BALTIMORE,

SUPPLEMENT.

CARRIAGES. HORSES. ETC

FORSALE CHEAP—A No. 1 built Dectors as PHAETON, having only been used a short un; and guaranteed in peried order. Apply to IAX WAUNER, over Kinnier's Stable, No. 126 (17th Howard street). QUINN & DUNCAN, No. 1 Orchard stands door from Madison ave., manufacture one door from Madison ave., manufacture and for sate all kinds of CARRIAGES at possible prices. Repairing done promptly est manner. All work guaranteed as rep

SHALL & CO., 56 Fayette st., op. Barnum a.m.3-im*
THE LAIGEST ASORIMENT OF CARMIAGES in the city, the uning Single and
Jump-seat JAGGERS, Top and No-Top. BUGGIRS,
PAARTON Sand PLEASURE WAGONS of all kinds,
both new and second-hand, for sale at great oargains.

CENTRAL CARRIAGES FOR SAILE—A large asmid-im CARRIAGES FOR SAILE—A large asthe sortment of my own manufacture, such as
RUCK AWAYS, JAGGERS, PHAFTONS, Jumpseat JAGGERS, Top and No-Top BUGGIRS. Fartles in need of the same will find it to their interest
to give mea scali before purchasing. Will sell low
for eash or approved paper.

GEORGE B. COLFILSH,
AS-colm*1.

a3-colm*; No. 101 German street.

CARRIAGES AT REDUCED PRICES.

H. D. SCHMIDT is now offering he inhemens stock of new and second-hand CarridAgEs and HARNESS at very low prices, consisting of Lendaulista, Coupelets, Coupes, Victorias, Extension Top Phaetons, Top, Side-bar and full Spring WAGONS, Single and Jump-Seat JAGGERS, and one hundred others.

LADIES: PARK PONY PHAETONS, Panel and Basket, with or without Rumble, Falling Tops, both new and second hand. Largest assortment in the city, at NEW YORK REPOSITORY, No. 21 North Lacerty street.

STEAMSHIP LINES.

FOR PROVIDENCE. VIA NORFOLK.
Steamship McCLELLAN. Captain J. C.
Taylor, MONDAY, April 7. at 2 P. M.
A. L. HUGGINS. Agen.
The Boston wharf, toot of long Dock. FOR BOSTON, VIA NORFULR.

The steamsnip WM. CR. Nr., Capt. Sol.
Howes, MONDAY. April', at 5 P. M.
Fare to Boston, including Means and Stateroom
Besth. Sld St.

A. L. BUGGINS, Accept.

Boston wharf, foot of Long Dock.

Beston wharf, food of Long Dock

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

Steamship Saragos A. Cap. ain T. A.

Booper, HURSDAY, April 10, at 8 P. M.

Through rates of Freight and Fassage Tickets to
all points South. A. L. HUGGINS, Agent,
C. R. to Gn., B German street.
JAMES B. ANDEEWS, Agent,
C. R. to Gn., B German street.
JAMES B. ANDEEWS, Agent,
A. and G. B. R. BB German street.

NEW YORK. LONDON. PARIS.

Steamers sail every SATUKDAY from New York
for Southampton and Bremen. Fassengers booked
for London and Pars at lowest rates.

RATES OF PASSAGE from New York to Southampton. London. Havre and Bremen, first cabin.

Site; second cabin, \$60; steerage, \$50. Return tickets
at reduced rates.

SIDU; second cabin, \$60, steerare, \$30. Return tickets at reduced rates.

OELEKICHS & CU., \$2 Bowling Green, N. Y., or A. SCHUMACHER & CU., \$5 South Gay street. Wh. SCHNAUFFER, I Holliday street, taue

CUNARD LINE. NEW YORK. TO LIVENIES. NEW YORK. TO LIVENIES. NEW YORK. TO LIVENIES. NEW YORK. TO LIVENIES. NEW YORK. TO Cabin passage \$60, \$40 and \$100, gold, according to accommodations. Return tickets on tayorable terms. Steerage tickets at very low rates. Dratts on England and Ireiand in sums to suit.

(A. D. KEENER, Agent, Adams Express Office. mal4-ly

ALLAN LINE—STEAM BETWEEN ALLAN LINE—STEAM BETWEEN
BALTIMORE AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT BALIFAX EACH WAY.
The spiendid Screw Steamers of the above line
will run as follows

Wednesday, or appointed to leave Baitimore at All ateamers are appointed to leave Baitimore at A. M. on their advertised dates.

First-class cabin accommodations; passage to Liverpoot, 6c., 3tb. Intermediate \$40.

bierrage Passage to or from Liverpoot, Glasgow, Queenstown or Beljast \$48.

For freight or passage apply to the Agenta.

ASTRUMALHER & CO.

For reight or passage apply to the Agenta.

A. SCHUMALHER & CO.,

BIG40 No. 3 South Gay street, Baltimore. TOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVEHPOOL.
The only Transminnic Line saling under the American fiss. Every THURSDAY from Philadelphia and WEDNESDAY from Liverpool.
IN DIANA salis SATURDAY, April 12, at 1 P. M.

RED STAR LINE FOR ANTWERP.
Saling every 12 days from Philadelphia and New York, thus landing passengers, without transhipment, within a few hours' ride of all the central points of interest on the Continent.

Steamship NaDERLAND saist ALTONDAT.

April 5, at 7 A. 18

For rates of massage or other saist and the contral points of the contral points.

April 5, at 7 A. W.

For rates of passage, or other information, apply
to PRIER WRIGHT & BONS, General Agonts,
367 Walnut street, Phils.—44 Second ft., Balto.
Agents for Baltimore: WM. ROIMAUF FER. 1
Holliday street, and iSAAU HARTMANN, NO. 38
Second street and Monumental Equare.

1917-11

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD. NURTH GENERAL AND BREMEN.
The Screw Steamers of the North German Lloya

Additional April 8. May 15, 2 P. M. And theresites from High Ma. overy alternate WEDNESDAY; from BAITIMURE every alternate TBURSDAY, at P. M. Steamships Brannechweig and Nurnberg, having superior accommodations, take capin passengers to Bremen.

For freight or passage apply to

A. SCHUMACHER & CO., 1980-tt No. 3 South Gay street.

INMAN LINE DNITED STATES AND ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

NEW YORK TO QUEEN NETUWN and LIVERPOOL, KYBRY THURSDAY OR SATURDAY.

City of Berlin. 5481 tous City of Montreal 1430 tous City of Richmond, 4971 tous City of Roses is, 3773 tous City of City of City of Berlin. 5481 tous City of Montreal 1430 tous City of City

STEAMBOAT LINES.

MARTLAND STEAMBOAT COMBledmers leave PIER 3, Light street, as follows:
Steamer EAUCH PRATT at 9 f. M. every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday for EASTON, OXFOLD, CAMBRIDGE, EAST, NEW MARKET and
INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS to MEDFOLD'S
WHAKE, extending Saturday's trin to Denton.
Steamer CHAMPION daily (except Sunday) at A.
M. : Oranna Pulls, extending trin on Monday, Vednesday and Saturday to ST. MICHAEL'S and MILES
RIVER FERRY, (EASTON, 2017 TRUPS and VSOUTH
RIVER.
Steamer KENT at 5 F. M. every Tuesday and FriSteamer KENT at 5 F. M. every Tuesday and Fri-

BIVER.

Steamer KENT at 5 P. M. every Tuesday and Friday for GREAT WICOMICO RIVER. DIVIDING and DYMERS CREEKS, and PIANKATANK RIVEH.
Freight taken at low rates. For further information apply at Company's Office, 98 Light street.
65-6 HOWARD B. ENSIGN, President.

Freight taken at low rates. For lurther information apply at Company's Office, 98 Light street.

(e5-11 HOWARD E. ENSIGN, President.

WEEMS LINE STEAMFIES

TO PATUXENT AND RAPPA.

HANNOCK RIVLEAMFIES

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after SATURDAY, March 1, the Steamer PLANTER will leave PLEIS 8. Light street, every FATURDAY and WEDINESDAY, at 0.30 A. M., for Fair Haven, Plain Point, Governor's Run and Patuxent Rayer, far up as Benedict. Returning will leave Benedict every MONDAY and THURSSAY.

at 8 A. M., Millistone Landing at 10 A. M., Flunt Point at 12.30 P. M., and Fair Havon at 2 P. M. for Baitmore. Freight received at Pier 8, Light street, Turning, will leave Bristol every MONDAY, at 15 Clock, to Baltimore. Freight received at Pier 8, light street, on SATURDAYS only up to 5 o clock. Or Faunxent River direct, far up as Hill's Landing, will leave Bristol every MONDAY, at 15 Clock, to Baltimore. Freight received at Pier 8, light street, on SATURDAYS only up to 5 o clock. Walliba and WENDAYS and THURSAY, at 12 Clock, to Baltimore. Freight received at Pier 8, light street, to Baltimore. Returning, will leave Freight received at 19 Clock. Walliba and WENDAYS and THURSAY and THURSAY and THURSAY, at 12 P. M., for the Rappalannock River 10 Clock of the 10 Clock of

Office 90 Light street.

D. POFOMAC STEAMBOAT

COMPANY

On and after SATIGDAY, February 1, 1879, the

Steamer GEORGEANNA WILLIAM TO CLOCK P. M.

Or hashon, Oxford, Trayers wharf, Cambridge and

Hormoniate iandings to fing listed, returning on

Hornow A. WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, leaving

No lasted the dock, Cambridge at S, and teation

19 of clock P. M. On Saturday will extend the trip

Potter's Landing.

For further information apply at Office, Pier 11,

105 Shirms GEO. MATTINGLY, Superlatendent.

BALLIMORE AND SUSQUEHAN.

BALTIMORE AND SUSQUEHANNA STEAM COMPANY.
R PONT DEPOSI; HAVRE DE GRACE AND
TIDE-WATER CANAL.
The Steamer LANGASTER, Capt. Jones. will
be lowered of West Fairs avenue every TUESY, THURGDAY and SATURDAY at 6 o diock
L. Deck passage 50 cents.
LISTER AND LOSS JAS. TAYLOR, Agent. 95, .35, .ept n. T alia

CHESTER RIVER STEAMBOAT
COMPANY.
KAMER B. S. FORD will leave Pier 7. Light
t. EVERY TOESDAY, THURSDAY and SATAY at 10 A. M. for Kent. Island. Queenstown,
les Inn Cr. ek. Quaker Neck. Booker's, Reiph's
hestertown. E. Grunning, Jeanys. Chestertown tond the above stops.

B. S. FORD. President.

THE SUN.

"The Sun" always has the news, and with its two mammoth, double capacity rotary presses, in full operation, equal to printing forty thousand copies per hour, is dispatched to all its subscribers, in the city and out of it, at the very earliest hours of the morning, by the largest and here covers of carriers to any the largest and best corps of carriers to any newspaper published in Baltimore.

THE COAL-OIL ORDINANCE.-The first branch of the city council passed on Tuesday evening the ordinance to appoint two inspectors of coal oil, at a salary of one thousand dollars each one for the eastern and one for the western sec-tion of the city. The necessity for some ordi-nance is too well known to need argument. Legislative sanction was given to its enactment at the last session of the General Assembly, and the only surprise is that the council has not provided for some means to protect the community after authority was given, it is not at all im-probable that some of the dreadful accidents that occurred last year from explosions of light oils might have been avoided, and for the sale of which proper penalties should be rigidly enforced. But in putting the ordinance on its passage now why is it necessary to appoint two inspectors to an office which it is generally con-ceded could be readily joined to that of the inspector of gas, or in any case its duties be dis-charged by one officer? That the inspection of coal oil should be thorough is very important, and it is therefore necessary that the inspector shall ht is therefore necessary that the inspector shall be a person of more than ordinary intelligence.

Mr. Tonry, whose acquaintance with such subjects is well known, has already told the council how large a proportion of the coal oil sold falls to reach the flashing test of 130, and the necessity of insisting that coal oil shall be kept uecessity of insisting that coal oil shall be kept up to this high standard is obvious in view of the many deaths and mutilatious that have occurred from the use of low-grade oils. But the principal inspectious will be limited to the reflueries and the wholesale stores, with only occasional accurations among the retail dealers. If one inspector can do this work, and do it well, as it is said he can, there is certainly no necessity of having two, and as this matter has yet to come before the second branch, it is not yet to come before the second branch, it is not too late to consider whether it may not be for the best to have but one inspector of illuminating gas and coal oil, and thus maintain a uniformity of inspection, avoid clashing, and economize cost to the city. At a time when reductions are in order, both in the matter of officials that may be supernumerary or are over-paid in comparison with persons performing like duty in private employments, no more new offices should be created than may be absolutely

New York Bulletin quotes some curious figures to illustrate how rapidly the sailing ship is being driven from the ocean by the steamer. It takes the case of the trade of Buenos Ayres and the River Plate, the figures being derived from a Buenos Ayres journal. The mails from Europe used to be brought to Montevideo in a Europe used to be brought to Montevideo in a British brig-of-war, making the voyage in sixty days, while the passenger traffic was carried on chiefly in three masted schooners. "Now, there are between two and three hundred stemmers and upwards of five hundred sailing vessels engaged in the trade. The latter, however, are rapidly coming into disuse, while the steamers are multiplying with even more marked rapidity." In 1870 there were in this trade 104 steamers, with a tonnage of 144,252 tons, and steamers, with a tonnage of 144,252 tons, and 1.146 sailing vessels, tonnage 491,566 tons. In 1878 the steamers were 244, of 862,542 tons, and

1878 the steamers were 244, of 862,542 tons, and sailing vessels 791, tonnage 578,176. The Bulletin adds:
"Ten years ago the steamers in the Montevidiau trade were insignificant affairs, chiefinal boats, and carrying very little cargo. Now all the most valuable merchandise the country has to export—nair, wood, sheepstins, &c.—zoes by steam, the sailing vessels obtaining only what the steamers refuse to carry. As demonstrating further now the steamship is running the sailing vessel out of business in this trade, the Buenos Ayres Standard shows that during the first three months of the season of 1868-369 of 63,711 bales of wool, hair and sheepskins shipped to foreign countries 54.830 was carried by sailing vessels, whereas during the corresponding period of the present season of 114,033 shipped all of it except 9,414 bales was forwarded in steamships."

The Buenos Ayres paper says, moreover, that The Buenos Avres paper save, moreover, that

this great revolution in trade has been carried out to the immense advantage of that country without the government having expended a dollar; on the contrary, the steamers have carried the mails for nothing, thus contributing to Such a state swell the postoffice returns." ment as this must be rather damaging to the logic of those who believe, or make out, with Mr. John Roach, that heavy subsidies to steam ship lines must be given before commerce will begin to flow along new channels.

EMIGRATION FROM GREAT BRITAIN. tatistics of emigration from the United King dom for a period of years have recently been published and are curious as showing the relation between emigration and national prosperity. They illustrate also, more or plainly, the reflex tide of emigrants from this country under the pressure of hard times. In the eight years from 1871 to 1878 the total number of emigrants from Great Britain was 1,578,949; the number of immigrants and returning emigrants was 676,137, leaving for net emigration 1,002.802. In the four years from 1871 to 1874, when flush times still continued in Great Britain, but when the breakdown had already begun in this country, the emigrants were 1,009,274, the immigrants 328,553, the ne emigration 770,721. In the four years from 1875 to 1878, the emigrants were 579,665, the immirants 347,584, and the net emigration 222 081 Great Britain, but the next two years, 1876 and 1877, showed the lowest net emigration, being only 44,665 and 38,123, respectively. In 1876 the net immigration rose to 69,712. These figures seem to show that it is prosperity in the United States and the British colonies rather than hard times in Great Britain which induces emigration from that country. The greatest emigration in the whole eight years was in 1872, when the flush times existed in both countries equally. In that year the net emigration was 225,032, and the number of emi-grants returning only 70,131. It is noticeable that the reflex tide in the years 1875-78 was more than it was in the years 1871-74, although the total emigration in the second period was

A POTLUCK PICNIC.—One evening last week Hon. R. B. Roosevelt, well known as a New York fish commissioner, as a rival of "Frank Forrester" with rod and gun, and as the one man capable of eating through the bill of fare at the annual fish dinners of the board to which he belongs, gave a "potluck pienic" at the rooms of the New York Free Trade Club. The affair, which was a conspicuous success, derived its name from the circumstance that all the riands were supposed to be prepared by the ladies and gentlemen present, every one of whom in whose breast withe divine confidence of cook-ery" resided being invited to supply the dish in which he or she excelled. Accordingly, at 4 P. M., the guests began to invade the kitchen. June Croly is said to have prepared a plum pudding which was caten entirely up. Mr. Roose-velt concocted a remarkable fish chowder, a Mrs. Falke was the author of a maccaroni musterpiece, Joaquin Miller distilled coffee as black as his own tragedies, Mrs. Mary Kyle Dallas took charge of a tutti frutti, and Miss Clara Morris made a peach custard of a flavor capable of restoring life to "Miss Multon" in the last act of her agonizing history. There were speeches and toasts by both ladies and gentlemen, and then the happy guests went home to "potluck" nightmares.

only about half as great as in the former.

THE AMERICAN FARMER, published in this by Samuel Sands & Son, is the oldest agri cultural journal in the country, established in 1819. It is well edited and has the assistance of a valuable correspondence in Maryland and the Southern States, nearly all who write for it being practical farmers and planters. The contents of the April number abound in seasonable tu formation. The leading paper is a suggestive one upon the capabilities of farm lands in the Middle and Southern States as compared with those of the West. There is much about dairy work and other farm and garden and farm New Music. We have received from the

publishers, George Willig & Co., Baltimore, the following music: "Scatter Your Crumbs," ballad, by Carltas; "Mazurka de Salon," by P. Tschaikowsky, and "The Bells of Corneville, by W. Kuhe. All the above are arranged for piano accompaniment.

plano accompaniment.

ALBRAMA'S CREDIT LOOKING UP.—The last station of the Alabama Legislature authorized Governor Cobb to retire the State's B per cent. obligations with a new series of bonds to the amount of \$1,000,000, and drawing not more than 6 per cent. Interest. A Bostou firm has offered to take the whole issue at X per cent. above par, but other bids have been as high as 2 ner cent, above, and as the State seems to 2 per cent, howe, and as the State seems to stand so well in the markets, the Governor is thinking of issuing 5 ustesd of 6 per cents.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED PERSONAGE.

ELIZABETH PATTERSON BONAPARTE.

DEATH OF A CELEBRATED PERSONAGE.

The End of a Remarkable Life-Sketch of a Career Covering Nearly a Century of Time-Romance, Sorrow and Retirement.

I Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

Mademe Klizabeth Patterson Bouaparte, of Baltimore, whose history in connection with the family of Napoleon is so well known, died Friday, at 1.15 o'clock P. M., in the 8th year of her age, at the residence of Miss E. M. Gwinn, corner of Cathedral and Richmond streets, where she had long boarded. Up to within a very short white ago Madame Bonaparte was in the fall possession of her faculties, but for the east fendage had been slowly ebbing away, and she died almost by inches, her strong yliailty

This pilhy and high and extremely good-numored. His secretary. M. Le Cannes, I was much pleased with as a man of good understanding and agreeable manners; the surgeon quite a gentleman, full of life and animaten, and of a most admirable appetite. Having said something about talking of our absent friends above, I would not talking of our absent friends above, I would not be appetite. Having said something about talking of our absent friends above, I would not be appetite. Having said something about talking of our absent friends above, I would not talking of our absent friends above, I would not be appetite. Having said something about talking of our absent friends above, I would not be appetite. Having said something about talking of our absent friends above, I would not talking of our absent friends above, I would not talking of our absent friends above, I would not talking of our absent friends above, I would not talking of our absent friends above, I would not talking of our absent friends, and of the surgeon quite a gentleman, full of land and agree able manners; the surgeon quite a gentleman, full of la manners; the surgeon quite a gentleman, full of land and agree able manners; the surgeon quite a gentleman, full of land and agree able nation, and agree able nature; to surgeon a talking of our absent The End of a Remarkable Life-Sketch
of a Career Covering Nearly a Century of Time—Romance, Sorrow and
Bettrement.
[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]
Madame Elizabeth Patterson Bouaparte, of
Baltimore, whose history in connection with
the family of Napoleon is so well known, died
Friday, at 1.15 o'clock P.M., in the 9th year of
her age, at the residence of Miss E. M. Gwinn. her age, at the residence of Miss R. M. Gwinn. corner of Cathedral and Richmond streets, where she had long boarded. Up to within a very short while ago Madame Bonaparte was in the full possession of her faculties, but for the past ten days her life had been slowly ebbing away, and she died almost by inches, her strong vita itty and extraordinary force of will enabling her to retain animation, even without food or nourishment, for a length of time almost jucredible.-She was buoyed by her wish to see once more her grandson, Colonel Jerome Napoleon a summous by cable to her bedside, and who reached B.ltimore March 26.

Madame Bonaparte had always believed she

would live until she was a hundred years of age, and was impressed with the idea that a strong will would carry her over a century. the had always taken the greatest care of her health; she lived a frugal, moderate life, of late years rarely, going out of doors, and using all precautions which would tend to extend her days. She received every kindness from Miss Gwinn and from her esteemed companion, Mrs. attention of Dr. Jas. S. Mackenzie, who had been her physician for thirteen years, up to the hour of dissolution. As late in her life as her 90th year she was active in watching over her extensive business affairs. When past her 85th year she almost every fair day gave personal attention to the building of the fine brick business house on South street, adjoining THE SUN office. On the street then, she parried yet the traces of that beauty and vivacity which were the charms of her youth, and her keen eye flashed with a lustre remarkable for her age, and in her figure she showed no bending, and her step was firm and even clastic.

From Thursday, March 27, she began to fade away sensibly. Her left side became paralized. For the whole intervening week she was unable to take any nourishment, and had to be kept up entirely by stimulants. Even this she was unable to take in any quantity greater than by the spoonful. On Tuesday, April I, her mind remained clear, and on the afternoon of that day she, for the first time, asked for spiritual advisers, and requested that Rev. Dr. John Leyburn be sent for. Rev. Dr. Leyburn and Rev. Dr. J. T. Leitwich, ofthe Presbyterian Chutch, speat some time with her to the evening and administered religious consoistions. On the 2d of April she was not in a condition to appreciate anything; she remained anconscious ail of the 3d instant, and by degrees her life ebbed away at fifteen minutes past one o'clock on the afternoon of the 4th instant.

4th instant.
Madame Bowkparte's first serious sickness Madame Boraparte's first serious sicaness began in December, 1878, when she was attacked with acute bronchits. She went to bed the day after New Year's, and since that time had been able to be up only at very rare or brief intervals. During her illness she took great pleasure in conversing with Dr. Mackenzie in regard to her past life, in the course of which her wit flashed frequently, giving spice to her commentaries on contemporary women it the gay world of foreign courts, all of which she vividly recalled. She also spoke with pride of her attention to business and the success which, working like a dark, had attended her efforts to achieve independence in the structure of a large fortune. Towards the close of her active life she once avowed to a close of her active life she once avowed to a business man that her ruling passions had been love, ambitton and avartee. Love had long since fled, ambitton had brought disappointment, but avarice would remain.

avarice would remain.

A BEMARKABLE LIFE.

The death of Madame Bocaparte closes a career of peculiar and mournful interest. It really removes from the world one of the most remarkable of American women. The life which has just ended what ju itself a historical romance, and had hear as library with the ware of the control of the most remarkable of the period bank and the control of the control just ended was in itself a historical romance, and had been so linked with lives which were at one time more conspicuous in the wars and politics of the old world than any which had preceded them for centries, that, whether in life or death, her name recalls the greatest personages and events of modern times. On Christmas Eve. 1803, the marriage of Jerowe Bonaparte, the youngest of Napoleon's brothers, with Elizabeth Patterson took place, and at that time Napoleon was the conqueror of Egypt and Italy and First Consul of France. The bride was in her 18th year, (she was born February 6, 1785,) and the groom was less than four months older, her 18th year, (she was born February 6, 1785.) and the groom was less than four months older, naving been born at Ajaccio, November 15, 1784. Nothing could have been, apparently, more brilliant and hopeful than such an alliance, yet in a short period she found herself a discarded wife, and has lived to see her nusband's family twice religion and twice overthrown.

a short period she found herself a discarded wife, and has lived to see her nusband's family twice ruined and twice overthrown.

Madame Bondparte was the daughter of a Scotch-Irish merchant, Wm. Patterson, though her mother was a native of Maryland. Mr. Patterson was president of the Bank of Baltimore, and the richest man of his time in Maryland, perhaps in the United States. except Charles Carroll of Carrollion. He enjoyed the intimate acquasitance of Washington, Lafsyette and all the revolutionary galaxy of Marylanders. Her mother was slater of the wife of Gen, Smith, a distinguished offices in the old Maryland line, Robert Patterson, her brother, married Miss Caton, a granddaughter of Charles Carroll of Carrollion, who, when a widow, visited London, where she married the Marquis of Wellesley, brother of the Duke of Wellmaton.

Jerome Bondparte, and the youngest brother of Napoleon Bondparte, came to New York in command of a Frence frigate in 1803. He came to Baltimore to visit Captain Joshua, Barney, whe had served six years in the lawy of France. At the house of Samuel Chase, one of the Maryland signers of the Declaration of independence, he was lattroduced to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, then one of the belles of Baltimore, though not vet eighteen. She was beautiful in person, and

was introduced to Miss Elizabeth Patterson, then one of the belies of Baltimore, though not yet eighteen. She was beautiful in person, and possessed sprightly wit, fascinsting manners and many brilliant accomplishments. She is said, moreover, to have strikingly resembled the Bonaparte family. Jerome became, or professed to become, much attached to Miss Patterson, and she accepted his offer of marriage, (made through the Spanish minister at Washington), and was united to him Dec. 24, 1803. There can be no doubt whetever of the validity of ton,) and was united to nine Dec. 24, 1803. There can be no doubt whatever of the validity of the martiage. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop of Baltimore, John Carroll, brother of Charles Carroll of Carrollon, and in accordance with the ritual of the Roman Catholic Cheesels.

HOSTILITY OF RELATIVES. HOSTILITY OF RELATIVES.

The marriage contract, considered of importance, was drawn up by Alexander J. Dallas, subsequently Secretary of the Treasury, and witnessed by several official personages, including the mayor of Baltimore. The father of Miss ing the mayor of Baltimore. The father of Miss Patterson, a man of plain, practical sense, was strongly opposed to the marriage. He remon-strated against it, and friends uttered their admonitions, for Jerome was the weakest and most worthless of Napoleon's brothers. Miss Patterson, however, who was the Napoleon of her own family, determined to marry, declaring that she "would rather be the wife of Jerome Bounparte for an hour than the wife of any other man for life." After the marriage Jerome Bo-naparte remained in America for a full year, visiting, with his wife, various parts of the country. There are still extant documents, in the shape of receipts, showing how Mr. Patter-son, the father, paid tailors' bills, &c., for Je-romy Bornarts. Touble however was hear.

the shape of receipts, showing how Mr. Patterson, the father, paid tailors' bills, &c., for Jerome Bonaparte. Trouble, however, was brewing in Prance, from which alarming news arrived even during the bridal tour.

Napoleon was furious when he heard of Jerome's marriane. He spoke of it as messatiance, and directed that Jerome should return to France by the first firstate, on pain of being regarded as a deserter. There is no need to comment on the inconsistency of a man who was simply the son of a popular lawyer, and who, after he had separated from the noble woman (Josephine) whom he had married on account of her heauty and accomplishments, and became a suitor of Maria Louisa, said to the father of the latter (the Emperor of Austria) that "he dated his noblity from Millesino and Monte Notte," two of his great victories over the Austrians. Jerome was forbidden to bring his wife to France, and all the captains of French vessels were prohibited from receiving on board "the young person to whom he had attached him sell."

VOTAGE TO EUROPE.

Jerome was alarmed, and, for some time feared

were prohibited from receiving on board the young person to whom he had attached him sell."

VOTAGE TO EUROPE.

Jerome was alarmed, and, for some time feared to return. At length, on the lith of March, 1895, he and his wife embarked at Baltimore for Europe, in the American ship Erin, and arrived safely at Lisbon. Among the receipts of Wm. Patterson, copies of which are now before us, are some for cabin stores furnished for passencers on board this ship, as well as clothing and shoes furnished the crew of the French rigate President, and for pass-age money of Mrs. Bonsparte and family in the brig Mars from Loudon. We have also before us the manuscript journal of Capt. Wm. Stevenson, of the ship Erin, 1805. We make the following extract:

"My first destination was Lisbon, the ship being engaged to carry Mons. Jerome Bonsparte to that place. Madame Bonsparte and her friend, Mrs. A., were likewise on board, as were Mr. W. Patterson, brother to Madame Bonsparte, a secretary, surgeon, and four or five domestics of Mr. Bonsparte, The embarkation of those persons on board the Erin was intended to be kept a secret, yet nothing was less so, Each of the ladies protested to their innocence of divulging the vovage, and one of them, it is very possible, may not have spoken of it, but certain it is the great secret was known in my family indirectly from the other one.

"The passare to Lisbon offered very little to interest the attention. Mr. and Mrs. Bonsparte were both sick during the greater part of the passage, and occasionally Mrs. A."

"We found Mr. Bonsparte quite an agreeable passenger, requiring very little stienting, vory

family."

A DESERTED WIFE.

This pithy and high-spirited reply strikes the key-note of a character which was imperial by nature if not by rank. Orders were issued to every port under French authority forbidding them to land. Napoleon sternly refused to recognize the marriage. Jerome left his wife at Lisbon, and histened to Paris, hoping by a personal interview to soften the Emperor. Madame Bonaparte, however, was obliged to sail for England. On her arrival she was attended by her brother, W. Patterson; Mrs. Anderson, a female companion; Dr. Garnier, a French physician, and several servants. The Erin came in to the quay at Dover at three o'clock of a Sunday afternoon, and a great concourse of people gathered to witness the landing. A London paper of the times says: "Madame Bonaparte is a petite figure, elegantir formed, of a fair complexion, hazel eyes, and a beautiful countenance, full of the most interesting expression."

EXILE IN ENGLAND.

A letter from Dover, May 21, 1805, says: "This

EXILE IN ENGLAND.

A letter from Dover, May 21, 1895, says: "This day, at about half-past two o'clock, the beautiful Madame Jerome Bonaparte received the day, at about half-past two o'clock, the beautiful Madame Jerome Bonanarte received the visits of the most conspicuous persons, both ladies and gentlemen, at this place. Her slyle and behavior on this occasion displayed an unaffected elegance and dignified composure which entirely confirmed the favorable impression which on her first landing was immediately made. She was diessed with great simplicity and modesty. On her head she wore no ornament but her hair, seeming to trust completely to that nature which to her had been as bountiful. The company remained a considerable time, each appearing to vie in the offer of attentions." At Camberwell, near London, July 7, 1836, she gave birth to a son, the late Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte. Jerome's petition to the Emperor for recognition of his wife proving unavailing he yielded to the imperial will, and on the 22d of August, 1807, married the Princess Frederica Catherine, of Wurtemburg.

MY FORMER WIFE.

Madame Bonaparte never saw her husband

Catherine, of Wurtemburg.

MY FORMER WIFE.

Madame Bonaparte never saw her husband again, except in a casual meeting many years after their separation. After the downfall of Napoleon she visited Europe and encountered him, with his princess, in the gallery of the Pitti palace in Florence. On observing her Jerome started aside and said to the princess, "That lady is my former wife." He instantly left the gallery, and the next morning departed from Florence. Madame Bonaparte, soon after the birth of her child, Jerome, returned to Baltimore. Napoleon never succeeded in inducing the Pope, Pius VII, to declare Jerome's first marriage null and void. "To the positiff's honor be it said, he invariably refused such appeals. Of course a new interest was thrown around Madame Bonaparte when sue once more returned to her native city.

of courses a new interest was thrown around Madame Bonaparte when suconce more returned to ber native city.

ROMANCE AND SUFFERING.

A halo of romance, poetry and suffering was about her, Besides her strength of character, her wit, beauty and accomplishments would have graced any circumstances or rank. She had the satisfaction of seeing her arch evemy, Napoleon, hurled from his throne and imprisoned at St. Helena. After his downfall she visited Europe and remained there seven years. She spent several years at Florence, where occurred the accidental meeting with Jerome, anove reterred to. Her faschnating manners, extraordinary beauty and romanite history made her admired and celebrated all over the continent.

JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE AND SONS.

Young Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte accompanied his mother to Europe, and was placed at school in Geneva, where he remained several years. In 1821 he joined his mother in Italy, where most of the Bonaparte family were then residing, and by whom he was affectioustely received. In the spring of 1823 he returned to America, and in the next year entered Harvard University, where he remained three years. In November, 1829, he was married to Miss Susan May Williams, a native of Baitimore, but descended of a prominent Massachusetts family. On the 5th of November, 1830, a son was born to Mr. Bonaparte, and named Jerome Napoleon. Another son, Charles Joseph, was born in 1852. The former, after spending one year at Harvard, entered West Point, July 1, 1848, and graduated high in his class in 1852. Mr. Bonaparte and his son visited Paris in 1854, and immediately upon their arrival were invited to dine at St. Cloud by the Emperor, Louis Napoleon.

When they entered the paiace Mr. Bonaparte received a paper containing the deliberate opinion of leating French officials to the effect that

son visited Paris in 1834, and immediately upon their arrival were invited to dine at St. Cloud by the Emperor, Louis Napoleon.

When they entered the paisce Mr. Bonaparte received a paper containing the deliberate opinion of leading French officials to the effect that Jerome Bonaparte ought to be considered a legitimate child of France. Young Bonaparte, having resigned his commission in the United States army, was appointed sub-lieutenant in the French army, and proceeded at once to the Urimea, where he distinguished himself on several occasions. For his gallant conduct he received a Victoria medal from the Queen of England, a decoration from the Sultan of Turkey, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor from Napoleon III. For his services in the Italian campaign of 1859 Victor Emmanuel decorated him with the Order of Military Valor. In the France-Prinssian war Col. Bonaparte won additional distinction. After the capture of the Emperor at Sedan he escorted the Empress through France, and returned to Paris in time to take a compticuous part in the memorable sleeg of that city.

During the commune he escaped from Paris just in time to save his life. At the close of the war Col. Bonaparte returned to this country and visited Baltimore. In the summer of 1871, at Newport, Rnode Island, he married Caroline Le Roy Appleton, (Mrs. Newbolk Edgar.) grand-daughter of Daniel Webster.

In the summer of 1870 his father, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparre, died in this city, aged 65 years, leaving his large fortune to his wife and two sone. Mr. Bonaparte bore a striking likeness to his nucle, the great Napoleon, having the same massive head, regular features and adarkeyes. He was a gentieman of refined tasts and culture. His remains are buried at Loudon Park Cemelry rank, and one of them visited the United States about the time of the outbreak of the states about the time of the outbreak of the late war, with his wife, the dangiter of the King of Italy. He was treated with great consideration, but paid no aftention to the lawfunite, who

came rich by successful investments and by life long habits of economy. MEMOIRS, RTC.

For years she lived at a boarding-house in

For years she lived at a boarding-nouse in Baltimore, seeing very little comosny. She retained up to a late period of her life the vivacity and vigor of her intellect, though the remarkable beauty of her youth had long since disappeared. For fifty years, it is said, she kept a diary, in which she recorded her observations of Buropean and American society. Some of her remarks are severely sarcastic. A wellof her remarks are severely sarcastic. A well-known publishing house, it is said, offered her a few years ago ten thousand dollars for the manuscript volumes, but she refused to sell them at any price, and has committed them to the custody of her younger grandson, Charles Joseph, a well-known member of the Baltimors bar. It has been expected that they would be published after her death. The ruiling passion of this remarkable woman's life seems to have been to regain her rights in behalf of her grandson, and he is believed to have studiously economized that her great wealth might add to tis canness for the crown. When we remember the extraordinary events that have happened in the family whose name he bears, nothing would seem impossible, for, after all the ambiftious marriages contracted by the brothers of Napoleon, the grandsons of Madame Bonaparte are the only scions whose Bonaparte blood is unquestionable. a few years ago ten thousand dollars for th

eon, the grandsons of maname Bonaparte rate the only scions whose Bonaparte blood is unquestionable.

REMINISCENCES.

In his will Madame Bonaparte's fither made but small provision for her, though he left her some houses and his collar of wine, along with the reproof that her folly and misconduct had cost him much money. On the birth of her child Jerome had eent her 1,000 guineas, and after his second marriage offered her a principality and \$40,000 a year, which she declined, as "though Westphalia might be a considerable kingdom, it was not lorge enough to hold two queens." From Napoleon she received \$20,000 cash and an anoutly of \$12,000, which was paid till the Emperor abdicated. Jerome was stung at her acceptance of money from his brother, but she retorted that she preferred shelter under the wing of the eagle to shelter under the wing of the caple to shelter under the wing of the goose. She bore a singular resemblance to Napoleon, which was frequently remarked on in Paris. Lady Morgan wrote of her: "With her airy manner, beauty and wit, she would have made an excellent princess, American as she was. One wonders that Napoleon could have been blind to her capabilities—he whose mottowas, 'The tools to him who can use them.' Talleyrand said of her, 'If she were a queen with what grace would she reign." Gortschakoff, then a diplomatic debutant, said that had she been "near the throne the allies would have found it even more difficult to dispose of Napoleon.' Crillon remarked neativ: 'She charms with her eyes while she slavs with her tongue.'' A shrewd Baltimore banker said of her that he knew "no man more capable of creating legitimately with so email a capital the large fortune she amassed.'' In 1849 Mme. Bouaparte complained that having been cheated out of her inheritance from sec "the ind unjust large fortune she amassed." In 1849 Mme. Boua-parte complained that baving been cheated out of her inheritance from her "late rich and unjust father," she had only \$10,000 a year. "The Em-peror huried me back on what I most hated on earth—my Beitmore ob-curity. I have ever been an imperial Bouapartist quana meme, and am enchanted that the presting of the name has elected (to the presidency of the second repub-ile) a prince who has my most ardent wishes for an empire."

FAIR FRANCE.

[From the Regular Correspondent of The Sun.] PARIS. March 20, 1879.

PARIS, March 20, 1879.

Rendezvous of Republicans, Friends, and Foes.

PEOPLE, PECULIARITIES, PROSPERITY AND FOY-ERTY-PARISIAN POLITICS AND PROPOSITIOS—PLAYERS, PRESIDENTS, POLEMICS AND PHI-LOSUPHY—THE NAPOLEON TO STORY—THE COMING COFFURE—VEGETATION IN FASHIONS.

At this moment Paris is the European place where not appreciant. The where most Americans do congregate. The weather—the climate—of spring in this city

fairly makes one young and joyous. I don't know how to logically explain it, but Paris has a certain rejuvenating effect upon a man, and certainly upon a woman, who is in that state of Mahommed's coffin, hovering between base earth when the days of small waists and light boots are no morel Could any one of your life insurare no more! Could any one of your life insurance companies behold their numerous clients here, an instant percentage of the stock of many would go up, for the deferred payments of policies and premiums are so manifest in young, hearty and healthy old Americans skipping about here devoid of care, corns or cold weather? With delight! behold ladies "to whom pature has been true, but art adorning," passing heir big daughters off as young sisters, and indulying in venerable cavortings tint are sweetly suggestive of creaking corsets of the present and red noses in future. With joy! see some manly forms that once fred lightly down Charles street, town nimbly "going it?" slong the boulevarts like "things of life" in grace and form acquired by art. Talk about "Roundheads" and the "rights of man," proudly grow eloquent over Magna Charta and of Retti del Popolo, but come to Parts and behold your octogenarians in "Tilly Slowboy" gambols of youth. So rash and yet so discreet, and you will exclaim, "Here indeed are rights that both men and women enjoy nownere else!" When I met an esteemed compatriot whom I knew "when I was young and youth was high" as the most sedate of family men, but bers in Paris to-day a counterpart of Count D'Orsay or Beau Brunmel, reading the Revne des Deux Mondes, upside down. I fairly binsbed for my weak sex and mentally sang "I would I were a boy again." Ab, good dweller under the shade of your Baitimore vine and fig tree, how little know ye how thy brother "puts on airs" of youth by art in Paris. It is most pardonable and pleasant, for it is of "the art of pleasing," and he or she who fails to study this is just so much less in the scale of improvement than those who do. One can even make love through the medium of their grandanother's ance companies behold their numerous clients is just so much less in the scale of improvement than those who do. One can even make love through the medium of their grandanother's letters if the pleasing sentences are pleutiful. It is the charm of the social circle, this act of pleasing, and of all the world Paris holds the largest measure of it. To day you will see as polite a "Jerome Egalite" as when he ruled and flourished in the days of Prince Napoleon, an affable "Kinz Ego" as ever Thiers was, and as pleasaut a patriarchai "Sancho Panza" of the Church as Pers Hyacinth is. And some of my noble countrymen of the American Colony No. Ito No. 4 emulate each and all of these notabilities of Paris extremely well. I wish them goodspeed, for I love art in any form.

speed, for I love art in any form.

PARISIAN POLITICS.

The political scenes shift and change so quickly in Paris that anything like a week's speculation is lost in a day's evenue. Just now Jules Ferry's education bill is creative of troubled political polemics. If you attempt to say that this bill lacks correctness in syntax or prosody, bang go the politicians of the "left" and pronounce you a "clerical." It reminds me of the time in America when a man got up to speak in public and said. "On the southern bank of the Potomac there"— and before he could failsh the scattence he was denounced as a "fire-enter." The word "clerical" nowadays is as freely flung about and as ignorantly applied as "ultramontane" was some year or two ago. Jules Ferry's bill, I will say, notwithstanding the "clerical" charge that may be raised, is at once a blow at liberty in its most sacred and intimate relations with conscience, faith, social rights, domestic responsibilities and paternal control. The violence it would do to the rights of fathers and mothers in the education of their chidren by the rules of the moral code is most dangerous and disbolical. It embraces a principle of that ancient republications which taught and decreed that mind, body and soul were subject to the State, and that government alone was truth incarnate. A down fraught with grave danger is this, and yet it has thousands of supporters.

ernment alone was truth lucarnate. A downa fraught with grave danger is this, and yet it has thousands of supporters.

It is well known that all the Napoleon family have great faith in their "star of destiny," and are zenious fataliats. In an age like the inneteenth century it is hard to go slong the road of life without meeting some omen significant of the pasts and suggestive of the future. On the high-road of the sea to the Cape there is a vessel plowing her way te and fro industriously just now. All the friends of the Prince imperial, the son of the late Emperor Napoleon, cautioned him against this vessel, for the gesson that she is suggestive of the future and significant of the past, and the career of the Emperor Napoleon

suggestive of the fitter and significant of the past, and the career of the Emperor Napoleon III is marked with her name, that of "PRE EDINBURGH CASTLE." It was thus it came about. In the summer of 1849 the remains of the great Napoleon I had been transferred from St. Helena to the Invalides in Paris, under circumstances of some national sentiment and the revival of the memories of the Bonapartes in France. At the same time Louis Napoleon arrived in London from Switzerland. By strictly private arrangements he engaged a Bonapartes in France. At the same time Louis Napoleon arrived in London from Switzerland. By strictly private arrangements he engaged a steamer for a mouth's pleasure trip, paying at the rate of \$500 per week for her, he and his friends to go wheresoever they thought fit. The friends were known as M. de Persigny, General Montholon, Dr. Conneau, M. de Mesonan, and others I do not now remember. Each knew the other, but none knew the real character of the intended trip. All knew they were on board the steamer "Edinburgh Castle." When fairly out at sea the Prince Louis Napoleon invited them to seats on the upper deck, and there and then to let them the object of the voyage. They sill responded favorably to the project, and the steamer, that had stopped at different points and took up these gentlemen, one and two at a time, as well as took on board supplies of war, went directly to the coast of France. The memorable morning of Angust the 6th, at 4 o'clock, in the year 1840, and the beach of Wimereux, about three mies north of Boulogne, will not soon be forgotten by some Frenchmen or some Americans—for one and the other had a hand in part of the programme, and some still live on both sides of the Atlantic. One of the Americans supplied the notorious and ridiculous tame easie of immortal mirth-creating memory. A Heutenant and three men awaited the coming Prince. He came, he saw, but he did not couquer. He ran away—after a drimatic and highly humorous bit of war between himself, his adherents, and the troops of the ever-sleepy town at that early hour in the morning. "He came to the beach a poor exite," and, in trying to regain the deck of the Edinburgh Castle, he and his companions were capsized, the small boat proving as untrustworthy as the big Boulogue army to the Napoleonic interests. Swimming and splashing about, these fifteen or twenty unarmed Freuch gentlemen were shot at from the coast by 1,500 to 2,000 of their noble and chivalrous countrymen, who delighted in the scene, as some of the defenseless ones found a By strictly private arrangements he engaged

struck out manfully, and was swimming towards, the Edinburgh Castle when boats from the noble soldiers put off and captured him and his party. The CHATRAU AND PRISON.

On that height that marks the Upper Town of Boulogne-sur-Mer you will to day see the gloomy old chateau wherein the Frince and companions were then made prisoners, as the "Edinburgh Castie" steamed back to England. I need hardly coutinue the story of describe the places—the Conciergerie at Paris and the cell where the fiend Fieschi was previously lodged—the farcical trial and the glittering speech of the couvicted Prince, and the verdict and the special sentence of imprisonment for life in the castle at Ham, and the six years there with his "star of destiny" ever upon him. It is all well known, but through every nour of the story there runs the sound of the fataisit's welcome "secret voice" that the first and the last of the Napoleou Bonapartes earnessly, eagerly and faithfully listened and is listening to. I challenge any living Frenchman to-day to produce higher expressions of sentiments of patriotism smid the freedom of Paris life than those expressed by Louis Napoleon, a prisoner at Ham. "A prison in my native country to freedom in a foreign land." "With the name I bear I must have the gloom of a dangeon or the samshine of power." There in that sombre brick and stone fortress, the very emblem of leaden gloom, with its heavy frowning towers—a moneter mans-leum for the dead—lived earnestly and usefully the "man of destiny." With his ever-true tasted did be plant and train the graceful honeyauck's around the iron bars of his cell-window to his age, and to science many a tribute gave from his prison place. With his ever-love for the giory of France did he sacrifice his feelings o'er the death of a beloved father, rather than disgrace the character of a Frenchman's honor, as he refused to the story. France did ne sacrince insperings of the dean of a beloved faither, rather than disgrace the character of a Frenchman's bonor, as he refused to leave Ham on conditions that he would not aspeal again to his country. "The secret voice," the hope born of the will, was in his ear, the faith in destiby in his soul—and so, too, with his son Prince Louis Napoleon, now acknowledging England's hospitality by fighting in her foreign battles. It has been my pleasure to hear, in days gone by, this story from one of the American participants, as well se part of it from the prisoner himself. It is a story of many incidents, oner himself. It is a story of many incidents, that would fill many columns, but the brief ones I give are sufficient to point the peculiarity of family of fatalists, who know not faint heart— "The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

"The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

THE DRAMATIC BALL.

It is generally admitted that the belies of the Paris stage not only lead the fashion, but also the fashionable, be it in new designs of oressor new designs upon purses. This dramatic ball generally opens the spring season for one and the other of these designs. Last year the Opera Comique was the scene of this light-fauntsquictoe and fashionable business, when 38,000 france was the designal person. the financial result for the indigent of the green room. This year the locality was the trand Opera House, and the receipts were grander in proportion, vis: 70.000 frances. Leannot do jus-tice with my uniady-like pen to the fashious. whatever I may way of the finances. I have heretofore spoken of "Meree Keete" Munroe, as the Parisians call this foreign bells. She appeared in an incondescent blaze of white satintrimmed with electric stars on each shoulder, and a Jablochkoff caudie in her decollete corsage. If this is not artistic Mantilman in fashion describtions, then I fail to inthom Le Follet's phrescology. I forber to describe "Meese Keete's" physical fashions on this occasion, but I am willing to confees there were on view more of them than the white satin dress. Mademoiselle Judic, who is the araour rival of Sara Beruhardt and the pet of the Prince of Wales, c piccired like an animated figure of clear amb rielined with a rich trimming of catapiasms, cowships and battercups. If that does not heat Worth, the milliner, what cas? I need hardly eay Judic was the gamboge gom of the evoning. I would prefer her as "Ninche." The dresses were marvels of make, material, and shall I say modesty? I amate as much of a loss to describe the dancing as the dressing. It was simply the perfection of motion, and though one or two simed at the high art, their loty sims were soon brought down by the master of ceremonies.

APRIL 5, 1879.

monies.

The headgrar of the past the haiddress of the superiories. But the coming cotfines? No longer the sweet simplicity that obtains of late, the Athenian knot or the "Lysistrica" wave will obtain in high society or classic realions. The outlines of the small and narrowly rounded head, so charmingly indicative or "a lordly lineal brain," will again be hidden in the excessive decoration of what I may be permitted to call the Forentine Rennaissance of coifure. The moders graces of Greece are numbered for this season, and the luxurous fullnoss of Rome. Naples, Milan and other Italian States will prevail in the style that marked the Borgian and the Machiavellian periods, and the days of Savonarola, the "weaknoless prophet." The extravagance that Addison denounced is to be revived, and the chignons of colossal proportions resumed. Lovely woman will not only now wear her own, but others' locks. Even before leaving England the other day I witnessed the coming agony in this intricate future of his. "Fringes" of the future will be something beyond man's comprehension, and chivnons an enigma not to be unraveled by even the doclie readers of "society journais." And with the style, so also with the color—taking has some over the coiffyre. The once somewhat adulterous yellow or falsely flaxen-hued crop with "the bandy, poppy, gilter-ling upstart red in golden rows" now has to give way to decembed bor own or reven black. "Ean de Blonde" or "Aqua Mira." and "Auticomins" acid are now shelved. Black, "without sin, danger or care, is the color, the proper thing in hair." Never mind it it does not suit, the tyrant fashion ordains it to be the correct color. In parts of A-ta the fashion of women's attire has not changed in 30 kN years! And how admirable they look in all the perfection of ease and poetry of dees. In my time, in America, fashion has changed more than 2,000 times, and what is it in perfection or poetry to-day?

I noticed that "decolless" dressing with the English ladies of ton is tabooed. On the 18th those who ap

ding at Windsorthat some of these buttons were hand-painted, representing landscapes, por-traits, &c. Some people set great store by them, and nowaday a mind however great is not "above buttons." That rotund abomination, the capacious crinoline, is again coming into vogue. Indeed, all the arts of the venders to increase the dimensions of materials and prices are being brought to bear in every part of our social system.

are being brought to bear it every part of our social system.

OVERFLOWING WITH GREYY.

We in Washington have had our experience of family links and branches of the late President, and the seemingly endlessness of Grants and Dents, but I fancy the President of France will now divide the family honors as to numbers. and Dents, but I faucy the President of France with our car-fresident. President Jules Grey heads the list as Chief Magistrate of France; Mons. Abert Greyv is now Governor of Algeris; General Greyy, the brother of the President, has just been promoted, and a fourth member of this jilinstrious family, Mons. Leon Greyy, son of the said Albert, is now offering himself as a candidate to the electors of Dole, represented formerly by the present President of the republic. The French used to laugh at the English cutsine as possessing only one sauce, and at English society as indiging in one handred religions. Now the English can retort by saying that France has but one religion, if that, and is on the point of possessing at least a hundred gravice.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Election Frauds and Abuses. The Wallace Committee Still at Work.

Washington, April 4.—The Wallace committee sat three hours to-day and examined several witnesses. George C. Goroam was recalled and furnished the statements heretotore called for, from which it appears that 732 circulars were sent to employes in the departments, 435 of which were not responded to, 25 were returned, and 273 resulted in subscriptions amounting to \$3.247. The circular dated May 27 was not sent out until after us date. The witness stated that on examination of his books he bad found class where circulars were sent to persons receiving salaries of less than \$1.000, and he wished to correct his previous statements on that point.

Mr. John G. Thompson, called by the resulfican members of the committee, detailed his connection with the democratic congressional committee in 1878. No mousey was collected from employes of the liouse of Representatives. Witness devoted most of his time during the summer of 1878 to conducting the campaign, but came to Washington on the first of every month to see to the disbursement of member's saiaries, and did not neglect his official duties.

Duncan S. Wasker, secretary of the democratic congressional committee in 1878, testified that the headquarters of the committee for a portion of the campaign were in the room of the House committee on agriculture. The amount of money collected by the committee was \$4,6% 06. The number of documents sent out by the committee on post roads and on printing. Large numbers of documents were hearly all folded in the room of the House committee on post roads and on printing. Large numbers of documents were hearly all folded in the room of the committee on by the committee.

touted in the room of the House committee on post roads and on printing. Large numbers of documents were sent out by the committee under trank of memoers of Congress, but nothing not privileged. Post documents not frankable. Postage was paid on all ble. Witness read a statement showing that the expenses of the folding room for 1878 were only \$20.598, as against larger yearly sums running up to as nigh as \$109,000 for

yearly sains raining up of as high as \$100,000 for the last ten years.

James E. Harvey, treasurer of the above committee, gave similar testimony.

Mr. Gorham was again recalled, and said all the envelopes and stationery used by the republican committee were paid for by it, and all the documents were folded and sent on from committee rooms.

mittee rooms.
Sidney F. Austin, treasurer of the republican committee, was called by the chairman, and described the disbursements made by him for the committee.

John D. Defrees, public printer, stated that

by his consect subscriptions were taken among employes in his office, but it was understood that they were to be voluntary contrioutions. Harry Cobaut, captain of the watch in the Treasury Department, testified that he had charge of furnishing Penn-ylvania voters in that department with free transportation to their homes, and tax receipts where they had failed to pay their taxes, both of which were furnished by Mr. Russell, acting for the State central republican committee of Pennsylvania. Wm. Russell was called, and corroborated Mr. Cobant's testimony.

Burning of the City of Miragoane.

Burning of the City of Miragoane.

New York, April 4.—The Port an Prince newspaper Le Moniteur de Hayti, of March 20, has the following: "An express measurement with the city of Miragoane was completely burned down during the night of the 16th and 17th instant, (March.) The fire broke out at midnight in the centre of the town, and in less than three hours there was nothing left of Miragoane but rains and ruboish. The government took at once the there was nothing left of Miragoane but rains and rubelish. The government took at once the most prount measures to send aid to that interesting and most unfortunate population. The secretary of the interior and acticulture has left for Miragoane in the Renaud, (steamer.) This high officer has desired to carry nimself to the victims the first help in the shape of provisions, materials and money sent by the government."

Berger-Vanderbilt Suit Discontinued. Berger-Vauderbitt Suit Biscontinued.

NEW YORK, April 4.—This meranic an order was entered before Judge Lawrence, in the Superior Court chambers, discounizing the suit of Mary A. La Bau (now Berger) vs. Wm.H. Vanderbitt, Louisa M., ins wife, Cornelins J. Vanderbitt, Sopna G. Tarrance, Ethelinda V. Allen, Maria Louisa Clark, Enily A. thoro, Eliza Osgood, Catharine La Fi te. Cornelius Vanderbitt Cross and Emma M., his wife, Sopha Maria Norman Gross, Ethelinda Horton and Frank A. Vanderbitt. This spit was brought for partition of the real estate of the late commodore among the widow sud herrast-law on account of under embur lo innouse no welles and bur wohim infinence and rand, and for accounting by Win.
H. Vanoerbit of real estate loft in his bands by decedent and moneys and conveyances left to him, and also for receiver.

Aı

Ce