Jerusalem* was considerably injured. It was bought from the depositor for a trifle, restored, and now adorns the Cathedral at Cincinnati.

The statue of *Arria and Poetus*, deposited by the Artists's Fund Society, and now in Knight's studio, was broken about the extremities in the removal. A life-size model of Mephistopheles, in gray plaster, was ruined. It was by Petrich, an artist now contentedly working at job-sculpture, in Rome, for the Papal Government.

In fact, the sculpture, as least easily moved, suffered conspicuously. This was the statue-gallery, it will be remembered, concerning which Mrs. Trollope, when sight-seeing amongst us, was so obligingly advised by the old janitress "You can go in, now, ma'am; *there's no gentlemen in there at present.*"

Before all this, in 1816, Allston's Picture of the *Dead Man Revived by touching the Bones of Elisha* was set up in the Academy. It is a picture of 13 feet by 11. It had obtained honors and rewards (a first prize of 100 guineas at the British gallery) in England, where it was painted. To buy it, the Pennsylvania Academy sold, for $4,000, the two plots on the sides of their property, whose loss interferes with the symmetry of the ground-plan. A half century has changed their value, and instead of two thousand, those bits of ground are to-day worth perhaps thirty thousand apiece. The *Dead Man* was saved without important injury from the conflagration of 1844.

At the sale of the collection of Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King, in Bordentown, the Academy became possessed of four paintings by Joseph Vernet, at a cost of $2,000. The two larger of these, one a shipwreck and the other a village procession, are probably equal to anything by that master in the Louvre.

By different means the Academy has slowly accumulated the best collection of paintings by B. West, now in any one place. Thackeray records his admiration and amazement, as of contemplating an anachronism of reputation, in strolling amongst these piously-treasured productions.

Of late years the Academy has become possessed, in each case on very reasonable terms, of some large and eminent works of painting. Such are that excellent specimen of the Dusseldorf style of art, Wittkamp's *Deliverance of Leyden*; Kaulbach's portr