Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOLUME LXXXIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1868. NUMBER 306.

FIRST EDITION.

TWELVE O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Texas Revenue Officers Murdered—Appointments—Gone to Enjoy the Holidays—Another Veto, Perhaps.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, December 23, 1868.

REVENUE OFFICERS MURDERED.

Secretary McCulloch this morning received a dispatch from the Collector at Brownsville, Texas, dated yesterday, stating that two inspectors of customs had been murdered in that district by a gang of robbers, and another inspector, named Robert H. Ryan, badly wounded. The names of the killed are Geo. F. Hammond and Wm. H. Phelps.

GONE TO ENJOY THE HOLIDAYS.

Secretary Seward left to-night for Auburn, accompanied by the British and French Ministers, who have accepted an invitation to be his guests during the holidays. Chief Justice Chase and family also left to-night for the residence of Senator Sprague, in Rhode Island, where they remain until Saturday.

REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following Internal Revenue appointments were made to-day: Storekeepers—C. C. Menaugh, District of Montana; W. H. Pendleton, Second District of Kentucky, and John L. Donor, Ninth District of Kentucky.

REVIEW OF MORTON'S SCHEME.

A special says: United States Treasurer Spinner is writing a letter to the State Treasurer of Massachusetts, in which he will review Senator Morton's scheme for redeeming greenbacks.

THE MILITARY BILL.

It is reported the President will veto the Southern Militia bill.

NEW YORK CITY.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 23.

Commercial travelers held another meeting this afternoon which was largely attended. Many cases of hardship arising under State license laws were cited. Several of the speakers denounced these laws as odious and tyrannical. General opinion favored making a test case and taking it to the United States Supreme Court for decision, but a committee was appointed to consult Attorney General Evarts on the subject.

At a meeting of the Board of Fire Commissioners to-day, it was decided to organize the department into nine Brigades and confer the following rank upon officers: Chief Engineer to be Colonel; Assistant Engineer, Lieutenant Colonel; District Engineer, Major, and other officers of relative rank.

In the case of the United States vs. about twenty thousand dollars worth of property found at the rectifying establishment of Watson & Crairy, before the United States District Court to-day, the jury returned a verdict for the government. The defense obtained thirty days' stay of proceedings.

Madamoselle Tostee fell down a flight of stairs from her feet becoming entangled in her skirts, but escaped with her life, though severely bruised and quite lame.

The bonds of the two Guttermans, charged with extensive smuggling, have been forfeited by Commissioner Betts, they not having appeared before him to-day.

The Supreme Court, general term, to-day, in the case of the Minnesota Central Railroad Company vs. J. P. Morgan & Co., reversed the judgment of the lower court and ordered a new trial, the effect of which will be to give the railroad company a dividend declared by the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, in which a large quantity of railroad iron was insured in 1863, and which had been held by Morgan & Co., who were agents of the Company, as their own.

New England Dinner at New York—Speech of Mr. Colfax.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, December 23.—In his speech at the New England dinner last night, Mr. Colfax referred to the growth of the United States as the result of the grandeur of American citizenship. It is the shield of American citizenship which shall make us proud and potential, and lift up our country to a prouder position among nations. It is that which is to teach those who are clothed with the solemn trust of representing this great realm of freemen, who rule here, not by divine right but by free institutions, that when they stand speaking for us at the bar of any civilized nation in the world they shall not on the one hand disgrace us by boastful gasconade, or, on the other, dishonor us by bowing the knee. Then, when with that self-reliance, that calm, that dignified American nationality, we command the respect to which our great resources and our unequaled trials, which we have survived so gloriously and auspiciously, entitle us, then we need not go into the markets of the world to offer gold and silver to induce those islands of the sea and adjacent States and Provinces to cast in their lot with us, and to share our future. I feel ashamed, as an American, when I hear of proffers to buy soil and sovereignty, men, women and children, with gold and silver from our National Treasury, to share with us in the magnificent future. As you would spurn a bride that is bought with gold, as any fair woman would spurn a husband who had been lured to her side by her wealth instead of her heart, so we as Americans should elevate our nationality to win those who are near to us in territorial congeniality to cast their lot with us. When voluntarily and in a body they ask to share with us in our destinies and our magnificent future, we should welcome them into the fold of American citizens.

Fatal Encounter Between Lawyers.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, December 23.—An encounter took place at St. Joseph to-day between Hon. J. E. Earley, a prominent lawyer, and Col. T. A. Green also a lawyer, in which Mr. Earley was shot and killed. The affair grew out of an article published in the *Herald* yesterday, reflecting upon Green as a lawyer, which Green supposed Earley to be the author of.

The Twitchell-Hill Homicide Case.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.—The trial of the Twitchell murder case continues. All the evidence given tends to disprove the theory of the defence, which is understood to be based upon the assumption that the deceased was murdered by a robber who entered the house to steal money.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM EUROPE.

The Turco-Grecian Question—Conference of the Great Powers Agreed Upon—The Difficulties to be Peaceably Settled—Spain Tranquil.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, December 23.—The *Morning Telegraph* prints a telegram from Berlin announcing that Prussia has called a conference of the Great Powers to peaceably settle questions between Turkey and Greece.

Messrs. Hadfield and Baseley, members of Parliament, have presented a memorial to Reverdy Johnson, requesting him to urge the United States to adopt the system of penny postage between the two countries. The memorial is signed by hundreds of members of Parliament. The *Times* favors the memorial, and says that if time had been afforded doubtless all the members of Parliament would have signed it.

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FRANCE.

PARIS, December 23.—Senor Olosaga was to-day officially received by the Emperor as Ambassador from Spain.

A Carlist disturbance has occurred in Navarez, and fourteen persons have been arrested for participation therein.

The *Moniteur* to-day, in a leading editorial, says the active movements of the Great Powers give hope that diplomacy, by exercise of moderation, will allay the Eastern troubles.

The public newspaper says that Russia approves the proposition of Prussia to invite England, France and Austria to a conference on the Turco-Greek difficulty.

PARIS, Dec. 23.—The *Moniteur* has late Paraguayan advices, which say the position of Lopez is critical, in consequence of his differences with the United States, and that he will probably seek a reconciliation with the American government. The *Moniteur* also states that Paraguay continues to make energetic resistance to the movements of the allied army.

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TURKEY.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The report of a proposed conference on the eastern question is fully confirmed. The Vienna *Presse*, government organ, says semi-officially that the plan originated with Russia, backed by Prussia, and that the scheme is favored by Austria and Italy. The effort to settle the question without bloodshed will undoubtedly be successful.

CONSTANTINOPLE, December 23.—It is semi-officially announced that the Turkish Admiral, Hobart Pasha, has informed the authorities on the Island of Syria that his instructions from Constantinople are peaceful, and that he had only asked that the Erosis be taken to the Pierans by the French and Austrian steamers to await trial by Greek naval officers.

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GREECE.

ATHENS, December 22.—The Government has asked of the Chambers a credit of 100,000,000 of drachmas. The ports of Paros and Patras are to be fortified.

ATHENS, December 23.—The ministry are still engaged in the discussion of means for the defense of the country, but no formal steps have yet been taken in that direction.

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GERMANY.

BERLIN, December 23.—The Prince of Montenegro has gone to St. Petersburg.

The *Provincial Correspondent*, semi-official newspaper, says the Great Powers have united in an effort to dissuade the Sublime Porte from expelling the Greeks from Turkey. The intended expulsion includes those in Servia and Roumania.

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SPAIN.

MADRID, December 23.—The country is entirely tranquil. The Government proposes to make material changes in the Colonial magistracy.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, December 23.—Consols for money 92¼a92⅜, and Account 92⅜. Five-twenty bonds firm at 74⅝. Erie 26¼. Illinois 95¼. Stocks quiet and steady.

FRANKFORT, December 23.—Bonds steady at 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, December 23.—Cotton quiet, with middling uplands at 10⅝d, and Orleans 10⅞d; sales 12,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 11d; red western 9s 10da 10s. Corn 38s 9d for western. Flour 26s 6d. Oats 3s 7d. Barley 5s. Peas 45s. Pork 87s 6d. Beef 105s. Lard 67s. Cheese 69s. Bacon 54s. Spirits Petroleum 7d. Tallow 48s 6d.

LONDON, December 23.—Linseed Oil 27s. Tallow 47s 9d. Linseed 57s 6d. Petroleum at Antwerp heavy at 54 frs.

PARIS, December 23.—Bourse firmer. Rentes 70 frs 5 centimes.

HAVRE, December 23.—Cotton firmer and not quotably higher.

Destructive Fires in Indiana.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 23.—A terrible conflagration occurred at Crawfordsville, Montgomery county, Ind., last night, resulting in the destruction of six stores, a marble shop, four saloons and four dwelling houses. Loss fully $25,000, partly insured.

A magnificent four story marble front building in Evansville, occupied by S. Sontag & Co., hardware dealers, was burned on Monday night, involving a loss of $100,000. The building was valued at $25,000, and insured for $13,000. The stock of Sontag & Co. was valued at $65,000 to $75,000 insurance in various local and eastern companies.

The Lake Ship Canal.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TORONTO, December 23.—At a public meeting last night, to hear the report of the Committee of Conference with the Government on the question of the Huron and Ontario Ship Canal, speeches were made by a number of citizens condemning the action of the Ontario Government for refusing to receive petitions in favor of the project. Resolutions were passed that the determination of the Government was opposed to the interests of the Province.

Trouble Between Georgia Planters and Negroes.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAVANNAH, December 23.—There is further trouble on the Ogechee River. Two white men were shot last night by an armed body of negroes, who then took possession of their cotton crop, amounting to twenty-five hundred bales and carried it off. The planters declare they will be compelled to leave the country and come to the city unless they are protected.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Tobacco factories in Pike county, Illinois, have been seized for violation of the revenue law.

—The New York *Tribune* says General Sheridan will certainly be appointed to command at New Orleans on the 5th of March next.

—Mr. Wanamaker, clothier in Philadelphia, has insured the lives of all his employes, amounting in all to nearly a million of dollars.

—The official vote of Missouri is announced. Majority for Grant and Colfax, 24,431. For Governor, 19,327. Against Constitutional Amendment, 19,817.

—The will of the late G. W. Fahnestock has been admitted to probate in Philadelphia. His estate is said to be worth between two and three millions of dollars.

—Samuel Bowles, of the Springfield (Mass.) *Republican*, has been arrested and imprisoned in New York on a charge of libel, preferred by James Fiske. He has procured bail.

—A jury in the United States District Court yesterday rendered a verdict against a distillery in South Boston carried on by the Suffolk Lead Works, of which Samuel M. Ward is treasurer, forfeiting to the Government the entire property of the works, valued at $150,000—the bond required by law not having been given the Collector.

—Rev. Dr. Durne, for a long time and up to a few months since Vicar General of this Roman Catholic Diocese, and one of the dismissed Priests in the controversy with Bishop Duggan, died at Chicago, on Wednesday morning, in the fifty-fifth year of his age. He had been in bad health for many years. He had been in this diocese since 1848, and in that city fifteen years. He was a native of Ireland, but came to this country at an early age. Dr. Durne was very generally respected by all classes of people.

—The following is the resolution passed by the Board of Trade of St. Paul, Minn., in regard to the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company: "*Resolved*, That in view of the fact that the subscriptions pledged by this Board to the capital stock of the Mississippi Valley National Telegraph Company were based upon representations made by the President of said Company, which have not been complied with, said pledge is neither legally nor morally binding upon this Board, and the Secretary is hereby instructed to inform the said Telegraph Company of this decision, and that the Board declines to take any further steps in the matter."

—The Idaho Legislature met on the 9th inst. Gov. Bullard's message recommends the revision of the mining laws, and asks the Legislature to petition Congress for an additional appropriation to survey public lands, the sales already being thirty thousand dollars in excess of the cost of the first survey. He complains of the mismanagement of postal affairs, many routes, established through ignorance of the geography and position of the country, being impracticable, and others running double service at unnecessary expense. The northern portion of the territory, with many large settlements, is without mail communication. He hopes Congress will remedy this. He reports that from five thousand to eight thousand Indians remain in the Territory, who are friendly and should be settled upon reservations.

The Insurrection in Cuba.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, December 23.—The steamer Matezama, which left Neavilas on the 17th, has arrived with eighty sick and wounded soldiers and thirteen prisoners. She brings intelligence that four thousand troops and ten pieces of artillery had started by various routes to attack the town of Bayus. Nevatus and Port au Principe are still in communication.

Prize Fight in Delaware.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WILMINGTON, Del., December 23.—Abe Hicken, of Philadelphia, and Peter McGuire, of Peekskill, New York, two well known roughs, had a prize fight for one thousand dollars a side in the vicinity of Stump's Woods, on the line of the railroad near Perryville, this morning. After five rounds Hicken broke McGuire's jaw and gained the fight.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, December 23.—Flour—low grades are scarce; no superfine offering; sales double extra at $7,62a9,75, and treble extra at $8a8,50. Corn scarce, with sales at 78a80c. Oats firmer at 65c. Bran dull at $1,40. Hay, prime, at $27. Pork advancing, with sales at $29a29,50. Bacon scarce; retailing at 13¼a13⅝c for shoulders; 18½c for clear rib, and 19¼c for clear sides. Hams scarce and higher at 17a18c. Lard scarce and firm, with sales tierce at 18¼a 19c, and keg at 19a19½c. Sugar active, with sales common at 9½c; prime at 12¼a12½c, and yellow clarified at 13¼c. Molasses active at an advance, with sales common at 50a60c; prime at 65a66c, and choice at 68c. Whisky and Coffee are quiet and unchanged. Cotton easier for low grades; middling scarce at 23¼c; sales, 4,000 bales; receipts, 5,488 bales; exports, 3,676 bales.

CHICAGO, December 23.—*Evening*—No. 2 spring Wheat closed dull at the evening Board at $1,10¼, cash. Nothing doing in Corn or Oats. At open Board this afternoon 200 tierces Lard sold at 17c, seller for February; 400 do. at 16½c, cash. Also, 500 bbls Mess Pork at $27, seller after the 10th of January.

NASHVILLE, December 23.—Cotton Market dull; low middling 22; good ordinary 21¾.

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ORIGIN OF MAHOGANY FURNITURE.—A West India Captain, about the beginning of the Eighteenth century, had brought some logs of it as ballast for his ship, and gave them to his brother, Dr. Gibbons, an eminent physician, who was then building a house. The wood was thrown aside as too hard for the workmen's tools. Sometime afterward his wife wanted a candle box. The Doctor thought of the West India wood, and out of that the box was made. Its color and polish tempted the Doctor to have a bureau made of the same material, and this was thought so beautiful that it was shown to all his friends. The Duchess of Buckingham, who went to look at it, begged wood enough to make another bureau for herself. Then the demand arose for more, and Honduras mahogany became a common article of trade.—*Dickens' All The Year Round.*

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THE proposition submitted to the Senate providing for the retirement of any Judge of the Supreme Court who has attained to the age of seventy, with full pay, is said to meet with the approval of a majority of that Court. Should the bill become a law, Justices Nelson and Grier would probably retire, and as the law stands no vacancies would exist, the number of Justices being limited to six. Justice Grier is seventy-four years of age, and seems to be sleeping during most of the session of the Court. Judge Nelson is past seventy-six.

THE COURTS.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

Court met at the usual hour yesterday morning, Judge Hampton on the bench.

In the case of Appel, lessee, and Denny, owner, vs. Wood's heirs, previously reported, is still on trial.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

Court met at ten o'clock yesterday morning, Judge Stowe presiding.

The first case taken up was that of John and R. Graham vs. owners of the steam tug Oil Valley. This was an action to recover the value of a coal barge belonging to plaintiffs, taken to Oil City by defendants, where it was destroyed. The jury found for defendants.

Leopold Hulbruner vs. James C. Stewart. Action on a promissory note. The jury found for the defendant.

Commonwealth ex. rel. Jacob Lehler vs. Elizabeth Glies. This was a suit to determine the question as to the sanity of the defendant. Jury out.

Adam Kuldan vs. David S. McKnight and Peter Richmer. This was an action in replevin to recover goods levied upon by the defendants. The jury found for the plaintiffs.

In the case of Sawyer vs. McGinnis, motion for a new trial and reasons filed.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

288. McClurkan vs. Hastings.
13. Hann & Moore vs. McClaren.
30. Patterson vs. N. S. F. & M. In. Co. Baltimore.
33. Grogen vs. Falkenberger.
37. Large vs. Chamberlain et. al.
18. Schultz vs. Meyer et. al.
39. Gillespie & Mitchell for use vs. Welch & Elmer.
40. Same vs. Doer.
41. Commissioners of Highland avenue vs. Pennock.
46. Young vs. Andrews.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

Court met at ten o'clock A. M., yesterday, Judge Mellon on the bench.

NOT GUILTY.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. Eliza Humphries, indicted for assault and battery, previously reported, was concluded and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prosecutor directed to pay the cost of prosecution.

NOLLE PROS.

In the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Clark, indicted for aggravated assault and battery, on motion of the District Attorney a *nolle pros* was entered, upon condition that the defendant pay the cost of prosecution.

PLEAD GUILTY.

Joseph G. Miller, indicted for horse stealing, Jeremiah Gumbert prosecutor, was arraigned and plead guilty. He was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the Penitentiary for two years and nine months.

IN THE WRONG COURT.

J. R. Fricke, indicted for the larceny of a piece of carpet valued at forty-five dollars, William Shelden prosecutor, was next placed upon trial. It appears that the parties had a business transaction, in which a bill of sale passed from the defendant to the prosecutor for the carpet, which was delivered to the prosecutor and afterwards the defendant, it is alleged, went to the house of Sheldon and carried the carpet away. In order to recover his carpet, the prosecutor repaired to the office of an Alderman and stated his case, and that wise official, instead of instituting a civil action of trover and conversion, as he should have done, returned the case to the Criminal Court. The jury, under the direction of the Court, returned a verdict of not guilty.

NOT GUILTY.

Margaret Stocker, indicted for the larcery of a ring from Philip Shook, was next placed upon trial. The prosecuting witness was called but failed to appear, and by direction of the Court the jury returned a verdict of not guilty, and the prisoner was discharged by proclamation.

LARCENY.

Charles Smith, two indictments for larceny, Adam Rosenborg and John Metz prosecutors, was placed on trial on both indictments. It was alleged that he stole a revolver and a coat from the house of Mr. Metz, the coat being the property of Mr. Metz and the revolver that of Mr. Rosenburg, who was boarding with Mr. Metz. The jury found a verdict of guilty.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. Daniel Harbough; two cases.
" " Henry Neeland; three cases.
" " E. R. Gardner.
" " Joseph McCann.
" " George McNamaree and Austin McClean.
" " Francis Hahn and Gotleib Wooster.
" " A. A. McGinnis; two cases.
" " Samuel Matthews.
" " L. H. Kerr.
" " Bridget Cleany.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were filed of record before H. Snively, Esq., Recorder, Dec. 23, 1868:

Mrs. Jane Magee to Martin O'Connor and Thomas Lemon, August 2, 1867: lot on the northern side of Gibbons street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 21 by 131 feet.......$900
Keziah P. Negley to David Blair, December 21, 1868; lot on Broad street, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh, 24 by 110 feet.......$625
Thomas S. Maple to Matilda Alton, June, 24 1868; lot in Allentown, Lower St. Clair township, 50 by 150 feet.......$450
Daniel Negley's Executors to Keziah P. Negley, April 25, 1868; lot in the Nineteenth ward.......$500
Thomas Lemon to Martin O'Connor, August 10, 1860; lot on Gibbons street, Eighth ward, Pittsburgh, 21 by 131 feet.......$1
Christopher Klicker to Michael Hill, November 30, 1863; lot on Saw Mill Run Plank Road, Reserve township, containing three and one-half acres and twenty-nine perches.......$1
Mansfield B. Brown et al. to George W. Evans, January 24, 1864; lot on Franklin street, Reserve township 20 by 110 feet.......$500
G. A. Worth to John Sherry, Dec. 7, 1868: lot in subdivision of McFarland's Grove, in East Liberty.......$225
James Ornston to Thomas Newman, Dec. 19, 1868; two lots Nos. 30 and 38, in plan laid out by St. Mary's Cemetery, on St. Mary's avenue, Seventeenth ward.......$1,000
Benjamin Fox to Philip Bostler, May 4, 1868; lot in Fox's plan of Lorenzburg, Chartiers township, 100 by 125 feet.......$250
John Swisshelm to John M. Sinnard, June 30, 1868; lot in Penn township, containing 3 acres and 6 perches.......$150

MORTGAGES FILED.

Same day ten mortgages were filed of record.

Literary Entertainment at New Brighton.

The lovers of literature and eloquence, of which, I presume, we have a fair proportion in this place, enjoyed a splendid treat last night in the shape of a Select Reading, given by the justly celebrated lecturer, Rev. Wm. Evans, now pastor of the Second Methodist Church, Pittsburgh. Not only were the selections very good, but they were so well rendered that the large audience was held in wrapt attention for nearly two hours. In our opinion, such performances are much preferable to exhibitions, &c., for the benefit of churches and Sabbath schools, as they not only stir the emotions, but cultivate and store the intellect, and thus do the patrons permanent good, as well as benefit the church or Sabbath school.

FOREIGN NOTES.

The Paris correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican* thus writes:

The *Memorial Diplomatique* asserts that the differences between England and America are yet far from being settled, and that the two Cabinets are neither agreed upon the powers to be attributed to the mixed Commission which is at Washington, nor upon the issues to be submitted for arbitration.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* says that Mr. Seward will not consent that the decisions of the Commission should be absolutely final; that is, I presume, without the ratification of the respective Governments. And, also, the same journal asserts that while the United States wishes to name the Emperor of Russia as arbitrator, England proposes the King of Prussia. It asserts, in short, that the "arrangements made in London have not been ratified at Washington." This news is "nuts" for the French Imperial press, which has shown both apprehension and displeasure on the good understanding growing up between Great Britain and the United States. It is also asserted here that a Tory move is at the bottom of all this misunderstanding; and that Mr. Disraeli's Cabinet, finding it *must* go out, is not indisposed to leave "American difficulties" to embarrass its successors. The latter view seems highly probable.

The fruits of the ill-judged policy of the Government continue to manifest themselves in the irritation which is still kept up in the public mind, and which eagerly seeks every opportunity for a demonstration. Yesterday being the 3d of December, the day of Baudin's death on the barricade and the anniversary of the struggle which succeeded the *coup d' etat* of the previous day, there were rumors of an intention to make a popular demonstration at the tomb of Baudin, in the cemetery of Montmartre. Accordingly I adjourned to that populous neighborhood in the afternoon, about two or three o'clock, to see what was going on; and there I found in the Bouleyard de Clichy, and near the old barrier of the same name quite a large assembly of people, chiefly of the working classes, and mostly dressed in blouses. The crowd was considerable enough to interrupt the circulation, and to recall to one's mind those scenes of twenty years ago, when the *emeute* reigned almost *en parmanence* in the streets of Paris—terrible times, which no one who has once seen ever wishes to see again. There is something quite different in the aspect of such an assemblage in France from what would be the case in America or England, as there is assured also something quite different in the sentiment which animates them. In America it would be a demonstration of public "opinion," and nothing more. But here it is a demonstration of public "hostility," and an act of defiance against an authority which is hated by a portion of the citizens, and which they would fain shake off. You had but to look at the countenances and gestures of the people assembled yesterday at Montmatre to see these feelings written on their faces. There was none of the mere rough "fun" of an electioneering mob, nor of the shouts and roars of laughter one hears round a stump orator, but a scowling aspect, which told plainly what they would do if they only dared or had the strength. The authorities, however, were as usual wide awake. A formidable body of police patrolled the district in strong bands, and it was well known that the soldiers in the adjoining barracks were ready for action, in overpowering numbers, at a moment's warning. Care, too, had been taken that the crowd should not penetrate into the adjacent cemetery, or assemble round Baudin's tomb. All funerals were required to be over by eleven o'clock; after that hour the gates of the burial ground were shut and no one allowed to enter. Some half dozen or so individuals who had been beforehand, and had got into the cemetery previous to these preparations, with the intention of laying wreaths of immortelles on the tomb of Baudin, and who persevered in doing so, after being warned to desist by the police, had been, I am told, arrested. But I saw nothing beyond the fact of the assemblage of a large and threatening crowd, and evidence of the Government being on the alert. But it is quite bad enough to see these evidences of the state of hostile feeling, and to think that they have been so foolishly stirred up and excited. And the provocation still goes on.

The Madrid correspondent of the Paris *Gaulois* writes as follows: "I had last night a long personal interview with General Prim. I naturally spoke of public affairs and of the views which a part of the French press entertained in regard to them. The General, in the first place, begged me to give the lie, in the most positive manner, to the rumors which have been circulated as to a secret understanding between him and the Bourbons. 'I authorize you to declare,' he said to me, in an honest, straightforward tone, 'that I never had, nor ever shall have, any political relations whatever with the Bourbons, no matter to what branch of the family they may belong. I have not taken part in a revolution whose very first cry proclaimed the deposition of that wretched family, to give the lie to myself after the lapse of a few days. I shall never be the instrument nor the protector of a royal family that has brought so many disasters on my country.' I mentioned, also, to General Prim, the rumors circulated in Paris in regard to a *coup d'etat*. He interrupted me in a tone of generous indignation. 'Yes, I know,' he exclaimed, 'that the French press begins to be unjust toward me. I know that both those who wish and those who fear it—the reactionists, on one hand, and the republicans on the other—attribute such intentions to me. They mistake my character, and many of them measure me by the standard of their own pettiness. I shall break my sword a hundred times before using it for enslaving my fellow-citizens. I am not the low, ambitious man they take me for. I do not think of becoming the master, dictator or emperor of my country. If I entertained such wretched aspirations, I would follow the advice of those who think they are more liberal than I, and I would push Spain toward a republican form of government. It would offer me the supreme power in one form or another. Or I would listen to the men who look upon force as the ideal government, and, leaning upon the army, I would arrive at the dictatorship. But I am another sort of a man than they think. I became a member of the Government to liberate, and not to oppress. The Provisional Government to which I have the honor to belong, has proclaimed all the liberties; it will not violate them, and will resort to force only to restore order in the streets, if it ever should be endangered by the agents of the reactionists, who are sneaking into the ranks of the Republicans to discredit liberty by all sorts of exaggerations."

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN, the Danish poet and novelist, says, in his "Reminiscences of My Life," about his first interview with the present King and Queen of Prussia: "A more pleasant forenoon than to-day I have seldom spent in my life. The Princess of Prussia (now Queen Augusta) had wished to make my acquaintance. When I was introduced to the lady her husband (now King William I,) was with her in her boudoir. 'You must read some of your fairy stories to us,' she said to me, after bidding me welcome in the highest manner. I hesitated, but, as she insisted, and the Prince joined in the request, I finally consented. After reading a page to the august couple, I begged them to excuse my foreign accent in pronouncing the German language. 'It seems to me,' said the Princess, 'that your accent in reading the stories adds to their child-like and naive tone.' That was very agreeable for me to hear; but, upon reflection, I thought it was very true. So I read on with more confidence than before. The Prince had got down on the sofa beside his wife and laid his arm around her waist, and she leaned her head on his shoulder; and thus they listened to me. It was a quiet little scene, which I shall never forget. Whenever I stopped at the close of one of the stories, both of them exclaimed, 'Pray, read another, Mr. Anderson!' I passed over two hours in their company, and when I took leave of them they expressed their satisfaction at my humble efforts in a manner in which I am not egotist enough to repeat here."

A CORRESPONDENCE which has just appeared in the Paris *Temps*, throws some curious light on the composition of the French noblesse, and helps to explain why a title is, in itself, esteemed so lightly in that country. In 1854 an old and penniless nobleman, the Marquis de Croizier de Sainte Segraux, to save himself from destitution, advertised for an heir, offering to confer his name and title by adoption on anybody who would give him 3,000 francs down and an annuity of 800 francs. The proposal was accepted by his own lawyer, M. Bandier, who, upon the old man's death soon after, thus became Marquis at a very cheap rate. The question is now raised whether the title was legally transmitted. By the code, it is said, adoption is valid only when the person adopted has been supported by the adopter for six years, or has saved his life in battle, or when threatened by an accident.

THE Bulletin Bibliographique, which is published in Paris and Turin, says about a writer not unknown in English literature: "Captain Mayne Reid, the English novelist, still persists in claiming as novels written by him 'The Rangers of Sonora' and 'The Tiger-Slayer,' although he merely translated them from the French of Gabriel Ferryl Frederic de Bellamare. The English writer's attention has been called repeatedly to this subject; we will now say that those plagiarized volumes are much better than anything written by Captain Mayne Reid himself, and we suspect that several other volumes, which he has issued as original works, are likewise mere translations of the books of abler writers."

THE most beautiful young lady of the Vienna aristocracy is Baron Von Beust's most accomplished and lovely niece. The young lady refused the hands of all the Saxon and Austrian suitors who wished to marry her. She distinguished herself the past two years at the Austrian Court by the violent hatred with which she spoke on all occasions about Prussia and the Prussians. Alas! During a trip to Dresden, she fell in love with a young Prussian officer, and she succeeded only after a great deal of difficulty in obtaining the consent of her father and uncle to her betrothal with her blue-coated lover.

JULIA EBERGENYI, who is now employed in carding wool at the Neudorf Penitentiary, for poisoning the Countess Chorinsky, has the consumption, and can live but a few months. She still protests her innocence, and says that she admitted her guilt for the sake of her lover Count Chorinsky. She told a lawyer, who visited her several weeks since, that she would willingly do the same thing ten times over again to protect her lover. She is very submissive in the penitentiary, and complains of nothing but the fare, which, she says, is horrible, and such as her stomach can not bear.

THE father of the King of Portugal is reported to have replied to some Spanish revolutionists who offered him the vacant throne of Isabella the Second, "You offer me a crown. I have exchanged mine for the Panama hat, which seems to me a more comfortable covering of the head." He then opened the window, and, pointing to his vineyard, said: "I have become a vine-dresser; I am making wine instead of occupying myself with politics; and that is preferable, for the latter often grows sour."

The Social Evil in Europe.

The social condition of our large cities is bad enough, but we have reason to rejoice that we are much better off than the cities and the rural districts of England. The statistics of the annual report of the police department furnish no very flattering account of the moral condition of the people of England and Wales. In both countries there are nearly one million of paupers. The wretchedly poor, who are helped by private charity, but are not upon the rates, are a much larger number. The persons registered as belonging to the dangerous or criminal classes are 112,403. Of these the known thieves and depredators are 23,889; prostitutes, 25,619; suspected persons, 28,378; vagrants, 32,558. Of these various classes, 15,109 are under sixteen years of age. But these figures really give but a partial idea of the extent of these social evils, which no ten days revolution can drive across the frontier But even this imperfect record gives som curious results in its analysis. One migh suppose that "the social evil" would be rife in the large manufacturing towns. It is the contrary. The rule there is early marriage or concubinage. Women of known bad characters, and registered as such by the police, exist, in proportion to the population, in commercial ports, 1 in 202; in the pleasure towns, resorts of the rich and idle, 1 in 243; agricultural towns, 1 in 296; London, 1 in 573; manufacturing towns, from 1 in 651 to 1 in 873. Perhaps the character of the towns engaged in the woolen manufacture is, upon the whole, the worst of any, as the returns show one bad character in each ninety-nine of the population. Yet the amount of vice and crime does not affect one like the vast amount of disease, poverty and misery found in all the great centres of population, and which make life itself, to the reflecting and philanthropic, a continual suffering.